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# INDEX

# The Rural New-Yorker


Page

A

Aberdeen-Angus, About..... 129
Along the Way — 49, 122, 185, 214, 317, 358, 434, 474, 518, 613, ..... 682
Ammonium Sulphate as Fert l-izer ..... 158
Angus Sales Plan, Dutchess Co. (N. Y.) ..... 717
Animal Instinct ..... 648
Annuals for the Home Garden. 287
Anti-Frost Machine, Experi-ment With ..... 675
Anti-Trusts Suits, Two..... 635
Apple and Pear Trees, The Fruit Bearing Habits..... 124
Apple Business, A Successful.. 595
Apple Eaters ..... 392
Apple Harvests, 1948 Plans for 490
Apple Merchandising, About.. 282
Apple, National Inst. Meeting 386
Apple Report, Ulster County, (New York) ..... 162
Apple Scab Control..... 172
Apples, Mildew on Stored.... 572
Apple Trees Not Growing, Young ..... 32
Apples Naturally, We Grow.. 178
Apples via Parcel Post..... 41
Ark Farm Notes.....290, 613
Asparagus Grows Slow..... 598
Asparagus Stalks Grow Twisted ..... 78
Asphalt Shingles, About..... 710
Autumn 1910 ..... 601
Automobile Tire, Life of..... 131
Axe Lore, More..... 46
Ayrshire Breeder, Award to... 717
Ayrshire Sale Sets New High. 188

B

Ban on Cheese Buying, R. N.-Y. Seeks..... 413
Bantams, A Paying Hobby... 347
Bark is Peeling at Crotches.. 358
Barn Cleaner, Mechanical..... 344
Beams for Cellar..... 87
Beans, Flailing ..... 32
Beans, To Cure Dry..... 597
Beef Cattle, Buying..... 189
Beef Cattle Farming..... 137
Beef Cattle on Shares..... 459
Beef Cows and Their Calves.. 582
Beekeepers, Westchester Co... 358
Bees Ready for Winter, Are Your? ..... 595
Bees, Spring Management of.. 125
Bee Tree, How to Find a.... 709
Bee World, A New Year in the 495
Berries and Grapes, Fall Care of ..... 571
Berry Field, Autumn in the.. 540
Bird Antics..... 346
Bird Migration ..... 578
Birds, Farmer's Unhired Help. 184
Birds in Winter, For the..... 647
Bit, To Temper..... 251
Blackberries, When to Prune.. 677
Blackhead Symptoms ..... 233
Blackleg in Cattle..... 183
Blake, Prof. M. A..... 6
Blight Resistant Tomatoes.... 356
Blood and Meat Spots in Eggs 485
Blue Andalusians ..... 634
Blueberries, Acid Soil for.... 160
Blueberries and Huckleberries, Distinguishing ..... 211
Blueberries, Cultivate ..... 596
Blueberries, Propagating ..... 79
Blueberry Culture ..... 36
Bluecomb Not Serious..... 204
Boar Hard to Handle, Mature.. 712
Boar is Weak in Legs..... 299
Book Reviews — Practical Field Crop Pro-duction for the Northeast.. 5
Home Guide to Repair, Up-keep and Remodeling..... 64
"Hormones and Horticulture" 85
Dwarf Fruit Trees..... 159
Fish Ponds for the Farm.... 173
The Hybrid Corn Makers.... 220
Farm Manual (Popular Me-chanics) ..... 297
Buying Country Property.... 293
Harnessing the Earthworm... 319
Fur Farming for Profit..... 448
Garden Soils ..... 521
Hunting Small Game..... 612
Trapping ..... 612
Farm Labor Savers..... 660
1949 Garden Calendar..... 675
Machines for the Farm, Ranch and Plantation ..... 693
Feeds and Feeding..... 736
Agricultural & Business Law for the Farmer..... 736
Arithmetic in Agriculture.... 736
Living on a Little Land..... 771
Boston Poultry Show..... 147
Bounties of Nature..... 499
Bouquets Now, Gather Your Winter ..... 597
Breastbone Ailments ..... 29
Broilers, Heat for Winter.... 725
Brown Swiss Sale, Eastern.... 717
Brevities — 14, 50, 88, 134, 176, 224, 258, 294, 330, 366, 398, 428, 524, 550, 616, 686, 714, ..... 742
Broccoli and Peppers, Manure for ..... 285
Broiler Profits, Hen and..... 305
Broilers, Brewers' Grains for.. 346
Broilers, Summer ..... 437
Brooder House, A Simple..... 779
Brooder House Management.. 276
Brooding, Electric ..... 636
Brooding Needs ..... 144
Brooding, The Human Factor in ..... 346
Brooding, Under-Floor Heat For ..... 146
Brown Swiss Breeders Organ-ize, New Jersey..... 226
Buckwheat for Livestock, Ground ..... 586
Built-Up Litter, Time to Start 484
Bumble Foot, Remedy for.... 233
Butcher a Hog, Let's..... 744
Butter Making, On Farm..... 425

C

Cabbage Pest Control..... 247
Cabbage Yellows ..... 158
Calf Barn, Down in the..... 123
Calf Feed, Colostrum Con-serves ..... 101
Calf Scours, Eggs for Common 620
Calves are Born Dead..... 555
Calves Are Dying..... 299
Calves, Experience With Feed-ing Goat's Milk to..... 747
Calves, Goats' Milk for..... 624
Canadian Poultry Threat, The 275
Cannibalism by Cauterization, Controlling ..... 58
Canning the Culls (Poultry).. 276
Cantaloupes, Dry Weather Best for ..... 356
Carrot, Wild ..... 542
Carrots Taste Strong..... 285
Carrots, To Keep..... 733
Caterpillars, Tent..... 388
"Cattle Crossing" Signs, No Penalty on Motorist Ignoring 661
Cats and Hens..... 57
Catskill Berry, In Defense of the ..... 316
Cauliflower, Success, At Last, With ..... 670
Celery, Fall Care of..... 598
Cellar, Water Seeps Into..... 546
Centralization (of Schools), A Challenge to ..... 549
Cesspool Problem ..... 421
(Cheese) Washington Refuses to Act ..... 436
Chenango Valley Co-op. Dividend ..... 413
Cherries Need Good Drainage. 213
Chick Association Officers, New York ..... 725
Chick Care, Early..... 26
Chick Care ..... 272
Chicken Experiences, My..... 315
Chicken House, Concrete..... 634
Chicken House Moisture..... 483
Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest, New ..... 754
Chicken Contest, Winners in New Hampshire Junior..... 587
Chicken of Tomorrow Contest for 1948, Penna. ..... 275
Chicken-of-Tomorrow Winners 506
Chickens Be Boarders? Must.. 111
(Chickens) Bloody Vents..... 753
Chickens, Corn-and-Cob Meal for ..... 377
Chickens Eat Soil..... 270
Chickens Have No Taste..... 56
Chickens, New Breed of Meat 58
Chickens, Moldy Bread for.... 778
(Chickens) When Pullorum Strikes ..... 700
Chick Time Again, It's..... 110
Chicks Are Money Makers, Early Hatched ..... 781
Chicks, Disease Danger of.... 412
Chicks, Extra Dollars in Your 674
Chicks Paste Up, When..... 233
Chicks, Small Brooder House for ..... 116
Chimney, Recapping a..... 9
Chimney, Recapping ..... 421
Christmas Morning, A Walk on 763
Christmas Trees a Cash Crop. 79
Church Work, Community.... 39
Churning, Winter ..... 19
Cinder Block Construction.... 755
Club Congress, 4-H, N. Y. State ..... 497
Cobleskill Was Named, How.. 155
Coccidiosis Treatment, New... 698
Cocklebur, The Pesky..... 421
Colt, Bottle Feeding a..... 624
Coming Livestock Sales — 299, 332, 588, 622, ..... 659
Commodity Broker Explains.. 254
Compost, What Will Rot?.... 645
Concrete on the Farm..... 442
Conn. Angus Breeders Field Day ..... 546
Conn. Station Field Day..... 544
Conservation Observations .... 419
Corn Borer Control..... 357
Corn, Fertilizer for..... 285
Corn Cobs and Cottonseed Hulls, Commercial Use for ..... 436
Corn for Grain and Silage.... 283
Corn, Weed Control 2. 4-D.... 394
Coryza, Sulfathiazole for..... 142
Country Life Progarm at Farmingdale, The 1948..... 231
Countryman's Journal — 6, 180, 218, 309, 399, 458.... 574
Courses at Farmingdale, Farm and Garden Evening..... 596
Courses, Farmingdale Farm... 780
Cover Crops, Double Purpose. 546
Cover Page, Our ..... 127
Cow Ration, Balanced..... 747
Cows do not Settle, When.... 273
Cows in America, The First.. 291
Cows on Pasture, Grain for.. 334
Cows, Time to Clip Dairy.... 693
Crab Grass Hay, Curing..... 19
Crabgrass, Kill..... 387
Crosses, Guernsey-Holstein.... 197
Cucumbers on Poles..... 316
Cull Ruthlessly ..... 202
Culls, Marketing ..... 27
Curate of Williamstown, Four Legged ..... 467

D

Daffodils Can Take It..... 81
D. H. I. A. States ..... 406
Dairy Cattle, New Diseases in. 526
Dairy Cow Feed Mixtures.... 136
Dairy Cow's Grain Feed, Roughage and the..... 186
Dairy Cows on Summer Pasture ..... 474
Dairy Cows, Soybeans for.... 47
(Dairy Herd) Back in the Barn 716
Dairymen's League on Sub-poena, Court Rules for.... 668
(Dairy Problem), Who Should Worry? ..... 622
DDT Tests on Flies..... 603
D. H. I. A. Records, Need for.. 97
(DeKalb Corn Growing Con-test) N. Y. Corn Champion.. 38
Details, The Importance of.. 636
Detergents to Clean Utensils.. 502
Diesel Operation ..... 473
Dog-Chick Picture ..... 735
Dogs and Cats Have Worms.. 615
Dogs, Speaking of..... 678
Dow, Ralph W. ..... 698
Draft Horse, Faithful..... 473
Drinkers for Small Poultry Flocks ..... 778
Dry Cows, Why Special Feed-ing for? ..... 98
Duck Feed Mixture, Growing. 274
Ducklings Are My Hobby.... 115
Ducks, Best Laying..... 634
Ducks Lay Well, Runner.... 725
Ducks on the Farm..... 3
Dutchess Co., N. Y. Fair, At the ..... 615

E

Easily Grown Crops..... 733
Eastern States Exposition, At the ..... 654
Education, On the Trend in.. 610
Egg Auction Meeting, North Jersey ..... 722
Egg Grades, New Connecticut 105
Egg Grades, N. Y. State..... 755
Egg Production, Big Drop in.. 533
Egg Laying Champion National 701
Egg Laying Contest Winners.. 757
Egg Production, Breeds for.... 380
Egg Laying After Eary Molt.. 483
Egg Laying, Rate of..... 669
Egg Laying Test Record, 1946-47 ..... 112
Egg Masses in Abdomen..... 233
Eggplant for Home Use..... 318
Egg Preservative, Best..... 634
Egg Production, Farm..... 634
(Egg Production) Pluck, Not Luck, Spells, Success..... 699
Egg Shell Trouble..... 409
Egg Storage Keeps Quality, High Humidity in..... 304
Egg, Three Yolked..... 346
Eggs, Black Spots in..... 346
Eggs, Care in Shipping..... 412
Eggs, Care of Table..... 349
Eggs Break Easily..... 700
Eggs, Clean..... 434
Eggs from Wyandottes, Small. 634
Eggs, Guides to Good..... 753
Eggs, Heat Treated..... 142
Eggs, Keeping ..... 23
Eggs, Summer Care and Hand-ling ..... 508
Eggs, Small Incubations of.... 117
Eggs That Hatch..... 57
Eggs, Tool to Pick Up..... 778
Eggs, Use Manganese Sulphate for Soft Shelled..... 346
Eggs, Using Cracked..... 142
Eggs, Washing ..... 270
Electrical Wiring, Check Your 156
Electric Fence for Sheep..... 183
Endive, Blanching ..... 598
English Walnut, Bearing Habits of ..... 541
European Episodes — 18, 268, 556, 600, ..... 735
Evergreens Need Water..... 732
Ewes and Their Lambs, Breeding ..... 90
Ewes, Feed for Pregnant..... 299
Ewes Need Wheat Bran..... 774
Eyes of the Wild, The..... 184

F

Farm and Home Week at Cornell, 1948 ..... 326
Farm Foods for Gifts..... 468
Farm Machinery, Protect..... 737
Farm Planning — Better Pro-duction ..... 46
Farm Prices in Canada..... 96
Farmer Not Afraid..... 42
Farmer, The Peaceful (Poem) 10
Farmers Can Be Firemen Too. 515
Farming and The Rural New-Yorker, Youngsters Like.... 169
Farm Shop, Fall Work in the 642
Farm Youth, Deserved Reward for ..... 541
Feed Fires, Dry Ice for..... 693
Feed Prices in the Northeast— 724, 746, ..... 780
Fences, Old Time..... 539
Fences That Will Last, Barbed Wire ..... 710
Ferns, Garden ..... 424
Fertilizer Requirements (For Vegetables) ..... 78
Fertilizer Tool, Garden..... 11
F. F. A. Program, Pa. ..... 449
Fire Insurance, Have You Enough ..... 767
Fire Kindler, A New..... 180
Flower Garden Chores..... 491
Flowers, Consider the..... 125
Flowers for All-Season Bloom. 388
Flower Show March 8-13..... 128
Forage, Sorghum for..... 555
Forestry Development, Plan for ..... 324
Four-H Club Congress..... 721
Four-H Electric Contest Winners ..... 735
Four-H Poultry Winners..... 198
Fowl Pox Epidemic..... 274
Fowls, Green Stuff for..... 379
Foxglove, The Yellow..... 245
Frames for Growing Plants... 41
Freezing on the Farm, Home.. 387
From A Hillside Farm — 277, 291, 394, 473, ..... 633
From the Finger Lakes — 45, 135, 249, 293, 340, 395, 429, 451, 518, 576, 681, ..... 733
Fruit Bearing Habits of the Stone Fruits ..... 210
Fruit Blossoms, Hardy..... 157
Fruit Growers, Comments by. 170
Fruit Industry, Trends in the.. 154
Fruit Insects, Get Prepared for the 1948 Crop of..... 174
Fruit Meetings, At the New York ..... 171
Fruit Spray Schedule..... 221
Fruit, More Dollars From..... 730
Fruit Thinning with Sprays.. 362
Fruit Varieties, New..... 166
Fungicides, Progress With.... 252
Fur — A Slack Season Cash Crop ..... 740
Futures Trading, Defends..... 138
Futures Trading Just a Form of Gambling ..... 165

G

Garden Again, Back to the.... 246
Garden, Good Things from the .....161, 212
Garden in April, The..... 244
Garden in May, The..... 321
Garden in June, The..... 389
Garden in July, The..... 444
Garden in August The..... 492
Garden in September, The.... 541
Garden Labor Saver, A..... 645
Garden Season, February Be-gins the ..... 83
Garden Season in Review, The 1948 ..... 764
Garden Tractor for Spraying.. 421
Garden Work, Late Fall..... 650
Garlic, Success in Growing.... 36
Geese for Market, Raising.... 200
Geese, Noodle-Fattened..... 755
Goats, Feeding Milk..... 478
Goats' Milk for Calf..... 371
Goose Eggs, Incubating..... 117
Gourds, Winter Uses for..... 5
Grains for Chickens..... 506
Grange Fair, The Yorktown, New York ..... 668
Grange in Community Service Contest, Award to N. Y. .. 739
Grange News — 48, 130, 230, 344, 411, 446, 506, 579, 620, 661, ..... 766
Grapes Dried Up and Fell Off 160
Grapes, Fall Care of Berries and ..... 571
Grapes, Spray Program for... 245
Grape Varieties, Early..... 82
Grape Vine, Pruning Old..... 160
Grass Seed, Life of..... 388
Grass Silage—A Good Crop... 314
Green, Homer ..... 237
Greener Pastures Contest Win-ners in New England..... 623
Growing Plants, Light for.... 78
Guernsey Lifetime Champion, New ..... 690
Guernsey Records ..... 371
Guinea Egg Incubation Time. 778
Guinea Fowl at Ark Farm.... 666
Guinea Fowl, Experiences With 199

H

Hallowe'en Pumpkins..... 648
Hamel Farm in Delaware Co., N. Y., What's Happened on the ..... 644
Hampshire Sheep Association Elects ..... 19
Hansen's Bush Cherry..... 82
Hay Making ..... 387
Hay Making, Revolution in... 355
Heating, Pipe for Radiant.... 409
Helicopter, Help from the.... 543
Hen House Construction..... 533
Hen House, in the..... 589
Hen House Litter..... 143
(Henhouse) Moisture Problem. 725
Hen House, Quiet in the..... 270
Hen House, Useful in the.... 634
(Henhouse) Wet Floors and Litter ..... 142
Hens, Corn for Feeding..... 723
Hens Eat Feathers..... 755
(Hens) Feed-Egg Ratio..... 725
Hens, Liver Pills for..... 409
(Hens) Midwinter Broodiness. 56
Hens, Potato Peelings for..... 56
Hens, Space for; Grain Mixture ..... 563
Hen that Lays is the Hen that Pays, The..... 77
Hill Pasture, Improved..... 467
Hog Mange, Controlling..... 335
Hogs, Crossbreeding ..... 747
Hogs, How to Save Feed with 16
Hogs, Potatoes for..... 774
Hog's Snout, Rings in..... 555
Hollyhocks (The) ..... 492
Holstein Sales, New Record for ..... 273
Holstein, Sale Madison Co., New York ..... 373
Holstein Sale ..... 041
Honey Bees ..... 420
Honey Factory Ready for the Summer, Is Your?..... 284
Hood Co., Vermont Dairy Co-op Wins Against..... 273
Horse Breeding in the Genesee Valley ..... 332
Horse Costs, Reducing..... 624
Horse, Feeds to Fatten a.... 138
Horse for Gas, Treating..... 91
Horsepower on the Farm, Living ..... 500
Horses, Feeds for Work..... 371
Horses, Gall Treatment for.. 334
Horse Has Bad Teeth..... 101
Horse, There's a Place for the Farm ..... 772
Horse, Worm Treatment for.. 196
Horticultural Booklets ..... 205
House Plants, Old-Fashioned.. 768
Hybrid Seed, Don't Save..... 158
Hydraulic Ram, Requirements for ..... 603

I

Income Tax, Farmers'.....12, 40
Incubation Temperatures..... 26
Industry and Thrift..... 458
Insects, Helpful ..... 423
In Tune With the Times — 126, 323, 517, 652, ..... 765
Irish Cobblers, Exceptional Yields With ..... 87

J

James, W. D..... 318
Jersey Herd Wins Award.... 189
Junior Farmers — 10, 68, 194, 292, 365, 427, 475, 522, 612, 684, ..... 748

K

Karakuls Are Making Good.. 136
Keep Birds Off Sprayed Areas ..... 483
Kiantone School Fight, The.. 588
Kiantone School Fight, Story Behind the ..... 646
Kicking Inheritance ..... 459

L

Labor Savers on the Poultry Farm ..... 636
Lamb Nursing ..... 406
Lambs, Grain for..... 527
Lambs, Those Nice Fat..... 618
Law for Farm Animals....471, 520
Lawn Care in the Fall..... 573
Lawn Grasses ..... 182
Lawn Mower, Sharpening..... 362
Layers, Water System for.... 484
Laying Flock, Keep or Sell the? ..... 307
Laying House, Straw Loft in.. 633
Lettuce, Growing Head..... 247
Lettuce, Roman Origin..... 127
Leucosis, Blindness from..... 725
Leucosis Symptoms and Pre-vention ..... 305
Library Gives Wide Service, Rural ..... 666
Lima Beans, Good Pole..... 157
Liming, Early Winter..... 731
Litter, Waste Paper for..... 757
Livestock Diseases, Wildlife and ..... 54
Lobsters, St. Andrews by the Sea ..... 470

M

Madison Square Garden Poul-try Show ..... 28
Mail Box in Winter, Protect-ing the R. F. D. ..... 9
Maine Poultry Show..... 701
Manure Value ..... 387
Maple Products at Sprucetip Farm, Selling ..... 288
Maple Syrup Making Time.... 155
Mare Got Thin..... 334
Mare Needs Vitamin D..... 459
Mares, Feed and Care for.... 747
Marketing, Tips on..... 237
Market Scope ..... 38
Mash Formula ..... 380
Mash in the Winter, Moist.... 634
Mash, Stale Bread and Skim-milk for ..... 305
Massachusetts Fairs — 1948.... 493
Mastitis Nurse Cows..... 197
Meat, Cooked is Reddish..... 409
Meeting House, New England. 603
Meetings — Ayrshire Meeting (Annual).. 479
Conn. Rabbit Assn. to Meet.. 91
Gurensey Cattle Club Meet-ing ..... 479
Holstein - Friesian Conven-tion ..... 479
Jersey Parish Show in Ver-mont ..... 478
Mass. Fruit Growers to Meet, January 4-6 ..... 765
New Jersey Horticultural Meeting ..... 7
Ohio Fruit Growers Meet.... 215
Ohio Fruit Meetings..... 572
Potato Assn. Meeting..... 544
Melons Lacked Flavor..... 733
Memorial, Dream ..... 422
Mice in the Orchard, Field.... 598
Milk and Dairy News — 182, 431, ..... 683
Milk Bacteria, New Trap for.. 509
Milk, Fear Propaganda on.... 101
Milk, Food Value..... 448
Milk Hearings Dec. 8-9..... 757
Milk in South Africa..... 620
Milking Shorthorn ..... 368
Milk Prices — 17, 91, 187, 273, 333, 401, 509, 547, 635, 685, ..... 746
Milk Plant Wanted..... 547
Milk Prices in City, One Reason for ..... 623
Milk Sales, Ban on Roadside.. 574
Milk Stone, Cold Water for.... 624
Mineral Mixtures, Need for.. 615
Missing Girl, (Velva Joy Robbins) ..... 87

Page

Missouri Experiment Station.. 418
Molt, Reasons for Early..... 669
Moths in Feed..... 204
Mount Hope, Historic..... 342
Movies in Rural Communities. 131
"Mulch and Manure" Method, The ..... 328
Mulching Advantages ..... 420
Mulching, Experiences With.. 37
Mushrooms, Poisonous ..... 495
Myles Standish, Colonist..... 713

N

Needle, Origin of..... 97
NEPPCO Egg and Marketing School ..... 412
NEPPCO Exposition Sept. 14-16 ..... 532
NEPPCO Industry Conference. 754
NEPPCO Winners at Harrisburg ..... 667
NEPPCO'S Turkey Meeting, At ..... 234
Nest, A New Type..... 781
Newcastle Disease, Symptoms of ..... 778
New England Jamboree (4-H) 129
New Jersey Farmers' Week.. 132
New Jersey State Fair..... 655
N. J. Vegetable Growers' Awards to Northeast Farm Youth ..... 39
News From New Jersey — 20, 108, 175, 273, 343, 393, 426, 472, 496, 533, 588, 637, 668, 685, 724, ..... 746
N. Y. Dairy Farmer Ass't to U. S. Sec'y of Agriculture.. 636
New York Poultry Show..... 114
New York State Fair, Cattle Show at the..... 606

O

Oats for the Northeast..... 168
Onions, Advice on..... 158
Onions Better for Storage, Yellow ..... 285
Orchard, About an Old Pennsylvania ..... 602
Orchard Fertilization ..... 329
Orchard, Pitfalls in the..... 156
Orchardist, Winter Chores for the ..... 708

P

Parsley Leaves ..... 5
Pasteurization Booklets Left, A Few ..... 698
Pastoral Parson — 66, 100, 133, 253, 364, 396, 425, 470, 600, 646, 675, 734,... 766
Pastures Contest in New England, Green ..... 298
Pastures, Progress in..... 242
Pea and Bean Vine Disposal.. 733
Peachery, An "Ever Normal".. 84
Peaches, Brown Rot in..... 160
Peach Tree Budding..... 494
Pear Spray Program..... 127
Pen Stabling ..... 372
Pennsylvania Farm News — 21, 91, 196, 227, 255, 298, 345, 373, 390, 468, 509, 565, 614, 680, 737, ..... 773
Pennsylvania Farm Show, Rural Talent Festival at.... 5
Pennsylvania Farm Show, At the ..... 104
Pennsylvania 4-H Livestock Shows ..... 55
Perennial Flower Planning.... 248
Perennials in September, Set New ..... 542
Petroleum on the Farm..... 514
Pickouts, Salt Prevents..... 117
Pig, Feed for..... 624
Pig Pen, Inside the..... 688
Pigs Begin to Squeal, When Spring ..... 296
Pigs, Big Hogs from Orphan. 222
Pigs, Fattening .....371, 622
Pin Money to High Finance, From ..... 707
Plant Food, Rock Phosphate as ..... 78
Plum Needs Cross Pollination. 358
Pole Beans, Old and New.... 158
Ponies, Learning About..... 430
Popcorn for Chickens..... 508
Potato and Vegetable Growers' Convention At the..... 80
Potato Growers Open New Plant, Long Island ..... 530
Potato Seed Balls..... 159
Potato Sprouting, Hormone for 645
Potato, The Great American.. 2
Potatoes for Seed, Small..... 285
Potatoes, Small ..... 78
Poultry Bloom ..... 506
Poultry Breeding ..... 668
Poultry Breeding Developments ..... 408
Poultry Business, Outlook in.. 77
Poultry, Danger in Feeding New Grain to.....669
(Poultry, Dressed) Satisfy the Customer ..... 722
Poultry, Dried Skimmilk for.. 61
Poultry, Disease Problems.... 434
Poultry Farm No Factory..294, 436
(Poultry) Feed and Litter.... 26
(Poultry) Feed More Mash.... 142
Poultry Feed, Saving..... 203
Poultry Flock in August..... 507
(Poultry) Flock, Plan for a Paying ..... 144
(Poultry) Force Molting Layers ..... 563
Poultry, Frozen..... 778
(Poultry) Good Points in Crossbreds ..... 56
Poultry Houses, Spraying..... 232
(Poultry) Layers vs. Liars.. 562
Poultry, Life on the Range.. 354
Poultry Manure, Information on ..... 645
Poultry Manure, Lime With.. 214
Poultry, Marketing and Merchandising Dressed ..... 35
(Poultry) Oats for Layers.... 563
(Poultry) Old and New Methods ..... 205
Poultry Plant, A Model..... 665
Poultry Practices, The Need for Sound ..... 75
Poultry Problems, Spring..... 198
Poultry Problems, Two..... 145
(Poultry) Production Drops, When ..... 233
Poultry,. Progress. With. Hybrid ..... 570
Poultry Project, A Paying.... 531
Poultry Project, His Own..... 57
Poultry Range, Maintaining.. 380
Poultry Rations, Development in ..... 99
Poultry Rations, New England College Conference (1947-48) 484
Poultry Research ..... 435
(Poultry) Sand Not Good Litter ..... 56
(Poultry) Scratch Grain for Growing ..... 204
(Poultry) Selecting and Maturing the Flock ..... 533
Poultry Situation Today, The. 632
(Poultry) This Year's Layers.. 272
(Poultry) Top Birds in Maine Contest ..... 348
Poultry, Warm Weather Care.. 419
(Poultry) Watch Out for Germs ..... 202
Poultry. What's Ahead For?.. 106
(Poultry) When Winter Comes 723
(Poultry) Winter Feeding and Housing ..... 754
Poultrywoman Speaks Her Mind ..... 203
Poultry Yard is Smelly..... 533
Poultry Yard, Sterlizing..... 380
Power Take-Offs for Spray Machines ..... 359
Publisher's Desk — 30, 70, 118, 150, 206, 238, 278, 310, 350, 382, 414, 438, 462, 486, 510, 534, 566, 590, 638 670, 702, 726, 758, ..... 782
Pullet Feeding at Maturity.... 483
Pullets' Combs are Dark..... 700
Pullets, Feeding Methods for.. 466
Pullet, Late Range for..... 483
Pullets, Culling This Year's.. 667
Pullets, Early Laying..... 437
Pullets Mean Good Layers, Good ..... 632
Pullets, Pale Shanked..... 563
Pullets, Range Feeding..... 409
Pullorum Tests, The Different 271
Pump Problem, Cistern and.. 329
Pumpkins, Poorly Shaped..... 158

Q

(Quack Grass) Ammonium Sulfamate As Weed Killer.. 388
Quick Climbers Fill Many Needs ..... 391

R

Rabbit Raising, Domestic..... 443
Rabbits Can Solve the Meat Problem ..... 136
Rabbits in Garden..... 473
Rabbits, Limbs Girdled by... 358
Ram, Feed for..... 555
Rambling Along at Long Acres 8, 182, 286, 319, 451, 547,..... 712
Raspberries Cut Back Too Early ..... 677
Raspberries for New England.. 11
Raspberries in Spring, Prune.. 82
Raspberries Pay, Making Red 76
Raspberries, Pruning Everbearing ..... 603
Raspberries, Setting Out..... 516
Raspberry Canes, Cutting Back 516
Raspberry, Our Friend, the Purple ..... 211
Raspberry Stems, Scaly Spots on ..... 160
Rathbun, Henry H..... 659
Rat Population in U. S. ..... 234
Rats, Kill the..... 348
Rats on Rampage..... 409
Rattlesnakes ..... 446
Red Mite Killers..... 669
Redstar Strawberry, Few Runners from ..... 160
R. F. D. Mailbox Out of the Snow, To Keep..... 256
Rhubarb, When to Replant.... 677
Rice, James E. Silver Anniversary ..... 393
Rice, Paul K. (deceased)..... 413
Roadside Business, An Expanding ..... 521
Roadside Stand Selling..... 447
Roasters, A Good Investment.. 564
Rock Garden, In the..... 267
Root Value ..... 406
ROP Show at Boston..... 754
Rose Selections — 1949 All-American ..... 493
Roses for Your Home..... 163
Rotenone for Currant Worm.. 358
Rural Living Rewards..... 429

S

Sales and Shows — Northeastern Angus Sale 407, ..... 413
Earlville Holstein Sales 189, 263, 297, ..... 692
Salt Water Farm in Maine, Our ..... 600
Saw, Crosscut ..... 364
Saw, How to File a..... 608
Scab, Controls ..... 360
School Bus, Capacity of..... 213
School Consolidations, Condemns "Divide and Conquer" Rule in ..... 636
School Costs, More on..... 86
School Costs, On the Question of ..... 67
School Information Wanted... 185
School Information, Wants.... 675
School Laws, Seek Change in.. 682
School Transportation ..... 109
School Trend, The..... 231
School Trends, Observations On ..... 743
School Vote in Alden, N. Y. 103
Septic Tank, Position for.... 214
Septic Tank Questions..... 49
Share Farming Problem..... 771
Shares With Eventual Purchase, Farming on..... 322
Shearing Time, It Will Soon Be ..... 260
(Sheep) Farm Flock in the Fall ..... 552
Sheep Making Good..... 622
Sheep on Midsummer Pasture 431
Sheep, Salt for..... 452
Shipping Fever in Cattle..... 189
Shoats Are Coughing..... 406
Shrubs Are Still Popular, Old Fashioned ..... 164
Sick Bird Worth Treatment, Is a? ..... 149
Silage for the Small Herd.... 691
Silage, Sorghum or Soybeans for ..... 243
Silage, Spoiled ..... 635
Silage Temperatures ..... 664
Simplifying Farm Work..... 631
Skunks, Poison Bait for..... 379
Slash Can be Dangerous.... 220
Snake Bite, Serum for..... 522
Soil Conservation Saved a Chautauqua Co., New York Farm ..... 315
Soil Fertility To Build..... 598
Soil, Spent Mushroom..... 733
Soil, Treating Bog..... 158
Southern Tier History, Looking Back Over..... 676
Sows, Time to Breed..... 183
Sow's Udder, Abscess on..... 137
Soybeans and Soil..... 250
Squab Business. This..... 198
Stains From Sink, To Remove ..... 327
State Fair in 1948, Why Only a Limited? ..... 538
State vs. Town! and Taxes.... 322
Steel and Iron Scrap, Demand for ..... 143
Steer Fattening in the Northeast ..... 643
Steer Feeding Operations, Successful ..... 731
Steer, Feeds for..... 369
Steers, Barley for..... 774
Steers, Information About.... 226
Steers, Pasture Fattened..... 400
Stone Frolics ..... 449
Stoves, Rust Proofing Brooder 409
Strawberries, Fertilizing ..... 320
Strawberries, Mulching ..... 85
Strawberries, Mulching—Why and How ..... 764
Strawberries, 1948 Style..... 469
Strawberries, Nitrogen for.... 36
Strawberries Overfertilized .. 516
Strawberry Bed, In the..... 516
Strawberry Bed, Mulching the ..... 677
Strawberry Bed, Slugs in the 645
Strawberry Patch, From the.. 162
Strawberry Time, Wild..... 387
Stumps, The Way I Remove... 642
Sudan Grass, Frosted..... 681
Sudan Grass Increased Vitamin A in Milk..... 226
Sugar Production, World..... 249
Summer Egg Production..... 410
Summer Shelters for Layers.. 387
Superphosphate, About ..... 708
Survey Before You Sell — Or Buy ..... 243
Sweet Corn Crop, The..... 325
Sweet Corn, Planting Dates Lessen Borer Damage..... 356

T

Tankage is Made, How..... 334
Termites, Catnip for..... 388
Termite, The Marauding..... 320
Thistles, Eradication of..... 469
Tile Drainage, Good Results from ..... 8
Timber, About Selling..... 324
Timber Problems ..... 738
Tobacco Stalks as Mulch..... 358
Tomatoes at Walberta Farm, Early and Late ..... 216
Tomatoes Overfertilized ..... 469
Tomatoes Ripen Unevenly.... 79
Tomato Leaves Shrivel..... 420
Tomato, New Variety..... 358
Trapping Equipment on the Farm ..... 609
Trees Fail to Bear, Old..... 285
Trees, Root Pruning..... 515
Tree Wounds, Paint for..... 160
Transplanting Fruit Trees..... 609
Trees, Care of Young..... 285
Trefoil Seed, A Harvest of.... 741
Trespass Laws Are Not Enforced ..... 769
Trespass Laws, Loopholes in the ..... 609
(Turkey) Gobbler Has Chicken Pox ..... 700
Turkey Nests ..... 305
Turkey Pointers ..... 25
Turkeys, About ..... 700
(Turkeys) Contentment in Confinement ..... 103
Turkeys, Crossbred ..... 634
Turkeys From Flying, To Keep ..... 274
Turkeys on Wire..... 274
Turkeys, So You Like? ..... 306
2,4-D Reduces Cultivation and Kills Weeds ..... 181

U

Ulster County, New York Fair, At the ..... 576
Undulant Fever, Main Cause of ..... 47
Unhired Help, The Farmer's.. 194
Universal Military Training, Farm Women Against..... 308
U. S. D. A. Program..... 426

V

Vaccine, Newcastle Disease (New) ..... 436
Vegetable Dusts and Sprays.. 356
Vegetable Growers' Field Day ..... 601
Vegetables for Winter Use.... 677
Vegetables, Pre-Cooler for.... 521
Vermont Farm Show..... 187
Vitamin, New Poultry Feed.. 304

W

Wage Claims, Collection Thru, New York Dept. ..... 475
Walnut Plantings ..... 602
Walnuts Did Not Fill..... 733
Washington Outlook ..... 771
Water is Rusty ..... 578
Waterproof Floor for Farm Storage Building ..... 608
Water Supply, We've Streamlined Our ..... 762
Weather Gets Hot (Poultry) .. 461
Weed Killers on Soil, Effect of 677
Well Water, Muddy..... 739
Wet Soil, Plants for..... 320
Wheat Varieties, Breeding Better ..... 650
Windmills on Cape Cod..... 596
Wildlife, Plea for Our..... 769
Winter Killing, To Avoid..... 516
Winter Long Ago, A Severe.. 219
Woman of the Soil..... 175
Woodlot, Managing of the Farm ..... 594
Wood Burner, Wanted: A Good ..... 290
Woods Call for New Pioneers, The ..... 34
Wood Stoves Will Do It..... 706
Wood, Why Waste So Much?.. 155
Worms in Horses..... 459


# *Editorials*


A

Apple, Consider the..... 742
Apple Market, Catering to the 616
Apple Week Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. 656

B

Bailey, Dr. Liberty Hyde..... 366
Big Dealers, Think They Are Fooling, Whom do the?.... 550
Big-3's Wily Tactics..... 498
Bureaucracy, Mr. Dewey on.. 176
Butter-Oleo Fight ..... 294
Butter Rigging, More?..... 134

C

Cattle and Corn ..... 580
Cheese Prices, Still an Odor in 714
Chick Shipments by Air..... 224
Corn Values, White and Yellow ..... 294
Christmas Tree, That Ideal.... 770
Christmas Wish, A..... 770
Custom Work on the Farm.... 476

D

Dairy Farmer, Don't Blame the 14
Dairymen, Small Comfort for.. 476
DDT, Flies Resist ..... 550
Dictator in Albany?..... 176
Displaced Persons Bill, The.. 450
Doctor is Needed, A..... 14
Drain, Two Cents a Hundred Down the ..... 398

E

Egg and Poultry Prices—Now and Twenty Years Ago..... 524
(Egrets) The Great White Flight ..... 524

F

Fair Site $50,000,000, Cost of New ..... 742
Fair Time Again, It Will Soon Be ..... 450
Farm Conference at Pawling.. 498
Farm Economy, A Sound..... 258
Farm Help, Keeping Good.... 686
Farm or Factory ..... 294
Food, Farmers Help With.... 714
Forage Harvester, The..... 366
"Forgotten Man," Albany's... 224
Free Enterprise Can Be Abused ..... 330
Fruit Growers, Four M's for.. 476

G

Grain, More Home Grown.... 224
Grain Speculation, On..... 134
Grain Speculators, Exposing the ..... 14
Grange Plank on Oleo, The.. 742
Graves, Paul D., For Senator. 450

H

Health, Open Letter to the Board of ..... 616
Hogs, Good Time to Fatten.. 524
Home Stretch, Down the..... 656
Horticultural Issue, Our 57th.. 176

I

Income Taxes Reduced, Federal ..... 294
Insecticides, Bugs and the New ..... 450

K

Kiantone, Good For..... 770

L

Land, That Piece of..... 498
"Lily Livered," The Word Is.. 428
Livestock, Corn and Wheat Prospects ..... 398
Livestock on U. S. Farms.... 258

M

Meat Control Will Not Help.. 88
Milk at Albany in 1949..... 742
Milk Dealers, Murtagh Blasts Big ..... 656
Milk Hearing on Sept. 27.... 580
Milk Laws, Two New..... 294
Milk License, Veteran Denied A ..... 686
(Milk) Near the Breaking Point ..... 686
Milk Pennies Pay Big Dividends ..... 524
Milk Price Reduced, December ..... 770
Milk Price Schedule, New.... 258
Milk Price Changes..... 498
Milk Profits; Milk Schemes.... 366
Monopolies Are Bad, All..... 550

N

New England's Countryside, Along ..... 656

O

Oleo vs Butter, Some Questions About ..... 330
Borden League Slave, No Longer a..... 330
Oleo, Why Not Pink or Green? 366
Outlook for Feed Grains..... 498

P

Pattern for Plenty..... 428
People, Too Many?..... 14
Petroleum, The Farmer and.. 524
Potato Price Support, No Reason for ..... 524
Poultry Feed Situation..... 88
Poultry Industry, New Record for ..... 428
Poultrymen Against Price Support ..... 656
Poultry, Outlook for..... 580
Poultry, What's Ahead for..... 88
Poultry Yard, Fable from the. 714
Producer Leaders on Wrong Course ..... 450
Producers, Up to..... 428

R

Racket in Cheese..... 398
Rathbun Ring Stumbles Again. 580
Republicans Name Gov. Dewey 476
R. F. D., Ingenuity and the.. 134
R. F. D., Sampling the..... 330
Rural New-Yorker Feature, New ..... 770

S

Santa Claus, You Can't Beat.. 714
Says One Thing, Does Another 88
School Costs, To Meet Higher. 176
Sharon Mauhs for the Assembly ..... 656
Social Security on the Farm.. 616
State Fair, Why a "Limited"?. 550
State Fairs, No More Limited. 616
Strawberries for Vitamin C... 224
Straws in the Wind..... 742

T

Teacher Shortage, On the.... 14
Timothy is Not a Really Old Grass ..... 330
Tractors, Easy Riding..... 428
Trail, The End of the..... 134
Traxel, Erminie L..... 176

W

What Farmers Say — 224, 258, 450, 505, 616..... 742
Whither? ..... 258
Worst Duds Yet, One of the.. 224


# *Woman and Home*


A

Apples, Spice Dessert..... 694
Apples, What Better Fruit.... 662
Asters, Spoon-fed..... 455

B

Bags, Those Orange..... 628
Banana Scallops..... 190
Bazaar Supper, Nut Spice Cake ..... 628
Bean Hash, Baked..... 229
Bees, Her Rural Talent with. 337
Bird Bath, Popular..... 505
Blueberry, Delicious Cake..... 482
Boarders, Summer, Are You Taking ..... 336
Brambles. Maine, No Thorns.. 695
Bread, Homemade Variety..... 302

C

Cakes — Chocolate Velvet..... 228
Election, 1814..... 695
Grandma's Sponge ..... 528
Mellon Pumpkin..... 720
Nut Spice..... 628
Canning, Fall Notes..... 630
Cheer Shelf, My Jar of..... 626
Cheese — Aged ..... 503
Cake Pie..... 663
Puffs ..... 402
Chicken Dishes, Three Favorite 63
Chimney Piece, Tocing off at the ..... 751
China, Stains on..... 454
Christmas Barrel, Maine..... 529
Christmas, Children Are the Heart of ..... 776
Christmas Crib, Story of.... 775
Christmas Trees, All Winter.. 62
Clothesline Drama..... 265
Cookies, Four Molasses, With Good Dark Flavor..... 752
Cooky Jar, Young Farm Wife and Her ..... 457
Cranberries, Ways to Serve.. 626
Crib, Christmas, Story of the 775
Crochet Hobby, Original..... 629
Cupid Sharpens Arrows for Leap Year..... 93
Curtains, Economical..... 481
Curtains, For Thin..... 663
Custards, My Trick with..... 302

D

Dandelion Greens, Cooked... 338
Desserts, Cooling, for Hot Weather ..... 503
Doughnut Hole Again, The.. 338
Doughnut Hole, Invented by Maine Sailor Lad..... 264
Dressing, Sour Cream..... 302

E

Eggs, Leftovers, With..... 584
Egg Nest, Fluffy, Easter Table 228
Egg Whipped Potato on Meat Pie ..... 374
Eggs, Variety With..... 92
Elderberry, More on the..... 505
Elderberry, Story of..... 432
Elders, Tribute to Our..... 340
Election Cake, 1814..... 695

F

Far East, From the..... 775
Farm Meal Fit for a King.. 141
Filling the Footprints..... 93
Finger Lakes, From the..... 340
Fish, Fine Flavors with..... 694
Fish Meals, Inexpensive..... 265
Flower, Pleasing, Uses..... 457
Flowerpots, Funnel for..... 337
Fragments, Gather up the.... 776
Fudge, Grandma Ellen's..... 338

G

Good to Try..... 695
Green Moss for Flowerpots.. 193
Greens, Yule, Fun..... 750

H

Ham Dinner, Baked for July Fourth ..... 454
Handicrafters-Gardeners — 1948 63, 141, 228, 303, 442, 433, 481, 529, 561, 585, 630, ..... 752
Harvest Moon, Under the.... 584
Heating Problems, Home..... 94
Hobby, Original Crochet..... 629
Honey, Tenderloin with..... 777
Hooking Squares, The..... 432

J

Jar-of-Cheer Shelf, My..... 626
Jellies, Homemade, News and Clues on..... 402

K

Kitchen Cupboard, Making Space in a..... 627

L

Leftovers Make Tasty Pastry Ring ..... 528
Leftovers Vegetables, Supper Dishes ..... 140
Lemon, Favorite Sauces..... 457
Library in the Mailbox..... 628
Little Brown House, The—1948 23, 141, 228, 376, 433, 481, 528, 585, 664 ..... 718
Lunch Shelf, The School.... 751

M

Mailbox, Library in the..... 628
Maple Sap with Lemon..... 190
Marmalades, Four Summer.... 374
Marmalades, Month by Month, More ..... 558
Meat Pastry, Chopped..... 22
Meat Pie, Egg Whipped, Potato On ..... 374
Mice, Those Pesky..... 695
Milkweed Balls, Replies to Query on ..... 64
Missy Laneous ..... 265
Molasses Cookies, Crisp..... 190
Molasses, Good Desserts..... 140
Moon, Under the Harvest.... 584
Mother Bee Taught in a Country School ..... 629

N

Neighbor Told Me, My..... 303
Neighborhood Idea, The..... 302

P

Painters, Pointers for..... 264
Parsley for Winter..... 630
Patterns from Pictures..... 629
Pie, Egg Whipped Potato on Meat ..... 374
Pie, That Lemon..... 303
Pillows, Ticks and Cases..... 559
Pine Cones for Color in Fireplace Blaze ..... 752
Poached Eggs on Fried Tomatoes ..... 140
Poetry — 1948 New Snow—New Year..... 22
Portents in the Orchard..... 62
A Valentine to You..... 92
The Loveliness of Drifting White ..... 140
Winter Wheat ..... 190
". . .Unto One of the Least of These. . ."..... 228
The Farmer ..... 264
Give Us This Day . . . .... 302
Her Loaves of Bread..... 336
To Mother Every Day..... 374
Old Bridal Elms of New England ..... 403
The Last School Meeting.... 432
Independence Day..... 454
God Gave Me a Garden.... 480
Morning's Summer Blessing.. 503
Schoharie Valley..... 528
Back at the Country School.. 558
Granny's Herb Garden..... 584
Harvest Home..... 627
Antique Gold..... 662
Rhyme and Reason..... 662
Lonesome Weather..... 694
Thanksgiving Prayer..... 718

Page

Bayberry Candle for Christmas ..... 750
Unto the City Which Is Called Bethlehem..... 775
Poinsettia, Our American..... 23
Pork 'n' Pineapple..... 228
Pudding, Toast and Date..... 265
Pumpkin Cake, Mellow..... 720
Pumpkin, Squantersquash..... 777
Pumpkin, The Old Man's..... 664

R

Relish, New ..... 65
R. F. D. Box, What Happened to Our, ..... 558
Rhubarb Cream Pie..... 433
Rhubarb Recipes for Spring.. 191
R. N.-Y., About Your..... 777
Rolls, Fine Hot Raised..... 777
Roses Are Delicious..... 455
Rural Talents Put to Good Use — 1948:
Tatting ..... 62
Weaving ..... 140
Bees ..... 337

S

Salads Should Not Be Mere Fluff ..... 338
Salt of the Earth..... 663
School, Country, When Mother Bee Taught ..... 629
School Lunch Shelf..... 751
Soap for Scent..... 482
Socks, Rolling Up..... 404
Space, Saving, in Kitchen Cupboard ..... 627
Spice Box—Mother Nature's... 336
Sponge Cake, Grandma's..... 528
Spring Cleaning—That Hardy Perennial ..... 190
Squantersquash, The Pumpkin 777
Supper for a Country Church, Calendar ..... 584
Switchell ..... 585

T

Tart Shells for Quick Filling.. 558
Tatting is Back—A Fine Rural Talent ..... 62
Tenderloin With Honey..... 777
Tennessee Notes ..... 303
Thanksgiving, Old Fashioned.. 719
Town (Accord, N. Y.), Our, Was Named, How..... 22
Thought for Today — 1948 22, 62, 92, 141, 191, 228, 303, 336, 376, 454, 505, 558, 585, 663, 718, 750 ..... 775
Toeing Off at the Chimney Picce ..... 751
Tribute to Our Elders..... 340
Tried and True..... 402

U

Using Our Heads to Save Our Heels ..... 482

V

Vegetables, Leftovers of, Can Be Delicious Supper Dishes. 140
Violets, African, How I Raise. 403
Violets, African, More on.... 457
Violets, African, Rules on... 663
Visiting Nurse, The
Frostbite and Chilblains..... 65
Pneumonia ..... 193
Rheumatic Fever..... 265
Your Child's Health..... 339
Health Quiz and Answers.... 404
Vitamins and Skin Health.. 457
Before School Bell Rings..... 505
Trench Mouth..... 558
Virus Pneumonia..... 630
Get Enough Exercise..... 697

W

Waffles Are a Treat..... 338
We Are Wondering (Query).. 63
Weaving—Rural Art Put to Good Use ..... 140
Whinnocks Piping Hot..... 93
Window Boxes, Beauty in.... 375
Winter Pickling ..... 140
Witchcraft, Tales of Colonial.. 662
Wood, Chops His Own, Twice Warmed ..... 663
Wools, Canning ..... 404
Word to the Wise, A..... 697
Wrap and Bow-Tie Knack.... 750

Y

Young Farm Wife, The 63, 141, 228, 303, 376, 503, 584, 663, ..... 718
Yule Greens, Fun for all the Family ..... 750


## *Illustrations*


A

Aberdeen - Angus Steer, 975 pounds, Owned by 13-Year old John Miller, Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y..... 654
Aerator System Spraying Water From a Pond..... 595
Aged Holstein Cow Class at New York State Fair..... 606
Alfalfa Pasture on 124-Acre Farm of Edmund Holcomb in Hartford Co., Conn..... 242
Angus Cows and Calves on Pasture at the Cochran Farm North Salem, N. Y..... 582
Angus Sale — Judging Contest for Juniors at Cornell University ..... 407
Apple Fruit Spurs and Fruit Buds ..... 124
Apple Storage and Packing Building at Ralph Smith's Green Ridge Farm, Dutchess Co., New York..... 595
Ayrshire Bull, Burton Last Man, Imp., Sold by Hugh J. Chisholm of Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y..... 554
Ayrshire Cow, Norwood's Blondie, Owned by S. N. Stimson, Craigy Burn Farm, Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., Grand Champion of the Breed at N. Y. State Fair.. 606
Ayrshire Cow Owned by Daniel J. Bowen, Walden, Orange Co., New York..... 406
Ayrshire Cows Exhibited at the 1948 Maine Dairy Herd Improvement Assn. Show at Windsor. Maine ..... 660
Ayrshire Heifers Started in 4-H Club Work by John J. Broderick, Great Barrington, Massachusetts ..... 526

B

Bacon Having Strips of Lean and Fat ..... 744
Bailey, Dr. Liberty Hyde and Dr. H. H. Love, Examining Their Plant Breeding Experimental Plot for Wheat Varieties, at Cornell Univ... 650
Barn Built in 1869 on Farm of Sangrey Bros., Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania ..... 731
Beef Steers on Farm of Sangrey Bros., Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania ..... 731
Bee Veil, Robert S. Benson, Inventor of a Metal..... 6
Beef Bulls, Hereford, Bred by Robert Genereaux, Bred by Holcomb Hereford Farm, Ontario Co., N. Y. Owned by Fred J. Hines, Pittsford, Monroe Co., New York.... 400
Beetle, Striped Flea..... 389
Berkshire Sow and Litter on Pasture at Yankee Ridge Farm, Mercer Co., Pa..... 296
Bird Feeder of the Weather Vane Type ..... 647
Board of Directors (New) of the National Assn. of Artificial Breeders at Meeting in Ithaca, New York..... 620
Brahmas, A Farm Flock of Light ..... 75
Brahma Cock, Owned by Harvey E. Wood, Newton, N. J. Used for Picture on New Postage Stamp Issue..... 632
Broiler Chickens for Selection of Breeding Stock..... 570
Brooder House for 200 Chicks Which Can be Moved from Place to Place..... 779
Brown Swiss Cow, Blanque Beauty Girl of Wingood, Owned by Goodwin Bros. of Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y. at the N. Y. State Fair.. 606
Bug, Squash ..... 389

C

Carrot, Wild, or Queen Anne's Lace Growing in Penna..... 542
Caterpillars, Tent ..... 245
Cherry Buds ..... 210
Chester White Boar, Junior Champion, 1947 N. J. Fair, Owned by Quakertown High School, Hunterdon Co., N. J. 475
Chickadee, The ..... 194
Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest New Hampshire Winners... 587
Chickens in Incinerator. by Wirtz Bros., Lebanon, N. J., Burning Dead ..... 483
Chicks, Crossbred, Being Fed by Milton Fournier, Washington Co., New York..... 531
Chicks From the Same Inbred Hatch, Two..... 570
Chicks That Have Been Wing-Banded ..... 674
Chinchilla, Exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Brendle, Chinchilla Fm., Near Hurley, New York ..... 576
Christmas Trees for Sale on the Abraczinskas Fm., Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa... 763
Cockerel of the New Delaware Breed, Developed at Indian River Poultry Farm, Delaware ..... 275
Cockerel—Progeny Tested Sire 674
Collie Dog, Ginger, Owned by Clare Shafer, Dansville, New York ..... 678
Concrete Walk and Drive, on Gonzales Farm, Paterson, New Jersey ..... 442
Contour Farming on the Walker Farm, Chautauqua County, New York..... 315
Corn Growing on the Reuben Blake Farm in Delevan Co., N. Y. and Kenneth Jones and Family Who Are to Cut It. ..... 765
Corn, Hybrid, Grown by Dr. D. F. Jones at the Connecticut Experiment Station..... 544
Corn, Sweet Dent Silage..... 283
Cosmos, Radiance, Medal Winner in All-America Flower Selection Trials for 1948.... 4
Cover Crops to Prevent Soil Erosion on Long Island..... 546
Cow, Ballard Farm Pontiac Posch 2nd, Sold for $670 Held by Her New Owner, Walter Bower, Pine City, N. Y..... 530
Crossbred Hen, New Hampshire-Barred Rock, Hubbard Farm, New Hampshire..... 461
Crossbred Pigs for Pets, Alfred L. Steen, Conneautville, Pa. 468
Crossbred Pullets Owned by Karl Webster, Litchfield Co., Connecticut ..... 77
Cucumber, Hybrid, Climbing on Poles ..... 316
Culling Pullets, Mass. Ag. Poultry Fm., Amherst, Mass. 466

D

Dairy Queen Crowned, Watertown, N. Y. ..... 474
Deep Litter for Poultry—Six Inches of Straw Over a Base of Ground Limestone..... 633
Deer on a Hillside Near Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y. 272
Doberman Pinscher Owned by Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Horton, of Carmel, New York..... 678
Doe Being Petted on Ballard Farm, Delaware Co., N. Y. by Lieut. J .A. Ballard.... 769
Doors for Henhouse, Screen With Plywood Panels Made by Max Treiber, Hunterdon Co.. New Jersey..... 574
Dorset Ram Owned by Ray Storm in Litchfield Co. Connecticut ..... 622
Dragsaw, One-Man Operated, Saves Hard Work in Logging 712
Duck, Indian Runner, Grown by John B. Lightfoot, Orange, Connecticut ..... 25
Ducks, Muscovy, on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada ..... 3
Ducks, Pekin, Owned by James T. Eiswald, Passaic Co., New Jersey..... 3
Ducks, Rouen, Owned by G. D. Mode & Son Vankleek Hill, Ontario, Canada ..... 3
Duroc Brood Sow and Her Litter at King Farms in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.... 222

E

Egg Nests, Double Decker Thos. Verrochi Poultry Farm, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts.. 466
Eggs Being Graded by Earl Crause, Jr., Hudson, Middlesex Co., Mass. for Sale on His Retail Route..... 669

F

Fagan, Prof. Frank N. Retired From the Pennsylvania State College Department of Horticulture ..... 680
Farm Home in Southern Tier Owned by Paul Kinney Near Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y..... 676
Farmstead, Jay Tryon, Schoharie Co., New York..... 443
Farm House, Converted, Jack Crashaw, Burlington County, New Jersey ..... 422
Farm Machinery Being Checked-Up, a Profitable Practice ..... 737
Farm Team Driven by T. F. Pendell, Dutchess Co., N. Y. 500
Farm Tractor, a Light Machine, at the Dutchess Co., N. Y. Fair..... 615
Fence in Horseheads, N. Y., Stone ..... 539
Fence in Use on Farm of Mrs. Mary Ennis, Chemung Co., N. Y., Stump..... 539
Fence in Use on the Neish Farm, Erin, Chemung Co., N. Y., Rail..... 539
Fertilizing Tool, Homemade, Used by George A. Preble, Maine ..... 11
FFA, The Keystone Assn., Winners of Livestock Judging Contest at Kansas City, Missouri ..... 748
Field on Which Homemade Fertilizer is Used Giving Even Distribution ..... 11
Firemen Practicing in Sandgate, Vermont ..... 515
Fisher, Dorothy Canfield, Novelist, in Her Own Forest in Arlington, Vermont..... 159
Flag Raising on Farm of Ward D. Russell, Savannah, Wayne County, New York..... 388
Fleece Samples Showing Influence of Feeding on the Fleece ..... 260
Floribunda Rose Called Red Pinocchio ..... 163
Flowering Dogwood ..... 392
Forest Fire Devastation in Schuyler Co., New York.... 517
Four-H Club Boys and Girls at N. Y. State 1949 Congress in Ithaca ..... 497
Four-H Club Members Tied for First Place, at Conn. Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Field Day at Orkil Farms, West Simsbury ..... 612
Four-H Poultry Winner. Allan Burdick, Sherburne, Chenango County, New York..... 198
Four-H Prize Winners in Massachusetts ..... 129
Four-H Winners of Trips to the 26th National 4-H Club Congress, in Chicago..... 10
Four - Legged Curate of Williamstown, Mass. Queenie ..... 467
Fruit and Dairy Roadside Market at Hilltop Orchards. Branford, Conn. Owned by Harry G. Cooke & Sons..... 730
Fruit Retail Sales Stand, The Rogers Orchards, Southington, Connecticut ..... 730
Fruit Roadside Market at the Kncuer Orchards, Branford, Connecticut ..... 730
Fruit Packing Shed..... 154
Fur Stretchers Part of the Trapper's Equipment ..... 609
F. F. A. Member, Claude Millwee of Caddo Co.. Okla. Whose Shorthorn Steer was Grand Champion at the International Livestock Show 20
F. F. A., Pa. Officers..... 449

G

Geldings, Sorrel, Owned by Ray Kessler, Columbia Co., Pennsylvania ..... 767
Granaries Made by Cutting Bcer Tank in Half..... 286
Granddaughters of Mrs. D. O. Denman, Cayuga Co., N. Y. 469
Grasshopper ..... 471
Greasing of Hay Baler, Howard Groff, Near Fort Plain, New York ..... 514
Grooming Demonstration by Dale Fletcher, of Bethel Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. at Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Field Day at Orkil Farms, West Simsbury, Conn. ..... 586
Guernsey Cow, Caumsett Ida, National Guernsey Lifetime Production Champion and Her Sister Caumsett Bara.. 690
Guernsey Cow, World Record, H. D. Mercer, Colts Neck, New Jersey ..... 430
Guernsey Heifer Calf Owned by K. R. Lockwood, Fairfield, Co., Conn. Recently Cured of Scours. ..... 620
Guernsey Heifer, Linda, Owned by Curtis Chappuis, Hillsdale, New York..... 527

H

Ham, Well Cured..... 744
Harrow, Levelling, Diamondrag ..... 158
Harrowing in Montezuma Mucklands Farm of Ray Gansz, Savannah, Wayne Co., N .Y., Spring..... 394
Hay Baled With Roto-Baler on a Columbia Co., N. Y. Farm. 574
Hay Caps, on the Farm of R. C. McWilliams, St. Albans, Franklin Co., Vermont..... 355
Hay Cutting on Farm in Steuben Co., New York.... 355
Hay Cutting on Samuel Shields Farm in Hartford, Co., Conn. 355
Hay Loader Built by Ed. Krunfuss of Elgin, Ill..... 286
Helicopter, Spraying DDT.... 543
Hereford Steers, Shown at Fat Cattle Sale at Union Stockyards, Chicago, Exhibited by F. C. DeBerard, Kremmling, Colorado ..... 643
Hive of Bees Containing Food for the Winter..... 599
Hog Quarters at Tan Bark Farm, Owned by Clair D. Tanner, Holland, Erie Co., New York ..... 688
Holstein Cattle Shown by 4-H Members at Ulster Co., N. Y. Fair ..... 576
Holstein Cow, Mo. Expt. Station ..... 418
Holstein Cow, Pebble Beach Veda Secunda Owned by R. A. & J. W. Backus, Mexico, New York ..... 334
Holstein Cows Fed Hay on Pasture, J. C. Perry, Whitehouse Station, New Jersey.. 458
Holstein Cow, Ravensworth Skylark Johanna 2226533, Owned by J. Stewart Smith & C. M. Janney, Round Hill, Va., With a 24-Hour Milk Record Above All Existing U. S. Records..... 622
Holstein Cow, W. F. Winfarm Barbian, Owned by S. J. Mauhs, Wyndyhyl Farm, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York ..... 635
Holstein Heifer, Jr. Champion, N. J. Fair, 1948, White Clover Farm, Alfred C. Strasser, Holding, Princeton, N. J.... 427
Holsteins Produced by Increased Grain and Hay Yields on Salker Farm, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Registered ..... 315
Horses on Farm of William Swain Near Swain in Allegany Co., New York..... 411
Hybrid Tea Rose Called Enchantment ..... 163
Hybrid Tea Rose, Tallyho.... 493
Hybrid Tea Rose, Yellow, Forty-Niner ..... 493

I

Irrigation From Farm Pond Demonstrated at Soil Conservation Field Day at Alfred, New York ..... 598

J

Jersey Cows From the Herd of Morris LaFrance, Randolph Center, Vermont on Pasture ..... 298
Jersey Cow, Well Conditioned, on the Alfred Ewald Farm Hampden Co., Massachusetts 716
Jersey Heifer, a Prize Winner, Held by 4-H Club Boy, Malcolm H. Brown of Southampton, Hampshire County, Massahusetts ..... 522
Jersey Heifer Calves on Pasture on Farm of Henry Stevens, Berkshire Co.. Mass. 123

K

Karakul Sheep on the Farm of Hubert J. Middleton in Albany County, New York.. 136
Kepler, Mrs. Mallie, Centre Co., Penna. Who was Honored at Pennsylvania Farm Show... 175

L

"Lake of the Clouds" Near Top of Mt. Mansfield, Vt.... 378
Lake at Frank Patterson's Farm, Orange Co., Vermont. 422
Lamb Feeding by W. F. Colman on farm in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania ..... 406
Lambs on Pasture on the Ray Paul Farm in Madison Co., New York ..... 618
Library in Portville, Cattaraugus, Co., New York..... 666
Lester, Albert of Lester Poultry Farm, Highland, N. Y. Carrying the Eggs Collected for the Morning in Wire Baskets ..... 665
Lester, J. D.. of Lester Poultry Farm, Highland, N. Y. Inspecting Tray of Eggs in Cabinet Incubator..... 665

M

Machine to Save Time and Labor, Cutting Trees, Mowing Weeds and Spraying.... 741
Mail Box With Light Above it at the F. C. Smith Farmstead, Broome, Co.. N. Y. 9
Mallard Duck and Ducklings at Night ..... 172
Manure Pit, Covered Concrete on Farm of Banks Cross, Big Flats, Chemung County, New York ..... 387
Maple Grove of P. J. Kinsley, Sr., Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vermont ..... 155
Maple Sap Sampled From the Bucket by Bobby Kimberley, Monterey, Mass. ..... 288
McIntosh Apple Tree, 77 Years Old, on Farm of W. F. Whipple of Newport, Orleans County, Vermont ..... 167
McIntosh Apple Tree, Seven Years Old ..... 156
Meeting House, Park Hill, Cheshire Co., N. Hampshire 603
Milking Cows Being Clipped for Cleanliness ..... 747
Milking Shorthorn Bull, Sunridge Clay King, U. S. Experimental Herd at Beltsville, Maryland ..... 368
Milking Shorthorn Bull Calf, Anderson Herald, of the Anderson Herd, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts..... 654
Milking Toggenburg Does, Owned by Robert Conklin, Stroudsburg, Pa. ..... 478
Milking Champion Dairyland Festival, Robert Merrill..... 474
Milking Shorthorn Cows Owned by Everett B. Fox, Lowell, Middlesex Co., Mass..... 368
Missing Girl, Velva Joy Robbins ..... 87
Mulch, Trash in Storrs, Conn., Apple Orchard ..... 490
Mulched Raspberries ..... 420
Multi-Tool, a Portable Gasoline Motor Used for Farm Repairs ..... 343
Mushrooms, Deadly Amanita, Poisonous ..... 495

N

NEPPCO Retiring Officers.... 667
Nest of New Type on Poultry Farm of Otto Hill, Delaware County, New York..... 781
New Hampshire Poultrymen's Display in Their State Building at the Eastern States Exposition, at Springfield, Massachusetts. ..... 753
New Hampshire Pullets on Range Owned by Grant Jasper, Hudson, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.... 77
New Jersey Farmer, Selected as Most Typical, Wiltone Dangler, of Wayside, N. J., 27 Years Old..... 658
Nipple Pail for Feeding Dairy Calves ..... 123
Nuthatch, The ..... 194
Nut, Rusty, Removed by Heating With Welding Equipment 286

O

Oats Being Harvested on the Farm of Charles Wolcott, Steuben Co., New York..... 250
Oats on Farm of George Burrows, Harpursville, Broome County, New York..... 168
Orchard of Mr. Henry Joy of Woodstock, Windham County Connecticut ..... 156
Orphan Lambs Being Fed by 10-Year Old Erma Spagnoli on the Farm of Mrs. Anita Sillari, Near Ancram, Columbia County, New York..... 618

P

Pastoral Parson's Church..... 133
Pasture, Improved, 15 acres, Zemic Bros., Steuben Co., New York ..... 467
Pasture in Storrs, Conn. Made Productive by Proper Fertilizing ..... 242
Peach Buds ..... 210
Peach Trees on the Farm of Walter Withrow, Walberta Farm, Middlesex Co., Conn.. 252
Pear Fruit Spurs—Weak and Healthy ..... 124
Pennsylvania Farm Show Booth of USDA Production and Marketing Administration ..... 99
Penna. Farm Show Grand Champion Holstein, Yarba Della Thrysa II..... 104
Pen Stabling for Holstein Cows on the Wolcott and Farr Farm in Chemung Co., N. Y. 774
Percheron Brood Mare, Carmona IV's Hope, Owned by Mrs. Max Dreyfus, Madrey Farm, Brewster, Putnam Co., New York ..... 722
Plans for Building a Small Rigid Summer Shelter..... 354
Plow Axle Repaired with "Fleetwood 47."..... 286
Plum Buds ..... 210
Potatoes Being Sprayed on the Arthur Clark Farm in Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn..... 2
Potatoes, Green Mountain, Grown by the Kupchunos Brothers in Hartford Co., Connecticut ..... 2
Potatoes, Ontario, Grown by Dr. D. F. Jones, Connecticut Experiment Station ..... 2
Poultry, Dressed, Winners in the "Chicken-of-Tomorrow" Contest Sponsored by the A & P. Stores..... 532
Poultry Drinker, Cone-Type, on Farm of Jerry Stiles, Near Cortland, N. Y..... 778
Poultry Farm of William Passikoff in Monmouth Co., N. J. 410
Poultry House at Lester Poultry Farm, Highland, N. Y.. 665
Poultry Range on Farm of Joseph Discenza in Hampden County, Massachusetts ..... 354
(Poultry) Selecting the Breeders ..... 485
Poultry Show Outdoors at the Ulster Co., N .Y. Fair..... 576
(Poultry) Weighing Apparatus Which Holds Hen Conveniently Used by Ronald Kent, Pine Valley, Chemung Co., New York ..... 379
Pullets, On Range Cedar Ridge Farm, Fairfield Co., Conn.. 419
Pulp Logs at the P. H. Glatfelter Paper Mill Near Spring Grove, York Co., Penna.... 594

R

Raspberries, Chief Red Variety, on Farm of C. J. Hepworth, Ulster Co., New York 571
Raspberrics, Taylor Variety, on Walter Withrow's Walberta Farm, Middlesex Co., Conn. 76
Rats Attacking Bags of Grain 348
Red Raspberries Fall Bearing, With Canes Tied up for Protection From Wind..... 76
Red Raspberries Properly Cultivated at Walter Withrow's Walberta Farm, Middlesex County, Connecticut ..... 76
Red Raspberry, September Variety ..... 248
Reforestation Project Near Brookfield, Madison County, New York ..... 644
Rhode Island Red Hen Top Egg Laying Champion for the Country in 1948 at the Maine Egg-Laying Test..... 701
Rhode Island Red Poultry, Inbred, Seventh Generation. 570
Rhode Island Reds Owned by Harco Orchards, So. Easton, Mass. in Western New York Test, Highest of All Breeds, all U. S. Tests..... 636
Roadside Stand Owned by George Archambo, Phoenix, New York ..... 521
Rock Garden, A ..... 267
Royal Lillies and Marylin Horst, Mohonton, Pa. ..... 423
Running Water From Reservoirs to House Never Freezes ..... 768
Rye Mulch Spread Around Apple Tree ..... 178

S

Saanen Buck, Owned by U. S. D. A. Goat Farm, Beltsville, Maryland ..... 478
Scotch Shorthorn, Edellyn Royal Leader 5th, Registered and Owned by Winston, Guest, Clarke Co., Virginia.. 643
Shearing Champion at the International Livestock Show, Roland Burkhardt, Pandora, Putnam County, Ohio..... 260
Sheep, Arthur Savage, Andover, Connecticut..... 452
Sheep Owned by Hirie Higgins, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey 90
Shetland Ponies, Mossy Stone Farm, Merrimack Co., N. H. 430
Shropshire Ewes and Lambs Owned by W. F. Batstone, Kent, Litchfield, Co., Conn. 552
Silage Chopper and Field Harvester on Raritan Valley Farms, Somerset Co., N. J... 243
Silo, Concrete , on Farm of Royal Edick, Lewis Co., New York ..... 314
Silo on 100 Acre Farm of Archie and Jacob Tyler in Oneida County, New York.. 186
Silos, Tile, Being Filled With Rye Silage ..... 314
Slash. A Fire Hazard..... 220
Southdown Sheep Exhibited at Penna. Farm Show by 4-H Club Girl, Maxine, Mellott, Lancaster, Penna. ..... 104
Spareribs Cut on the Farm.. 744
Speed Sprayer for the Large Orchard Operator ..... 154
Spinach, Dark Green Bloomsdale ..... 161
Spray, Eight-Gun Automatic.. 362
Sprayer for Spraying Poultry Houses, Compressed Air.... 232

Page

Sprayer for Small Orchard Operations ..... 154
Spraying Cabbages on the Howard Sprague Farm, Ontario County, New York.... 601
Spraying in Connecticut Experiment Station Orchard.. 490
Spring, Covered, and Open Reservoirs for Water Supply 762
State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y., Sewage and Waste Near the ..... 538
Sweet Clover Plots, Missouri Experiment Station ..... 418
Steer Owned and Trained by Roger Houtari, South Paris, Maine ..... 195
Storage of Apples Temporarily in a Clean Corner of the Barn ..... 602
Strawberries Packaged With Transparent Wraps ..... 154
Stream With Rock Preventing Ice Jam ..... 273

T

Termite Effect on Wood..... 320
Timber on Farm of A. S. Campbell, Bennington Co., Vermont ..... 763
Toggenburg Doe Produced on Farm Using Small Silos.... 691
Tomatoes, Marglobe & Rutgers, Growing at Walberta Farm.. 216
Thoroughbred Colt Bred in the Genesee Valley in Co-operation with the Jockey Club —Sold for $3,800..... 332
Tool to Clean Tile Drains.... 165
Tractor Combine Owned by Charles Haas, Harvesting Buckwheat on Farm of Archie E. Beattie in Washington Co., New York..... 126
Tractor, J. I. Case 1915 Model, at the 1948 Wisconsin Centennial Exposition ..... 666
Tractors Driven by Thermon Groff, Son, Howard and Grandson Duane, Near Fort Plain, New York..... 514
Tractor Tires Being Inflated by Howard Groff, Fort Plain, New York ..... 514
Truck Owned by Sherman Wadhams, Sprucetip Farm, Grafton Co., N. Hampshire.. 541
Turkeys, Beltsville Small White, to be Available on Retail Markets for Thanksgiving ..... 725
Turkey, Broad Breasted Bronze, Owned by Roy Blake, Merrimack Co., New Hampshire.. 306
Turkeys in Confinement..... 102
Turkeys in Portable Pens at Goodrow's Turkey Farm, Rutland Co., Vermont..... 306

U

Uhrmann, Linda Jean, of Collingdale, Pa. Helping on the Farm ..... 645

V

Van Buren Blue Grape..... 571
Vegetable Garden at Pigeon Hill Farm, Maine..... 600

W

Waste Beds Occupying Part of the State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y..... 538
Water, Running Constantly into Reservoirs, on Vermont Farm, Remains Unfrozen.... 762
White Chinese-Toulouse Crossed Geese Owned by Willet Randall, Warren Co., N. Y. 200
White King Pigeons at Robinwood Farm, Wake County, North Carolina ..... 198
White Leghorn Hen Bred by Irving Kauder, New Paltz, N. Y., Winner in Vineland, N. J. Laying Test..... 723
White Leghorn Pen, Highest in U. S., Owned by Babcock Poultry Farm, Ithaca, N. Y. Entered in Western New York Test ..... 636
White Leghorn Layers at the Mash Hopper ..... 75
White Leghorn Pullets, Owned by J. Everett McCall, Rampo, Rockland Co., N. Y. In Outdoor Enclosure ..... 699
White Muscovy Ducks Owned by Willet Randall in North Creek, Warren Co., N. Y... 271
White Wyandotte Pullets on Range, K. R. Lockwood, Fairfield Co., Connecticut... 466
Wild Ducks and Geese Coming for Food to the Farm of Tobias Hellerbrand, Near Plainfield in Union Co., N. J. 199
Windmill at Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts ..... 596
Winners of Log Sawing Contest at the Harrisburg Farm Show, Jay and Jim Warner, Sons of Robert Warner, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.. 324
Winner of the Phillips Scholarship at Pennsylvania State College, Robert J. Loughry.. 345
Winners in New York State 4-H Tractor Operating Contest, Highest of the Ten Being Paul Banks, Ransomville, Niagara Co., N. Y..... 684
Wood Burning Stove, Console Type ..... 706
Woodland Showing Light Cutting Owned by Henry Schcrer, Near Port Murray, Warren Co., New Jersey.... 594
Woodlot Belonging to James Burns, Kanona, Steuben Co., New York ..... 594
Woodlot on New York State Reforestation Area in Otsego Co., After Selective Cuttings of Hemlocks ..... 644
Woodpecker, The ..... 194

Y

Yorkshire Brood Sows, Owned by C. H. Downs in Oswego Co., New York..... 16
Yorkshire Sow Owned by Cornell, With Nine Husky Pigs ..... 326

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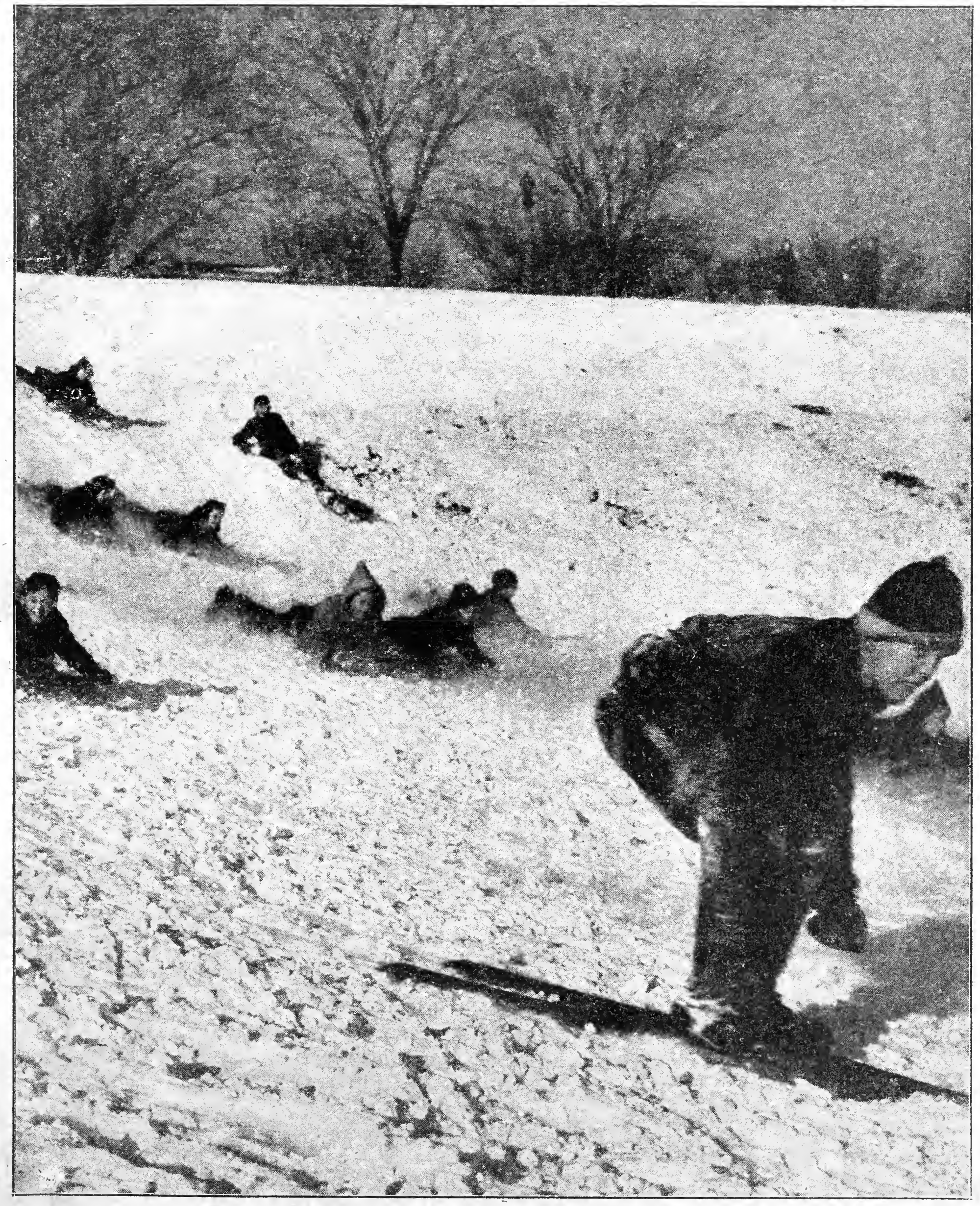

Photo—Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

# Holiday Fun in the Country

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# The Great American Potato

*By Donald F. Jones*

POTATOES grown for seed and entered for certification in the Northeast United States and nearby provinces of Canada, for planting in 1948, are 14 per cent below the 1946 acreage. However, yields have been good so that the total amount of tubers for planting will probably not be much below the previous year.

Cobblers are maintaining their acreage but Green Mountains are losing out steadily. This year in Connecticut there has been much dissatisfaction with Mountains due to their irregularity in size and shape. The short but severe dry spell in July checked growth which was resumed later and thereby resulted in many protuberances and dumbbell-shaped potatoes. Growers who irrigated during this period reported good yields and better grading and feel well repaid for the considerable work required.

Both Katahdins and Chippewas grade out better and are consistently good yielders. Unfortunately both varieties are less mealy and usually poorer in flavor than the older varieties.

### New Varieties

There are many new varieties that are high in yield, excellent in color and shape of tuber, and in depth and number of eyes. All of them are more resistant to disease but so far none are as good in quality as the standard varieties. Mohawk is the best of these in quality and very high in grading percent, but total yield is lower than most of the varieties with which it has been compared. Sequoia is another good variety which has given very high yields on light soils and in dry seasons. Vine growth is heavy and tolerant to flea beetles and leaf hoppers, but the tubers are inclined to grow too large, they sprout badly unless dug as soon as the vines die, and they are susceptible to late blight. Sequoia has more promise in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States; it is not being grown to any extent in the North. Ontario has given excellent yields in New York and Connecticut. It is a mid-season variety ripening after Cobbler and before Green Mountain. It is highly resistant to scab. The tubers are light in color, smooth and generally well shaped with few shallow eyes.

Varieties which are resistant to late blight are Sebago, Empire, Placid, Chenango, Ashworth. Varieties resistant to scab include Menominee, Ontario, Cayuga, Seneca. Those resistant to virus are Katahdin, Chippewa, Warba, Red Warba, Houma, Earlaine, Sebago, Mohawk, Menominee. One variety, Teton, also shows less ring rot infection than the others.

It is difficult to establish a new variety due to the complicated procedure in growing certified seed; therefore, the list of available varieties will always be restricted. Growers should stay with the varieties they know to be satisfactory and try the new varieties only as seed becomes available.

### Certified Seed Potatoes

Growers who are in the business to make money always plant certified seed. This is a safeguard against seed born diseases that cannot be detected by an examination of the seed itself, principally the viruses that cause leaf roll, spindle tuber, yellow dwarf and net necrosis. There are other diseases such as bacterial ring rot, black stem and blight that can be carried in the seed; certification reduces the chance of these diseases getting started.

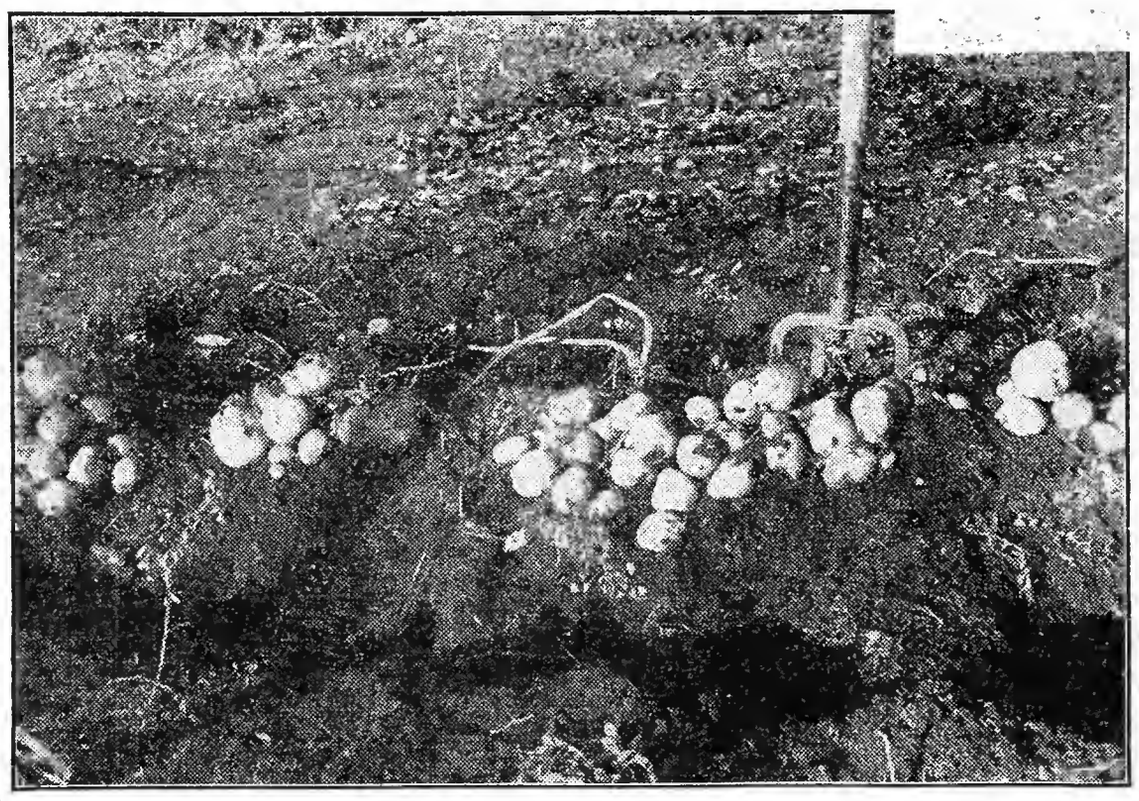
Growing potatoes from tubers is a form of vegetative propagation similar to the culture of grape vines and rose bushes from cuttings. The potato will come true to the variety type no matter what kind of a tuber is planted, whether large or small, well shaped or irregular, smooth or rough. It is important that the tuber be grown on a healthy plant and handled in such a way that it will sprout vigorously and be free from disease contamination in storage and handling. In many ways a small, immature tuber from a healthy plant is better for seed than pieces of a large, well formed potato suitable for market. The small potatoes can be planted whole; they usually give a better stand, and yield as well or better, than cut pieces.

The production of seed potatoes that will pass certification is a specialized business requiring much experience and attention to details. Good seed can be grown only in short season localities where the amount of infection from aphis and leaf hoppers is low. Seed fields must be properly rotated to be free from scab, well isolated from other potatoes, and the plants must be thoroughly sprayed to keep them from insects and diseases. Foundation seed is produced from selected plants tested for disease by growing one tuber from each plant in the South during the Winter. Foundation seed fields are carefully examined during the growing season and all diseased plants pulled up and removed from the field. Seed production fields are inspected during the growing season and must not show more than a small percentage of diseased plants; otherwise these fields cannot be certified. The tubers are also examined after harvest for evidence of disease.

The certification system is concerned chiefly with the production of disease free seed; it may pass crops that are poor in size, shape and freedom from injuries in handling, since these factors are less important. Buyers should not accept seed that has the appearance of being poorly grown and carelessly handled. Size and shape have no importance as far as the crop grown from that seed is concerned; but large, irregularly shaped and badly bruised potatoes are difficult to cut and expensive for the acreage planted. Tubers for seed are cut into blocky pieces weighing from one to one and one-half ounces. Each piece should have one eye but it is not important how many more are present. In cool weather potatoes may be cut and planted immediately.

(Cont'd on Page 4)

*The Kupchunos Brothers in Hartford County, Connecticut, last season harvested 275 acres of top quality Green Mountain potatoes, all grown from certified seed. Average yield was 500 bushels per acre. When this picture was taken, the digger had just been through this field. Walter is shown at the left and Paul on the right. Two other brothers, Denedrick and Henry, were busy elsewhere. Portable overhead irrigation is*
*growers with excellent*



*The author's garden produced at the rate of 600 bushels an acre last season. Note the uniformity of both size and yield obtained with these Ontario potatoes. Excellent soil was an important factor in this good yield.*

*Potatoes need to be sprayed regularly with suitable insecticides and fungicides as discussed in the accompanying article. This field is being sprayed with modern spraying equipment on the Arthur Clark farm in Ellington, Tolland County, Conn. This field is an experimental plot grown in cooperation with the New Haven Experiment Station.*

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# Ducks on the Farm

*By Paul Ives*

"THE actions and manner of the duck, whether upon land or water, are curious and pleasant to contemplate. Their regular afternoon parade and march in line, the elder drakes and ducks in front, from the pond homewards, is a beautiful country spectacle, to be enjoyed by those who have a relish for the charms of simple nature." Thus wrote Bonington Moubray in England 130 years ago; and "the actions and manners of the duck" are still just as interesting to one who loves live things as in the days when Squire Moubray so aptly described them in his book. There are thousands of farms and homesteads in this country where a flock of ducks would be not only profitable economically but a source of satisfaction to both young and old who are interested in the actions of the varied livestock family of the farm.

### Ducks Make Little Trouble

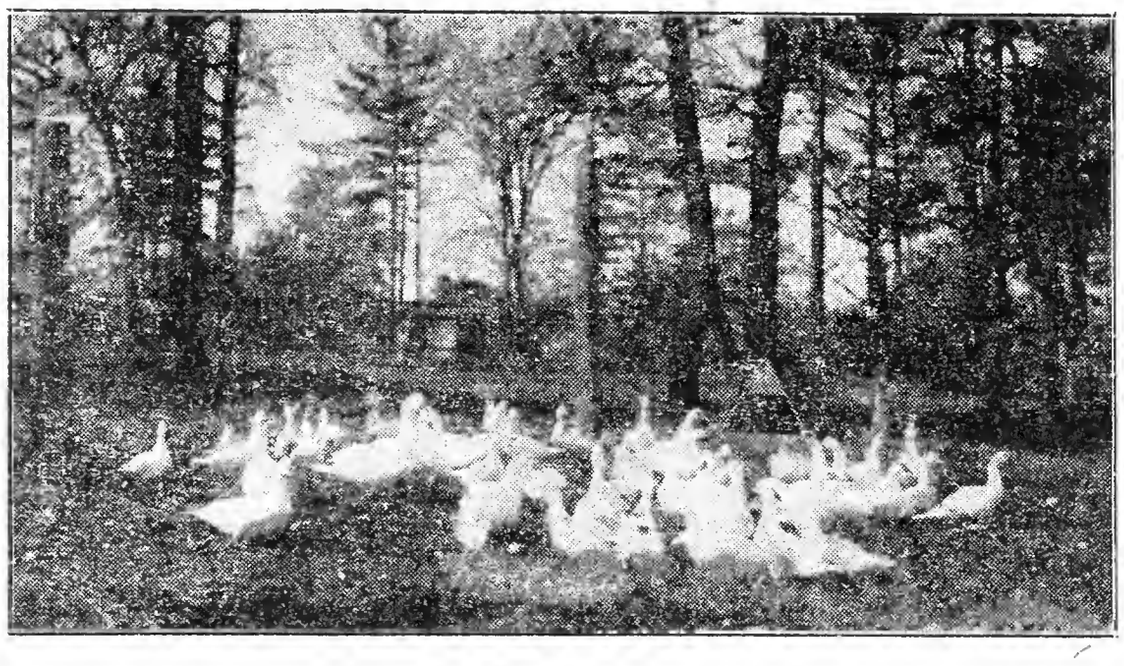
Ducks are interesting creatures. They have more self-reliance than hens and require much less coddling. In the long days of Spring and Summer they will take their morning meal and start out for the stream, pond or field, spend the day in hunting green food, worms and insect life and come home at night stuffed with nature's rations, while the hen consumes high priced mash and grain all day long. The flock of ducks comes home to sleep and all they require is an enclosure safe from predators and in the Winter a roof to keep them from being snowed under in times of heavy storms. They do not fear any degree of cold so long as they are protected from the heavy snows. The most inexpensive buildings will do well for the farm flock of ducks, and that is what I am writing about. Commercial duck growing is another story and a long and interesting one; but here we will talk about the farm or homestead flock and its possibilities for pleasure and profit.

My first memory and experience of profit from the farm flock of ducks goes back more than 50 years when six, under "teen age" farm kids on a big Connecticut farm were encouraged to earn money by the offer of one cent a dozen for bringing in hens' eggs and two cents for duck eggs; the premium for duck eggs being accounted for by the fact that the duck's laying habits were most haphazard, on the ground, under sheds and even under the buildings where we had to wriggle on our stomachs in the dark to find the eggs by sense of touch alone. They seemed to prefer to lay their eggs in these inaccessible places or to drop them "hit or miss" wherever they chanced to be. I can recall even now getting up long before daylight on cold March mornings to start searching for duck eggs; as ducks lay very early in the morning and there was sharp competition between us farm kids for the extra cent a dozen for the duck eggs. Incidentally, all that trouble could have been avoided if the ducks had just been closed in during the night and not let out until nine o'clock. But it was a big dairy farm and the ducks were considered as being a sort of necessary evil, to which very little attention was paid.

### Learning About Ducks

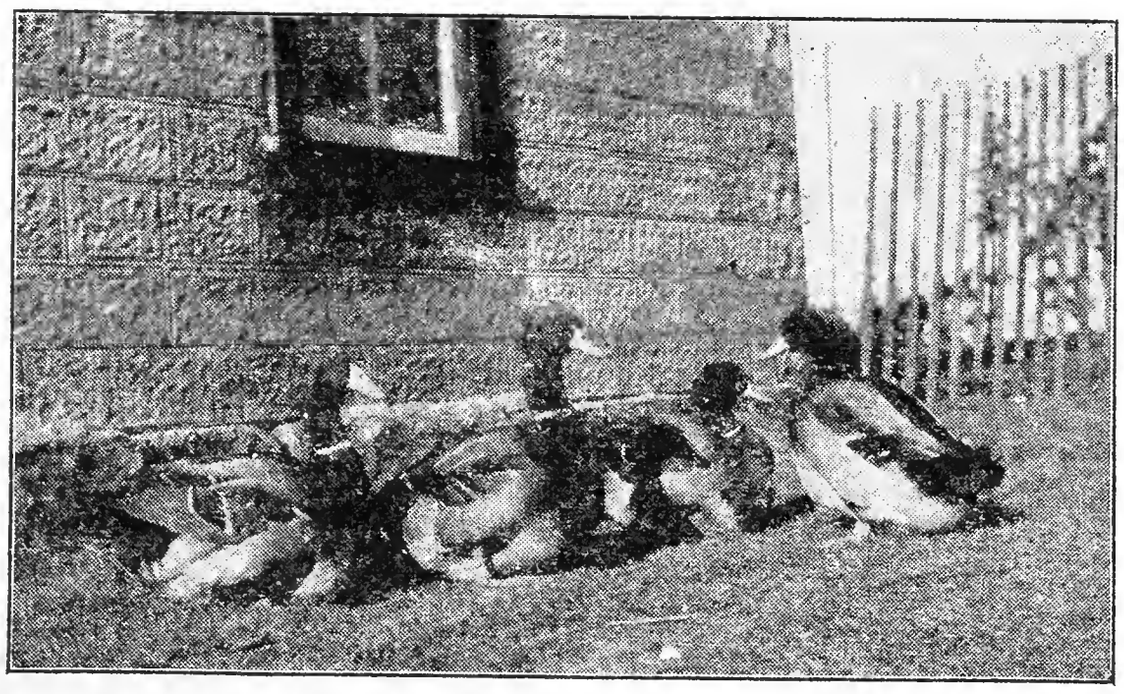
As we boys grew older, we learned that to us at least, poultry was more interesting than cows and we made money from it with less laborious work. We soon learned the difference between Pekin and Aylesbury and Rouen and Muscovy ducks, and about their needs. We learned that ducks under farm conditions were practically immune to disease and that poultry parasites both internal and external never bother ducks. The most fun of the whole year was when we picked out our best birds and entered them at the old State Fair at Meriden and went down to live for a week in the bunks in the end of the cattle sheds where father showed his Jerseys. We often watched George S. Pratt judge the chickens and ducks and pigeons.

But you will say, what has all this got to do with ducks on the farm? I say, nothing except that it was in those years. when we had all the kinds of ducks known, that we learned to appreciate the qualities of the Muscovy over all the other ducks for the farm. This I still believe in spite of the drawbacks of the breed, such as ease of flying which makes them hard to fence, and an extra week for hatching. We learned that ducks will pay on a general farm but are especially profitable and satisfactory on a farm with stream or pond; that a flock of ducks having access to a stream or body of water will get at least half of its living during the Spring and Summer from the green food and water insects thus available, and that while ducks will garner plenty of nature's rations from ranging on land, they will get a larger amount from water, their natural element. Ducks do not graze to the same extent as geese but are great foragers for animal food in the form of worms and insects. We learned that the reputation ducks have gained for voracious appetites is correct, and that when raised in confinement, they must be sold for food at just the right time or they will eat their heads off very quickly; but that if free ranged on pasture, woodland or marsh, they can be raised at less feed cost per pound than chickens and much less work and worry.



*Muscovy ducks are hardy and well suited to raising on farms. They make excellent eating and will forage a good part of their living if allowed free range. This nice flock of White Muscovies are enjoying a sunny day in the woods, on the experimental farm at Ottawa, Canada.*

*Pekin ducks are desirable to raise for the production of meat. Roast duckling is becoming increasingly popular as a regular dinner dish; a few ducks will help add variety to the farm table menu. These well grown Pekin ducklings, six weeks old, are owned by James T. Eiswald, Passaic Co., N. J.*



***Rouen ducks are preferred by many because of their ability to produce a large, well meated carcass. These magnificent Rouen drakes are owned by G. D. Mode and Son, Vankleek Hill, Ontario, Canada.***

### Economical Producers

When raised naturally in small flocks ducks are practically free from disease. They must be kept from sudden showers and from swimming for the first couple of weeks, as they are subject to cramps and drown if they become water soaked while still in the downy stage. But after a couple of weeks they need little care, especially if hatched and brooded nature's way with duck or hen mother. It takes ducks four weeks to hatch or one week longer than chickens. The Muscovy, however, will take nearly five weeks to hatch but usually will hatch practically 100 per cent.

An orchard makes ideal range for ducks. Their constant hunt for bugs, worms and insects not only provides them with a substantial part of their food during the Spring and Summer but will materially lessen these insect pests in the orchard. If deemed advisable to confine them in the orchard, all that is necessary is to drive stakes and fasten two-foot wire poultry netting which the owner can step over while the ducks are confined. Ducks do little if any flying, except the Muscovies. Expensive fencing or gates are not necessary. Ducks in orchards will not only lessen insect pests but will enrich the ground by their droppings.

Breeding ducks are valuable up to six years of age and will lay profitably to that age. Drakes as a rule should be replaced at three years as they are apt to be less virile as they advance in age. It is doubtful if egg production from ducks on a commercial basis and large scale would be as profitable as from hens, but for a farm flock, allowed free range, and from a laying strain of ducks, it will show fully as much profit. There is lower mortality, less labor, lower housing cost and much lower feed cost from Spring to Fall and while the annual egg production from ducks is apt to run lower, the average price should be somewhat higher. Ducks grow very rapidly reaching the weights of six to eight pounds at 10 weeks depending on breeds and conditions of feed and raising.

### Ducks Need a Good Start

When making a start with ducks, spend a little more money for your foundation and get stock of high quality; then build a flock of good type and color for which there will always be a demand. Good ones will make more profit because the price for which the common stock may be sold will always be limited to that of the market for meat or eggs, but that of superior breeding stock is limited only by the quality you are able to produce. Superlative specimens of all domestic poultry, including ducks and geese, are usually raised in small farm flocks and by natural methods. Mass production and assembly line techniques seldom produce the very top quality in individuals and it is the top quality specimens that bring the satisfaction of top prices and the thrill of producing the best. It is better to settle on one breed and then become known as a breeder of the best of that breed. How? By exhibiting at your local fairs in attractive cages, and

(Continued on Page 25)

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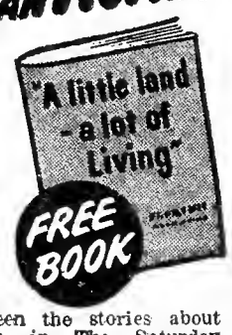


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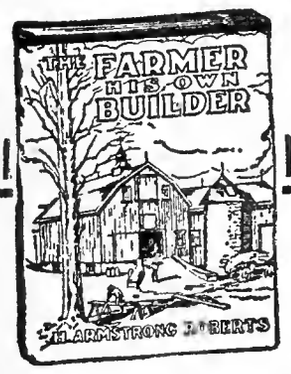


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## The Great American Potato

(Continued from Page 2)

When planting in warm soils, it is usually best to allow the cut surfaces to dry off first by storing them in crates in a well ventilated, cool place. Dusting with sulphur or gypsum is of no benefit, and may be injurious.

Early maturing varieties, such as Cobbler and Chippewa, should be planted as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Late varieties, such as Rural New-Yorker and Green Mountain, may be planted any time from early April to the middle of June. Plantings made about the middle of May usually yield the most in Southern New England.

### Soil and Fertilizer Needs

Potatoes prefer a mellow, well drained soil well supplied with organic matter. Potatoes should be grown in rotation with pasture or green manure crops to build up the organic matter in the soil, but sod land should be planted to a cultivated crop at least one year before growing potatoes. Corn stalks or sunflowers plowed under add much vegetable material. They usually grow well after strawberries, beans, tobacco, peppers and tomatoes, as all of these crops have about the same lime requirements.

Potatoes require large amounts of the essential fertilizing ingredients. Experienced potato growers are now applying 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per acre of a 5-10-10, 5-8-7, or 4-9-7 formula. Manure is an excellent fertilizer for potatoes but may increase scab. The best practice is to apply manure one year before growing potatoes. Very little lime is needed as this crop grows well at pH 5.0, and is usually freer from scab at this acidity level than at a higher pH. However, many soils are deficient in calcium and magnesium and are benefited by applications of 400 to 600 pounds per acre of magnesian limestone.

Potatoes are especially sensitive to fertilizer burn. The best practice is to place half of the fertilizer in bands at least three inches away from the seed piece and on a slightly lower level, and use the other half broadcast.

The usual spacing is 30 to 36 inches between rows and from nine to 10 inches apart in the row for Cobblers and Chippewas, 11 to 13 inches for Green Mountains and other late varieties. Spacing should be adjusted so as to control the average size of crop harvested; a medium sized potato is always preferred. Oversized tubers frequently have hollow centers and usually bring a lower price. Seed should be placed from two to three inches below the surface of the soil and covered not more than one inch when planting in cold wet soils. Later plantings, when the soil is warm and dry, may be covered with a mound of soil above the level of the ground. The field is then leveled by harrowing before the shoots appear, thereby destroying the first crop of weeds. A weeder can be used for the next cultivation before the plants are more than two inches high. Later cultivation should be frequent enough to kill weeds and shallow enough not to injure the roots.

### Pests and Their Control

Early varieties require spraying or dusting to control flea beetles. Aphis may occasionally cause trouble and the striped Colorado beetles must be controlled if they appear. Leaf hoppers and late blight seldom cause trouble before the plants are sufficiently mature to avoid serious injury. DDT is the most effective material to use for all insects except aphis; dust is more effective than spray. The first application should be made when the flea beetles first appear. One application in June, followed by one or two applications in July, are usually sufficient for early potato varieties. Late varieties require protection from late blight. Freshly prepared Bordeaux mixture, Dithane or some of the new organic copper compounds should be used, with the addition of two pounds of DDT spray powder to each 100 gallons of spray mixture. When aphis is present, use DDT oil emulsion. Treatments should start the first of July and be given every 10 days until the vines die.

Wireworms in the past have caused much damage to potatoes. They are the larvae of several species of click beetles which live in the soil for several years. Some species live mainly in sod land and others in cultivated fields. Potatoes should never be planted in fields that are known to be infested with wireworms. New chemicals such as Gamexane and Chlordane offer much promise for the control of wireworms. These can be mixed with the fertilizer and should be broadcast over the field before planting other crops in the rotation with potatoes. When put on in the same year that the potatoes are grown, they may affect the taste of the tubers, and this bad effect may last more than one year.

Tobacco and potato growers are finding it worthwhile to irrigate during dry spells. The overhead type of rotary sprinklers, with the water carried in lightweight portable pipes, are used for potatoes. Where the land is sufficiently level, furrow irrigation is practiced. Water can be brought to the high points by means of old fire hose or galvanized pipes. If water is to be applied at all, it should be done before the growth of the plants has been checked by dry weather. The principal value for potatoes is to control size and shape of tubers as well as to increase yields. Plantings should not go longer than 10 days without water in some form to produce well shaped, even sized potatoes, free from knobs and other such irregularities.

With more efficient chemicals to control insects and diseases, it has been found that plants often grow too vigorously; consequently the tubers may become oversized or not mature properly. When this is the case, it is advantageous to kill the vines with a chemical spray. Effective killing of the leaves has been accomplished with a one per cent solution of Sinox plus five pounds of ammonium sulphate in 100 gallons of water. Sinox No. 15 dust, at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre, has also been used with good results for this purpose. This artificial frost makes it possible to start digging earlier in order to take advantage of early market prices, to spread the harvesting period, and also to control size and maturity in seasons when the natural growth is unduly prolonged. On the other hand , if desired, early maturing varieties may be left in the ground after the vines are dead, then dug as needed. They should be examined for mouse and wireworm injury and dug immediately if there is feeding from either source.

### Storing and Processing

Potatoes keep best if put into cool storage as soon as dug. They should be kept dark and sufficiently moist to prevent shriveling. They have better quality if kept between 40 and 50 degrees F. but at these temperatures will begin to sprout late in the Winter. If held beyond that time, the temperature should be reduced below 40 degrees and held as near 32 degrees F. as possible. Sprouting may be delayed for several weeks by dusting with a commercial preparation, which is methylester of naphthalene acetic acid. This material should not be applied at the time of digging as it prevents the natural healing of cuts and bruises and may increase rot in storage. The proper time for this dusting is during midwinter before the tubers begin to sprout.

Tubers that float in a solution having a specific gravity of 1.078 (22 ounces of common salt in 11½ pints of water) are not mealy. These are preferred for salads and for other purposes where it is desirable for the potato to hold its shape. Those that sink in this solution but float in 1.088 (24⅔ ounces in 11 pints of water) are slightly to medium mealy. Those that sink in this latter solution are mealy.

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## Winter Uses for Gourds

If you have been keeping gourds in good condition, and have dipped each one in a mild bleach to preserve it, they have had a fine chance to dry. I pierce the bottom of the gourd with a large darning needle, and make another hole next to the stem, or where the stem was. This aids in drying.

Using mesh bags, such as onion bags, fill with gourds, and hang up to dry in a place that will be fairly warm. An attic is perfect. It takes some time to dry to permit enameling, but if you wish to use them as they are, a few weeks drying will be sufficient. Then give them a good coat of paste floor wax, and they are ready to be heaped in a wooden bowl or a bright container, to provide a colorful centerpiece on your holiday table.

To use small dried gourds in making charm strings, paint with very gay enamels (or use them unpainted but waxed), after putting a screw eye into the top. Run a string through the screw eye, and tie up on a line to dry. This avoids any spot on the bottom, where the paint would be marred by placing it on anything.

Have ready your ears of colored corn — yellow, red and black. Some pine cones, any shape and size, can be enameled or used as they are naturally. Heavy twine will fasten them together as you place each one in line. Try a few arrangements, laid flat on a tabletop, to get the design you want. The result will be a gorgeous charm string to hang beside the fireplace, or inside your door.

Large gourds make ideal plant pots by cutting a slice from the side, removing pulp ,and filling with soil and a hanging plant. You will find many original and practical uses for these gourds. R. E. P.

## Rural Talent Festival at Penna. Farm Show

Another 850-member cast consisting of a variety of talent from many different parts of Pennsylvania has been recruited for the Song of the Seasons, an annual rural talent festival scheduled for presentation on Tuesday night, January 13, at the State Farm Show in Harrisburg. William J. Cupp, Bangor, Me., and formerly of New Bloomfield, Perry County, again will direct a 300-voice chorus, and Dr. Henry S. Brunner, head of the department of agricultural education at State College, will direct the 101-piece Pennsylvania FFA Band which annually furnishes instrumental music for the production. Granges, 4-H, FFA, Senior Extension and other rural youth groups will appear in group and specialty numbers. The program, constructed around the four seasons, will be staged in the big arena of the Farm Show Building; it seats an audience of 9,000. N. M. E.

## Parsley Leaves

Can parsley plants be transplanted into pots and grown indoors to use their leaves for salads as needed?
Massachusetts B. S.

Parsley plants may be transplanted into pots and grown indoors during the Winter using the leaves as needed. They may also be left outdoors and covered with leaves or hay and thus will keep in fairly good condition all Winter.

## Book Note

PRACTICAL FIELD CROP PRODUCTION FOR THE NORTHEAST — By Gilbert H. Ahlgren, Robert S. Snell, John C. Anderson, and Milton A. Sprague; Van Wie Ingham, editor. The authors of this recently published and well illustrated 437-page book are members of the faculty of the Farm Crops Department at Rutgers University. They have had many years of experience with both practical and scientific methods of farming in the Northeast. This publication covers in detail all phases of field crop production with special chapters devoted to the different crops including cash crops grown for direct marketing. Particular attention is given to proper seeding and fertilizing methods as well as seed treatment for all the field crops. There are special chapters dealing with corn production and its improvement by breeding. The growing of small grain in all its phases is also ably presented, and the growing, harvesting and curing of hay are adequately discussed. Both hay and corn grown for silage are well covered as well as economy in pasture production.

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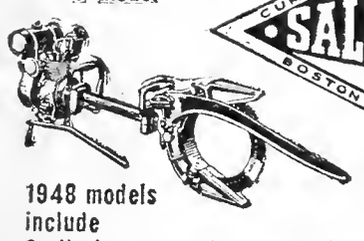


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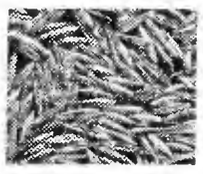

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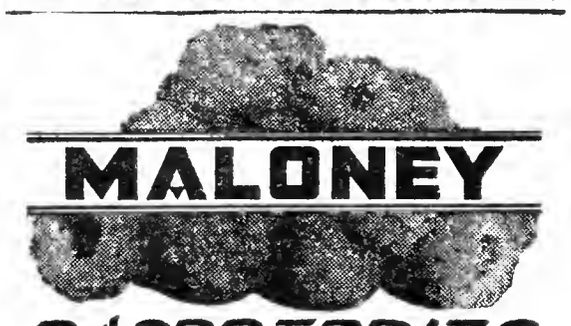

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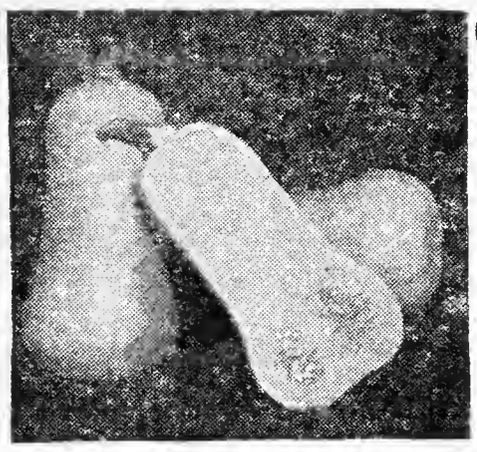

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## Countryman's Journal

It would be a wonderful world if mankind would put its intelligence to work without reservation on constructive things. Just the other day I was reading about a new invention, or rather an adaptation of an old principle. It was a portable outfit a man can carry on his back and which will give mechanical power to tap maple trees. It is a small gasoline engine that transmits power to the bit. It was intimated that a man could tap well over 100 trees an hour, depending of course, on how close the trees are together and the footing. I can remember years ago when I was allowed to stay out of school on good-running days in sap time. I have tapped trees, a good many; but if I ever did more than 15 or 20 an hour, I should be surprised. I remember one Spring I worked for a neighbor who had six or eight hundred big old trees. I helped tap as well as bring in the sap. Those trees were in a rocky, boulder-strewn area on a steep slope covered with very deep snow. That was work! And probably I earned 15 whole cents an hour. Men earned 30 cents an hour about 1915 and a 14 year-old boy got about 15. But on a trip through Vermont this last Summer I found good, solid and prosperous farmers who told me that a 500-tree sugar bush is a mighty fine adjunct to a farm's income over a long period of years.

*Robert S. Benson, inventor of a metal bee veil.*

The other day I had a pleasant and pointed letter from a young man who asked in essence, "What's the best angle in the poultry business today, an angle that will give a decent living in the years ahead?" It's anybody's guess, but there are two slants that impress me after talking with scores of poultrymen in the last two years in connection with a project I was working on. The one that impresses me most is the opportunity to specialize in four, five and six pound roasting chickens, sold dressed, ready for the oven, from a roadside stand on a well-travelled road. The Chicken of Tomorrow contest has brought out some excellent meat type crosses. The great majority of people like chicken meat, roasted or fried especially. I have asked a good many housewives what weight roasting chicken they like to buy and the range is usually from four to six pounds. About 25 per cent have said they like a seven or eight pounder which will serve for a second meal. You have only to go to the counters of the chain stores in cities and suburbs to see how unattractive is the run-of-the-mill chicken and fowl. By comparison, the beef, pork and lamb look much more appealing. I think there is a very definite opportunity for a man to start his chicks in February or early March and then sell everything dressed over his roadside stand. More and more urban folks will form the habit of driving to the country once a week for topflight quality farm produce. A man could have roasting chickens ready in succession from June through November, and then take two or three months of leisurely living. He could buy hybrids or sexed chicks or one of the new meat breeds that are being developed. He would need brooder houses and a growing range, but no laying house.

The other angle that seems destined for increased production is either the capon business or eight to nine pound cockerel roasters or a combination of the two. This means a growing season of eight, nine or 10 months and while some, perhaps a good deal, could be sold at the roadside stand, the best bet for marketing might be big hotels and restaurants. Broilers? It's an up and down business. Eggs? Yes, there will be a living in them for the man who has topflight egg producers and who handles his business efficiently. We are going to see layers kept in flocks of three, four and five hundred. More and more poultrymen will keep both mash and hard grain in big hoppers. We have learned to use "built up" litter and clean the laying houses once a year, with pits for manure beneath the roosts instead of dropping boards. One man will handle from 2,000 to 3,000 layers, with some one to grade and pack eggs.

On general farms where a fairly good sized herd of milkers furnishes the bulk of income, I think we will see a definite improvement in the quality of milkers, and I know there is increasing interest in raising beef in the Northeast. Farmers with Milking Shorthorns, for example, not only get good yield at the pail, but a half dozen steers started each year means a good chunk of income from beef when the steers are a year and a half or two years old. More home-raised feeds, plus milk and beef, is a solid foundation for the future.

Robert S. Benson, 75, who lives in the Snow Falls section of West Paris, Maine, likes to work with bees. "But when a man gets an itch, he wants to scratch it," said Mr. Benson. "On a hot Summer's day it is pretty tough to have a cheesecloth veil tucked in around your neck. Perspiration runs down your face and first thing you know, your nose is itching like fury. With a strong colony of 50,000 or more bees it is not good policy to take off a heavy canvas glove, pull out the veil, and reach up under the veil to scratch your nose. I figure there is always a way to do a thing if you take time to study it. [illegible] how I got the idea. My veil has a metal [illegible] in two sections. [illegible] covered with fine-[illegible] turn on a metal riv[illegible]ner side. The rivets are fitted tightly to the framework, so the veil will not pop open unexpectedly; yet they do not fit so tightly that a gloved hand cannot open them. "Then I just stick in my finger, scratch my itching nose, close the opening and go on with my work."

December is "low twelve" of year, the gray month of the annual cycle. Nimbus and stratus clouds hang low and wrap their mufflers around the necks of the mountains. In the Northland snow has dusted the hills and salted the meadows, sidehill fields and upland pastures. Sun rises late and reluctantly. Axe blows echo from the woods. Pennants of smoke spiral upward from farm chimneys and drift slowly away like hyphens on day's page. Dusk falls early and then golden shafts of light stream across farmyards. It is the end of a man-made period of time and Nature is posting its books. H. S. P.

Massachusetts

## Prof. M. A. Blake

Prof. Maurice A. Blake, head of the Department of Horticulture at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, died suddenly December 14 of a heart attack.

Prof. Blake was born December 1, 1882, on a farm in Millis, Mass. From Millis High School he went to Massachusetts Agricultural College, where he received the bachelor of science degree with honors in 1904. He was an assistant horticulturist at the Rhode Island Experiment Station in 1904-05, and instructor in horticulture at his alma mater from 1905 to 1906. He was appointed to the staff of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Rutgers University, in 1906, and had served that institution continuously until his death, at which time he was ranked at the senior full professor of the University's academic staff.

Prof. Blake became known as the "Burbank" of New Jersey through his development of more than 30 named varieties of peaches especially adapted to Garden State growing conditions. His vision and work over more than 40 years were dominant factors in giving new life to the State's important peach industry. Besides his peach breeding program, he was active in a variety of other research projects, including apple breeding and cultural studies with tree fruits. Under his leadership, investigations were also expanded in the fields of small fruit and of vegetable production as well as ornamental horticulture.

He is survived by a sister, Mabel Blake, who resides in Massachusetts. His wife, the former Beulah Hoitt, died in 1940. There were no children.

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## New Jersey Horticultural Meeting

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society held its 73rd annual meeting in Atlantic City last month, with President Tunis Denise, Monmouth County fruit grower, presiding. The secretary reported that the membership in the Society during 1947 was the largest it has been since 1925; there are now almost 1,000 members.

At a general session on the first day of the meeting, Dr. Roger B. Corbett, of the Maryland College of Agriculture, spoke on "Some Problems of Northeast Agriculture." His talk was divided into three parts. First, we must assume that prices are going to take a rapid fall and that this fall is going to effect agriculture considerably. He then stated that a bushel of cull produce will stop the sale of three bushel of U. S. No. 1 grade. What to do with culls is a major problem. The second phase of his talk was devoted to inter-regional feelings. Agriculture needs more unity on a national basis with greater cooperation between regions. This was again brought out as he discussed labor in agriculture as the third part of his talk. We need to take a national viewpoint with respect to agricultural labor except where local market labor disputes might be settled by local legislature hearings.

The afternoon meetings were divided between a fruit session and a vegetable session. The fruit session was devoted to apple insect and disease control. Dr. L. F. Steiner, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S.D.A., Indiana, spoke on new insecticides in the control of apple insects. He pointed out that Chlordane and Benzene Hexachloride have not proven to be of much value in the control of apple insects; that DDT is excellent in the control of leaf hopper and codling moth but that insects such as the red banded leaf roller and the mites become a serious problem in a DDT schedule. A new organic compound known as AATP and Thiophos 3422 was discussed in relation to apple insect control. Dr. Steiner concluded with the suggested recommendations for Indiana and adjoining States. He stated that they will include a dormant oil spray, DDT in two sprays for first brood codling moth, perhaps in combination with lead arsenate. Second brood cover sprays will include DDT plus nicotine and oil or DDT with DN 111.

At the Vegetable Session, Drs. B. Wolf and D. M. Parmelee of Seabrook Farms discussed the results of a 20-acre weed control experiment. Selective weed killers such as Cyanamid, Cyanox, Sulfuric acid and 2,4-D were used. It was pointed out that 2,4-D should be applied to moist soil a few days before the seeds germinate. One pound to two pounds per acre per 100 gallons gave good results. The soil should be irrigated following an application and before planting the crop. The petroleum base weed killers such as the Stoddards solvent for carrots and related plants gave good results when applied at the rate of 80 gallons per acre as soon as two true leaves appeared. Petroleum base material may be used as pre-emergence preceding planting of beets and spinach but the soil should be disturbed as little as possible. Some mention was made of the H. B. aromatic compounds and weed killing by burning. It was concluded that the weed killers are a great saving in cost of production and that more research is being conducted.

The afternoon meeting that day was devoted to a panel discussion, "What Do New Jersey Fruit and Vegetable Growers Want in a National Agricultural Program?". It was the opinion of most growers that it was not desirable to have government regulation or support prices on agricultural products. An evening program sponsored by the Small Fruits Industry Committee was well attended. Over 100 persons gathered to hear Dr. W. H. Martin, Dean and Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Mr. W. Lee Allen, Salisbury, Md., several other Extension and Experiment Station workers and growers discuss the small fruits industry.

The last day was Peach Day for the fruit people and Tomato Day for those interested in vegetables. At the peach session, Mr. Lester Collins, Chairman of the Peach Industry Committee, spoke briefly concerning the promotion program from a state and national point of view. Mr. J. Hauck gave an illustrated talk regarding "Special Packages for Tree Ripened Peaches."

Mr. Raymond Anderson, of Burlington County, was elected president of the Society, and Mr. Ernest Race, Sr., vice-president. Prof A. J. Farley is secretary and treasurer. E. G. C.


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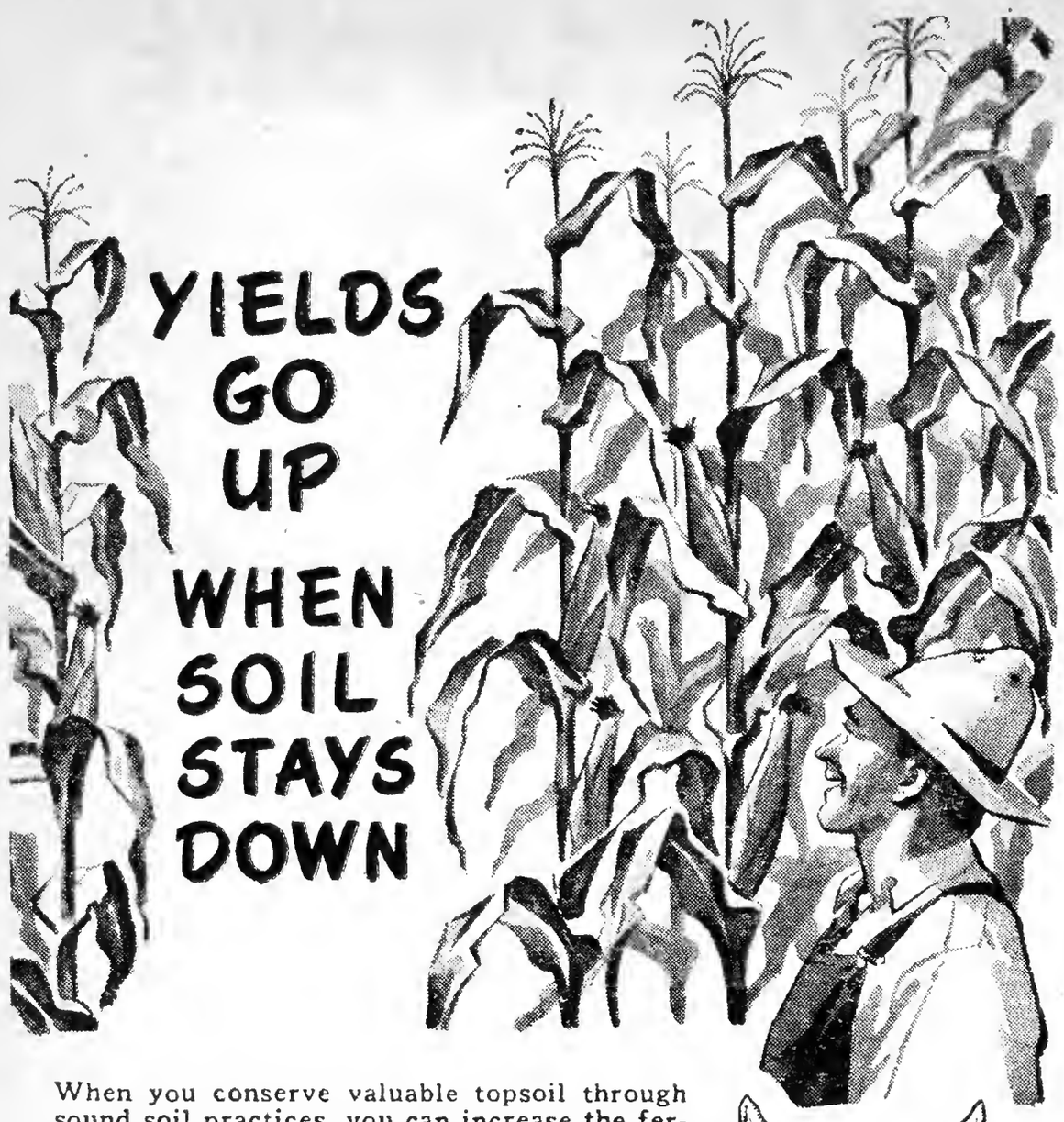


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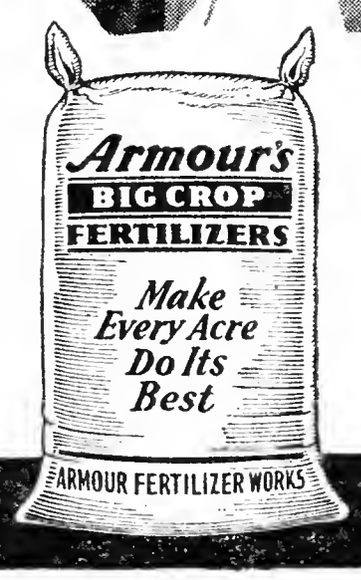


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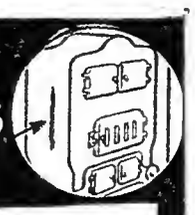

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# *Rambling Along at Long Acres*

The work of the day is through, chores are done, supper is over and the dishes are washed. Dad and Mom sit in the livingroom where a cheery fire is burning. Mom is patiently mending a faded pair of old blue overalls. Her fingers are not as nimble as they used to be and it takes a little longer time now to thread a needle. Dad is sitting at the table, turning the pages of his paper and perhaps wondering what the Long Acres man is going to say this time. Well, Dad, here it is, my message to you and to all of those whose feet are on the so-called downhill tread.

It has been a long time since you and your bride first took over the old farm. You made wondrous plans for the great things you were going to do; you did not tell your neighbors for fear of being laughed at, but you planned perhaps to gain fame and wealth. And now here you are just about where you started. There are many good reasons for that. You found the trail uphill rougher than you had thought; there were times when the load you carried was so heavy that it seemed you could never take another step. There were times when dark clouds hovered over the trail; times of sorrow and grief over the passage of loved ones, and many times when the products of your farm sold for less than they cost you; yet you labored and survived.

Let me quote for you from my favorite poet, Robert Browning. He begins one of his poems with these two lines: "Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be." How surely the poet was right. There are those who look forward with fear and dread to the coming of the twilight and the dark but there is no reason for fear. The twilight is the best time of the day. The rush and roar, the hustle and bustle, the fierce heat and back-breaking toil of the day is over and now there is peace and rest. It is far easier to travel the downhill trail. For those who fear the night, do you remember when you rocked the little one to sleep and how faithfully and trustfully she closed her eyes knowing that her father would watch over her. Well, all you need is faith and trust; the night may be long, but sometime you will hear a voice crying: "Watchman, what of the night?", and back will come the clarion call: "The dawn cometh." Just as sure as night follows day, so day will follow the night.

No, Dad you have not been a failure if during all these years you have worked faithfully in the service of your fellowman. When you set those cans of milk out for the truck to pick up, you were doing far more than adding to your income. You were making sure that small children in some far-off city would develop strong healthy bodies, instead of growing up weak, puny, and even crippled. When you sold that load of wheat, you were doing far more than cash a check, for it meant bread for the hungry. When you sold those fat hogs, you were doing something besides putting a few dollars in you own pocket, for it meant supplying needed fats for food and industry, and it meant meat for men on the assembly lines; it meant soap, medicine, glycerine, brushes, glue, tankage, and fertilizer. To be sure, that is how you made your living, but while at it, you were insuring that hundreds of others, who never heard of you, were also getting the necessities of life. Let me tell you, that humble service is the standard by which success is measured.

How about failing to gain fame and wealth? Sit down here while we turn the pages of the book of experience. On those pages, you will find the names of scores of men and women who did gain fame and wealth. Some of them became so great and so important that it seemed as though the country could never do without them. Yet, many of them are gone now, and who remembers them? Just as a test, I am going to give you a list of some of these men and women. You may know them, but will your children? When the young folks some home on the next visit, read this list to them; the chances are 100 to one that they will say: "Who in heck were tl never heard of list; even you remembering sc Sage, Hetty G Lillie Langtry, Tom Reed, Carrie Chapman Catt, Gerry Simpson, Doctor Mary Walker, Marie Corelli.

There is a mistaken impression that wealth means great power, and it could mean great power if the person who had that wealth used it to serve others. You did not gain great wealth if you count wealth only in terms of dollars. But if you count wealth in terms of service to others, then you are one of the wealthiest men in the country. You can recall, sometimes with smiles, sometimes with tears, the days when you raised your children and sacrificed your own welfare to give them a little start in life. All these are treasures which will stand both of you in much better stead for "the dawn that cometh." L. B. REBER

## Good Results from Tile Drainage

In this glaciated part of the country in Onondaga County, N. Y., one of the most fundamental requirements for the successful growing of wheat, alfalfa and hybrid corn is deep tile drainage, lowering the water table in the subsoil to at least three and one-half or four feet. All three of these crops I find do best and require less surface fertilizer if their root structures have that depth of air filled soil to penetrate.

In 1907 I rented an abandoned 100-acre farm. The owner had died some 23 years before, and share croppers for 20 years had taken out what they thought was the last straw, for it had gone for three years without a tenant. About half the land was sandy, silt loam, bottom valley soil that was naturally well drained. This had been cropped and not limed until even wild grass would no longer grow on it. The other half of the farm was a gentle sloping hillside with two glacial clay ridges diagonally across it. Behind the upper one of these ridges and cutting off about a half acre of the upper northeast corner was a pond of water that received the runoff water from two farms higher up. This pond was about 18 inches deep and its outlet was a low place in the ridge where the overflow only ran about 20 feet and disappeared into the ground; only to run over a low place in the lower ridge and spread out over about 10 acres of the bottom land before it reached the natural drainage. This water flow would usually last until the first of July, and later if there was excessive rainfall, too late in the growing season for most crops. So I decided that this part of the farm was virgin soil and would be good if this water was removed. So, from a small spring-fed brook that crossed the farm I ran a four inch tile drain about three and one-half feet deep up through the lower clay ridge, and four feet deep through the virtual under surface lake between the two clay ridges into the pond above the upper one. The subsoil of this land between the ridges was a mixture of fine gravel and coarse sand that made a virtual sponge for holding back water on a slope, and for 37 years now this land has produced big crops of corn, wheat and alfalfa, any one of which would pay for the entire cost of putting in the four inch tile drain. I can therefore say truthfully that the most profitable investment I ever made was to tile drain this farm land.

While the high wages and short hours being paid in the industrial centers are luring many farmers to abandon the cultivation of their farms and causing drives to and from a city job, a frequent contributing factor is a lack of proper tile drainage of the farm with consequent crop failure. Frequently we meet with glaciated ponds on the summit of a watershed that has become filled with top soil eroded from higher ground that makes it a perfect mire hole whenever there is an excess of water in the soil. Deep tile drainage changes this mire hole into the very best kind of crop land, because it is water preserved, virgin soil. Take the water out and let the air in and the air bacteria will convert it into plant food. Then there are other depressions in many fields filled with eroded top soil from the sloping sides, where the tractor mires in and delays the Spring plowing until they dry out. If these depressions are narrow, one tile drain in the center will do the trick. If very wide, a drain on either side will give more satisfactory results, as there is always seepage water coming in from the sides. When this is removed by the tile, the center takes care of itself. A. C. A.

Onondaga County, N. Y.

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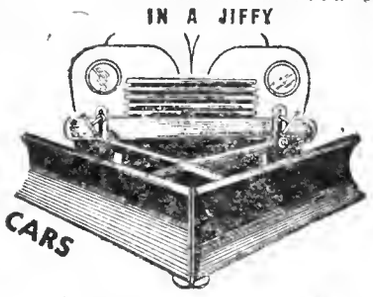


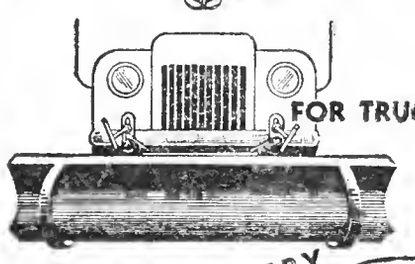


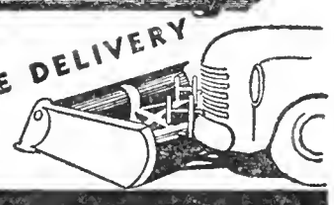


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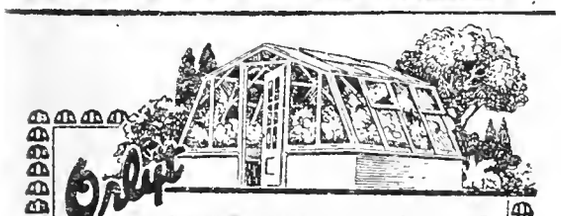


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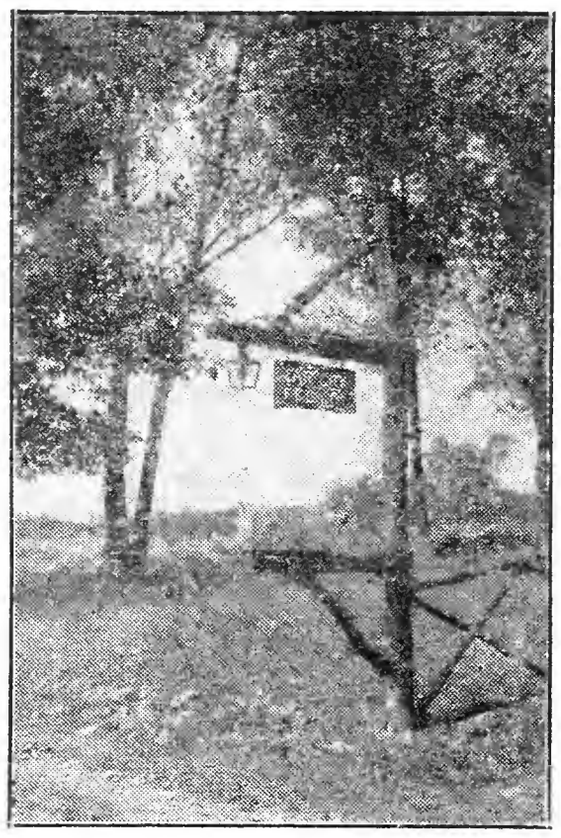
## Protecting the R. F. D. Mail Box in Winter

Men who run snowplows over wintry country roads after a big blow have two main worries. Every known type of guard rail soon disappears under the first snow furrow. The lowly rural mail box, erected on the most varied type of base imaginable, will survive or be knocked loose depending on its height and location in relation to the edge of the highway. One way of salvaging the mail box has been to put a stick in a concrete block of cement poured in an old milk can. Thus Uncle Sam's farm post office box can be moved up and up with each succeeding blow-in of snow. Another way is to carefully plan the location of your box with the local rural mail carrier. The proper height of the box depends somewhat on the way your carrier friend likes to open the mail box from his car door. Even one inch



*The well placed R. F. D. box and welcome light at the F. C. Smith farmstead in Broome County, N. Y.*

out of line, either up or down, may make a great inconvenience to the man who delivers your mail.

Electricity is coming to more and more farms. The large companies servicing farms for lights recommend a power pole as a distribution center for power to the house and barn or other outbuildings. This pole, usually of a heavy durable type, would be a good mail box center too. It would also be appropriate for an outside night light to guide friends who come, the local doctor, or, best of all, a pilot light for the snowplow driver to let him know where your mail box is along about 3:00 A. M. some early morning after a heavy blow. F. C. Smith of Colesville, in Broome County, N. Y., has solved both these problems with his unique welcome light and mail box post. It is high enough to be above the snowplow and its base is removed from the area covered by the snowplow blade.

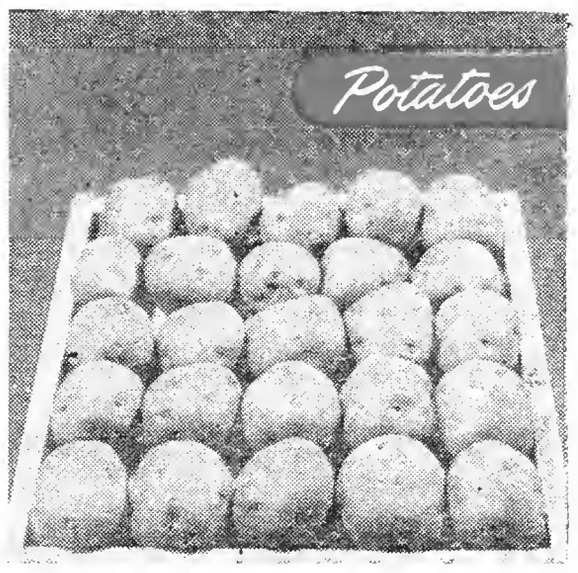
Farm owners with pride see the value of making the mail box center a spot of beauty. Actually it is the educational portal through which the material aid toward individual prosperity of any farm unit may come. More and more farm homes are setting up little business offices within the house area. Demands for better reading material go out by way of the rural mail box. Educational bulletins and extensive farm supply advertising come in the same way. The care and maintenance of the mail box is another of the many problems on the farm, but as is most always the case, it has its full rewards. E. N. M.

## Recapping a Chimney

For many years I had been bothered with the necessity of recapping the kitchen chimney every five years. Over 15 years ago I solved the problem in a very simple way. There has been no need for recapping since. The chimney was measured, on the outside, at the top. A strip of two inch sheet lead was bought at the local hardware store, long enough to go around the chimney and lap one inch. The ends were riveted together and the piece was then slipped over the top of the chimney. At each corner, on the top, a slit half an inch long was made by sawing, and it was then folded over so that the lead strip would stay at the top without slipping down. W. C. E.

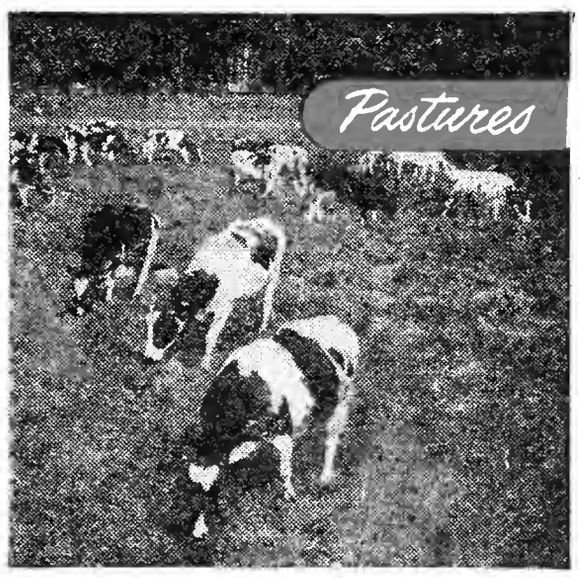

# YOU CAN SEE IN THE CROP

V-C FERTILIZERS



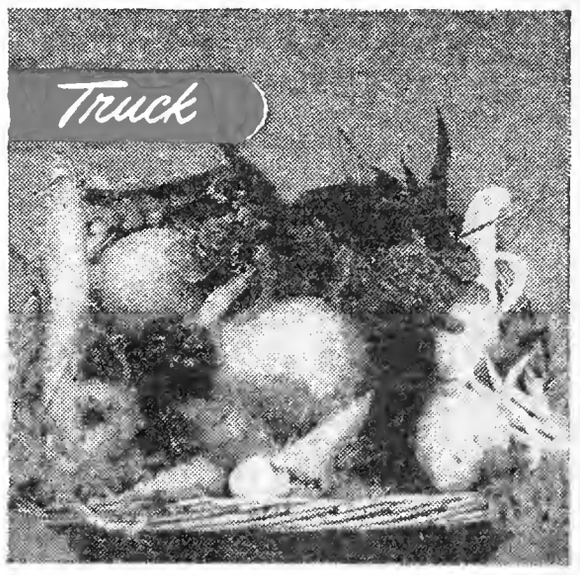

When you use V-C Potato Fertilizer, you can see the results of V-C's better plantfoods in the crop. The plants grow vigorously, stand up more erect, are stockier and die more slowly in the fall. They produce bigger yields of chunky, uniform No. 1 potatoes of better color and more even maturity. These potatoes are more compact, thicker, shorter and wider, taking up less room by weight in the bin or bag. They grade out better due to less shrinkage in seconds and throw-outs with growth cracks and prongs. In shipping they are less susceptible to damage.

When you use V-C Small Grain Fertilizer, you can see the results of V-C's better plantfoods in your field of wheat, oats, rye or barley. Growth is quick and vigorous and plants stool out well. V-C doubles and trebles the number of tall, strong, well-developed stalks per plant—with each extra stalk an added producer of good grain at harvest time. You can depend on V-C Fertilizers to produce extra yields of low-cost, high-quality grain. V-C Fertilizers have been growing bigger yields of better quality crops since 1895. *You can see* V-C *in the crop!*




When you use V-C Pasture Fertilizer, you can see the results of V-C's better plantfoods in the extra yields of low-cost, high-quality green feed which animals can harvest. V-C helps grasses and legumes to make quick, vigorous growth, rich in proteins, minerals, vitamins and other nutrients. Grazing this high-quality, appetizing green forage, dairy cows increase milk production and meat animals rapidly put on valuable weight. Pastures, fertilized with V-C, yield more and better grazing and also furnish many extra grazing days —spring, summer and fall.

When you use V-C Truck Fertilizer, you can see the results of V-C's better plantfoods in bigger yields of No. 1 vegetables that get top prices. These vegetables have the outside quality that appeals to the eye and the inside quality that pleases the taste and builds the health and vitality of the consumer. Vegetables grown with liberal amounts of V-C Truck Fertilizer are well-formed, fine-textured and take on a good finish. Such produce wilts less easily after picking, stands up under shipping and reaches the market in prime condition.




*There is a V-C Fertilizer, containing V-C's better plantfoods, manufactured to meet the needs of every crop on every soil on every farm.*

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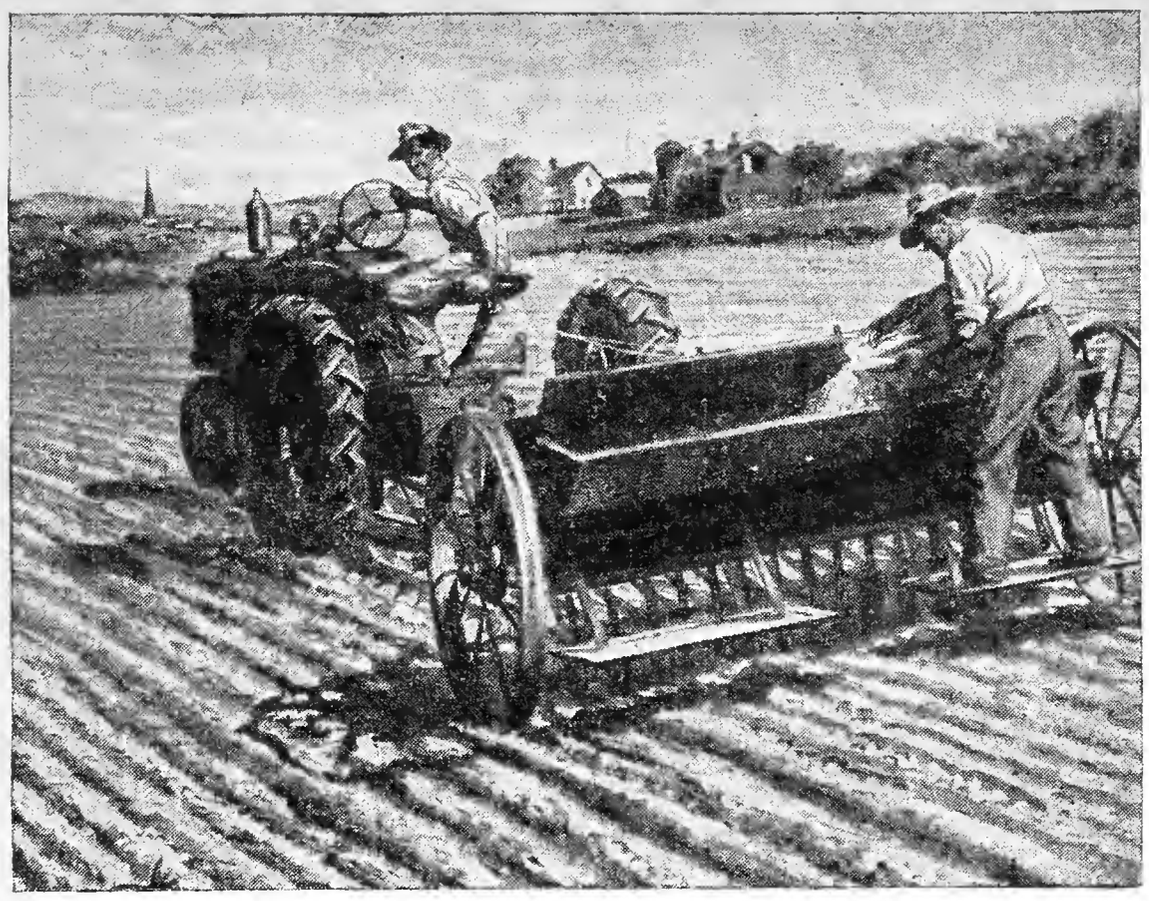


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**Water-Soluble Sulphate of Potash-Magnesia**

If magnesium deficiencies in the soil are retarding the profitable growth of your crops, you will find it worth while to investigate Sul-Po-Mag.

Sul-Po-Mag is a combination of sulphate of potash and magnesium. It is formed by nature in the mineral langbeinite which is mined and refined by International at Carlsbad, New Mexico. Both the potash and magnesium in Sul-Po-Mag are in water-soluble form and are immediately available to crops.

Extensive studies indicate that magnesium deficiencies are more widespread than is generally realized. In recent years, a great many farmers have found that the addition of soluble magnesia to other plant foods has resulted in healthier crops and larger yields. For magnesium not only performs essential functions of its own in the growth of plants but also improves the effectiveness of the other plant foods with which it is used.

Sul-Po-Mag is widely available in mixed fertilizers or for direct application. You will find it interesting to read the booklet "Magnesium—An Essential Plant Food Element." Write for free copy.

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# *Junior Farmers*

Plans are well under way for a 4-H Club House on Martha's Vineyard Island in Massachusetts. It started with a desire on the part of Oak Bluffs 4-H members. Parents have purchased a Quonset hut, the Agricultural Society has become interested, and it may become a countywide project with all towns participating.

Edward Carson of Huntington, who has around 25 years of 4-H Club work in carpentry, had the boys build a new cabin in the girls' area at Camp Howe. This cabin was made possible through the generous gift of the Northampton Kiwanis Club and President Barney Carlson presented the Hampshire County agents with the Kiwanis cabin plaque to be placed on the new girls' cabin.

A team of animal husbandry students from Massachusetts State College won the intercollegiate meat judging contest at the last Eastern States Exposition. Howard Stowe, of Colrain, Clifton Waugh, of New Braintree, and Richard Norton, of Norwood, scored 2,504 out of a possible 2,700 points. They were coached by Prof. W. A. Cowan. Demonstrating their versatile ability in this field, the winning team was first in judging all three meats: beef, pork and lamb. They also topped the field as high-scoring individuals with Stowe in first place, Waugh in second and Norton in third place. The University of Connecticut team, coached by Prof. E. Christian, was runner-up in this contest. The University of West Virginia team was third and Penn State College was fourth.

Charles Nystrom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Nystrom, South Easton, Bristol County, has been awarded a special 4-H scholarship at the University of Massachusetts amounting to $100 for each of his four college years. The award is granted annually by a prominent oil distributing concern to a 4-H boy engaged in agricultural projects and who has a good scholastic record. Nystrom's special interest is chemical research in agriculture, particularly the development of new uses for agricultural products not now fully utilized. He began his 4-H career in 1941 with special interest in gardening; later he added poultry and handicraft. In 1944 he and his brother, Arthur, joined forces in a demonstration team which represented Massachusetts at the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Contest in Rochester, N. Y., where they received honorable mention. A graduate of the Oliver Ames High School, he is a member of the National Honor Society and stands well toward the top of his class.

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Seventy-six outstanding 4-H boys and girls from every county in Maine gathered at their State University to take part in the recent State's 4-H Short Course. The boys were given an intensive course in vegetable grading, including identification of varieties, garden insects and diseases found in Maine gardens. At the completion of the training, a contest was conducted, from which the three highest scorers became eligible to attend the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Convention at Jackson, Mississippi. The three boys receiving this opportunity were: Howard Holmquist, Stockholm, Aroostook County, with a score of 913 out of a possible 1,000; Mahlon Dunbar, Caribou, Aroostook County, who scored 898; and LaRoy Sevey of Ripley, Somerset County, 896.

The girls' Dairy Foods Demonstration Tournament was held under the direction of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, 4-H leader from Somerset County, Thelma King, Club Agent from Franklin County, Lois Cohoon, Club Agent from Waldo County, and Esther Flagg, Club Agent from Piscataquis County. Lectures by Esther Flagg and Sarah Littlefield, followed by laboratory classes in making gingerbread and yeast bread under the supervision of the extension agents, made up the program Wednesday. Mary Putnam, of Monroe, and Eini Riutta and Evangeline Barbour, of Warren, each received a $50 War Bond as their reward for winning the tournament.

The-Work-With-a-Will 4-H Club held its reorganization meeting last month at Schoolhouse Hall, Benton Falls, Kennebec, Maine. There are 16 members in the club this year, double last year's membership. The following officers were elected: president, Sharon Clark; vice-pres., Robert Colson; secy., Lois Page; treas., Stanley Shores; color bearer, Edrona Crowell; cheer leader, Gail Fish; reported, Eldwin Wixson, Jr.; hall committee, Frederick Fish.

This club is working for its 13th Gold Seal of Achievement. Mrs. Eldwin Wixson and Mrs. Laurenee Fish are leaders while Eldwin Wixson, Jr., and Sharon Clark are working as assistants.

---

Six Future Far
members from New
selected to play in
band at the orga
annual convention at Kansas City, Missouri. Those chosen were Hobart C. Cook, Cazenovia, snare drum; Eugene Huyck, Treadwell, baritone; Joseph Lyons, Milton, alto; Robert Kenney, Fulton, clarinet; Joe Maxwell, Clinton, clarinet and Robert Ingraham, Genesee, flute.

More than $10,500 went into the hands of 24 4-H Club members at the recent Otsego County Fair as buyers bid against each other at the annual Eastern Baby Beef Show and Sale. Named grand champion of the baby beef division was a 982-pound Hereford steer consigned by Donald Carr, of Laurens; he sold for 64 cents a pound. Reserve grand championship was taken by Donald Hoellerich, Malden Bridge, Columbia County, with a 921-pound Aberdeen-Angus steer, which brought 59 cents a pound. Third place winner, an 840-pound Hereford also consigned by Donald Carr, sold at 59 cents a pound; and fourth place winner, an Angus consigned by Ronald Brown, Hyndsville, Schoharie County, sold at 50 cents a pound. The sale average, including the four top prize winners, was 45.3 cents a pound. The 15 other Aberdeen - Angus consigned aggregated 12,933 pounds of prime beef, and brought a total return of $5,646; and the seven additional Herefords aggregated 6,140 pounds for a gross return of $2,757. Other consignors were Columbia County: Frank Hipsher, East Chatham; Robert Prata, Hudson; Walter Turner, and June and Jay Deats, Stuyvesant Falls. Schoharie County: Gerald Winegard, Hyndsville; George Smullen, Carlisle; and Franklin Myers Jr., Warnerville. Tioga County: Paul Kwiatkowski, Newark Valley; Dorothea Kuhlman, Lounsberry. Otsego County: Minna Wahl, Cooperstown; Lydia Thering, Mount Vision; Mona Munford, Cooperstown; Wesley Cleveland, Mount Vision; Wilber Cleveland, Mount Vision; Douglas Day, Cooperstown; Ferdinand Thering, Mount Vision; James Talbot, Morris; Homer Carr Jr., Laurens. Delaware County: Ralph Hillis, Davenport. D.

TWO 4-H CHAMPIONS

*Among the 41 youthful "efficiency experts" awarded trips to the 26th National 4-H Club Congress are, left to right: Orville Beyea, Clyde, N. Y., and Ralph Smith, Sewell, N. J., as their State champions in the 4-H Better Methods Electric Contest sponsored by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation. Beyea was also named one of the six national winners at the 26th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, receiving a $200 Westinghouse scholarship.*

## The Peaceful Farmer

I live upon a farm I own,
No spot on earth's more fair;
Quietest place I ever saw,
No senseless fighting there.

I treat my pets with kindness
In so far as I am able;
For which they amply do repay
With the food upon my table.

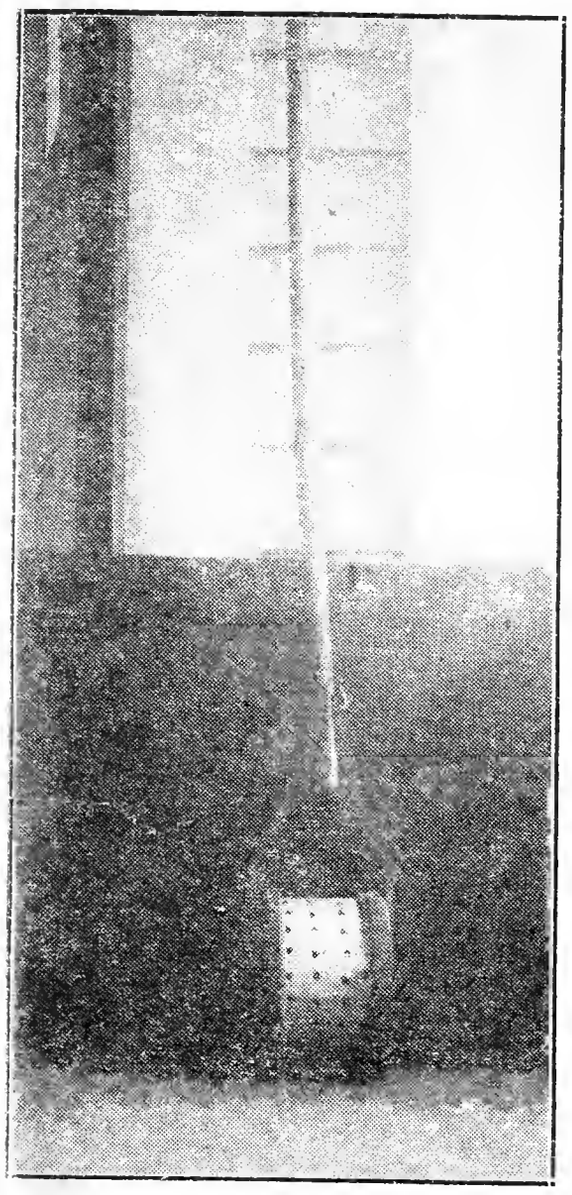
The duckling's mothered by the hen,
The dog is brother to the cat.
Oh! comrades of a wartorn world,
Can't we do as well as that?

Vermont M. E. K.

## Garden Fertilizer Tool

This homemade tool lays the fertilizer quickly and evenly without waste by the wind and at a rate based on the speed of your walking. At an ordinary walking speed, three miles per hour, it lays one pound for each 40 feet. At half that speed it lays one pound every 55 feet; this is the maximum rate. If less is wanted, one or more of the four rows of holes can be covered with electrical tape. It is a great saver of fertilizer as your fertilizer goes just where you want it at a predetermined rate.

This tool can be homemade from materials at hand in every home. The needed materials are: A 46-ounce fruit can in good condition, six inches in diameter; an ordinary machine bolt about seven inches long



*A handy homemade tool for use in fertilizing the garden can be made as described in the accompanying article. This shows the completed tool, which was used with satisfaction by George A. Preble of Maine last season.*

(one-half inch); a Y-yoke to attach to the handle and to the tool; about three and one-half feet of an old broom handle; some form of tread to keep the can off the ground (a simple form is V belting, put on to roll on the wide base); two half-inch circles of soft wood, one to put against the tin bottom to nail your tire to and one to close the open end and also to nail the other tire to.

In building this tool, cut the can to about five and one-half inches in length; scribe four marks around the can in the center so that the holes will be in a straight line, the lines to be one inch apart; with some form of a steel punch, cut your holes seven thirty-seconds of an inch in size. With a six-inch diameter can you will get 22 holes in each row, three-quarters of an inch apart between centers. This style of punch makes a smooth hole with no rough edges. Cut a hole in the exact center of each wooden circle, one-half inch in diameter, for your bolt to pass through to be the axle of the tool. At the same time cut a hole in the tin bottom to match the hole in the wood. Cut a one and three-quarter inch hole in the wood circle that covers the opening for a filler hole. To plug this filler hole when the tool is in use you can use a large cork or a tin cover or fit in a circle of wood, being careful to see that it clears the edge of the yoke that connects the tool to the handle. Cut this filler hole about half-way from the axle hole and the outside. Now put your tool together and nail the V-belt for tread to the wooden circles, using a six penny nail. As there is no strain on this tool, any one-eighth inch piece of wrought iron, wide enough to cut the one-half inch holes, is all that is needed for the yoke. It helps to thread the bolt the whole length, so that nuts and washers can be put on each end to keep the tool in its place. In simple explanation, this tool is only a tennis marker with the variations noted. This tool can be made anytime during the Winter months so as to be ready for use next Spring. G. A. P.
Maine

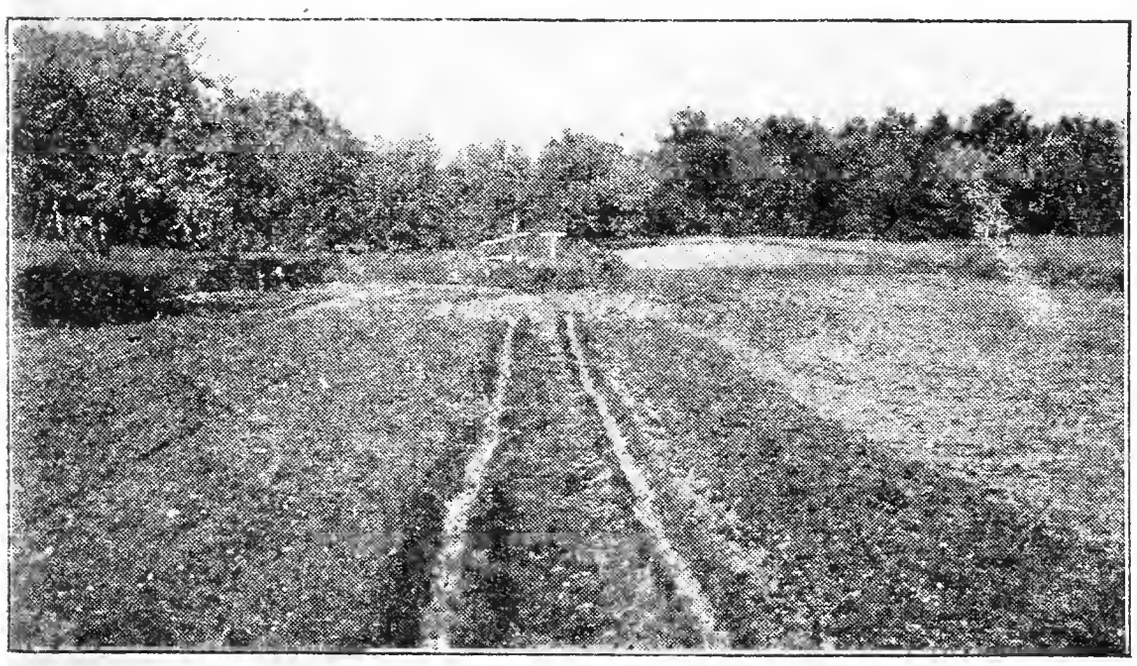
## Raspberries for New England

For many years small fruit growers in New England have been looking for a suitable and reasonably hardy commercial raspberry. Nature has given us a small purple wild raspberry, hardy enough, but poor in quality and flavor. Years ago we had Cuthbert of which one could find little fault as far as quality went, but it was highly susceptible to mosaic and other diseases. So Cuthbert as a commercial variety has passed along with many other good fruits. Latham came along and is about the best commercial variety we have at present. The fruit is large, attractive, and passable in quality; the plants hardy and productive. The main trouble now is in getting disease free plants and finding a disease free soil on the farm.

Recently several new varieties have been introduced and proclaimed to be the much sought raspberry. Alas, most of them have been tried and found wanting. Chief was introduced in glamorous headlines. It had some good qualities but it also had some glaring faults. and in the end the faults ran it out of the picture. Some few years ago I bought a few of the then new Newburgh plants to replace the much heralded Chief. The latter was too small and disease susceptible to be of much value, but I have found Newburgh to be a good variety. It is not by any stretch of imagination to be considered perfect in the raspberry world, although with me it is hardy, very resistant to disease, good in quality, and fairly productive. The berries are large, reasonably firm and better than fair in quality. At this point Newburgh is about my best choice.

A couple of years ago I bought a few plants of Milton, Marcy and Sodus. They were good healthy plants and were properly set. A few of each variety survived the following hot dry Summer and grew well. Sodus proved to be the most vigorous. The surviving plants were carefully staked and mulched. This past year gave me the final results of my test. Milton and Marcy winterkilled to the ground. Sodus alone proved to be hardy in this climate.

I am still looking for a suitable New England raspberry and, if I keep on looking, someday I may find one. Until that day comes along, though, Newburgh and Sodus will fill the bill fairly well. E. A. W.
Massachusetts



*One of the advantages of this homemade piece of equipment is that it leaves the commercial fertilizer distributed as desired in the bottom of the row as shown. This prevents loss from being blown away by the wind.*

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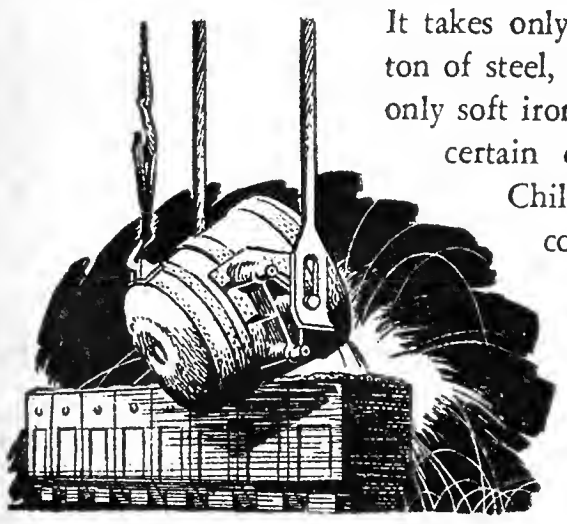
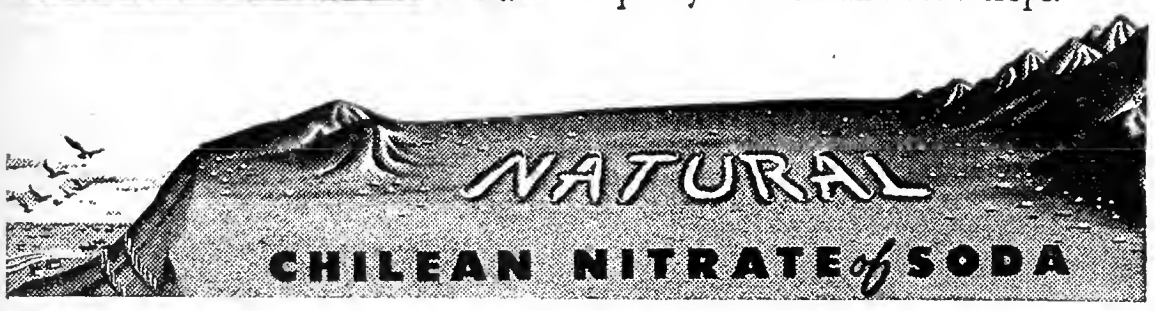
PLANTS contain substances called hormones which regulate the different stages of their growth. Science has succeeded in separating a little of this hormone substance from the plant and is making a chemical "growth regulator" (2,4-D) which acts much the same way. If just a trace of it is applied to one side of the stem of a bean seedling, the cells grow much faster there. If a bit more is applied, new roots form. If too much is applied, the plant "grows" itself to death. While best-known as a weed killer, it can also perform many benefits for plants, including the toughening of fruit stems against fruit-drop.

## MINOR ELEMENTS DO MAJOR JOB



It takes only a "thimbleful" of carbon to make a ton of steel, but without that thimbleful, you have only soft iron. In Nature, *even smaller* amounts of certain elements control plant life. Natural Chilean Nitrate, formed deep in the earth, contains 32 of these "trace" elements, including boron, iodine, magnesium and others vital to plant health, growth, and maturity. Chilean Nitrate thus is part of Nature's own formula for bigger yields, better quality of food and feed crops.

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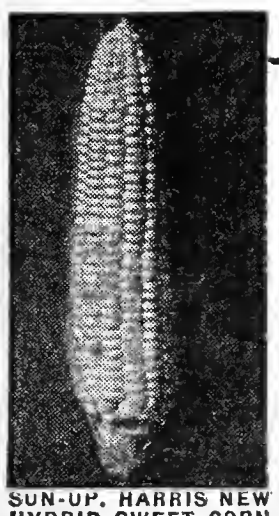

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# "Farmers Income Tax"

PART II

## III. CASH BASIS AND ACCRUAL BASIS

1. *Watch holding period of Farm Capital Assets.* — If the holding period is in excess of six months, the gain is reportable at 50 per cent; a loss is deductible in full and not subject to limitation of $1,000 per year.

A. *Gain or loss on sales of Farm Capital Assets and all other capital assets held for less than six months.* — (Applies to individuals and partnerships only, *not to* corporations. Note that partnerships do not pay tax on their returns, but the individuals pay on the basis of their interest in partnership taxable income.)

1. *On all Farm Capital Assets — include land used in the operation of the farm.* — These gains or losses are reported on Schedule D, Form 1040 under (2) "Property other than Capital Assets." Gains are taxed in full, but must be offset against similar losses. Losses are deductible in full, but must be offset against similar profits.

*On all other capital assets.* — These include:

a. Land, buildings and other property *not* used in farming or other business. Example: Farm purchased for speculation and not for cultivation.

b. Stocks, bonds and other securities, even if held for farm business.

c. Investments of any kind, except farm cultivated or any business operated by taxpayer which has depreciable assets.

Gains or losses on these assets are reported on Schedule D, Form 1040 under (1) "Capital Assets", subtitle "Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses — Assets held not more than six months."

Gains are taxed in full, but must be offset against similar losses.

Losses must be offset against

1. Gains on assets held for less than six months

and/or

2. Gains on assets held for more than six months.

If after offset there is still a loss the farmer may deduct that loss to the extent of $1,000 from ordinary income. If his loss for any one year is in excess of $1,000, he may carry over the loss for five years beginning with the end of that taxable year to be applied against:

a. Net capital gains, no matter how long the asset was held, and

b. Any excess not offset against net capital gains as a deduction from ordinary income to the extent of $1,000 per year.

B. *Gain or loss on sales of Farm Capital Assets held for more than six months.* (Applies to individuals and partnerships only, *not* to corporations). — These gains and losses are reported on Schedule D, Form 1040 as follows:

1. If the gains and losses result in a *net gain* : under (1) "Capital Assets", subtitle "Long-term Capital Gains and Losses — Assets held for more than six months."

2. If the gains and losses result in a *net loss*: under (2) "Property other than Capital Assets."

*Gains are taxed*:

1. Only 50 per cent of the gain is reported as taxable income, and

2. The 50 per cent under (1) above is only taxed at a *maximum* rate of 50 per cent.

But capital losses, both long-term and short-term, *must be deducted* from these gains.

*Losses are deductible:*

1. Against gains in this category, and

2. Balance, if any, is deductible in full against ordinary income.

2. *Sale of draft, breeding and dairy animals.* — The farmer should check his herd before sale, keeping in mind that gain on sale of such animals is considered a long-term capital gain thus reported at only 50 per cent if:

a. These animals were held for more than six months, and

b. The sale made room for replacement to change the breed or quality of the herd or reduced the normal size of the herd.

3. *Sale vs. trade-in.*

Whenever a farmer is about to replace a Farm Capital Asset he may have a tax saving by trade-in: Consider a trade-in if the adjusted book value *is less* than the trade-in value.

Consider a sale if the adjusted book value *is more* than the trade-in value.

Example: Assume White wishes to purchase a new tractor, and he has an old one.

| | A. Sale | B. Trade-in | C. Sale | D. Trade-in |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Book value of old tractor (cost less depreciation) | $ 400 | $ 400 | $ 400 | $ 400 |
| Current sale or trade-in value of old tractor | 300 | 300 | 500 | 500 |
| Excess of trade-in value | | | $ 100 | $ 100 |
| Excess of book value | $ 100 | $ 100 | | |
| Cost of new tractor | $1000 | $1000 | $1000 | $1000 |
| Loss realized | $ 100 | .... | | |
| Gain realized | | | $ 100 | .... |
| Cost of new tractor | $1000 | $1100 | $1000 | $ 900 |

(A) and (B) above: Since losses are deductible in full, it would be better to sell the tractor, rather than depreciate the loss on the trade-in over the life of the new tractor. Cost of the new tractor under (B) is computed by adding the non-recognized loss on the trade-in of the old tractor to the cost of the new tractor (Loss, $100 plus cost, $1,000 equals $1,100).

(C) and (D) above: Since gains are taxable (even though only at 50 per cent) it might be a tax saving to trade-in the old tractor rather than sell it. Cost of new tractor under (D) is computed by deducting the non-recognized gain from the cost of the new tractor. (New tractor, $1,000 less gain on trade-in of old tractor, $100.)

Before deciding on a trade-in under (C) and (D) above, be sure to consider that:

1. Gains are reported only at 50 per cent while

2. Depreciation is deductible in full.

Thus, if the farme
tractor under (D) a
ciation over a 10-ye
$90 per year. Where
tractor under (C)
report only $50 income, but have a depreciation charge of $100 per year instead of $90.

If the farmer wishes to effect *a sale,* be sure that:

a. He renders a bill for the tractor sold;

b. He receives payment for the bill rendered;

c. He receives a bill for the tractor purchased;

d. He pays for the tractor purchased in full.

Unless he follows all the four steps he may find that the Collector will decide that he had a trade-in rather than a sale.

Thus, under Example (C) above, follow these four steps:

a. Render bill for $500;

b. Receive payment of $500 and deposit it;

c. Receive bill for $1,000;

d. Pay $1,000.

*Don't* just render and receive bill and then make out a check of $500 to pay for the net transactions.

If the farmer wishes to effect a trade-in be sure that:

a. The invoice he receives for the new tractor shows the trade-in of the old tractor and the difference of the balance due;

b. He pays only the difference.

4. *Obtain full deduction for repairs.* —

1. Repairs are *fully* deductible and improvements must be capitalized.

2. It is often difficult to distinguish between repairs and improvements.

It is good tax practice to get the invoices clearly marked by the persons rendering them, so that one can distinguish between the repair and the improvement. This helps to convince the examiner in case of dispute and will also help the person rendering the bill to give testimony, if required, on the disputed item.

Example: A carpenter will usually render an invoice as follows:

To install door and stall in barn:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lumber | xxx |
| Labor | xxx |
| Total | xxx |

If the above was a repair he will know it and will mark his invoice, if asked, as follows:

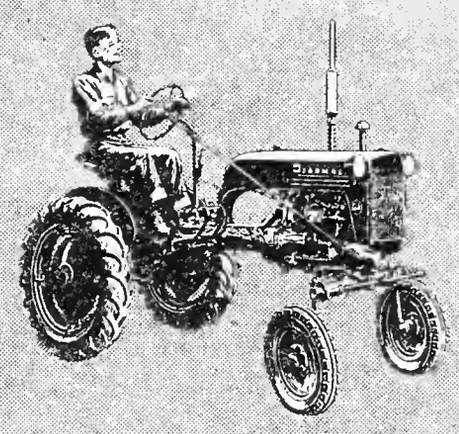
To repair door and stall in barn by removing parts broken off and replacing same:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lumber | xxx |
| Labor | xxx |
| Total | xxx |

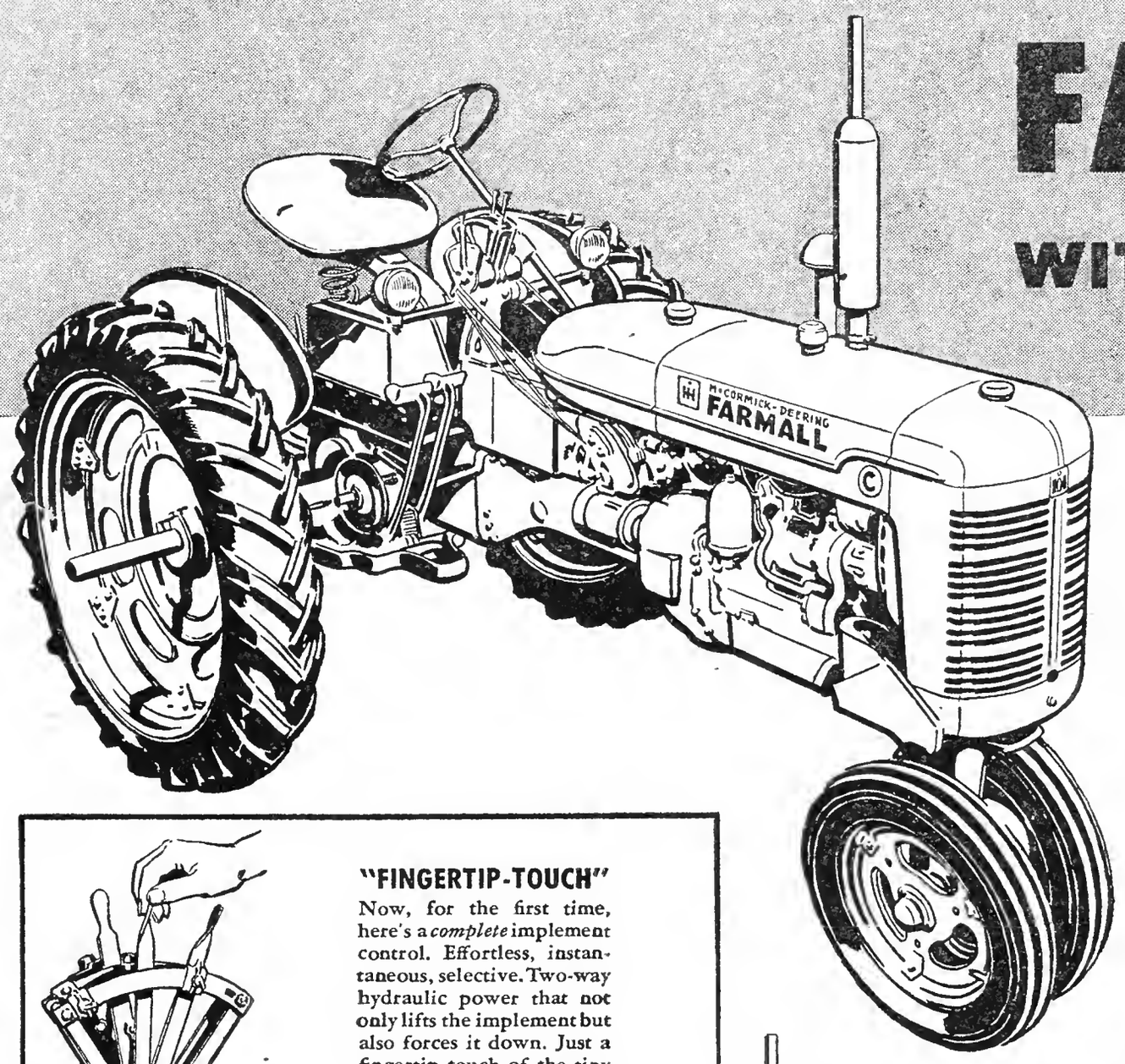
If he improved the property by installing extra doors and by building a new stall ask him to mark the invoice to that effect. If he repaired the door and installed a new stall, request him to render *two* invoices, one for the repair and one for the improvement.

Ed. — This is the second installment of "Seeds for Tax Planting," taken from a new book "Farmers Income Tax" by Samuel M. Monatt. Part III will be published in our January 17, 1948 issue.

*In 1947 we introduced the NEW small FARMALL CUB*



# *Now,* in 1948 Comes the New FARMALL C WITH TOUCH-CONTROL

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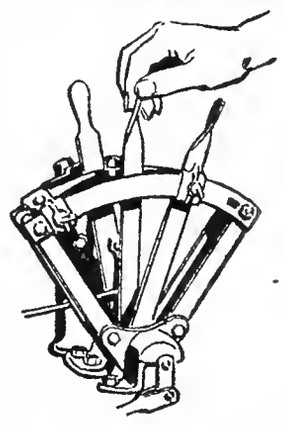

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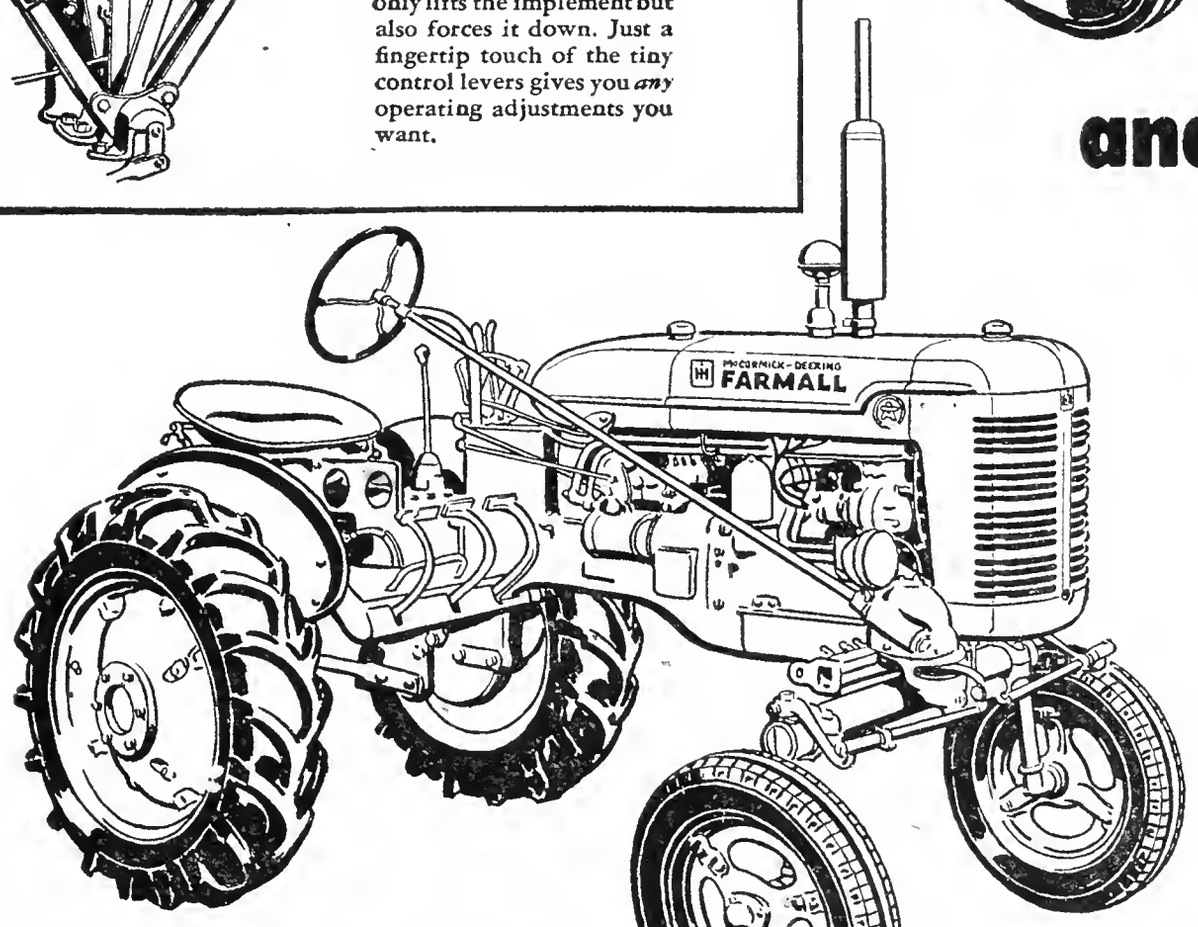
# and the FARMALL SUPER-A WITH TOUCH-CONTROL

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## *Too Many People?*

WITH attention focussed on the starvation of so many millions of people throughout the world, the experts in sociology and economics tell us that perhaps Mr. Malthus was right after all. He was the gentleman who argued some 150 years ago that poverty and distress in the world were unavoidable since population increases much more rapidly than do the means of sustaining it with food and necessaries. According to the present line of reasoning the Malthusian theory has been suspended since he first announced it because of the discovery of new areas and frontiers in North and South America. Now, however, the world has two and a quarter billion people and there will be three and a third billion by the end of the twentieth century because, while the birth rate has declined, science has lengthened the span of human life.

Characteristically, the experts pose this problem but do not attempt to offer any solution. Are we, then, supposed to sit by and watch the population outrace food production to the point where famine and disease will eventually begin to take their toll?

To do so would not be according to our American traditions nor, to a lesser extent, would it be according to the traditions of older nations. There are still frontiers—frontiers of land and numberless frontiers of opportunity in science and industry and agriculture. Actually, there are not too many people in the world. The real trouble is that there are too many people in the wrong places throughout the world, and too many of those, along with some others, have grown soft and lazy and dependent. They are victims of a trend that began at the turn of the century and has been gathering momentum ever since. What is more serious is that unless this trend is arrested, the victims of today will make more victims for tomorrow. One effective way to stop, or at least to slow, the trend would be to embark on an educational program to foster a national, perhaps even international, plan of decentralization, with smaller cities, smaller businesses, smaller farms, smaller governments, but with bigger and more productive individual people.

As the poet has written:

"We have tomorrow bright before us
Like a flame
Yesterday, a night-gone thing,
A sundown name;
And dawn today
Broad arch above the road we came,
We march."

## *Don't Blame the Dairy Farmer*

TOO many misleading statements on dairy farm income have been appearing in the public press to allow them to pass without comment. We read, for example, that fluid milk prices are at an all-time high and that butter may hit $1.00 a pound any day. There is no further comment, no explanation; so the inference is that dairy farmers supplying the metropolitan market have hit the "jack pot" and that the consumer is the goat.

Here is the truth:

1. The average producer price for 1947 was 11 cents a cwt. less than for 1946, $4.43 against $4.54. The average consumer price for fluid milk was 1.3 cents more in 1947 than in 1946.

2. This means that the 1947 income of a 20-cow dairy was about $150 less than in 1946. A consumer who bought two quarts of milk a day paid $10 more in 1947 than in 1946.

3. At the close of 1947 grain costs are 25 to 30 per cent higher than in 1946; labor costs have jumped 20 per cent.

4. Butter, now selling for 90 cents a pound compared to 80 cents a year ago, brings the farmer four cents less than in 1946.

5. In November 1947 the producer received 45 cents a cwt. less than in November 1946 for his milk going into cream; five cents less for ice cream and plain condensed milk; 70 cents less for sweet condensed, milk powder and cheese.

These official figures cannot be disputed and it is time they were given the publicity they deserve so as to counter the false propaganda that appears regularly in the city press, and to show that it is not the dairy farmer who is to blame for high milk and milk product prices. Right now he is suffering more than the consumer.

## *Mr. Dewey on Bureaucracy*

A RECENT conference between the Governors of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut brought forth the statement from Governor Dewey that "bureaucracy is coming near to breaking the farmers' back." He was referring to the multiple milk inspections to which many dairymen are made subject.

As Mr. Dewey is a dairy farmer himself, a fact which he rarely omits to stress for purposes of political prestige, he should be qualified to speak on milk problems. As Governor of a great dairy State, he should be fully familiar with bureaucracy and how it works against the dairyman. Nevertheless, in both capacities, he misses the mark. Multiple inspections are a nuisance and for 10 years farmers have been asking for a single inspection law; to her everlasting credit Senator Rhoda Fox Graves has been its persistent sponsor but has found it difficult to wage, unaided, a single-handed battle against the milk lobby. Governor Dewey is therefore on the right track when he seeks to eliminate this nuisance, but he should be big enough to admit that the idea is not original with him.

And, burdensome though it is, milk inspection is not the only load on farmers' backs. Far more hurtful, far more frequent is the whiplash of the State's licensing power over country plants. Operating under a law that was placed on the statute books 13 years ago in an alleged attempt to curb chiselling dealers in the city, Section 258-c of the Agriculture and Markets Law is not only outmoded but is now used exclusively as a big dealer tool. By stifling healthy competition, it encourages monopoly and, therefore, inefficiency and extravagance, which are shared alike by producer and consumer.

In practice, Section 258-c is bureaucracy at its worst, and it is not becoming Mr. Dewey, either as dairyman or as Governor, to pose as the dairy farmers' champion by sidestepping the real issue.

## *On the Teacher Shortage*

A RECENT report of the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C, mentions that the present school year marks the beginning of a turn for the better in national education. There is abundant evidence that the ominous deterioration of our educational system has been arrested. The drift of teachers to other fields has been slowed and some former teachers have been attracted back into the profession. There are indications of an increase in the number of young people preparing to be teachers. The public has become aroused to the danger threatening our schools and in many places has acted decisively to improve conditions.

It is pointed out that while teachers' salaries have gone up 13 per cent on the average during the past year, the increase has been more than offset by the rise in the cost of living. The report also shows that it would still be premature to regard the teacher shortage as a thing of the past. There are still about 100,000 teachers in the schools who do not meet professional certification requirements. Besides, the number of children in the five to 17 age group will increase by 6,000,000 during the next six years.

Unless conditions improve to the point where teaching attracts and holds a far larger number of people than it does at present, the teacher shortage could actually become more acute in the years ahead. We must keep in mind that education is, more than ever, the backbone of our nation.

## *Exposing the Grain Speculators*

IT looks now as though we will finally get the names of the grain and feed profiteers, who have been speculating in commodity futures and making a lot of money at it. When prices began to soar in the late Summer, there was a swelling of public sentiment in favor of curbing market speculation. The government's reaction was to increase margin requirements to 33⅓ per cent, a half-way measure that failed to produce much result. Then, when Harold Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, charged that government "insiders" were speculating in grain, there was increased agitation for exposure and publicity. After a week of political jockeying between Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Congress, a resolution was adopted commanding the Secretary to furnish the names of all traders immediately. A partial list, just released, indicates that many operators presumably deal in their brokers' names so as to conceal their own identity. A more thorough ferreting job must therefore be done.

It is not right to gamble in food. It is even worse to gamble on ma
government officials have been
vantages of their positions of trus
money from inside tips, the act is even more reprehensible and they should be exposed and forced to resign. That is the first step toward establishing some sound, Christian ethics in this grain business. The next move should be, as has been previously stated in these columns, to abolish all marginal speculation in every food and feed grain.

## *A Doctor is Needed*

THE people of Rome Borough, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, need a local doctor. Right now, there is none within a radius of 15 miles who can furnish them with medical service. Their own physician, who ministered to the community for over 25 years, died recently.

Rome Borough, with a population of a little better than 300, is located in the center of a prosperous farming area in the northern part of Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Towanda and just a few miles south of the New York State line. It has a good high school, two churches, a bank, two modern garages, several stores and four active fraternal organizations. There is a newly equipped suite of doctor's offices, and living quarters are also available.

Here is an opportunity for a young doctor who is willing to work and serve a deserving rural community, and who wants to get out on his own. Any qualified man who is interested, may contact either George H. Hicks, Burgess of Rome Borough, Rome, Pa., or Mrs. H. W. Dimon, Secretary of the Rome Borough Council.

## *Brevities*

AN average sized hen that produces 200 medium sized eggs a year lays about five times her body weight. It requires adequate feed, care and water for her to be able to accomplish this remarkable feat.

"WE have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts.—II Peter 1:19.

IT takes suitable seed, fertile soil, proper fertilization, effective insect and pest control and sufficient moisture to grow a good crop of potatoes. The most modern and approved methods of successful potato culture are fully discussed by Dr. D. F. Jones, in his article on page 2.

ABOUT 300 years ago the topsoil in the United States was approximately nine inches in depth; since then, due to erosion of wind and water often caused by land abuse, its present depth averages only six inches. We cannot afford to let it diminish any more.

# Take time to save time

Have you ever mapped—with pins and thread, or with pencil on paper—the daily "chore route" of your farm or ranch? Have you figured how much back-tracking you do, how many unnecessary extra steps you walk in a day? Have you taken time to save time, and steps, and labor?

A number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations have made practical work studies on farms and ranches, with some astounding results. For example, one dairy farmer (who thought himself pretty efficient) adopted improved machine milking techniques, rearranged his barn to save steps and time in feeding and watering. He saved himself two miles of walking per day, cut his daily chore time by two hours and five minutes. That's *730 miles of walking and 760 hours of work in a year.* In making the changes, he spent less than $50.

Indiana tells of farmers who, by planning their work, are raising hogs with one quarter their former hours of labor . . . There's a report of men making hay in 90 man-minutes per ton; while others using similar equipment—but older, harder ways of working—spend twice that time . . . There are scores of other examples.

Perhaps you cannot make such great savings in your operations. Maybe you can make more. It's certainly worth looking into, for even *little* savings are important. Five steps saved a day makes a mile in a year. Five minutes a day gives you three extra days a year.

There's no master plan to fit every farm and ranch, because no two are exactly the same. You have to work out your *own* plan of improvement. But the time it takes may well be the most profitable time you've ever spent.

A four-step scheme is suggested. *First,* consider each job or chore separately. Break it down into its parts. Check each part with a watch or tape measure and see if steps or time can be saved. *Second,* compare your work methods with those of your neighbors. *Third,* examine and check the details of your work methods. *Fourth,* develop and apply the new method. In a nutshell, "Plan your work and work your plan."

Time studies and job analysis have helped Swift & Company increase efficiency and make important savings. That's why we so confidently suggest similar studies in your operations. One excellent bulletin on the subject is Number 307, published by Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. It's interesting reading and well worth writing for. Your county agent, or state agricultural college can tell of other bulletins on the same subject.

## The American Way

In the livestock-meat industry, as in all American business, profit provides the basic incentive for work, enterprise and action. Profit *makes the mare go* for livestock producers, meat packers and retailers. Too little profit by one section creates an unbalance in the industry. If one part of the livestock and meat industry suffers continued loss, all of us are hurt in the long run.

However, a margin of profit fair to one section of the livestock-meat industry might be quite unfair to another. For instance, we at Swift & Company know perfectly well that both livestock producers and retailers require a higher margin of profit, because of their relatively small volume. On the other hand, nationwide meat packers must build up a tremendous volume of sales to make up for a very small margin of profit per unit—a margin that has been consistently lower than that earned by any other manufacturing industry in America.

Over a period of years, Swift & Company has earned, on the average, less than two cents on each dollar of sales (a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled). Over the same period, the average amount returned to producers for agricultural raw materials, including livestock, wool and hides, has been 75 cents out of each dollar we received. This is not a profit. Out of this 75 cents producers must pay the cost of production.

Whether livestock prices are high or low or whether meat is high-priced or inexpensive—Swift & Company can earn a reasonable profit only by adding together many tiny savings on a large volume of business.

*Vice-President, Swift & Company*

*Martha Logan's Recipe for*

## HAM LOAF

(Yield: One 8¼ x 4¼ x 2¾ inch loaf)

⅔ pound ground ham
1⅓ pound ground fresh pork
2 eggs
1 cup dry bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 cup milk
⅓ cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon dry mustard
2 tablespoons vinegar

Beat eggs. Combine meats, eggs, crumbs, salt, pepper, and milk. Mix thoroughly. Form into loaf in 8¼ x 4¼ x 2¾ inch loaf pan. Combine sugar, mustard, and vinegar. Spread over meat. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour, or until meat has reached an internal temperature of 185° F.

## Track Down the Facts

A great family "man" is *Fiber Zibethicus,* better known to American farmers as the muskrat. He raises his many offspring in marshes, and about streams, lakes and ponds. Muskrat tracks are easily recognized by the drag of his knifelike tail, which shows up well in soft mud.

The muskrat-trapper works hard to make a living out of muskrat skins, and generally his efforts are rewarded. But there is one fact about his business that he tracked down long ago. He knows the price he can get for muskrat skins depends on the popular demand for finished pelts.

In the business of processing livestock into meat for people's use, we at Swift & Company have to keep track of the demand for meat everywhere in the nation. We must know, too, the weights and grades of cuts preferred by housewives. Experience has taught us that the price the producers receive for their livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.

## To Make More Beef Per Acre

*by* A. J. Dyer
University of Missouri, College of Agriculture

*A. J. Dyer*

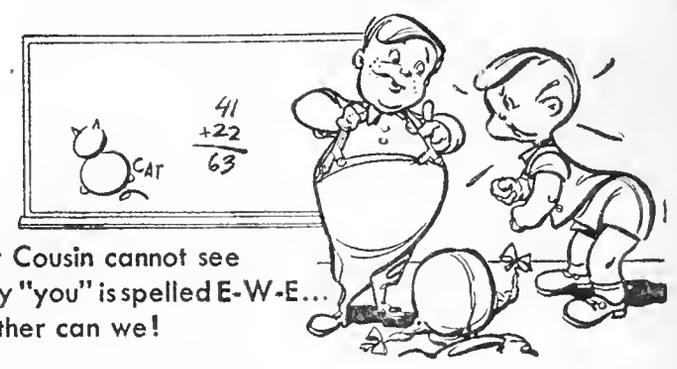
Tests reveal that land devoted to small grain-Lespedeza pasture produces about 200 pounds of beef per acre. Land in this area planted to grain will average only about 15 bushels of wheat per acre or from 25 to 30 bushels of corn. Even at present grain prices, the return per acre obtained from pasturing beef cattle is considerably greater than it would be from grain. In addition, pasturing cuts labor costs and builds up soil fertility, the report states.

Fat steers weighing 1140 pounds have been produced with less than 10 bushels of corn or other grain in three separate tests conducted by the Missouri Experiment Station. These feeding trials have been conducted over the past nine years and in each instance results have been much the same.

Feeding tests began with 400-pound feeder calves. They were marketed at two years of age. About 60% of the gain was made on good, small grain-Lespedeza pasture, 20% on winter roughages and the final 20% on dry-lot grain feeding for 28 days prior to marketing. The three main factors for successful feeding under this system are: (1) well-bred cattle; (2) an abundant supply of good winter roughage; (3) plenty of good pasture in summer.

Compared with the customary full-feeding method of beef production, it is estimated that about 65 bushels of grain per head is saved by the Missouri system.

### OUR CITY COUSIN




City Cousin cannot see
Why "you" is spelled E-W-E...
Neither can we!

**Soda Bill Sez:**

*. . . the man with a dull hoe is wasting nobody's time but his own.*

**SWIFT & COMPANY**
**UNION STOCK YARDS**
**CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS**

**NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS**
***Right eating adds life to your years—and years to your life***

# Get perfect keeping . . perfect tasting HAMS and BACON

**Morton's Improved Sugar Cure and Tender Quick give results you can get in no other way**

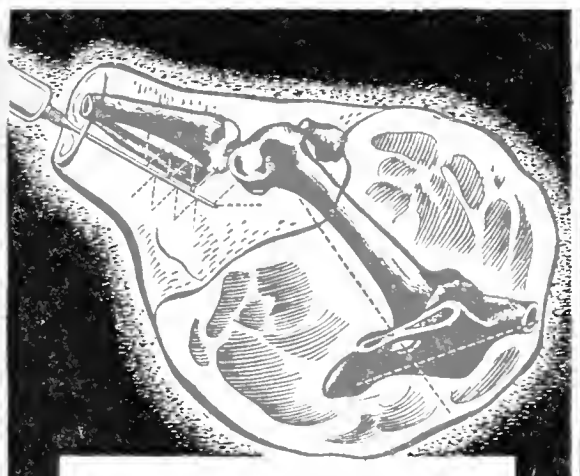
The Morton Way of curing meat is fast. It cures both from the INSIDE out . . . and from the OUTSIDE in.

Morton's improved Tender Quick is specially prepared to make a fast-acting curing pickle for meat's most vulnerable spot — the bone area. Morton's improved Sugar Cure is a sugar-curing salt, a blend of different ingredients, to impart a rich, sweet, wood smoke flavor.

That's why this two-way Morton Cure captures and holds the full flavor of your finest hams—gives you a *more* uniform cure from rind to bone . . . *milder* taste, better color, greater tenderness . . . and unmatched keeping quality.

• • •

Try the Morton Way yourself this year, with the improved Tender Quick and Sugar Cure. Ask your dealer for Morton's Sugar Cure, Tender Quick, Sausage Seasoning and Meat Pump. Insist on Morton's—accept no substitute.



Dissolve Morton's Tender Quick in water and pump along the bones with a Morton Meat Pump. This fast-acting curing pickle starts curing INSIDE . . . at the bone area, meat's most vulnerable spot. This helps prevent bone-taint, off-flavor, under-cured spots.

Then, rub the outside with Morton's Sugar Cure which strikes in from the OUTSIDE, curing toward the center . . . gives you a thorough cure, and a rich, wood smoke flavor. Used together, Sugar Cure and Tender Quick give results you can get in no other way.

For something special in good eating, put up spare ribs, back bones, Boston Butts, and other small pieces in a sweet-pickle cure. Made with Morton's Tender Quick, this mild, specially prepared curing pickle keeps these odds and ends until you're ready to use them.

For delicious sausage, use Morton's Sausage Seasoning. It's a rare blend of salt, peppers, sage, and other choice spices, ready to use. Just add to the meat and grind for the tastiest country sausage that ever satisfied a vigorous, outdoor appetite.

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CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

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*Better than Ever*

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# *How to Save Feed with Hogs*

*By R. W. Duck*

Emphasis today is on the conservation of grain in feeding livestock. However, it is important to note that neither efficient nor economical production can be attained by inadequate feeding. Underfeeding saves no grain in a fattening program; on the contrary it requires the use of larger amounts of feed in order to attain a given unit of poundage gain. This is especially true with fattening hogs because their rapidity of total increased bodyweight, when grain is fed at optimum levels, is greater than with any other kind of livestock, and they can utilize only relatively small amounts of roughage. However, lightweight hogs need much less grain to produce 100 pounds of gain than those of heavier weights; due to the fact that the maintenance requirement of large hogs has been greatly increased.

The significance of this weight factor, from the standpoint of saving feed, becomes evident when experimental pig feeding tests are studied. These trials, conducted at various State stations, show that when good type fattening hogs are properly fed in dry lot from weaning time to a weight of 200 pounds per head, it will, on the average, take about 335 pounds of grain and protein supplement properly combined, for each 100 pounds of gain produced. On the other hand, if they are continued on a fattening ration until they weigh 300 pounds per head this additional 100 pounds of gain will have an average feed requirement of 415 pounds of grain. If they are kept still further on feed, until they weigh 400 pounds per head, the feed needed for this next 100 pounds of gain will amount to almost 500 pounds of grain. Fortunately, present market preference is for fat hogs weighing between 200 and 250 pounds per head liveweight. Hogs of these weights are not only more efficient at the feed trough, but they also dress out a superior carcass, containing a higher proportion of lean meat, and provide smaller retail cuts which are preferred by the modern housewife.

### Other Ways to Save Feed

In addition to the weight consideration as a way to save feed, it is vitally important that hogs be constantly allowed all they will eat of a ration containing all the various and needed nutrients, vitamins and minerals in proper ratios. While the cereal grains commonly form the basis of hog feeds, they are all lacking more or less in enough minerals, vitamins and digestible protein to be successfully used alone. Corn is the best of all feeds to use as a base feed for fattening hogs, yet when fed alone it is wasteful and not economical. If hogs are kept on corn as the sole feed in dry lot, they soon develop bone ailments, commonly known as rickets, and make small gains. Due to the fact that corn is deficient in both calcium and phosphorus, it might be assumed that hogs would make good gains when these minerals are constantly provided. However, various experimental tests have proven that other needed nutrients, minerals and vitamins must also be adequately supplied in order to have good gaining, healthy hogs.

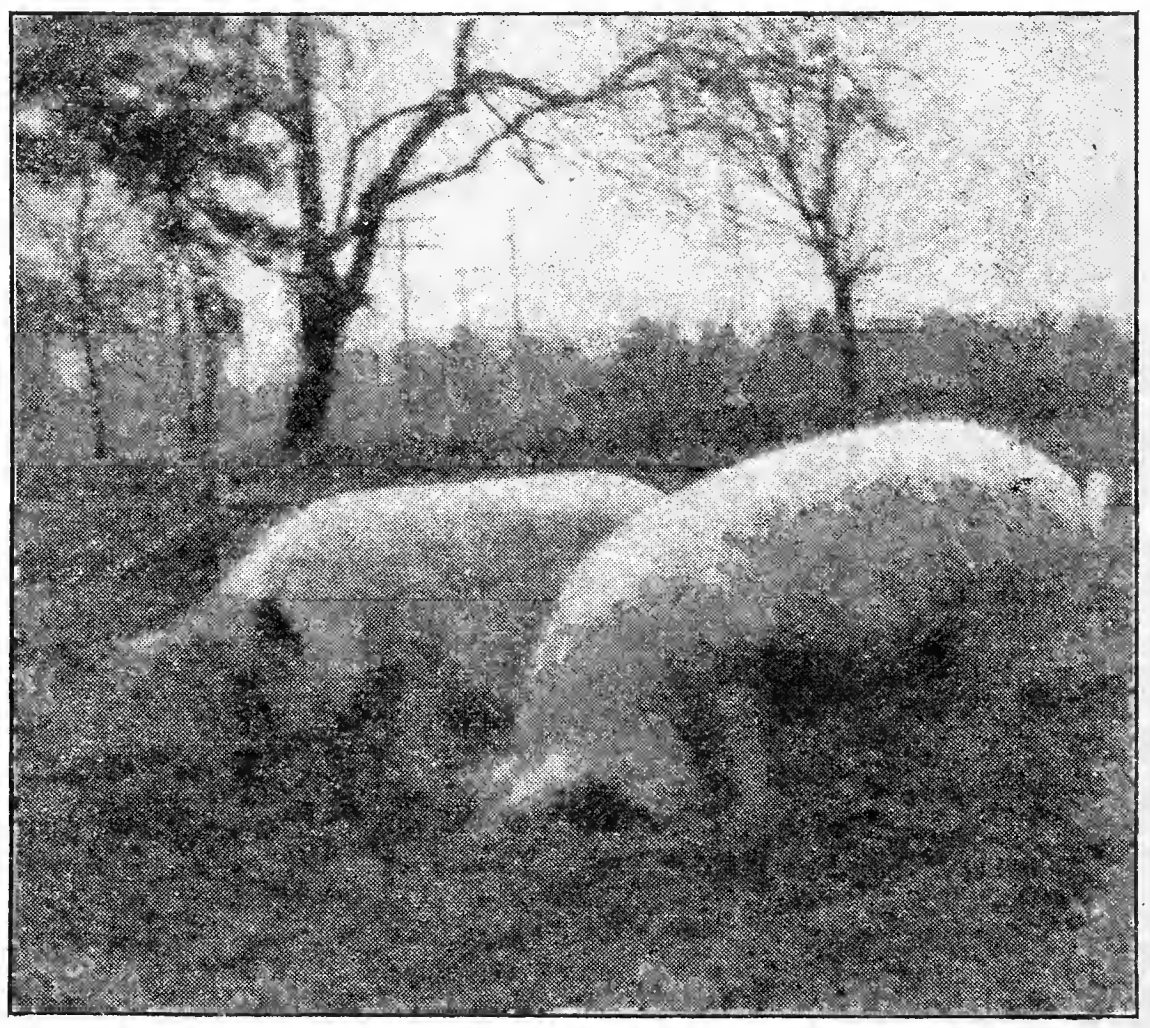
It is equally important that salt be supplied, free choice, at all times in order to have maximum gains in weight, because it means a good saving in grain per 100 pounds of gain. No other single thing is more valuable in conserving grain than salt; it will also result in an exceedingly high return for the comparatively small extra cost involved, in fact so small as to be almost negligible. Although yellow corn is high in vitamin A content, needed for growth and health, white corn is lacking in this essential vitamin, and both white and yellow corn lack vitamin D, the anti-rachitic vitamin. These can be most economically and easily supplied by feeding either alfalfa leaf meal or best quality leafy alfalfa hay in slatted racks. In the Summer good pasture grasses will furnish plenty of vitamin A, and sunlight enough of vitamin D. Sufficient protein is likewise essential in order to save grain, either when fattening, maintaining or growing breeding hogs. It also goes, almost without mentioning, that a constant supply of fresh water is required if the most economical gains are to be made. In feeding trials at the Missouri Station it required over 1,000 pounds of corn alone to produce 100 pounds of gain on fattening hogs in dry lot, and several of the shoats died as a result of the deficiencies mentioned. When comparable pigs v
quate rations, correcte
essentials, they made ga
sulted in saving as n
pounds of grain for eac
of gain produced.

### Proper Proteins Save Grain

It pays to feed swine needed amounts of digestible protein in forms best suited to their requirements. As an illustration a recent report by Robison of the Ohio Station shows that soybean oil meal was excellent as a source of protein to supplement grain for fattening pigs when they were on good pasture, provided they also received minerals. It was just as satisfactory as mixtures of various high protein feeds or as single animal protein feeds, such as fish meal and tankage. The reason for these splendid results was that good pasture and sunlight provided the other essentials needed to make good gains with fattening shoats.

In some dry lot tests at Ohio it was demonstrated that bright green, high quality, leafy alfalfa or other leguminous hay, was a fair substitute for pasture. However, a diversity of high protein feeds was more desirable in dry lot feeding than the use of only one. In these comprehensive tests a supplemental mixture with corn, consisting of either one or vari-

(Continued on Page 20)



*When hogs are healthy and properly fed, they make low cost gains, because it takes less feed to produce 100 pounds of pork. These nice Yorkshire brood sows have farrowed large litters and proven to be a profitable sideline on the 250-acre farm of C. H. Downs in Oswego County, New York.*

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A Holsteins, because of their large feed capacity, utilize large amounts of home-grown feeds to maintain high production. Large capacity also assures greater Vitamin D intake and ability to convert carotene into more Vitamin A than smaller breeds.

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Purebred Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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**For Sale: A Choice Young Bull Born Nov. 1946**

Dam has record of 13384 lbs. milk 637 lbs. fat Sr. 3 in 305 days. Sire has 23A.R. daughters and is a son of Langwater Vagabond 45 A.R. daughters and Bright Lad's Frances Rose 738 AA. Write for complete information.
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FOR SALE: GUERNSEY BULL CALF Registered. Dam of Beechford Breeding has record 10672-490-610 milkings. Sired by son Flying Horse Royal Melody 13714-736-GG. Farmer Prices.
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Perfect Udders—Ideal Type—Best of Grazers
Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy producing 4% milk stock for sale
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Thirty head. Or will take in dairy cows in exchange.
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and other berry plants which will fruit this summer. Write for Free Catalog
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. R, Geneva, N.Y.

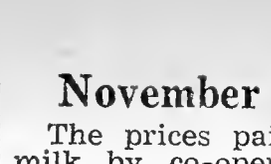
## November Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of November, 1947, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shawangunk Co-op | $5.95 | $.1266 |
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op | 5.79 | .1232 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op | 5.79 | .1232 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op | 5.52 | .1174 |
| Erie County Co-op | 5.52 | .1174 |
| Sullivan County Co-op | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Mt. Joy Farmers' Co-op | 5.37 | .1143 |
| Crowley's Milk Co | 5.325 | .1133 |
| Four Co. Creameries | 5.32 | .11.32 |
| Bovina Center Co-op | 5.305 | .1129 |
| Delaware Co. Co-op | 5.305 | .1129 |
| Arkport Dairies | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Cohocton Creameries | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Grandview Dairy | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Rock Royal Co-op | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Rose Lake Dairies | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Sheffield Farms | 5.27 | .1121 |
| Dairymen's League | 5.17 | .11 |

These are basic prices. Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $5.28; Buffalo, $5.37; Rochester, $5.61.

SWINE



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Hampshire brood sows are the best of all mothers, can be depended on for an extra pig to each husky twice-a-year litter. You save feed, too, with market-topping meat-type Hampshires. Fast growing, early maturing, easy feeding; unequalled rustlers and pasture grazers. WRITE TODAY for Free illustrated folders about Hampshires; location of 100 bred sow sales; addresses of nearby breeders.

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**BRED SOWS** *By Mail Order!* Save tires and time! Let our expert Fieldmen select your bred sows, at your price . . . a free service . . . *satisfaction guaranteed.* Write for details.

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Chester White, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester Cross, Few Duroc Cross 6-7 weeks $9.00; 8-9 weeks $10.00; 10 weeks $12.00; 12 weeks $14.00. Ship one or more C.O.D. Check or Money Order. Crates free. Chester White Boars 100-125 lbs. $50.00 each. 60-75 lbs. $35.00 each.
CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, CONCORD, MASS

## YORKSHIRES

The Breed for Lean Meat with Less Lard. Heading this outstanding Jersey herd are two great sires Asholm Wonder 106Z-317117 C. R. and Dunrobin Implacable 80A-324209 C. R. These two sires noted for large litters, strong long pigs. **Now is the time to order your Spring pigs for March and April delivery.** A good Yorkshire Brood Sow is worth Her Weight in Gold on any dairy farm. Write for Free Booklet and Prices. BLIXTORP STOCK FARM
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**• YORKSHIRES •**
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We have a limited number of bred gilts and sows for spring farrowing at an extra special price. Bloodlines that are of First Prize and Grand CHAMPION SIRES. You can't beat the quality nor the price. Have 10 fall boars left at $25.00 each.
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BRED TO OUR TOP QUALITY HERD BOARS
Bred for large litters as well as Feedlot and Show Ring achievements
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Spring boars, Fall boars and bred gilts. From Proven dams and Nationally known bloodlines. Semi-Annual bred gilt sale February, 10, 1948
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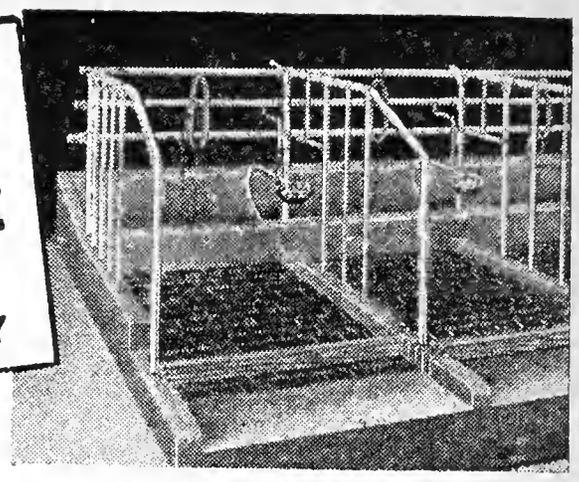

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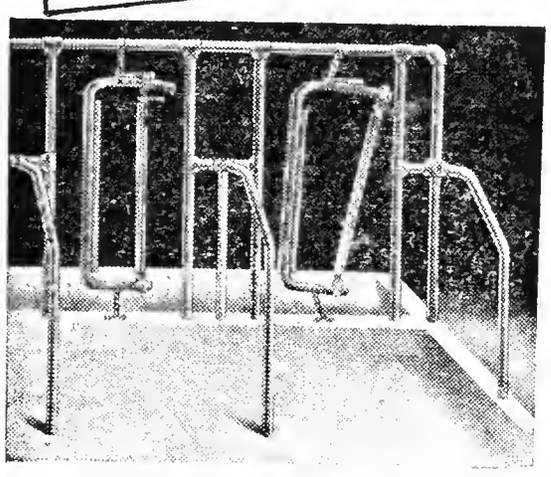

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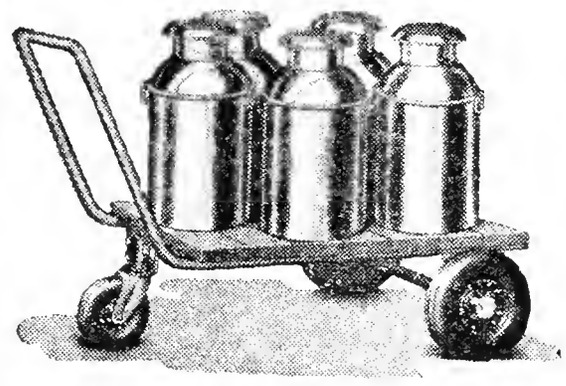

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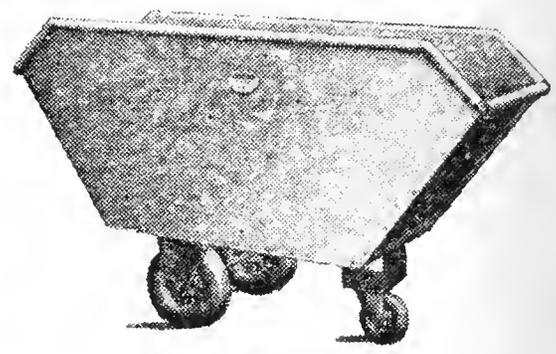

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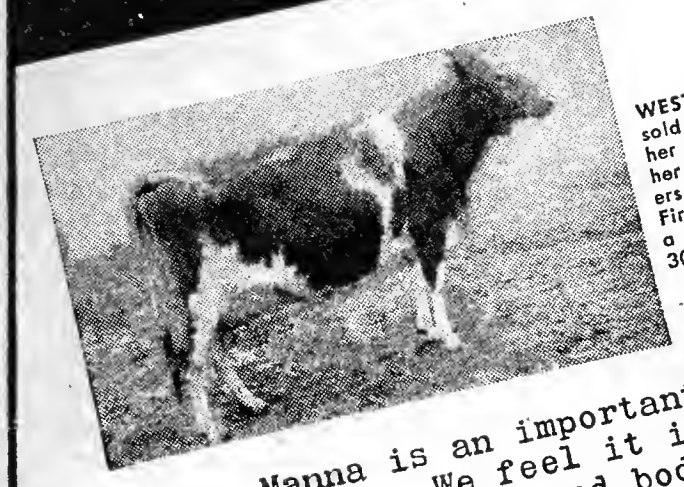

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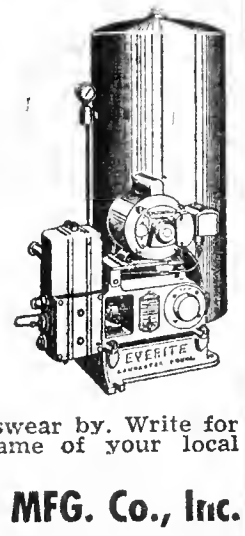

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# European Episodes

PART XII

## 1947 — AN UNUSED YEAR OF REDEMPTION

While I write this, we are in the last month of 1947, and when you will read it, 1947 will have become past history altogether. It is, for both of us, an opportune moment for pausing a while, to look around, to look backwards, to look ahead, and to take stock. Mister 1947 deserves a second thought by all of us, for it has been of keystone importance in the coming makeup of Europe and the shakeup of America. But it makes sad reading.

Things started off on the wrong foot with the weather. Last Summer was very trying on the farmers here. It was a hot and plant-killing period, one that could not be matched by any other Summer in the records of the last 200 years. When the Western European drama was at its peak, it was a sad sight to behold, except in low level dyke regions. Farmers began to get that hopeless look, churches held prayer meetings for rain, pastures turned glazed yellow, cattle grew ruffled and skinny, vegetables disappeared, water sold for a dime a pail in some places, navigation halted on old Father Rhine for lack of water depth. Each new day, started with a new hope, showed us at noon a sky of copper and a sun bent on murder, and finally everyone learned to surrender.

Looking at my fields of seed corn, I deeply regretted that Western Europe did not follow King Corn more generally. How green was my valley! Never before did we gather such a superior crop of priceless seed corn, including American hybrid corn. It may interest you to know that the exports of American Agricultural Colleges are bearing fruit well over here. This past Summer I saw many a progressive European farmer standing with a beaming face beside his patch of American hybrid corn, while the old native corn varieties of his neighborhood showed drought failure. This type of American aid to Europe is of a reloading and self-supporting nature, costing nothing to American taxpayers, exploiting only the bottomless basket of good Mother Earth, and accelerating European thinking and planning to greater speeds.

But far more devastating than what Nature placed upon this continent is what Man did to Europe this year. Nature can create a material shortage which is usually smoothed out again within the next 12 months. Man can confuse the human mind, lower human morals and drain human hopes, and the harm done is irreparable for part of a century. This very man-made plague is now visiting Europe from east to west, from south to north, its recoil reach-right across the sea into the American capitol and the American home. When Man has done evil, it will also be Man who must redeem. Will he escape the consequences of his act? As such the year 1947 was unused and misused. The countries, now most plagued, all belong to the group which were classified a few years back as "the Allies." To get at the root of things, we have to raise the question whether the slate of the Allies is indeed as clean as their self-appointed role of "Defenders of the Faith" would indicate. And then we get the old story again. It is the perpetual tragedy of ancient and modern history alike that foolish and revengeful victors never heed the lessons of the past. Versailles gave a sound lesson. Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando hatched that egg. The little Welshman was the first to note his historical mistake and in later years fought his own work but it was already too late, for it is so much harder to lead the world toward tolerance and practical Christianity than into hatred and selfishness. The chick that hatched out of the Versailles egg grew into an ugly but logical swastika eagle and it took wing before Lloyd George could undo the shortsighted act of himself and of his confreres.

This time it was Yalta and Potsdam that deliberately ordered the very menu we are eating today. The names of those two conferences will be cursed in allied countries, as well as in the Germanic lands, by millions of us, by our children and our grandchildren. Not since the Succession Wars has there rested above Europe such a man-made doom as now. Even the victors of Napoleon, written down in history as the Dancing Congress, could not manage to leave such a mess behind.

The first historical mistake of Democracy and its two main leaders was the "make believe" friendship with a dictatorial gang. I was among the plain people in Europe, right in the period of occupation, and even my plainest field workers were dumbfounded that America and England could whip their boys into the land of one dictator, while their leaders ate ice cream with another. To the simple mind here, there simply was no fundamental difference between gangsters of Nazism and of Communism. They regarded them both as bad.

So if we now see the chaos that accrues from confusion of the human mind, who is to be blamed? Is it not true that when Yalta was in full bloom, you almost felt obliged at night to pray the good Lord to bless the brave armies of Russia and crack down, among other things, also on our Finnish enemies? Is it not true that, even two years ago, it could happen here in Holland that a girl was sentenced to nine years in prison because she had volunteered as a Red Cross nurse for the German front in Russia, or that, even now, Dutch boys are fusilladed or given long term concentration camp sentences because they volunteered to aid the German armies on the Russian front? While we still can see these ill-timed demonstrations of an used-to-be alliance, we are presently being whipped into a systematic thinking that condemns anything Russian. How, for the sake of common sense, can this be done without creating great confusion? Is our general human development, even in the twentieth century, still so low that our national leaders firmly believe that the common man is without his own thinking, without his own judgment, and that one can switch the direction of a universal thinking as easy as wind can redirect the straws of a stack? To a too large degree this can really be done, I am sorry to say, but to a deciding degree sometimes, and this is one of those times. The wartime efforts of democracy to preach the evils of Communism, or the permissive to have these sermons acclaimed, are now bearing abundant fruit.

Gradually but firmly in the past few years there has been a lowering of morale, a draining of hope. When liberation became a fact, the brass band blasts of "the four freedoms" filled all nations and homes, and every individual heart with genuine relief. When Germany was conquered, this belief for a better world was deep and sincere. When the leaders of Germany were hanged, it was considered a necessary step to pave the way for "freedom from fear." But it was not long before a turning point was reached. Slowly, news trickled out of Germany how a nation of 60 million men, women and children was choked and starved by the selfsame group that proclaimed to deliver freedom from fear to all nations.

The other day I read in my local paper an account of its editor who had just returned from Germany, and I read, "When Democracy stripped the German nation of its own leadership, they shouldered the duty to make them acquainted with a leadership that stood upon higher planes. In this they have utterly failed. In the Germany of today Democracy stands trial before the rest of the world." And here at last we come upon the core of the present universal nightmare of the Democratic camp—Communism. If it ever shocks you how it is possible that so many new Communists arise in countries that are regarded as truly democratic, and you cannot understand this trend, it is time to sit down and do some thinking on the question as to how many parties it takes to make a communist. In Russia, and in the territories it now possesses, thanks to Potsdam and Yalta, it takes only one party to make a new communist, namely Uncle Joe. But, please remember, that in all other countries it takes the grave mistakes and false mottoes of our own democracies on the one hand, and the alluring program of improvement of Uncle Joe on the other, to make a "dyed-in-the-wool" Red.

To ward off a communistic Europe, it will take more than 500 and some odd millions of dollars. It is a certainty that a strained economic condition can make a bread-and-butter type of communist. They come and go with the disappearing, and the coming, of the bread-basket. A flood of American dollars can arrest current mass growth of Communism in Western Europe, and meanwhile it will grant a breathing spell to these countries to strive for more social justice, a truer Christianity, less false talks and fewer parades. But even at best, a grant of dollars alone cannot save the countries along the western edge of the European conti-

(Continued on page 29)

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## Curing Crab Grass Hay

In the November 15 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, there appeared a letter with answer on the "Value of Crab Grass Hay." I was interested in your reply as to its nutritive qualities, and also note that the palatability of crab grass hay is not as good as that of hay made from other grasses.

A number of years ago, I heard a Burlington County, N. J., tomato grower say that he made hay every year of crab grass grown as a second crop upon his tomato ground. He said that he gathered enough seed each year from the bottom of his hay mow to sow the following year at the time of the last cultivation. He considered it a very good hay. Consequently, as we had a great deal of it in our potato fields, which came every year without sowing, I began experimenting with it as a hay. At first the results were far from satisfactory; the livestock preferred other hay. However, it was very dusty, regardless of how well cured it appeared to be when put into the barn. But after a few years, I found that by cocking it in high, round cocks, not too large at the bottom, and by leaving it so for several days (10 or more at least), until the joints of the stems had thoroughly dried, the hay then had as good, or better palatability as any other hay. In fact, I found that small calves would eat it when they refused other hay. Crab grass, when so cocked, will lie so tightly when wet that a hard and continued rain will penetrate the cocks only a very few inches, and this surface moisture will soon dry out when clear weather returns. If the joints are damp when put in the barn, the hay will have a sour smell and the stock refuse to eat it; so let it dry out.

Of course I realize that such a slow hand method of haying is today out of the question on most large farms that are equipped with power machinery, but there are many small farmers, who could do well by turning crab grass into very good hay.

New Jersey W. R. M.

## Winter Churning

During the Winter, two common churning problems on the farm are the production of strong flavored butter, and a delayed churning time. The causes of these common conditions are somewhat varied. It must be remembered that the butterfat obtained from cows on dry feed is harder than that of cows on pasture. Hard fat globules churn with more difficulty than those which are comparatively softer. As Winter progresses, most of the cows in the herd have been milking for sometime. As their lactation period advances, the butterfat globules are smaller than in fresh cows, and this small size makes for long churning. Cows that are nearing the end of their lactation period may also produce a butterfat which tastes rancid when churned into butter, due to their yielding a larger percentage of a fat-splitting enzyme, called lipase. Cream of this kind will foam excessively and be difficult to churn.

The best corrective measures are to use cream from cows not too far along in their lactation period for the family churning. It this is not possible, then it may be overcome to some extent by raising the churning temperature above that of its normal 55 degrees F., and not having the churn more than half full to insure the best agitation. If the cream has a tendency to become rancid before churning, this may be prevented by pasteurizing it at 143 degrees F. for 30 minutes, just after being separated, or as soon thereafter as possible. A double boiler may be used satisfactorily for small amounts. The addition of some cream which has been milked from fresh cows will also often hasten churning. The cream should be ripened, at a temperature of about 80 degrees F., until a mild acid taste has developed but it should not be held until it becomes excessively sour in flavor. After it has become ripened, it should be cooled to churning temperature.

## Hampshire Sheep Assn. Elects

At the 58th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Assn., held in Chicago December 3, Godfrey S. Beresford, of New Vernon, New Jersey, was elected to the Board of Directors to represent District 9 comprising Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New England.

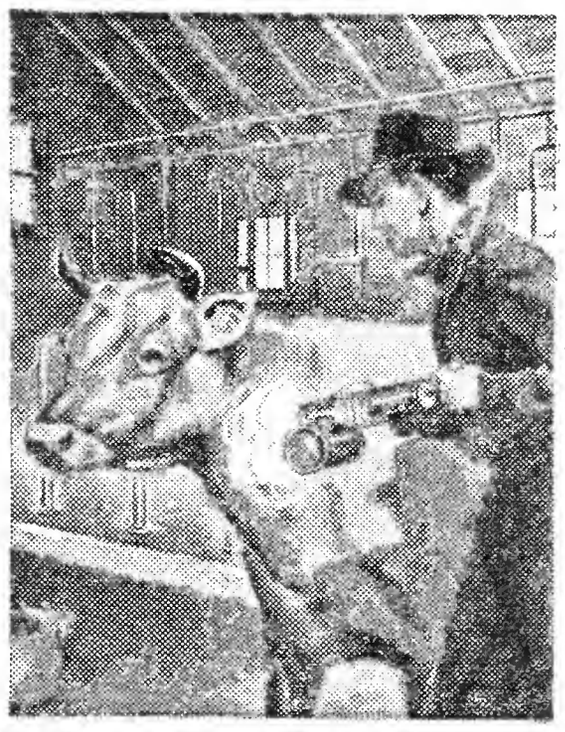

# Cattle Lice—

**Gulf's Two-Step Method Kills Them For Only 3¢ Per Animal**

**Don't let cattle lice** cut the productivity or injure the health of your herd.

Get after them this easy, Two-Step way of Gulf's. Almost as easy as spraying flies. No messy clipping, dipping, powdering or dousing involved.

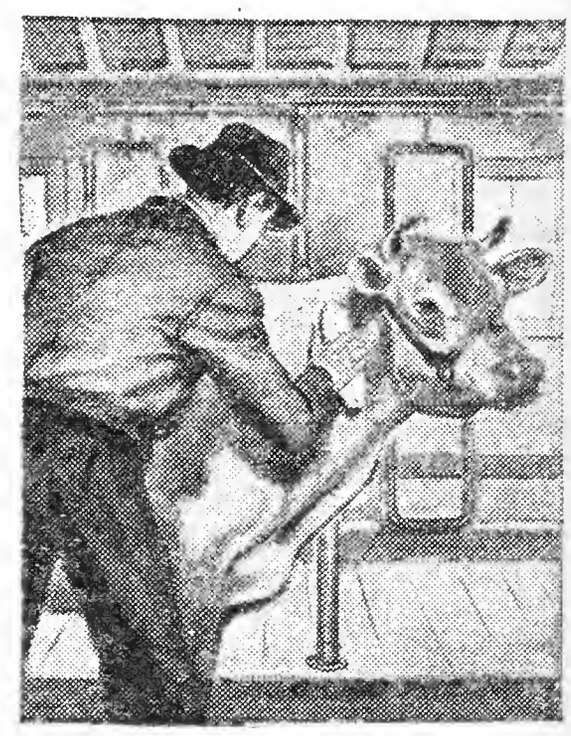
Just these two simple steps—and your herd gets welcome relief from the destructive annoyance of chewing and sucking cattle lice.



**Step 1.** **Spray Each Animal with New Gulf Livestock Spray.**

Apply approximately 2½ ounces of new Gulf Livestock Spray to each mature animal. (Correspondingly less spray on calves and younger stock.) Quart sprayer will hold enough to treat 12 head. Cost: about 3¢ per head.

Spray the entire body—especially around neck, withers, and base of tail where lice usually are most active.



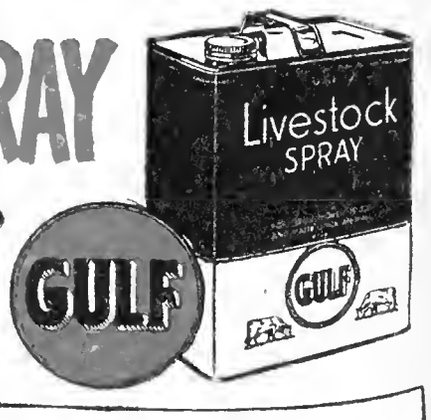
**Step 2.** **Brush New Gulf Livestock Spray into Animal's Coat.**

With stiff bristle brush work spray into hair. The more thoroughly you brush in the spray, the more lice and nits will be destroyed, as new Gulf Livestock Spray kills by contact.

If necessary, repeat treatment in three weeks, as the spray may not have come in contact with all lice and eggs during first application.

**Do not repeat** treatment oftener than every three weeks. Do not use more than 2½ to 3 ounces per head. Follow these simple directions, and you don't need to worry about new Gulf Livestock Spray burning or blistering normal, healthy cattle. *It should, in fact, improve their appearance.* Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

# GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY




**1-Gallon Can $1.35 2-Gallon Can $2.39**
**5-Gallon Utility Can $5.75**

**You can get New Gulf Livestock Spray at many farm implement dealers', milk plants, and Gulf Stations.**

**Note:** New Gulf Livestock Spray contains only Pyrethrins and the amazing new Piperonyl Pyrethrins "booster" in a bland base oil. For those who prefer DDT, Gulf provides Gulf G-50 (50% DDT) Wettable Powder and Gulf G-25 (25% DDT) Emulsifiable Concentrate, both for mixing with water before use. For "in-barn use" of DDT solutions, follow directions carefully.

# How to Save Feed With Hogs

(Continued from Page 16)

ous poundage combinations of tankage, fish meal or meat scraps 38, soybean oil meal 38, ground alfalfa 20, and minerals four, was very suitable for use with pigs in dry lot. It should be mixed and fed with a full allowance of either corn or other grain at the rates of 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0 pound daily per head, in two feeds, to pigs under 60, between 60 and 120, and over 120 pounds in weight, respectively. If self-feeders are used, it is best to keep the protein mixture in one feeder or compartment and the grain in another. The proper use of suitable protein feeds will often result in saving as much as 10 pounds of grain for each pound of the supplement consumed in dry lot, even when all known minerals, vitamins and other nutrients are abundantly supplied. The saving on good pasture, though, is not so great; but even here it will usually be from two to three pounds of grain saved for each pound of high protein feed eaten. This does not mean that the more high protein feed consumed the greater will be the saving, because after an animal's protein needs are supplied no further advantage will be attained. In fact any excess protein is a waste and an extra expense. On good pasture, for pigs under 100 pounds in weight, it will be sufficient to mix four pounds of either soybean or linseed oil meal, or any of the animal protein feeds, such as tankage, with each 96 pounds of corn or barley fed. From pig weights of 100 pounds and over the protein supplemental feed can be reduced to two or three pounds per 100 pounds of feed mixture, using the smaller amount as weight increases over 200 pounds. If fattening pigs on pasture are allowed a high protein feed in a separate self-feeder, it sometimes occurs that they will eat more of it than is necessary, and this has no added benefit, but does increase the cost of gains made.

### Minerals Save Feed

In view of the publicity which has been given to the numerous mineral feeding experiments at most of our State experiment stations, as well as those conducted by commercial research, it would seem that suitable and adequate mineral feeding would never be neglected. Unfortunately, the truth is that a lack of minerals for hogs is one of the most common errors made in a pork production program. When hogs are on pasture, they do not need any elaborate or complicated combination of minerals. One of the most satisfactory to use for this purpose consists of equal parts, by weight, of iodized stock salt, either steamed bonemeal or dicalcium phosphate, and ground limestone; mixed at home or bought already compounded under various commercial trade names. They are not expensive and no other feed factor will have such a profound and favorable influence on both efficiency and economy of gains made by fattening hogs. It is also a good plan to keep salt available in a separate container, so that the hogs will not be compelled to consume more minerals than they may desire in order to satisfy their appetite for salt. Some farmers and hogmen have found it to be a good practice to add one per cent of each of the ingredients mentioned, including salt, to the hog feed used. Even if this is done, it is still advisable to keep the mineral mixture and the salt available as suggested.

In dry lot the use of minerals is even more important than when pigs are on pasture. It is best to supply some other minerals in dry lot to hogs, such as manganese, cobalt, copper and iron; these and others which may be needed are usually present in desired amounts in commercially compounded mixtures.

### Parasites Waste Feed

If hogs are infested either with internal or external parasites, they do not make good gains and consequently waste a considerable part of the feed eaten. Rotation of pastures is the best preventive of these pests, as well as cleaning and disinfecting the hog pens. If lice or mites are present, they can be eradicated either by dusting with DDT or using a wettable DDT powder in water, in accordance with directions on the package. Do not use an oil solution of DDT on livestock, as a spray, because it may have a bad effect from possible absorption. A light grade of motor oil, with three or four tablespoonfuls of gasoline stirred in, applied over the body and under the flanks and belly, will also get rid of most skin parasites.

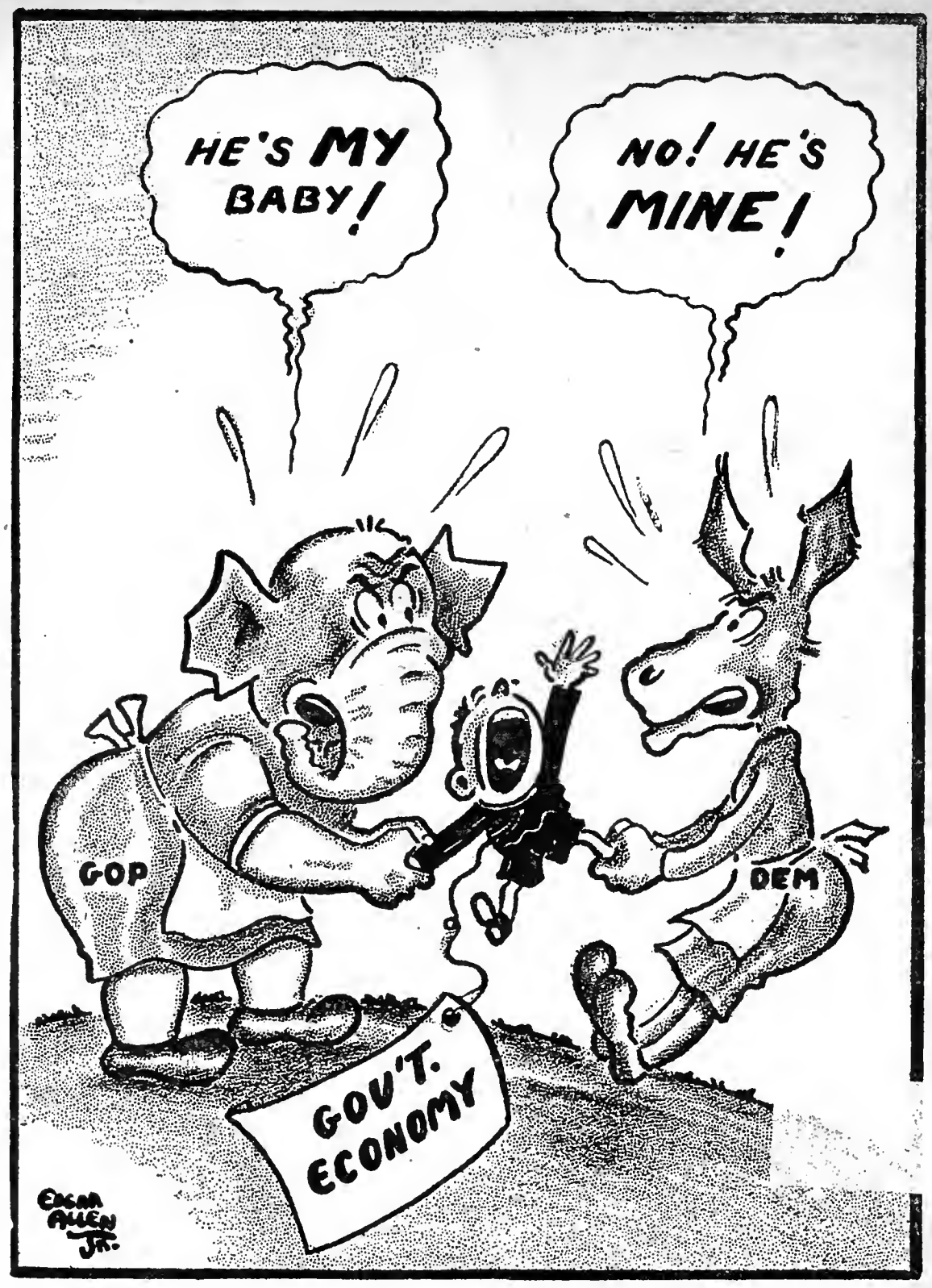
When hogs are wormy, one of the best remdies is to dose them with phenothiazine. This drug has been found to be as effective as oil of chenopodium in eliminating many internal parasites of swine, and is the only known medication that will remove nodular worms. It also has a low toxicity and is easily administered. When purchased in commercial form, either singly or in combination with other anthelmintics, it is best to follow the directions on the container. In most cases the following dosages of phenothiazine are used for hogs: eight grams for pigs weighing from 25 to 50 pounds; 12 grams for weights from 50 to 100 pounds; 20 grams from weights of 100 to 200 pounds; and 30 grams from weights of 200 pounds and more.

### Feed Sugar Before Butchering

After all possible saving of grain has been made to attain a suitable slaughter weight, the next matter in which hog raisers are interested is to produce a superior quality of pork, especially for home butchering. It is a common practice not to feed hogs for a day or more before they are to be killed but give them all the water desired. Although this makes dressing easier, by partially clearing the intestines of their contents, and results in a good bleed, some recent experimental evidence shows that the elimination of feed before slaughtering reduces the blood sugar level. In order to make up for this deficiency, the glycogen supplies (animal starch) in the hog's liver and muscles are drawn upon. The practical importance of this phenomenon of nature is that after slaughter glycogen in the tissues turns into lactic acid, and an abundant supply of lactic acid helps materially in keeping meat fresh and palatable. It has been further found that levulose (the natural sugar of fruits) is particularly valuable in building up large supplies of glycogen in the liver. Tests by Danish investigators have also brought out the important fact that if hogs are well filled and rested for several hours before being butchered, the glycogen content of both muscle and liver is high.

In these investigations it was established that when hogs were fed from two to five pounds of sugar to replace a similar weight of feed, for two or three feedings before being butchered, they produced a much superior carcass, as compared with hogs which are either fed their regular ration or had their feed reduced prior to slaughter. When sugar was fed, it caused a high osmotic pressure in the intestines, thus drawing water into them so that they were as free from undigested feed as when comparable hogs were starved for the same period of time. The meat from the sugar fed hogs kept longer, was more palatable, had a sweeter odor and more desirable color, and was more free from surface slime on the cured parts. They observed that sliminess occurred much more rapidly on the meat from unfed hogs; and the bacon from the sugar-fed hogs kept in a satisfactory state twice as long. The reports point out that the feeding of sugar had a pronounced effect on the taste of the meat. It produced a more palatable and sweeter taste, the flesh was more tender and it did not tend to cook dry, when prepared as roast pork and chops.

*Claude Millwee, 18, an F.F.A. member of Caddo County, Okla., is a happy boy because his Shorthorn steer, Big Boy, has just been awarded the grand champion honors at the recent 1947 International Livestock Show in Chicago. The steer weighed 1,100 pounds and sold for $8.00 a pound, liveweight, which compares with last year's price of $10.50. This is the third consecutive year that Shorthorns have won this honor.*




## News From New Jersey

An interesting experiment in game conservation favorable to both the sportsman and the farmer is being worked out by the Guinea Hollow Rod and Gun Club of Franklin Township, Hunterdon County, under the supervision of the State Fish and Game Commission. The plan has been called the "Plainsboro Plan" since it was first tried with Walker-Gordon unit farmers at Plainsboro, Middlesex County. The local club is one which has been in operation for a few years. It has a membership of 55 and the cooperative farmer-sportsman plan is being tried for the first time this year. The membership is very enthusiastic about the success of the venture and reports that it means better hunting and better satisfaction from the farmers on whose land the sportsmen hunt. Approximately 50 farmers have leased 2,200 acres to the Fish and Game Commission for the club. Hunting privileges are open to any licensed hunter providing he registers with the Secretary, George Thorne, on the day he hunts. The number of hunters is restricted to four men per 100 acres. When the quota is filled, no more can hunt until the next open day. The hunters are required to report in at the end of the day so that the club and the Commission know the take. Ten per cent of the area is restricted as a State refuge and the State assists by stocking before and during the season. Leasing farmers are honorary members and are allowed gunning privileges over the entire area. The plan seems to hold possibilities for sportsmen and farmers alike.

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Twelve Vo-Ag boys were chosen in preliminary contests staged by 20 high schools throughout New Jersey to compete at Trenton during the 1948 Farmers' Week for the titles of champion New Jersey apple packer and champion New Jersey egg grader. In the apple packing semi-finals Charles Myslinski and Charles Wesley, representing Sussex High School, earned the greatest number of points with scores averaging 95.33 and 96.91 respectively. Other winners who will compete in the contest include Donald Springle and teammate Joseph Sprang of the Union County Regional High School at Springfield with scores of 95.83 points and 95.33 points respectively; Springle holds the 1947 title as champion apple packer. South Jersey will be represented by Delwyn Harper and Herbert Ballinger of Glassboro High School with scores of 95.75 and 95.08 points respectively. In the egg-grading contest Robert Whitehead and Richard Benson of Millville High School led with scores of 82 and 84.5 points respectively. Also contending at Trenton will be Fred Braun and Robert Rinehard of Clinton High School with scores of 71 and 92 points respectively. Samuel Krause and Phillip Erickson of New Brunswick High School, with scores of 70 and 88 respectively, will also participate in the finals. The finals will be held on Wednesday, January 28 at the close of the Vocational Agriculture Rally and prizes in merchandise will be awarded.

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Grange work in New Jersey is on the up grade according to membership figures made available at the annual meeting of the State Grange held in December at Atlantic City. Over 800 new members joined the State Grange by taking the Sixth Degree in 1947. There were 2,500 new Fourth Degree members taken in by Subordinate Granges throughout the State bringing the total to more than 20,000 for the State. Hickory Grange in Hunterdon County, which was reorganized a little over a year ago after being inactive for a few years, took the State prize for the biggest increase in members with 74 new Fourth Degree members taken in during the year. New Jersey's Governor Driscoll and National Master Goss were guest speakers on the annual meeting program.

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A labor saving stunt for poultrymen was exhibited at the Hunterdon County Poultry Assn. meeting held last month by Charles Hobbs of the Stevenson Farm at Califon in the form of a cardboard pad used to facilitate cleaning of nests. The pads are cut out of waste cardboard to fit the nests and Mr. Hobbs reports that the cleaning job is reduced to merely removing the pad and the litter on it, whereas nests not so equipped require several minutes to dig the litter loose which has become cemented to the bottom of the nests by broken eggs. Here is just another idea which can be easily used by anyone to shorten up on some of the jobs which ordinarily require a lot of time and effort at certain times of the year. D. M. Babbitt

Caked Bag

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They gave me **Spohn's Compound.** Used by famous horsemen for over 50 years. Relieves coughs due to colds among horses, mules, cattle, sheep, dogs, poultry. A stimulating expectorant. Acts on mucous membranes of throat and bronchial tubes. Makes breathing easier. Brings prompt relief. 70c and $1.40 at drug stores or sent direct—postpaid.

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Enjoy the lovely new Luther Burbank Zinnias, the amazing Burpee Double Snapdragons, Alldouble Petunias, new Burpee Marigolds. Read about all your favorite flowers in this colorful 128-page Burpee Seed Catalog.

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## Pennsylvania Farm News

In the past two months we have had many public sales here in Western Pennsylvania, six and eight in the local papers at one time. Auctioneers have had a busy time and have held night sales to get them all in. Prices are still high, entirely too high for many things. Baled straw is selling at $20 a ton and very scarce at that. Owing to the failure of the oat crop the past season, there is very little straw being offered as many farmers will not have enough for their own use. Feed of all kinds is very high with ear corn selling at $1.00 per bushel and up; oats about same price as corn; wheat at $3.00 or more per bushel, and the mills are offering $4.10 per cwt. for buckwheat at the mills. Twenty per cent dairy feed is now $4.60 per cwt., and egg mash still $5.50 per cwt. Butter is selling for anywhere from 77 to 90 cents a pound; milk, four per cent base, at around $5.07.

Good cows are still high and seemingly in good demand. Grade cows that are fresh are selling anywhere from $100 to $200 each. Holsteins and Guernseys are bringing a little more on account of their larger size. Market chickens are entirely too low compared with the prices of other meats and the price of feeds. Leghorn hens are bringing from 18 to 20 cents a pound, young chickens from 35 to 40 cents depending on size and breed. No one is making too much money on them at those prices, which most years past would have seemed very high, but not this year with feed prices what they are. We are wondering whether there will be as much market poultry raised next Spring. Turkeys are being offered at 55 to 60 cents a pound liveweight or 75 cents dressed and there has been a good demand for them.

Farmers are hauling out manure and getting lime spread while the ground is frozen. Some building is going on but practically no new houses are going up in the country. There are, however, quite a number being built just out of the city or borough limits. Lumber is still as scarce as ever and very high, so few people can afford to buy it even when a little is available. Fencing is also very hard to get; only very lightweight wire which is hardly worth the time putting it up. Good heavy farm fence is very scarce and priced at about twice what it is worth. New tractors are being sold as fast as they come out and on many farms they are replacing the few horses left. P.M.

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Pennsylvania, the 32nd in total area and in acres in farms, ranks 14th among all the States in value of farm products, or considerably above average. Pennsylvania's 171,761 farms, representing a total investment of nearly two billion dollars, average 87 acres, about 40 of them in cultivation with most of the other 47 in pasture or woodland. Corn and wheat per acre averages top the national average and the average for midwestern wheat-belt States. The State leads in the production of ice cream, mushrooms, cigar leaf tobacco, buckwheat, sausage, scrapple, producer-retailed milk, nursery-grown Christmas trees, Philadelphia cream cheese, apples state-graded for processing, Spring and Fall spinach, and in the value of crops grown under glass. Also, the State leads all States in baby chick hatcheries, has the world's largest plants for apple processing, making grape juice, and packaging ice cream.

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Another of the rural talent festivals, which have been drawing capacity crowds at the annual Pennsylvania Farm Shows at Harrisburg, will be held during the 1948 show in January. These festivals enlist the participation of over 800 youths and adults from more than a score of counties. Plans are also being made for a log sawing contest to climax preliminaries in the different counties. This is to be staged at the same time as the State horseshoe pitching contest on Thursday evening of show week and following the annual parade of champion livestock winners. Horse pulling contests, another popular event, will be held again, Wednesday night, January 14.

N. M. E.

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The Montgomery County 4-H Capon Roundup was held at Tri-County Co-op. Egg and Poultry Auction last month. They provided everything necessary to make it a real success. The Grand Champion capon, shown by Leora Eder, weighed 11 pounds and was auctioned off at $20 a pound. Other winners were, second, Frank Hersh; third, Pauling Krieble; and fourth, Betty Reiman. All the capons sold averaged 54 cents a pound. C. M. E.

**PROTECT YOUR STOCK AGAINST THE "HIDDEN HUNGER" MENACE**

When winter winds howl and the snow swirls around the barn doors . . . BE ON GUARD AGAINST:—

***"HIDDEN HUNGER"*—Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.**

Near's MinRaltone (with vitamin D), containing 11 essential *Hidden-Hunger-Fighting* mineral elements, protects against costly, profit-robbing losses which may result from deficiencies in your livestock ration.

Whether the season be Winter, Spring, Summer or Fall, profit-minded dairymen take no chances with "Hidden Hunger"—they feed MinRaltone regularly the year round, because they know from *experience* that it *pays.*

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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"Aunt Emily needs an audience for her headache. I slipped up on her yesterday and she didn't moan or groan till she saw I was there to hear it."

Aunt Het, didn't you know? Aunt Emily has discovered—

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**Anti-Pain Pills**

**She gets relief almost instantly now.** She is one of millions who have enjoyed the quick relief Miles Anti-Pain Pills can give from occasional headache, neuralgia, ache-all-over-feeling of a cold and functional menstrual pains. Miles Anti-Pain Pills are pleasant tasting—pleasant to take. Won't upset your stomach or cause constipation. Get **Miles Anti-Pain Pills** at your drug store. 25c and $1.00 packages. Use only as directed.



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**Help 15 Miles of Kidney Tubes Flush Out Poisonous Waste**

If you have an excess of acid in your blood, your 15 miles of kidney tubes may be overworked. These tiny filters and tubes are working day and night to help Nature rid your system of excess acids and poisonous waste.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Kidneys may need help the same as bowels, so ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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Stops down draft. Satisfaction guaranteed. This copper pot (with character) Mailable. For FREE BOOKLET Address.
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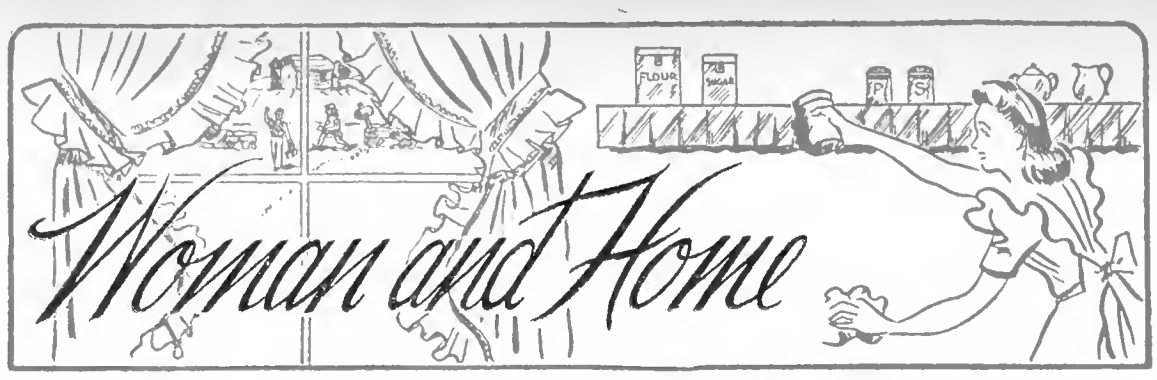


## New Snow—New Year

No earth, no sky,
But feather-soft and white the snowflakes fly.

East, west, they lift,
Slow inch on steady inch, a mounded drift.

Once more is told
The story of the years; new snow on old.

— *Lalia Mitchell Thornton*

*Rural winners in the National 4-H Clothing Achievement Program include (center) Nancy C. Dumbo, Nedrow, Onondaga County, N. Y., one of 12 who earned college scholarships for 1947 sewing projects. Left to right are New England girls who won State honors and a trip to the National 4-H Congress last month in Chicago: Rachel Luce, Farmington, Me.; Barbara Markey, Dover, N. H.; Virginia Alice Fisher, Newtonville, Mass.; Sallie C. Stedman, Wakefield, R. I.; and Patricia Ann Orlando, Danielson, Conn. All are wearing dresses that helped them to succeed in this contest sponsored annually by The Spool Cotton Company. Vermont's State winner, not shown here, is Mary Joyce Houghton of Brattleboro.*

## Thought for Today

The New Year!

Although most of us already have thought about turning over that new leaf, everyone no doubt will agree on this: if there is one person who should mend his ways in 1948 it is the Weather Man! He did some pretty strange things last year and caused a good deal of talk. Even so, few people felt their remarks did justice to what happened. So we are turning for help to truthful James who had a way of his own in "Plain Language."

"That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,"
The Old Weather Man is peculiar.

Only James was talking about "the heathen Chinee," and it was all just a tale of Bret Harte's.

The peculiar events of 1947, however, are not a story. Readers from all over the country have sent letters about changes in local climate that, to say the least, were queer. The account that tops all those received at our desk comes from Mrs. H. E. C., who writes: "We have had the most unusual weather for the past year. There have been only three months in 1947 in which we have not had snow — July, August and September. Our gardens and fields were covered with snow in late May, and again in June. On October 21, I sat on the porch, and it was like a Summer day with people passing dressed for hot weather. The next day it rained all day; and after that (still in October) the ground was white with snow."

This report does not come from New England; it is Nebraska! No wonder that 1948, a mere child, looks up at the mighty Weather Man and repeats what the little boy said to the giant: "Hello. . . .How's the weather up there?"

Meanwhile, a Happy New Year to you all, and our heartfelt appreciation of your many fine Christmas messages. May you have the best of seasons as they come round again. P. S.

## How Our Town Was Named

There is many an interesting tale back of the naming of our Ulster County, N. Y., towns and villages. This is true also for other sections of the country. In and around our own county, the Dutch and French Huguenots were the first settlers, and here is the story of how the town I live in got its name.

Still in the early days, this settlement had grown to be a busy place. Town meetings were held in the Dorpt Huys; court was conducted and punishment meted out publicly. Later on the ambitious citizens, deciding to petition for a post office, met one night to select a suitable name for their town. Suggestions came thick and fast; so much so that the meeting ended in confusion. No name finally had been officially chosen. The townsman, however, who had been authorized to send the post office petition to Washington, sent along with the petition a personal letter telling of the confusion of that meeting. Sarcastically he suggested that "Discord" might be an appropriate title. Whether the Washington folk decided to reply with a gentle reprimand for the town, or whether in a humorous spirit, we do not know. Nevertheless the community's name sent back (since all had so heartily agreed to disagree) was "Accord." And Accord it has been ever since!

Do you know how your own community got its name? A. H. S.

## Chopped Meat Pastry

Cut six tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise into one cupful of sifted flour. Add two tablesponfuls cold water and toss with a fork until all are thoroughly blended. Roll out thin on a floured board, as you would a roll jelly cake; spread with one cupful of highly flavored chopped meat, and roll. Cut in thin slices with a sharp knife and bake in a hot oven for 12 minutes. L. M. T.


Large Profits
$60. IF YOU SELL
**18 Cannon 100% Virgin Wool Blankets**
Hundreds of women's organizations are raising funds through our easy-to-follow BLANKET CLUB PLANS. YOU CAN DO IT TOO!
FREE: Write TODAY for CANNON, EMSOND OR BEACON Blanket Color Swatches and complete details of our SALES and PROFIT Plan.
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FALSE TEETH
With AMAZING PLASTI-LINER
If your plates are loose and slip and hurt; reline them better than new, with this pliable, non-porous strip. **Just lay on plate, bite and it molds perfectly,** hardens for permanent fit and comfort. Ends forever the mess, bother, expense of temporary relines. Applications that last only months. PLASTI-LI odorless. Will not in **teed to give satisfacti**
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## The Little Brown House

"Caw, Caw, Caw." What optimists crows are. There was Blackie high up in the pines. The sun was bright, the air sharp, but he seemed to be telling the world: "Yes, it's cold, but those wells and springs need replenishing. I flew across Bald Mountain and all the brooks are frozen over. Don't forget that whenever Father Christmas finds a bridge, he'll break it; if he doesn't find one, he'll make it. The streams are pretty well bridged with ice right now." Sure enough, it did warm up.

When Elsie and Errol invited us to a special dinner, she introduced us to that southern favorite, sweet potato pie. It won't be the last one of its kind we will eat! Elsie in turn was introduced to the New England favorite, roast pig rib. These young folks raised a pig and Errol helped stuff it. She said that in the South they boil the ribs, but that the plain bread dressing absorbs the surplus fat. Mrs. Neighbor also had never heard of roasting them; she said they had always cut off all the meat they could and gave the rest to the dog. Pehaps you have never stuffed a rib, I mean a four-footed pig's rib! If you have a large family at the table, the whole rib can be baked (roasted). Cut across the ribs and fold the ribs over leaving a hollow the whole length of the rib. Fill the hollow with a plain dressing of stale bread, sage, salt and pepper; all sligthly moistened with water. For an ordinary family a third or half of the rib is enough.

Venison and bear's rib we roast in the same way. Hunters here shot about 20 bears in or near our town line; six near a certain camp. We didn't understand this sudden increase until one woodsman ventured the opinion: "It's the beechnuts!" Higher in the mountains, there were no beechnuts but near our town's western boundary the trees were heavily laden. Also near the above camp there is the most beautiful beech forest I ever saw. We enjoy bear meat usually, but this year it is too fat to be palatable.

Christmas brought once again the lesson of learning the blessings of giving at the same time of receiving. Both public and Sunday School pupils helped out in an added way, because a family has been living in town which for many years had done missionary work in China. The war has kept them here, so the children brought outgrown clothes, toys, needle and thread, pencils and small articles to fill boxes for Chinese families. I hope some of the little Orientals will write to our school.

And now a Happy New Year to each and all. In fact, if Blackie the Crow could speak English, one of his own quotations, and a favorite of mine, would be: "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind."

MOTHER BEE

## Our American Poinsettia

How many know how the Poinsettia got its name? At the time when Dr. Joel Roberts Poinsett of South Carolina went to Mexica as the first U. S. Ambassador, he was so enthusiastic about this native Mexican Flame Leaf, painting the hills and valleys there, that he brought specimens home to cultivate. Called also fire plant or fire flower by the Mexicans, it was later named for Dr. Poinsett and our growers, after years of experimenting, now give us the gorgeous blooms at Christmas time.

The leaves of the Poinsettia appear to be its blossom petals; but this is not true, for the little green and yellow knobs at the center are its true blooms; the scarlet parts are its leaves. If the latter turn yellow and drop off after Christmas, and you wish to keep it for another season's possible blooming, place the plant in a warm basement. Water sparingly from time to time until late Spring. Then, cutting the stem back to a six or eight inch stub, repot it in all new soil (loam and leafmold) and sink the pot into a sunny spot in your garden where it will sprout and grow. In the Fall when danger from frost is near, bring it indoors and, keeping it well watered, place it in a light airy place, moderately warm. A second blooming might be your reward!

H. M. W.

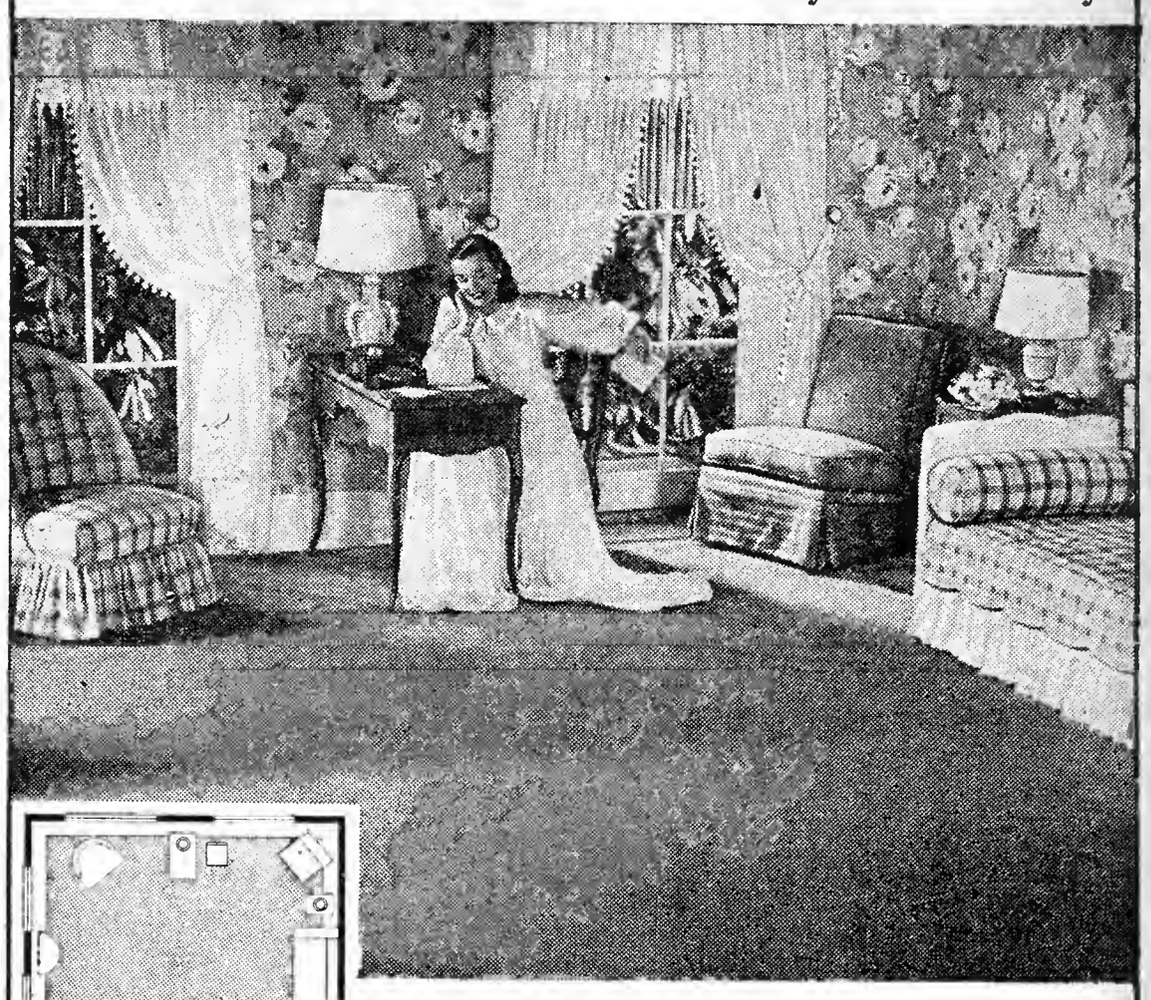
## Indoor Helps

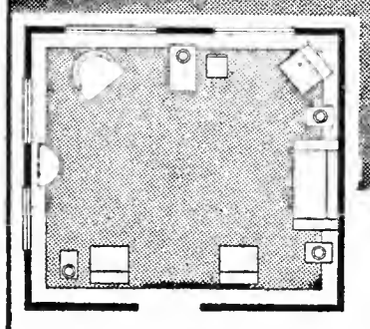
When "trying out" chicken fat, boil it in water. The fat comes to the top and, when cold, can be removed in a cake. The water romoves all chicken taste and leaves a delicate fat to use for biscuits and other shortening needs.

Slips of Christmas cactus may be rooted in water by setting them upright in the holes of a flower holder or "frog" in a bowl of water. It is always well to let the slips callous a few days after taking from the plant, before attempting to root them.

E. ST. G.

## HOME FASHIONS by Clara Dudley





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Drawn by Lily Wargelin, 13, New York

MEMORY VERSE

A NEW YEAR'S WISH

As we review the days that lie between
And count defeat and victory day by day
Yet march ahead undaunted, calm, serene,
Stronger to live and love, though others say
"She is a bit more gray;"
We see God's leading through the mazes dim;
And so with hope renewed, the old year done.
We breathe again the prayer of Tiny Tim
Here on the threshold of the year begun:
"God bless us every one."

— Laura Walker Colgrove

Drawn by Eunice Beyea, 16, New York

Dear Friends: Over a month ago I wrote a letter to "Our Page." In it I casually mentioned pen-pals. Since then I have received 40 letters as a result. It was a pleasant surprise to receive so many. I will try to answer as many as possible and I wish to thank all of those who wrote. I am still looking forward to the time when more fellows write to "Our Page."—Trevor Kyle, 18, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I live on a big farm of about 400 acres. We have 34 head of cattle, three tractors and no horses. I love horses. We have a little puppy and a big dog. I have two pets, a calf and 25 chickens of my own. I would like to have boys and girls write to me. — Joyce Depew, 12, Pennsylvania.

Dear "Our Pagers:" I have been living on a mink ranch for the past six months. Before I came to live here I had no idea of what a mink looked like. Now I know that it is a small vicious animal and it takes many to make a mink coat. I am a high school student and my special hobbies are outdoor sports, hiking and sewing. I love square dancing and travel as far as 15 or 20 miles just to attend one. I will be very glad to hear from both boys and girls. — Isabelle Smith, 16, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends: This is the first time I have written to "Our Page" even though I have been reading it for a long time. I think it is a wonderful idea to have a page set aside for the younger generation. I live on a 200 acre farm. We have a lot of cows and some sheep, pigs, two horses and chickens. I like animals, but horses and dogs are my favorites. I don't have any real hobbies but I love to read and I like music. I like to cook and keep house and enjoy all sports pretty well. Best of all, though, I like to study nature. I could very easily spend all of my time in the woods and fields if I could. I would like very much to get letters from you. — Daisy Baker, 14, New York.

Dear Contributors: My family used to forward "The Rural New-Yorker" to my address in Chicago where I was attending school. I find the journal very interesting, though I have never lived on a farm, which might be a good reason. Having recently lost my Dad I returned home to help Mother although there isn't much to do. I shall try to submit some short stories.—George Rendk, New York.

Dear Friends: I would like to join "Our Page." My sister joined and is having such fun answering letters I thought that I would like to too. I, like my sister, am crazy about horses. I would like pen-pals near my age who like them. I will own my own horse next Spring because I am working now, since I graduated from school, and am going to buy one as soon as the snow leaves the ground. I have ridden horses since I was old enough to walk. My hobbies besides riding are dancing, swimming, boating and hunting. I live on a 40 acre farm on which we raise purebred Toggenburg goats. To anyone who knows these goats they are very pretty. They are peculiarly marked, are harmless and look like deer I would like to hear from both young men and women. — Nancy Schwartz, 18, Massachusetts.

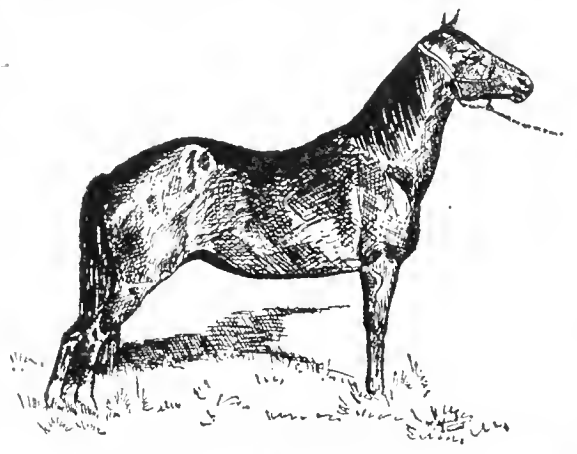
Dear Friends: When my father received his first copy of "The Rural New-Yorker" I decided to look through it and see if there was anything in it that I would be interested in. It was then that I found "Our Page." It looked so interesting that I read it all through at once. I decided to write to it then. My father has a strawberry farm of six acres. In the Summer I pick berries at my father's farm which is 25 miles from my home. My hobbies are reading, drawing and embroidering. I would enjoy very much hearing from other readers of "Our Page." — Imogene Elmeo, 14, New York.

Drawn by Doris Lindemann, 15, New York

Hi 4-H'ers: I have been in 4-H for two years, taking up canning and household tasks. I entered my apron and two scrap books in the fair and got first prize on my apron; first prize on one of my scrap books, and second on the other one. If you are a 4-H member you should know all about the prizes. If not, first prize is a blue ribbon, second is a red one and the third is a white one. I would like 4-H members to write to me. — Geraldine Fichtner, 12, New York.

Dear "Our Pagers:" I am writing to "Our Page," which I enjoy, for the first time. I am a junior in high school and like horses and ride whenever I get a chance. I also like music and play the piano. I have completed five years in the 4-H. I live in the country. I would be glad to receive letters from boys and girls around my age. — Shirley Wadsworth, 15, New York.

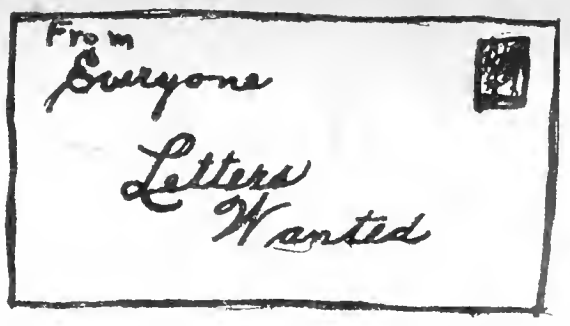
Drawn by Frank Burggraf, 14, New York



My Pen Pal's Horse, Cherry
Drawn my Mildred Stuart, 14, New York

Skater
Drawn by Robert Beaumont, 14, New York

Wild Life
Drawn by Bob Langer, 16, Connecticut




Drawn by Marilyn Savage, 14, Pennsylvania

All letters to persons whose names appear under this heading, should be enclosed in an envelope that is stamped, and sent to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker, with the name and State on the outside of the inner envelope. The address will be completed and the mail forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York: Diane Colandone, 13; Shirley Wadsworth, 15; Herman Bugenhagen; Barbara Schlenz, 15; Gloria Sarazyn, 15; Edward Moore; Patricia Frohlschlegel, 15; Geraldine Fichtner, 12; Beverly Gustafon; Mildred Cast ,17; Imogene Elmco, 14; Harriet Coe; Daist Baker, 14.

Pennsylvania: Joann Brubaker, 15; Violet Frymoyer, 15; Harold Martin, 16; Edith Kaspick, 12; Helen Murray, 18; Janice Rothermel, 13; Margaret Brown, 14; Ella Stauffer, 10; Joyce Depew, 12; Joyce Wilbert, 9.

New Jersey: Betty Buss, 13: Dorothy Struyk, 18; William Campe, 17; Sara Swisher, 14; Marie Ponsi, 15.

Connecticut: Marjorie Meslck, 13; Arlene Goetz, 13.

Massachusetts: Isabelle Smith, 16: Patsy Hasson, 12; Nancy Schwartz, 18.

Vermont: Patty Knox, 12.

Maine Carlene Seavey, 13.

RINUS' BROTHER WRITES FROM HOLLAND

Dear Boys and Girls: Lately my brother Rinus wrote a letter to "Our Page" for correspondence. He got such a flood of letters he can't answer all of them. I have taken some of them and am obliged to write to all the other disappointed boys and girls. Rinus has said good-bye for a long time. He's going to the East Indies. We hope to see him back in good health. We feel so many American soldiers have passed through this moment during the war and thought to myself of the 12.000 sons of the brave who lay in my country. All these graves are adopted by the Dutch people and they bring flowers to give the last honors. Now we are peaceful and life goes his way. All foods are rationed but we have sufficient to live. There is still a shortage of clothing but we have sufficient. The land here is very low and we have many cattle farmers. This Summer was very dry and there is a shortage of cattle food this Winter. Here a farm with 50 cows is a big farm and a farmer (agriculture) with 50 aeres of land is big too. May you all enjoy this letter. — Piet v. d. Aardweg, Holland.

My Sister Winnie
Drawn by Dorothy Kischel, 17, New York



My Pup, Pat
Drawn by Shirley Wadsworth, 15, New York

Smoky
Drawn by Louis Spittel, New York

Drawn by Doris Lindemann, 15, New York

DIAMONDS IN THE SNOW

I have seen the first snow this year
Covering the valley and the hills;
It almost took my breath away
For its gleaming was like diamonds
Sparkling in the sun.
I stooped to gather up some flakes
From off a snow clad pine,
And a million years of beauty
Was lying in my hands.

Elizabeth Fitch, 19, Maryland

WHEN THERE IS NO LONGER TIME

When the bombs start falling,
When atomic power is unleashed,
When those who were starving and homeless
Find themselves again starving and homeless,
When there is no longer time,
Then will America remember?
When there is no longer time to
Will her people remember she
of plenty?
When there is no longer time
Will her eitizens remember the
might have followed?
When there is no longer time to live,
Will they remember brothers died,
Starving and homeless?

— Barbara Webb, 16, New York

THE OLD QUILT

When you kissed your Mommy and Daddy goodnight —
Not a sign of worry or care was in sight.
But now with sad eyes you see that old quilt
Lying on the stool that Daddy built.
You think, "Oh! I wish I had a silk one instead."
Then, as you sadly climb into your bed,
And the soft folds of quilt around you spread —
All wishes and wants fade into the night —
And you slumber in peace 'til morning bright.
When up you arise things are all very clear,
And to you, all at once, the old quilt is dear
As it lies in its place on the foot of your bed —
Silly of you, wasn't it, to want silk instead?

— Zelda Combe. 13, Pennsylvania

MY COUNTRY

Oh, how blue the sky is,
How cool and brisk the air is,
What great hopes we may have
To keep and cherish in this life;
What more can we ask in this great land,
In this loved homeland.

— Edith Kaspick, 12, Pennsylvania

TREASURE

When I speak of treasure
You think of buried gold?
But I mean the treasure
That can't be bought or sold.
I mean the treasure of happiness
And I mean the treasure of love;
I mean the treasure of purity
Through Jesus Christ above.
So when the sun is shining
Or the moon is in the sky,
You'll know that that's a treasure
That you don't have to buy.

—Robert Nestor, New York

WRITE TO OUR PAGE

Happy New Year! Another 12 months to live and enjoy life. Another date to mark your progress, bring your plans and hopes nearer, meet new people and go to new places. Boys and girls on Our Page have made a lot of new friends in 1947, even in foreign countries. So here is a wish for a new year full of new things.

It pleases me to see that we have a potential author in our group, George Rendk. He submitted a nice story for Christmas. It came well before Christmas but not in time for appearing on our Christmas Page. You see, all publishing houses have to have material ready to set in type, especially if it applies to a particular season, quite a while in advance of going to press.

This gives me the opportunity to let all contributors know that their work should be in my hands two months ahead of publication date. For example, your work that may appear in early March, should be in my hands in early January, April material should reach me in February, and so on. We have to make our plans, select the best contributions, then follow all the details of typesetting, arranging on the page, etc. Here is an excellent chance for you to get into the correct ways of sending anything to a publisher anywhere.

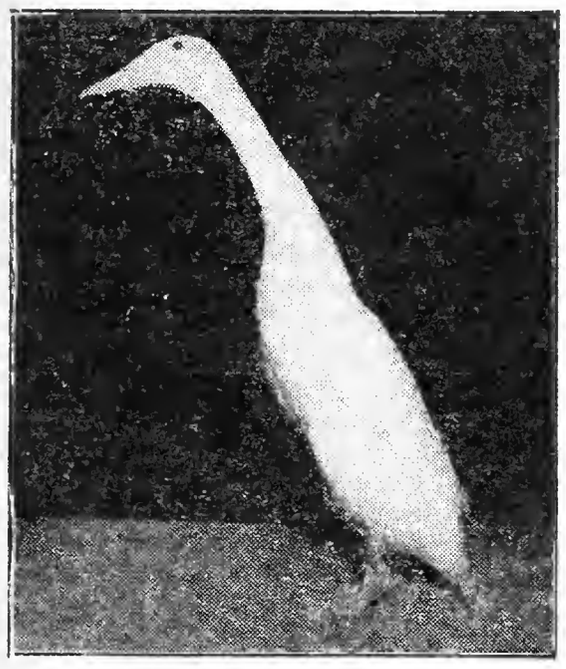
I hope sincerely that George Rendk will send more stories and that Our Pagers will follow the suggestions above. It will help them and The Rural New-Yorker also. There are ahead of us many special holidays and seasons to fit your work into, and so make each Page timely and full of interest. Though we are just at the New Year now, the first day of Spring will soon be here. We've already received a Washington's Birthday poem.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to state your name, age, address and State. E. U.

## Ducks on the Farm

(Continued from Page 3)

with plainly lettered show cards telling the public the name of the breed and your own name and where you live; and by advertising a bit when you get to the point where you have eggs for hatching, baby ducklings or breeding stock for sale. People will grow to associate your name with your breed by the constant repetition which constant advertising gives and that constant association is valuable in building up belief in yourself as a reliable breeder. Another method of advertising your stock is a neatly painted sign facing the highway announcing the name of your breed of ducks and the fact that you have eggs, ducklings and stock for sale.



*Indian Runner ducks are noted for their egg laying ability. This typical White Indian Runner duck, showing desirable type, was bred by John B. Lightfoot, Orange, Conn.*

This costs very little and is seen by many, especially if you are located on a much travelled highway. Even if on a by-road, it is valuable advertising because in the course of a year many people see it, and they in turn talk to many others and the information that you are a breeder of ducks gradually gets around. You will be surprised how a nice little sideline business may be built up in this way, and how much more your ducks will pay you than by the straight production of commercial meat and eggs. Remember that any specimens not quite up to grade, or any for which you do not find a ready sale at better than market prices, can always be sold for meat at the market price, and they have cost you no more, if as much, to raise than common stock.

### Choosing a Breed and Breeding

In choosing a breed there is plenty of range. The Pekin, Rouen or Aylesbury are best for meat. Then there are the Indian Runners, in three or four color patterns, and Khaki-Campbells for eggs; the Muscovy in White, Black, and Blue and particolor, and the Blue Swedish or Buff among the general purpose birds.

Ducks will lay from 50 to 300 eggs a year depending on the breed and care and strain. Authentic records have been made in official contests of over 300 eggs but the records have been made by ducks from stock that has been pedigree-bred by trapnest methods, just as the high records in hens have been produced. A drake will mate safely with from four to eight ducks, again depending on the breed and age; five is about average. Unlike chickens, there is very little fighting between the males so that the ducks may safely be run in one flock with as many drakes as needed with no danger of injury by fighting.

Hatching and brooding in small lots is usually most satisfactory by natural methods. A hen will cover nine to 11 duck eggs depending on the time of year and size of the hen. A duck will cover one or two more eggs as a rule. After two weeks it is safe to let ducklings go into the water. When starting to lay, the duck will usually drop the eggs promiscously and will so continue for a while, but as the laying period advances, she will usually select a place in some corner or out of the way place and start to accumulate her clutch to hatch. Put a nest egg in the nest and take the eggs as fast as laid and the duck will lay more than if the eggs are left to accumulate. There is something about the accumulation of eggs that seems to stir the mother instinct and start the broody fever.

### Hatching and Rearing

Better let the duck sit right where she selects her nest, as she is a very rugged individualist indeed when it comes to matters of hatching her brood, and if in a place where she is reasonably free from skunks, weasels or foxes, she will be pretty apt to bring out well nigh 100 per cent when the time is up. When first hatched, give the ducklings nothing to eat for at least 24 hours; even 36 is perfectly safe. Then give them a little wet mash of any good starting or growing feed. Give them what they will eat quickly and then remove the balance. Repeat once in about every three hours for the first couple of weeks and then gradually increase the period until you reach three meals a day, which under farm conditions on free range is plenty.

While water is not at all essential for swimming, it is a must for drinking and should be before them constantly and replaced fresh at least three times a day. Ducks like to drink between about every mouthful when feeding, and if fed on dry mash, they must do this; otherwise their nostrils get clogged and the little fellows die. The water must be deep enough for them to clean their nostrils. Pellets especially prepared for ducklings are the very best and most satisfactory early feed. They cost a little more but there is so much less waste and it is usually cheaper in the long run, than to try to economize on the first cost by buying mash or chick grain. These pellets are manufactured by various feed mills and are especially adapted through research and experimentation to the needs of the growing duck. Mature duck pellets are also best to feed to the laying and breeding ducks.

It seems to me that in a farm flock of ducks we have a sideline which has been pretty generally overlooked, and which is capable of providing a lot of satisfaction and some added income through the utilization of very little time and trouble.

## Turkey Pointers

Careful attention means the difference between profit and loss in raising turkeys. One of the first essentials is good poults. By getting poults all of the same age, caring for them is far easier than if they are of varying ages. Birds to do well must have strong vitality. I find that Bronze turkeys are the most in demand, though the matter of breed is not so important as a good, vigorous strain. A good type of brooder house is one 15x32 feet, divided in the center. This allows a cool room on one side of the partition and a brooder stove on the other. As the poults grow and the weather becomes warmer, roosts may be installed in the cool room side. When the stove is removed, the roosts may be installed on the other side. I change the litter every week. A good type of litter is peat moss or rye straw. Our litter is never too dry nor dusty; it is fibrous. When birds start to eat the litter, I keep them on a bare floor for a few days. The floors are cleaned daily. Increasing the number of feed hoppers will often stop litter eating. Electric lights give the birds a 12 to 14 hour day.

I give my young turkeys their first feed when they are 36 to 42 hours old. I sometimes use a commercial mash. My own mash mixture has given satisfactory results: Ground corn 20 pounds, wheat bran 20 pounds, ground oatmeal 20 pounds, meat meal, middlings 20 pounds, alfalfa leaf-meal 10 pounds, dried buttermilk 15 pounds and one pound each of charcoal, salt and bone meal. To this I add one pint of cod liver oil for each 100 pounds of mash. I place the mash in self-feeders. I allow either water or buttermilk to drink. Green feed is also essential and I feed it either with the mash or separately. When I feed it separately, I use hoppers and allow it sparingly, to permit the birds to consume it before it becomes dry and tough. Chopped alfalfa, clover, cabbage, kale, rape and soy beans all make good crops to feed fresh to young turkeys in confinement. I make it my business to increase the mash hopper space every two weeks and to have enough room so that half of the birds can eat at a time. I have always on hand before them clean, washed gravel in hoppers. I use a five acre plot for range; it must be clean, fresh ground where chickens have not been allowed to run and on which no chicken droppings have been spread recently, that is, for a year or two.

I use red clover and alfalfa mostly for range crops and plan my range carefully. I take five acres or whatever is needed for the season, and divide it into either halves or thirds. These halves or thirds are then each subdivided into six or eight parts, depending on number of birds. I use temporary wire fencing and move birds each week to a clean fresh piece of range.

A. S.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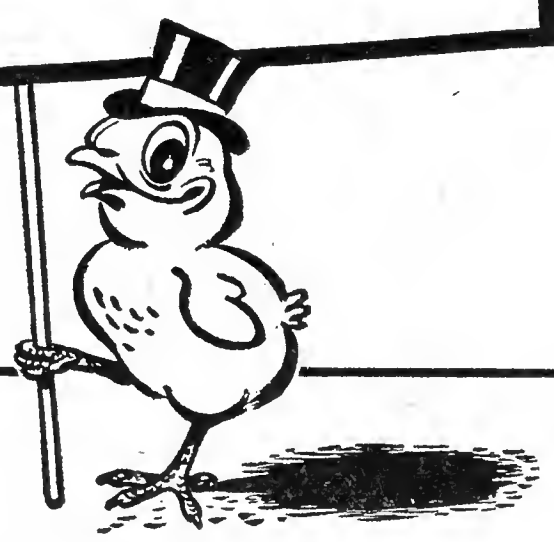

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## *The Henyard*

T. B. CHARLES

### Feed and Litter

My grandpa takes THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and I have read several articles about raising chickens. There are several things I would like to know. Will you please answer them for me. 1. Is it all right to feed the chickens table scraps? 2. Is there anything that you shouldn't feed chickens? 3. How often do you change the litter? I am using wood shavings.

Livingston County, N. Y. R. D

1. It is all right to feed table scraps to chickens provided they constitute only a supplementary part of the diet. Laying birds require a well balanced ration, and to dilute it too much with table scraps will give you a lower rate of production.

2. If you stick to a good commercial ration, you will be feeding one that will give you good results. Plan either an all-mash or complete ration, or a combination of mash and scratch grain. In either case you can feed pellets as a supplementary feed. Do not change feed abruptly. You can, of course, feed a limited amount of green food, or succulent food such as beets. Such extras should also be fed in limited quantities because otherwise mash intake will be reduced.

3. If it can be kept dry, litter can be left in for the entire season of housing. During the war when litter was scarce, many people kept litter in for the second season. Where it becomes wet around the waterers, it should be renewed as needed. When litter in the house becomes wet, it is very difficult to overcome this trouble, until warm Spring arrives.

### Early Chick Care

If baby chicks are bought and received in midwinter, what is the best manner to handle them for care and feed during the first 48 hours after their arrival? J. L.

Baby chicks need a comfortable place in which to live, free from drafts, clean and dry. They need feed and water. They need to be restricted to an area under and adjacent to the brooder. In case of radiant heat, some of the problems of management are simplified. Care should be taken to see that no chick becomes chilled in transit, or in transfer to the brooder house. A chick guard, or circle, as it is sometimes called, may simply consist of a roll of corrugated paper that can be used to circle the brooder unit, and keep the chicks near the source of heat. This circle is expanded as rapidly as the chicks can use more space. Feed and water should be provided as soon as the chicks are put in the broder house. Use a good starting mash especially designed to start the chicks off well. Lastly, but very important, spend enough time with the chicks so you know they are comfortable and have plenty of feed and water.

### Incubation Temperatures

Is the Cyphers incubator still being manufactured? How about proper incubation temperature for this type of machine? How does this compare with the new type forced draft machine? W. S. T.

The Cyphers Incubator Company is out of business. Their incubator was a good one and gave very successful hatches. It is the usual practice to operate these convection machines at 102 to 103 degrees F. at the top level of the eggs. If you put a thermometer at the bottom level of the eggs, you will find it will read about 97 degrees F. Thus you get an average temperature inside the eggs of about 100 degrees F. The new forced draft machines are operated around 99½ to 99¾ degrees because of more uniform control, and also because the humidity, controlled at a much higher level than was possible in the Cyphers, has the same effect as increasing temperature; the adjustment downward is made to provide for this factor.

### Keeping Eggs

How long should one keep the cock bird away from the flock, before preserving the eggs in water glass? Will they keep better if they are not fertile? MRS. G. H.

In most cases fertility will cease in a period of 10 days to two weeks after the males are removed from the pen. In some hens fertility may persist for a longer period. Eggs do keep better if they are infertile, because there is no possibility of germinal development. After eggs are preserved in water glass, their quality will be better if the container is kept in a cool place.


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## Marketing Culls

The word cull has been used over and over again by poultrymen and writers on poultry to signify a bird that is not a desirable member of the flock, one that should be disposed of as soon as possible. Consequently there has sometimes grown up in the mind of the public the belief that a discard or cull bird is not fit for human consumption. This is an unfortunate misconception. I am sure that many other retailers of dressed poultry can testify that some of their finest dressed birds were culls in every respect except flesh condition. But the customers who found these dressed birds so satisfactory would have been quite apprehensive if they thought that they had been getting a cull.

Let me say that all emaciated, off-color birds that turn up to be slaughtered should be disposed of by burning or burying. Even though there may be no ill effects from human consumption of such a bird if it is cooked, no one relishes eating a diseased chicken. Every poultryman must expect to lose a certain percentage of his birds from disease as a total loss. His efforts must be directed toward keeping that percentage as small as possible, and of disposing of thin and unhealthy chickens.

The marketable culls I am thinking about are the small pullets and roosters which never seem to quite catch up with the others in the flock. They are not necessarily sickly. Like some human bodies theirs have a glandular or vitamin deficiency that is not being satisfactorily met by the normal intake of feed. Many have a small, delicate bone structure that will not support their flesh. But to all appearances these birds are healthy; they are active, their feathers are lustrous and fresh, and in many cases they have exceptionally plump breasts. I do not consider such birds as disease carriers, so I usually leave the very few of them that turn up in my flock and kill them for customers who ask for small birds, broiler or fryer size, when they are somewhat out of season.

Pullets that are coarse and masculine in appearance frequently develop into heavy roasters that are unexcelled for meat. It is quite easy to pass over such a bird because of its satisfactory weight when the pullets are being housed, but the observant poultryman will soon note her. She has a very red, beefy head, with a decided yellow color about the lower, fleshy part of her beak; her plumage is usually clean and bright; her shanks a deep yellow, which remains instead of disappearing as it would in a good layer. She is a voracious eater and thereby maintains her body weight and puts on flesh. An examination of the bird by hand will confirm her non-laying habits. The vent is small and yellowish and a hard mass of fat can be felt in the abdomen. Frequently this bird develops male characteristics such as an enlarged comb; she may even crow and strut about like a rooster and assume a dominating attitude towards the other hens. She will probably never lay an egg. When she is killed and the egg clutch examined, the eggs will be few and tiny. Such a bird does not belong in the laying flock, but she will make some of the best eating your customer has had in some time.

The same goes for the little roosters and pullets. At from three to four pounds they will make either large broilers or frying chickens. A fine layer of fat guarantees their being tender and well flavored and many of my customers have expressed satisfaction at the extremely plump bird that comes out of the package. This article is not to be misunderstood as a suggestion that these small birds should be bred by the poultryman. I wish merely to point out that when they do turn up in your flock, they can be disposed of to advantage by the poultryman with a retail trade.

T. F.
Vermont

## Useful Poultry Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin | $4.50 |
| Domestic Geese and Ducks, Paul Ives | 3.50 |
| Starting Right with Turkeys, G. T. Klein | 2.50 |
| A-B-C of Poultry Raising, J. H. Florea | 2.50 |
| Successful Broiler Growing, Hoffman and Johnson | 2.50 |
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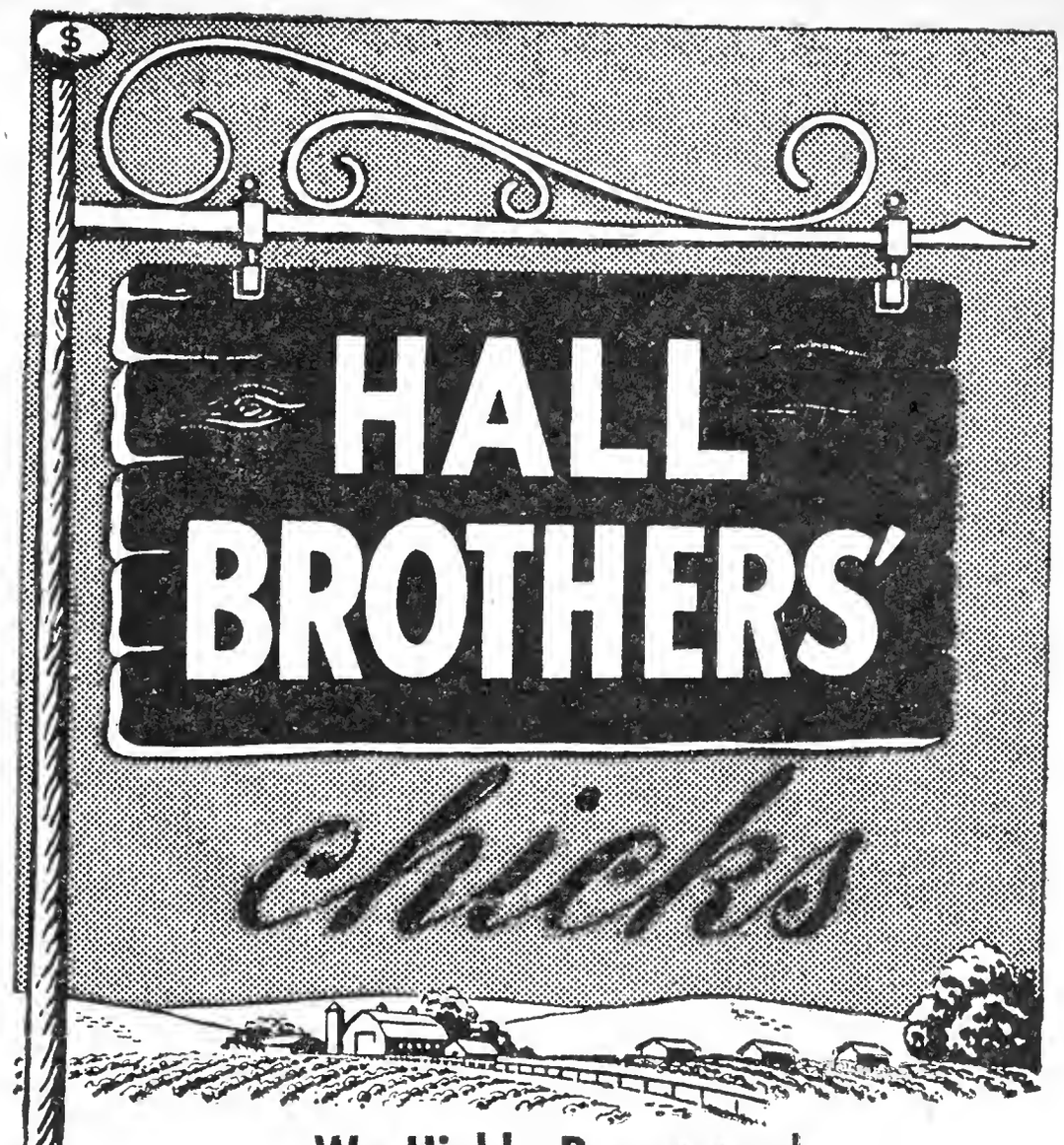

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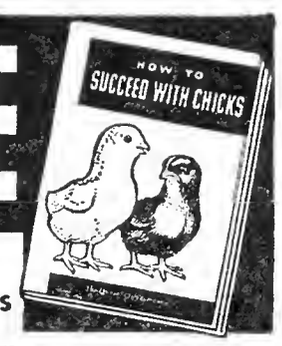


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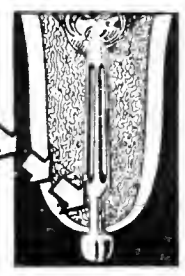

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Don't let mastitis (garget) run wild in your herd to rob you of milk profits! Treat cows promptly by injecting Ward's Sulphol (wonder-working sulfanilimide in mineral oil) into infected quarters. Quick . . . simple . . . and effective. Ward's complete kit contains two bottles (500 c.c.) of Sulphol, one steel veterinary syringe, one rustless steel teat tube and one needle. *Prompt treatment* is most effective! Have this kit on hand for treatment the instant mastitis strikes! Just one cow back in production pays for whole kit many times over. Send your order today!

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I am enclosing check or money order for $7.50 for which send me Ward's Complete Mastitis Control Kit described above.

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## Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden

The annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show was held in New York City December 10-14, with approximately 6,000 entries, including about 1,000 pigeons. All breeds of poultry were well represented. The management arranged for several 4-H Club classes. Approximately 100 New York State 4-H Club boys and girls attended the show and exhibited their best birds.

Champions in the various classes and groups were as follows: Classes for large poultry: Grand champion bird, Single Comb White Leghorn cock, Pioneer Farm, Henry Ahlf and E. Lea Marsh, Jr., Old Lyme, Conn.; Best American Barred Rock cockerel, Floyd L. Bossingham, Stanford, Ill.; Best American, opposite sex, White Rock hen, Pokety Farms, Cambridge, Md.; Best English, Dark Cornish hen, Robert F. Fischer, York, Pa.; Best English, opposite sex, Buff Orpington cockerel, Davidson Poultry Farm, Bath, Pa.; Best Mediterranean, Single Comb White Leghorn cock, Pioneer Farm; Best Mediterranean, opposite sex, Pioneer Farm; Best Asiatic, Black Cochin hen, Alex Duffy, Watertown, N. Y.; Best Asiatic, opposite sex, Buff Cochin cockerel, Alex Duffy; Best Polish, Black cockerel, John M. Bullard, South Dartmouth, Mass.; Best Polish, opposite sex, Black hen, John M. Bullard; Best Hamburg, cockerel, Charles C. Grau, Tappan, N. Y.; Best Hamburg, opposite sex, hen, Charles C. Grau; Best Game, Red cockerel, Frank Farley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Best Game, opposite sex, pullet, Frank Farley; Best In Any Other Class, Hamburg cock, Charles C. Grau; Champion Trio, White Wyandotte, old trio, Dr. Elwood A. Curtis, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.; Reserve Champion Trio, White Plymouth Rock, young trio, L. C. and R. E. Bonfoey, Old Lyme, Conn.; Champion Solid Colored Bird, Single Comb White Leghorn cock, Pioneer Farm; Champion Parti-colored Bird, Barred Rock cockerel, Floyd L. Bossingham.

Classes for bantams: Best Single Comb, Clean Legged, except game, White Leghorn cockerel, Arthur O. Shilling, Rochester, N. Y.; Best Single Comb, opposite sex, White Leghorn hen, William R. Kitner, Westfield, Mass.; Best Clean Legged, any other comb, Dark Cornish cock, Z. E. Lott, Augusta, Ga.; Best Clean Legged, any other comb, opposite sex, Dark Cornish hen, R. C. Ryan, Winston Salem, N. C.; Best Modern Game, Black Red cock, W. W. Hepburn, Pennington, N. J.; Best Modern Game, opposite sex, W. W. Hepburn; Best Old English, Wheaton hen, J. P. Tierney, Paterson, N. J.; Best Old English, opposite sex, cock, C. H. Nesbitt, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.; Best Feather Legged, White Cochin cock, J. P. Schilling and Son, Durham, Conn.; Best Feather Legged, opposite sex, White Cochin pullet, Paul H. Gregg, Stoneham, Mass.; Best Trio, White Cochin, young trio, J. P. Schilling and Son; Reserve Champion Trio, Black Wyandotte, young trio, Lewis A. Hallock, Speonk, L. I., N. Y.; Champion Clean Legged Bantam of the Show, Black Breasted Modern Red cock, W. W. Hepburn; Grand Champion Bantam, Black Breasted Modern Red cock, Hepburn; Champion Clean Legged, Golden Seabright cock, John C. Covert, South Amboy, N. J.; Champion Clean Legged, opposite sex, Silver Seabright pullet, Walter H. McNeil, Beverly, Mass.

Classes for waterfowl: Champion duck, Rouen, old drake, J. T. Eiswald, Little Falls, N. J.; Champion duck, opposite sex, White Runner, old duck, L. Sterling and Son, Bordentown, N. J.; Champion goose, Toulouse, old gander, Elm Poultry Farm, Vernon, Conn.; Champion goose, opposite sex, Emden, old goose, Little Falls Farm, Little Falls, N. J.; Champion Waterfowl, Toulouse, old gander, Elm Poultry Farm. Classes for turkeys: Champion turkey, Royal Palm, old tom, John C. Covert, South Amboy, N. J.; Champion turkey, opposite sex, Elmar Turkey Farm, Marion, N. J.

Top placings in the 4-H Club classes were as folows: White Rock, cockerel, entry of Chautauqua County 4-H Club; White Rock, pullet, Norman Cooley, Norwich; Single Comb White Leghorn, cockerel, George McIntyre, Earlville; Single Comb White Leghorn, pullet, Stanley Connally, Ithaca; Rhode Island Red, cockerel, Robert Foster, Norwich; Rhode Island Red, pullet, Chautauqua County 4-H Club; Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, Ronald Bodens, Narrowsburg; Barred Plymouth Rock, pullet, William Muller, Jr., Ashland; New Hampshire, cockerel, Richard Phelps, Silver Springs; New Hampshire, pullet, Larry Dickinson, Ontario.

R. W. D.


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**BABY CHICKS**

Profit-bred from proven strains using R. O. P. males. Started Chicks — Started Pullets — 6-8-10 week Capons. Hatches every week of the year.

New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.

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Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Chicks sexed or straight run. Started pullets. Circular Available.

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The Breed with "Atomic Laying Power" of plenty of eggs on less feed than any other breed. CATALOG FREE.

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BROADBREASTED BRONZE are bred to mature early on less feed. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Passed. Poultry breeders since 1898. Free literature.

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**KEWANEE SHALLOW WELL PUMPS**

Adapted to depths up to twenty-five feet and rated at 350 gallons per hour. Complete with ¼ h. p. motors, alternating current, automatic switch, air volume control, and connections to any size tank. Price $75 each.

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*Large Laying Leghorns*
If you're interested in:
**QUALITY**
N. Y. U. S. Certified: •CHICKS •HATCHING EGGS
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From one of the oldest hatcheries in Michigan. *Large S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Minorca-Leghorns, Rock X Red Cross. *All chicks U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested. We have a number of old hen flocks for chicks with livability. *Started pullets three weeks and older. Free Catalog.
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Mapes R.O.P. sired chicks from U.S. Approved—Pullorum Passed flocks give you high average egg production and rapid weight gains that mean low unit costs. Your choice of New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Rock-Reds, and Red-Rocks. For full information, write—
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National breed leaders in 1946 R.O.P. in percentage of birds qualified (60.8%); 2nd in average egg weight (28 oz. per doz.), average body weight 6.5 lbs. per bird. Beautiful, light colored birds—U.S R.O.P. and Certified—Pullorum Clean. Chicks and hatching eggs for flock improvement or egg and meat production. Write HANK'S HENNERY, Box 105, Newmarket, N. H.

25 YEARS of NEW HAMPSHIRES by GADD They've HAD to be GOOD!
25 years breeding has combined all the profit-making factors into the Gadd strain. Gadd's healthy, husky chicks become efficient egg or meat producers—are from 2 year old, range raised breeders. 8,500 Breeders — N. H. - U. S Approved, Pullorum Clean. Order Gadd Baby Chicks or Hatching Eggs Now! Write for 25th Anniversary Catalog —
THOMAS B. GADD, Box 2, PLYMOUTH, N. H.

**HEALTHY BALL CHICKS**
Properly Hatched from Proven Strains. Guaranteed. RED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, REDS
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TRIM COSTS WITH HOMESTEAD REDS, known for Reliability (26th year)—Profits. Meaty—15 Chicken of Tomorrow birds averaged 4.15 lbs. (dressed, 14 weeks). Layability proved by trapnest-contest. Many satisfied customers. Barred-Sex-Link Crosses avaliable, U. S. Approved-Pullorum Clean. Write HOMESTEAD FARM, Rt. 1-R, NEWTOWN, CONN., for details.

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DELAWARE U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
REDS ROCKS CROSS
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## One Cause of Breastbone Ailments

A young housewife recently opened her package from the butcher and took out the roasting chicken for Sunday dinner. As she examined the bird, she was distressed and finally alarmed to discover that there was an ugly bunch on its breastbone. The market was already closed, so she couldn't return the bird and complain to the butcher, but she had serious doubts as to whether the bird was fit to eat that day. Her next door neighbor is a doctor, so she decided to take the bird over and ask his opinion. He looked over the roaster, wasn't quite sure what was the matter with it, but assured her that if she thoroughly cooked the bird, no harm would come to her or her family from eating it. Nevertheless that young housewife will very carefully examine the next chicken she gets from that butcher before she accepts it.

Of course, there was nothing seriously wrong with the chicken. The small tumor on its breast was caused by the skin over the breastbone rubbing against the roost. Prolonged irritation of this kind will frequently cause tumors of varying size to develop. At first the tumor is filled with a sticky whitish or bloody fluid. If not pierced the tumor finally hardens and develops a yellow core of cheesy material, and the flesh tissues thicken. Over a long period of time this waste will work itself out, and the opening may heal and leave a thickened scar. But the appearance and marketability of the bird have been lowered, as the reaction of the young woman mentioned would surely indicate.

Deformed breastbones and calluses on the breastbone may also be caused, or at least hastened, by mineral and nutritional deficiencies. However, the main reason is to be traced to round or too narrow roosts. Those who favor teaching chicks to roost in the brooder house should keep enlarging the roost to accommodate the growing chicks. Roosts for mature birds should be about two inches wide. Boards from one to two inches thick and two inches wide will provide a comfortable roosting space for chickens, and will be very helpful in reducing the number of birds suffering from these malformations. Saplings or poles should never be used for roosts. T. F.
Vermont

## European Episodes

(Continued from Page 18)

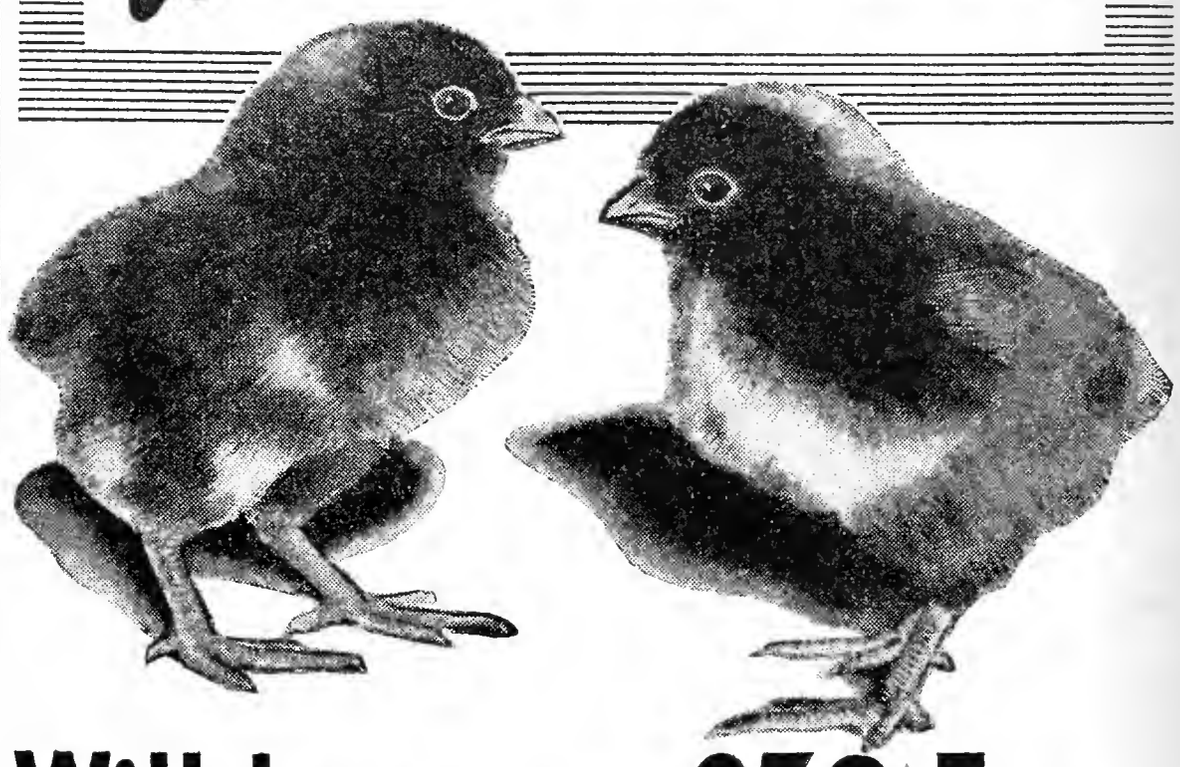
nent. Just imagine for a minute that the entire southern, central and extreme northern America were in a bad economic condition, and that the United States of America were ripped apart by strange armies, each of them having its own zone or section in which it was absolute master; American boys were slaves in Siberia, the coal of the Lehigh Valley going to Italy, the steel of Bethlehem to Argentina, the textile mills of New England dismantled for France, the oil of Texas pumped for Spain; Chicago, New York, San Francisco in dead ruins, interstate traffic forbidden; the whole nation starving and the babies dying faster than the carpenters could make coffins—how optimistic would you then be for the economic future of the American Continent if the Bank of England made a loan of 570 million dollars to be divided between Mexico, Brazil and Cuba?

What the United States is to the American Continent, Germany used to be to continental Europe. Here again is where we meet up with Yalta and Potsdam, the incredible historic truth that America allowed the greatest stablizing factor of continental Europe to be torn into bits, even after it was rendered harmless.

Mr. Marshall undertakes a Herculean task to prevent a breakdown of Europe. His present work at London, focusing on the future of Europe's center, will be of greater influence than his now famous loans to Europe's "edge" countries. If he dares to attack the works of Yalta and Potsdam, he must have the support and sympathy of us all. Encouraging is the dam that is being built by such organizations as UNESCO, Youth for Christ, and others against hatred and blind revenge. It is only sad that the good forces have to build dams with tiny teaspoons, while the evil ones can work with steam shovels.

Taking stock of 1947, we have witnessed an alarming small growth of the good forces and an overwhelming persistence in the opposing camp. All men and women of good will must therefore clearly see their task for 1948. HERMAN A. BENNINK
December 7, 1947

**Which OF THESE CHICKS**



**Will lay over 230 Eggs**

**TAKE TWO CHICKS** of equal inheritance. Better—as we do it at the Lay or Bust Research Farm—take several broods of chicks.

On the Park & Pollard System we have: lower mortality—more prime pullets to house—and more eggs—than with any other system we have used.

**We Try Many Systems**

We experiment constantly for two good reasons:

**1.** To prove and improve the high feeding value of Lay or Bust feeds.

**2.** To discover improved methods of feeding and management.

**HIGHLIGHTS** of improved brooding include these vital points:

**1.** Feed 24 hours after hatching.

**2.** Feed with *FULL* hoppers and more mash on papers, the first 3 days, to insure each chick starting to eat at once.

**3.** Feed *NO SCRATCH* the first week. Scratch gets chicks off to a slow start and often teaches them to eat only the coarse particles.

The real nourishment and vitamins needed are in the mash mixture.

Use Lay or Bust Starter and the Park & Pollard System this year and see the difference. Extra vitamins in Lay or Bust Starter are for vigor and health protection.

Write for *NEW* poultry manual showing latest improved ways to make more money with poultry.

*{Ready about Jan. 15th}*

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Buffalo 7, N. Y. Boston 9, Mass.

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"... made with prescription care"

**KLINE'S TURKEY POULTS**
10,000 WEEKLY BROAD BREASTED BRONZE
Improved White Holland. Pennsylvania's Finest—Win F. F. A. Championship. Produce most profit per bird. Get the facts—*"How Kline Can Under Sell with Better Poults."* Write Today:
KLINE'S TURKEY PLANT, Box R, Middlecreek, Pa.

Bronze, Bourbon Red, Royal Palm Breeding Stock.
ELSIE HALLOCK, Warren, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

**TURKEY POULTS**
Special Discount prices on early orders. Broad Breasted Bronze and Domes White Hollands quality stock. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested. Write for Turkey Raisers Guide.
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**Baby Beef Broadbreasted Bronze**
**White Holland and Beltsville Small White Poults**
*"Exclusive Electric Turkey Hatchery"*
The alert Turkey Grower in the East raising "Highland Farm Poults" knows he is off to a good start. Highland Poults are hatched from eggs from Pullorum clean Breeders with a definite breeding program for a number of years. It's a real satisfaction to buy the best. Highland Farm is ready to supply you with poults for 1948. Write us or—
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HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

BALANCED-BRED for MORE MEAT MORE EGGS

This year, protect your profits with *breeding!* Get Hubbard's New Hampshires—*a high production strain.* They grow fast—save feed—mature early—produce more. 22 years of pedigree breeding. Buy direct from breeding source. Sexed and cross-bred chicks available. 30-day satisfaction guarantee. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. Send for full facts in free illustrated catalog!

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ALGER "Golden Hamps"

The Improved New Hampshires

BETTER MEAT & MORE EGGS

GOLDEN HAMPS have been bred from the start (1939) to intensify the best qualities of the New Hampshire breed—superior meat quality, heavy egg production and true light color.
GOLDEN HAMPS feather quickly, grow rapidly into plump meat birds, are strong and healthy, and produce large brown eggs.
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An excellent source for a foundation or replacement flock of Genuine New Hampshires.

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MOUL'S —VIGOR RICH— NEW HAMPSHIRES 1923—1948

N.H., U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

For real vitality, choose Moul's New Hampshires — big, long-lived birds bred for meat type and top-notch production. A Favorite with breeders, hatcherymen, commercial poultrymen. Described in catalog — write:

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FOR NEW HAMPSHIRES WRITE NICHOLS OF KINGSTON, N. H.

Standard Type and Color—one of 10 characteristics of Nichols New Hampshires that make these meaty birds a joy to own and raise. Products of an intensified selection program—plus trapnesting and progeny testing — for qualities that put cash in the pockets of broiler growers and hatchery supply flock owners.

A full description of Nichols N. H., U. S. Approved — Pullorum Clean New Hampshires and the organization producing them is given in our new catalog. Write for your copy today, and order your chicks early. We ship chicks by air, anywhere in the United States.

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Box 26 Kingston, N. H.

Baby CHICKS Started
The All-Purpose New Hampshire Red. Blood Tested.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Year-around Service.
KENYON POULTRY FARM
Phone 167 Marcellus, N. Y.

# Publisher's Desk

In contrast to the experience a reader in Maine reported in his order for strawberry plants, I would like to mention my experience, which was decidedly different. I ordered 200 strawberry plants from an advertisement taken from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. The plants were delivered in less than a week, were A-1, in perfect condition and I did not lose one plant. This is an endorsement for the particular house I dealt with and THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and their type of advertisers. Though I am not a farmer I have taken THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for 26 years. It struck me that from my experience the party may take courage and order from a more responsible house another year. E. L. M.
Massachusetts

Contrary to our usual custom we print this letter of commendation and thank our reader for his interest. We make a special effort to accept only advertising that we can guarantee, and we are frank to say we do not have many complaints about our advertisers. Responsible houses are usually prompt to admit errors and correct difficulties whenever possible.

A man, calling himself Mr. Stuart L. Dykes, asked if we would like some postal cards made of our house at a cost of $14.00 for 1,250 cards. A $7.00 deposit was required with the order. We gave an order and received a receipt for the $7.00. We have not heard from the salesman, nor from the company, and we would like to know if the firm is all right. What can I do about this and can I get my $7.00 back? T. J.
New York

The company refered to, the Dexter Press of Pearl River, N. Y., is a responsible company and advise us that Stuart L. Dykes has no authority to represent them and has caused them considerable trouble. Warrants are out for his arrest in both New York and New Jersey and if he contacts any of our readers we would be very glad to have the information. Also it would be wise to refer complaints to the local district attorneys, who would be able to take definite action.

The U. S. Bureau of Standards warns motorists against using harmful anti-freeze solutions this Winter. Carelessness in using them may result in corroding the auto-cooling system and ruining the engine. Salt-base anti-freezes can corrode cylinder blocks, water pumps, radiators and aluminum cylinder heads. Petroleum-base anti-base anti-freezes may ruin the radiator hose in three weeks. No names were mentioned of particular solutions to avoid, but they refered to several ways to tell an "unsafe" from a 'safe" anti-freeze. One was that if an anti-freeze weighs over nine and one-half pounds a gallon, it is probably a salt and if a small quantity is evaporated, it will leave considerable "deposit." Petroleum-base anti-freezes can be identified because they do not mix with water. We mention this because this is the season many so-called "sure" products are being offered and it pays to be cautious.

Today I received the $110.70 due me from the concern about which I wrote you. I feel it my duty to say they were very nice about it after all, but they did not seem to take my registered letter seriously, but when you contacted them we got results. Thank you very much and will you please send me the bill for whatever expense you have had. W. K.
New York

This may have been a matter of oversight, but a shipment made in September, followed by a couple of letters, one of which was registered, and no acknowledgment of any of them, indicates a little carelessness. However, we are pleased to know an adjustment was made. We never have any bill to render for anything that we can do for our readers.

October 1945 I purchased a left hand plow, including a point, from the Pierce Implement Company, Jackson, Ohio. To date the order has not been filled and I would like my money back if they will not fill the order. Will you write W. E. Pierce for me? I paid $8.00 for it in advance. H. E.
Ohio

This company made no reply to our letters and the money has not been returned as far as we know.

I sometimes wonder how you do it, but by gum, you do. I guess the name Rural New-Yorker scares them, but you sure get action, for which we are grateful. We received the magazine immediately after you wrote them, whereas they had ignored us for months. Thank you again. C. H. E.
New York

Sometimes we wonder ourselves how we do it, but the fact is the companies wish to keep their records clear. In many cases a heavy mail and lack of help have been responsible for delays and mix-ups. It takes some little time to check records and get a complaint in the proper channel for adjustment, but if a reader knows some effort is being made to straighten out a difficulty, he has patience to wait. It is heartening to know our service is helpful and appreciated. Now and again we report a claim collected, but there are many that we collect and adjust of which no mention is made. We are ready to do what we can to assist our readers whether it is a 10 cent matter or a thousand dollars.

My husband and I have been readers of your paper for many years but have never written in to the Publisher's Desk, which we both enjoy. I would like to know if you can tell us anything about an atomic condenser, manufactured by the Majestic Engineering Company, Detroit, Michigan. This condenser can be used on (so they claim) all ignition systems and is supposed to get more miles per gallon of gas used. It sold for $2.00 at the Trenton Fair. My husband bought one. I don't think it makes any difference in the running of the car and I think it is just another way to get money from the public. Will you let me know if you have heard anything about them? E. L.
New Jersey

The concern is not known in circles which would be informed on such matters. In 1935 a company by the above name operated in Detroit and, it is said, this was an assumed name used by one Henry G. Oestreicher. The company sold a device known as the "radio noise control and filter." It was supposed to eliminate noise in motors, refrigerators, etc. There were many complaints and it was alleged the article was useless. The company at that time disclaimed responsibility for any misrepresentations or money back guarantees. The same man in 1939 operated similar companies. One was "Stromberg Ignition Company," which sold a so-called condenser, supposed to increase mileage when used in automobiles. There were complaints about this gadget. The Federal Trade Commission charged that the representations for the Stromberg condenser had been misrepresented. The present condenser seems to be similar to the one offered in 1939.

Will you please help me collect the enclosed item for fresh eggs delivered to this party for over a period of three years? The wife always paid, but since her death I cannot get any payment for the eggs I delivered. I sent a registered letter and it brought no reply, as the husband claims no one ordered the eggs. He did not return them or make this explanation before I demanded the money. It would seem a man ought to pay his just debts. G. M. B.
New Jersey

Fortunately this account was not a very large amount and our reader decided to charge it off as a bad debt and forget about it. This was the wisest thing to do under the circumstances. The experience is simply reported to suggest the wisdom of collecting payment when delivering goods and not letting people run up a bill with you if there is question about their responsibility.

An agent has offered the World Scope Encyclopedia at $99.00. Can you advise us whether this is a standard encyclopedia? D. D. B.
New Jersey

The regular price for the encyclopedia referred to is said to be $54.90 and we are told salesmen have no authority to offer it for more. We understand that the encyclopedia is said to contain inaccuracies, grammatical errors and out-of-date information, among other things. The American Library Association states in a review that "The World Scope" is not recommended.

WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS

232 EGGS PER HEN. . .EVERY YEAR FOR 5 YEARS

Yes, an average of 232.1 eggs per hen . . . that's what the combined reports of 11 Massachusetts state institutions show for a period of 5 years! The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has awarded its yearly contract for over 30,000 chicks to J. J. Warren for 16 consecutive years, always on the basis of quality and performance.

The amazingly consistent performance of Warren Reds—in the laying contests and in the pens of thousands of satisfied customers like the State of Massachusetts—has distinguished them as one of the world's most dependable strains of laying fowl, both for quality and quantity of eggs. No matter what the conditions of climate and care, Warren Reds have always proved to be tops in livability and production.

**Same Blood, Breeding and Quality**

J. J. Warren sells only one strain — only one grade—of his world-famous R. I. Reds. Whether you buy a hundred or a thousand Warren Reds, you get the same blood, breeding and quality that make up the Warren trophy winners and champions . . . you get the same heavy, consistent rate of production and a gratifying return of profits.

R. I. REDS - ROCK-REDS (Barred)
Mass. — U. S. Pullorum Clean
18 Years without a Reactor
Sexed Pullets: 95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Write for Catalog and Price List
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MASSACHUSETTS R.O.P. BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
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BITTNER'S MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES

. . .won top honors for Hamps, Eastern Regional "Chicken-of-Tomorrow" contest — attaining 5½ lbs. weight at 14 weeks. For 17 y have trapnested, progeny culled, carefully selected, ge after generation of fine birds of-Tomorrow" Qualities in egg production.

9,000 N. H.—U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS — No Reactors in 13 Years.

Reserve your Mammoth Chicks early! Write for catalog telling all about our 10 point balanced breeding program.

SPRINGBROOK FARMS E. J. BITTNER BOX R Westmoreland Depot, N. H.

GOVE BARRED ROCKS

Always Dependable. . . .Gove Barred Rock Chicks inherit all these profitable traits: High Livability; Early, Full Feathering; Rapid, Even Growth with Abundant Vigor; Early Maturity, High Average Production of Large Size Eggs. Years of selective breeding have made Gove's an outstanding dual-purpose strain.

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Write Today for New Catalog. Order Early!
GEORGE C. GOVE
BOX R, RAYMOND, N. H.

Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM

(*Trade-Name Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*)

START RIGHT—START WITH SPIZZERINKTUM

Yes, you're starting out right when you choose **Spizzerinktum** chicks as the opening gun in your campaign for poultry profits. World-famous as an outstanding strain of New Hampshires, they are your best bet for high livability, heavy production and superior meat quality.

Write today for Literature and Prices.

New Hampshires -- Barred Rocks
100% U. S. - N. H. Approved and Pullorum Clean
Chicks Shipped by Express-Parcel Post Airfreight
Christie Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 60, Kingston, N. H.

NEDLAR FARMS
NEW HAMPSHIRES

Nedlar Farms' 17 years of R.O.P. breeding is assurance of excellent egg breeding in good meat birds. Matings for flock improvement, foundation stock or commercial production—U.S. R.O.P. and U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean. Get all the facts —write for new 16-page catalog today.
NEDLAR FARMS, Box R, Peterborough, N. H.

TOP PEN RHODE ISLAND CONTEST 1945-46

HARDY'S MASS. R.O.P. REDS
AN INDIVIDUAL STRAIN

One of the best for breeding or commercial production of eggs or meat, according to official contest results, R.O.P. averages and customer reports. Chicks, hatching eggs from U. S. Certified—Pullorum Clean breeders. Write.
C. NELSON HARDY, Essex, Mass.

THE WHITE EGG FARM

Leghorns New Hampshires
N. Y. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Clean
Quality Breeding Write for Folder
E. R. STONE & SON, BOX R, CLYDE, N. Y.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced machine milker and general farm hand. Phone Toms River 8-0076-J. BOX 5827, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

POULTRY manager: Experienced college degree preferred. Share basis. No investment. New plant. BOX 5950, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple or mother and grown daughter to run farm boarding house for 5 to 8 men. House modern with electric range for cooking. Woodacres Farm, Princeton, N. J. Phone Hopewell 361.

SINGLE Citizens as farm hands on State Hospital Farm. Permanent. No milking; outside work; 48 hour week. $1140. with board, room, laundry, sick care and vacations. Apply R. L. Whitney, Box 288, Westborough, Mass.

SINGLE: Working foreman for Institution Farm. Sober industrious with good knowledge of farm machinery, crops, and animals. Sick time, vacations. $1500. with full maintenance for 48 hour week. BOX 5973, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife to act as house father and mother to group of boys at Kis-Lyn Industrial School. Exeellent character, no liquor or tobacco, preferably with farm experience. Write Clarence E. Horton, Supt., Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys, Kis-Lyn, Penna.

WANTED: Man for commercial poultry farm. P. O. Box 276, Thompsonville, Conn.

WANTED: Working poultry farm manager, capable of constructing and repairing poultry buildings, and experienced in broiler growing, for farm with 40,000 broiler capacity; Central Jersey. New 5-room residence. Profit-sharing arrangement. Write full detail BOX 5981, Rural New-Yoaker.

WANTED: Gardener, permanent position; modern house; $150-$160 per month. State age, experience. P. O. Box 248, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

ATTENTION specialty salesmen: Opportunities for experienced salesmen with proven ability in the specialty farm equipment or hardware fields. Territories now open for wholesale salesmen to sell outstanding farm equipment lines in New York State and Western Massachusetts. These are real jobs paying salary, expenses and bonus. Write full details of your experience and send to BOX 5995, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN: Attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $125 per month and room, board, and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WANTED: Couple with car. Cook-housekeeper; handy man, gardener. Station driving only. Southern Connecticut; two in family. State full particulars and salary. BOX 5996, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-Herdaman for purebred Holstein herd. Cleanliness and reliability essential; small family. Three room furnished or unfurnished apartment, kitchenette and bath, light, steam heat, milk, privileges and excellent wages. BOX 6007, Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, personable middleaged woman for general housework in northern Connecticut. Modern farm home; three in family. Nice double room and bath; city-employed daughter could visit weekends. Salary and duties can be arranged. Give all details in letter. BOX 6005, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man to milk and take care of 37 cows twice a day; De Laval machine. Wife to board two or three single men; separate quarters. Excellent house with all improvements. Only men with responsibility and references need apply as this is a real opportunity for right kind of man. Also one single man familiar with milking machines. Write, Northfield Dairy Box 285, Livingston, N. J., or call Livingston 6-0853 any afternoon between 1 and 4 P. M.

WANTED: Middleaged housekeeper for widower on farm; Catholic. BOX 6009, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED woman urgently needed in Christian home; take responsibility of household and five children, 3-13 years. Located center busy country town, modern conveniences. Correspond for particulars stating age and wages expected. BOX 284, Wilton, Maine.

HOUSEKEEPER: Good home for pleasant, dependable person. Must like children, two. Please state qualifications and salary. Write Mrs. M. Geissman, 107 Dwyer Ave, Liberty, N. Y.

HERDSMAN wanted: 30 Holsteins, milking machines and part time help. Wages $140 per month with room, board and washing. No drifters. St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Delaware.

HOUSEWORKER, plain cooking, sleep in, own room with bath and radio; family of five; nice home in pleasant community. Good salary. Call collect Great Neck 5534, 5 to 9 P. M.

RELIABLE man experienced in the pasteurization of milk and general plant work, to work in modern dairy. Must be able to assume responsibility. New modern apartment available. Reply stating age, experience, etc. BOX 6013, Rural New-Yorker.

HONEST person interested either raising poultry, hogs, goats or hand laundry on share or commission; two acres, all cultivated. Haselbeck, Ferndale Blvd., Central Islip, L. I.

SINGLE man or couple, handy with tools; Dutchess County farm. BOX 6014, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man on poultry farm in Plantsville, Conn. Room and board furnished. State age and salary. BOX 6017, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN for commercial Long Island broiler farm. Top wages, room and board. Can provide house in the Spring for married man. BOX 6019, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Permanent man, single, sober and dependable for general farm work on modern dairy farm. Room, board and $100 per month. L. R. Nixon, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Woman as houseworker in private home; two children. Private room, lavatory. Thursdays, alternate Sundays off. Bendix washer. Home located village of 5,000. churches, movies, etc.; 50 miles from New York City. Cooking or previous experience not necessary; love of children essential. Write stating age, background, salary desired to BOX 6021, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE on poultry farm. Woman to assist mother in house and man to care for chickens. Write BOX 65, Millers Falls, Mass.

WOMAN: General housework. Assist in care of children. No cooking. Bendix washer. Good home in country. Own room, radio; $25 weekly. Dr. Schoenholz, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN: Experienced, share basis, no investment. Separate two-room apartment with modern bath. BOX 6023, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Married man, strictly sober, to milk 25 cows by hand and taking care; no farming; modern house, some privileges, high wages paid; in Long Island. BOX 6027, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced woman for general housework; three in family including boy of 12. No laundry. Lovely home on Seneca Lake in city. All modern conveniences. Usual time off and two weeks vacation with pay. Kitchen, garden, beautiful large warm maids room; $25 per week. George B. Williams, Lochland Road, Geneva, N. Y.

FARMER, gardner: Handyman sober, for 62 acre estate on Long Island; place needs reconstruction, clearing, etc. Must be able to make repairs, paint, etc.; drivers license. Wife assist housework. Salary $150 monthly and private cottage, privileges, etc. State full experience. Write BOX 245, Suite 617, 1457 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED: Working couple for cooking and general housework at Putney School Inn and Youth Hostel. Pleasant surroundings. Write or telephone Mrs. Josephine Sargent, Putney School Inn, Putney, Vt.

FARMER: Working manager, fully equipped modern dairy farm. Joint salary $200 plus maintenance for houseparent couple for cottage of eight teen-age girls or 10 teen-age boys. School near Ithaca. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

MARRIED man, farm and dairy work, modern house and milk, wages according to ability. Spar Hill Farm, Chadds Ford, Pa.

MARRIED man to operate small dairy farm, New York State. Experienced, reliable. Give references. Size of family. Wages desired. BOX 6030, Rural New-Yorker.

MATURE, motherly housekeeper take full charge high class Long Island home, three children. Youngest four years. No care children's invalid mother expected. Own room, share children's bath. Electrical appliances for easy housework. Occasional housecleaning help. Must take great pride in keeping everything spotlessly clean. Other requirements excellent health, cheerful, sensible outlook, character reference your minister. Salary adequate to responsibility. Interview expenses paid. Write stating qualifications. BOX 6031, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairy help, two and three time milkers, living quarters available; married or single. Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, York County, Penna.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

EXPERIENCED climber and pruner wants work on small estates; pruning and removing dangerous trees. Will work contract or salary basis. Can furnish own equipment. BOX 5976, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD cook, neat housekeeper. Experienced nurse; middleaged. BOX 5979, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man with experience in poultry farming wants job with a fair deal. BOX 6004, Rural New-Yorker.

CHILDS nurse: Swiss, widow, 40 years old, son 5½; wishes position in country as houseworker in motherless home or to gentleman on farm. A-1 references. BOX 6006, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN, single, age 30, ambitious, open for proposition. Experienced in broiler farm operation and management. Write BOX 6008, Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE caretaker: Middleaged, capable man, refugee, with American wife; seeks responsible position permanently. Address Ern, 94 Stratford Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

FARM manager, all branches; specialty Guernseys; smoked pork treats; percent profits. BOX 6016, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED experienced farm hand. Graham graduate. Desires job on dairy farm, where Graham treatments are practiced. BOX 6018, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, single. Palmer, 201 West 107th St., New York 25, N. Y.

FORMER teacher, B. A. and M. A. degrees, Protestant, desires position in children's home or other suitable work. BOX 6020, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER-Cook, settled woman, German; wishes position. Scholz, 1471 Second Ave., Apt. 19, New York, N. Y.

WANTED: Job as caretaker for estate or camp. I am first class carpenter, electrician and plumber with living quarters. BOX 6024, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN with life time experience wants care of small herd. W. Hamilton, Spofford, N. H.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

BUY Direct from owner; 339 acres on macadam road 1½ miles to village and milk station. Stable for 50 milk cows and 50 young stock. Never failing water, drinking cups. Will sell bare farm for $16,000. or with 10-can milk cooler, milking machine, 2 tractors, all tools and stock at a reasonable inventory price. Fred W. Green, Cooperstown, New York. Tel. 567.

CATALOG: All areas; give requirements. Ward Scofield, Beacon 11, N. Y.

FARMS: Stocked, bare, resort properties, businesses. Brynilsen Real Estate Dealer, Rome, N. Y.

FREE Catalog: Farms, homes, businesses. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland. Bargains galore! Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia, 2, Pa.

MAINE Farms—low prices, easy terms. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie, Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

20 ACRES brush land, $100 per acre; good roads, 20 miles Atlantic City, 12 miles Ocean City. Louis A. Gruenewald, P. O. Box 4207, Bellevue, Pittsburgh 2, Penna.

WARWICK, N. Y.: Gentleman's estate, 10 acres, 14 room mansion, all improvements, barns, fine location; $22,500. Also bare three acres or three building plots. Harry Vall, Warwick, N. Y.

RENT or Shares: going farm New York State fully equipped and stocked with both beef and dairy cattle. Either or both departments available. Experience and references very important. BOX 5974, Rural New-Yorker

VILLAGE doughnut shop and 8-room house, near Binghamton, N. Y.; $6,900; terms. Also many other business opportunities in this busy industrial area, all prices. Write for our bulletin. W. W. Werts, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

FLORIDA groves, farms, homes, businesses. Write for free lists. Calaway Agency, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, 2, Pa.

WANTED: Small greenhouse, 300 to 500 square feet, curved eaves. Write full particulars. Roaring River Flower Sales, 45 East 17th St., New York City.

WANTED, from owner, medium sized farm for poultry, general crops; within 100 miles New York. Good road, home, buildings essential. Must be reasonable. Photos returned. William Werba, 20 Sound View Terrace, Bronx 61, New York.

FLORIDA farm and grove, $7,000. Write for particulars. Owner. W. D. Cumming, 2506 Highland Ave., Tampa 3, Florida.

WANTED: Small mill or feed store in East, on railroad. BOX 457, Zone 8, Church Street Station, New York City.

FOR rent, money making dairy farm with machinery, including tractor; in New York State capitol district. 150 acres, of which 135 tillable, under high cultivation, worked by machinery. Horses not needed. Modern grade A cow barn will accommodate 40 milkers. Other buildings available for dry cattle and storing machinery, two silos, two poultry houses, four everlasting springs, plenty pasture watered by springs, well fenced. About 110 ton of hay cut this year. 10-room farm house with bath, electricity, room for two small families. Situated beautifully, well shaded by maple trees. Half mile to village and central school. Convenient to buses. Will lease to experienced farmer who owns stock, on reasonable terms. Write for appointment. State past experience. BOX 6012, Rural New-Yorker.

WEST'S latest catalogue: Over 1,000 farm and business bargains. 180 representatives, 16 States. Free. West's Farm Agency, QE-25, Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

# Have You a Farm For Sale?

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 300,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at 15 cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order.

FOR Sale: New, modern, 6-room house and filling station with lubritory on state highway. Range oil truck and business. Used cars. All stock and tools included for $18,000; one-half down. BOX 6010, Rural New-Yorker.

FOUR acre farm in town, modern home, chickery. Earl Lunger, Meshoppen, Pa.

MARRIED man, experienced, would like dairy farm on shares or would buy on milk contract. Write Benjamin Storms, R. D. Ancramdale, N. Y.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, nine miles from Stroudsburg. Old Colonial stone house of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, furnace heat. Ideal property for a country estate, home, dude ranch or boarding house. House is in very good condition. 124 acres. About 60 acres in woodlands, balance rolling fields. Drilled well with electric pump. Springs. Old barn. Recreation building. Poultry house. Garage. Immediate possession. Low taxes. Price $10,000. Terms of about $6,000 cash and balance can remain on mortgage. Write for catalog of Pocono Mountain properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna. Phone 354.

38 ACRE chicken farm, located on hard road. Modern farm house, poultry houses, 7,000 capacity for layers, 12,000 capacity for brooding chicks, 16,000 egg Petersime electric incubator. Water piped to house. Price including all poultry equipment on farm only $12,000. Springers' Real Estate, 59 Main St., Cortland, N. Y. Phone 1752.

FARMERS auction market, operating one day weekly, established eight years, $600 to $800 net profit weekly, seating capacity 300; $32,000 including equipment, real estate, rare opportunity for right man. John Evans, Rep. Strout Realty, Franklinville, N. Y.

RICH Florida farms, also trailer residence; $475. Fruit $2.00 bushel. Eugene Ingalls, Wildwood, Florida.

WANTED: 20 fertile acres; good barn. House with modern conveniences. State highway. Railroad community, New York City. Full details please. Uninflated price. BOX 6015, Rural New-Yorker.

ALBANY: 20 furnished room apartments, offices; opposite Capitol. Income over $8,000. $15,000 down. $25,000 mortgage. A. M. Horton, South Bethlehem, New York.

FOR Rent: Furnished rooms, use of kitchen. Single $10; double $15 per week. German village. Route 2, Box 321. Orlando, Florida.

WANTED: Farm, good buildings, 25-150 acres, 50-200 miles from New York City. BOX 6022, Rural New-Yorker.

BUY from owner, large farm, 1 mile from Fort Plain, N. Y. Will sell bare farm or with 100 head cattle. Write BOX 198, Nelliston, N. Y.

WANT rent possible ultimate purchase country commuting distance New York old minimum four bedroom house partially furnished livable but disrepair no obstacle some land outbuildings. BOX 6026, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Small farm with liveable house, 5-10 acres near lake preferably in Westchester, Putnam County or Western Conn. Radius 75 miles from New York City. BOX 6025, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm in area with 75,000 population, consisting of 182 acres clear, fertile land, 22 acres woodland; two houses, two farms, outbuildings, large silo. Property for sale with or without stock and equipment; price of bare farm $23,500. For additional information write to D. Genetti's Sons, Inc., Hazleton, Pa.

800 ACRES: Complete dairy farm. Buy of the month; including $29,650 worth stock and equipment. 35 head cattle, 120 sheep, 120 pullets, nearly new Massey-Harris tractor, John-Deere tractor, complete line modern equipment; 800 acres, 400 productive tillage, 100 watered pasture, 300 woods, estimated 100,000 ft. saw timber, possible 5,000 cords wood; 200 sugar maples, evaporator house; attractive home, 13 rooms, bath, all utilities, lovely lawn; barn 40x48, 49 stanchions; 3 other barns; 3 silos; double garage; 2 poultry houses; other buildings. Owner reports '46 income $10,000; sacrificing, $35,000, only $15,000 down! A-4573 QE. West's Farm Agency, Bert Sumner, 6 Cherry St., Towanda, Pa. Free bargain list.

WANTED: Poultry farm or one with good buildings to be converted. Within 100 miles from New York City. State price, all particulars. Glinn, 108-10 65th Road, Forest Hills, L. I.

MONTGOMERY CO., 154 acres, fine buildings, painted, reroofed; 8-room house, steam heat, electricity, telephone, school bus, mail and groceries delivered; with going garage business in village. All $8,000. Will sell separately. BOX 6028. Rural New-Yorker.

GOING garage business, building, lot, stock and equipment; rare location; $3,000. BOX 6029, Rural New-Yorker.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vt.

HONEY—5 lbs. white clover postpaid 3rd zone, $2.00. Send for complete price list. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, New York.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Pricea right. Send for price card. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

BUSHEL baskets: Russet oranges $1.90; grapefruit $1.85; mixed $1.85; Golden oranges $2.30; tangerines $2.50; all of above $10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express collect. Al. Rinck, Pomona Park, Florida.

WHITE Clover honey: 60 lbs. $13.20; goldenrod or buckwheat, $12.00. Price lists. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE Clover honey: 5 lbs. $2.25; 10 lbs. $4.25; 30 lbs. $12.00. Pure wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour, 10 lbs. $1.60. Postage paid and insured to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free honey receipt booklets. Bill Sessei, Cobleskill, New York.

ORANGES and grapefruit: Sweet and juicy, tree ripened, direct from our own grove. Full bushel basket $3.00. Express collect. Specify kind wanted or mixed. Special gift bushel basket fancy pack gift card enclosed $3.50 express collect or $5.25 prepaid east of Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or money order now for Christmas delivery. D. U. Duncan, P. O. Box 435, Lakeland, Florida.

VERMONT clover honey fancy grade, guaranteed pure, 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Six, 5 pound tins express charges collect $10.50. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

NECTAR Brand honey, clover, buckwheat, thyme, five pound pail $1.75; clover spread $2.00 postpaid third zone. Six, five pound jars liquid $8.50 or 60 cans $12.50 by express not prepaid. 60 pound can jars clover and thyme mixed $10.50 express not prepaid. Honey Brook Apiaries. Coxsackie, N. Y.

DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River citrus fruit sent express prepaid from our own groves. Oranges or oranges and grapefruit mixed. Box $7.75; bushel $4.75. All grapefruit box $7.25; bushel $4.40. F. M. Cooper, Box 346, Cocoa, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges $2.50 bushel; grapefruit $2.00; tangerines $3.00. Express collect. W. H. Potts, Pomona Park, Florida.

TREE ripened Florida citrus. Mixed bushel of oranges and grapefruit $3.00 plus express. Price list on request. Fields Groves, Box 1043, Clearwater, Florida.

BUTTERNUT meats: $1.75 pound; hickorynut meats $1.55 pound; popcorn to pop 20 cents pound, postpaid. Dorothy Ripple, R. 1, Accord, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey, 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple sprup $6.00 gallon postpaid third zone. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 pounds clover and Fall flowers mixed $10.80. Clover $13.20 not prepaid. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

INDIAN River citrus fruits: Florida's best. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seeded grapefruit, $4.25; seedless grapefruit $4.45; half seedless grapefruit, half oranges $4.60; oranges $4.75; Temple oranges $5.75; half seedless grapefruit, half Temple oranges $5.20. Per half bushel, prepaid: Tangerines $3.45; kumquats (with foliage) $4.15. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

THE BEST for less. High quality tree ripened (no color added) citrus fruit, direct from grower-shipper by prepaid express. Bushel (55 lbs.) grapefruit $3.75; mixed oranges and grapefruit $4.00; oranges $4.25. As good as the best you've ever had or your money refunded. Robinson Groves, 2069 Gulf-to-Bay Blvd., Clearwater, Florida.

FOR Sale: Comb honey case or carrier. L. F. Howden, Fillmore, N. Y.

UNSPRAYED tree ripened oranges, grapefruit, tangelos. Bushel, mixed, $2.85 plus express. George D. Orner, Tavares, Florida.

CLOVER-Basswood honey, 5 lbs. $2.00; 6 5-lb. pails $10; 60 lbs. Fallflower $12; all prepaid third zone. John Mosher, Moravia, N. Y.

BUTTERNUTS in shell $2.75 per bushel. Butternut meats $1.65 per pound prepaid third zone. Gagne Gardens. South Royalton, Vermont.

TREE ripened oranges, grapefruit $2.25 bushel. Not prepaid. A. Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Fla.

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**When you answer advertisements under a box number, write the number of the advertiser on the envelope.**

FANCY apples, 2½ inches and up: McIntosh, crate $3.50; Cortland, crate $2.75. You pay postage. John J. Schreibor, Green Leaf Farm, New Paltz, N. Y.

HONEY: Choice light clover 5 lbs. $1.85 postpaid. Six 5-lb. pails $9.00. Express charges collect. Prompt shipment. Free honey receipts. L. F. Dexter, 1024 Fay St., Fulton, N. Y.

HONEY, very light amber, clover Fall flowers, 60 pound can $12.50. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

THE very best "North Country" clover honey, 1 case of 6 5-lb. pails $10 by express collect. One 5-lb. pail $2.00 parcel post prepaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

PURE dark Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can dark sugar $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

DELICIOUS: Sun ripened oranges $4.75 bushel; grapefruit $4.35; mixed $4.55 prepaid. Trial bushel 50c less to new customers. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Spy, Baldwin, Greening, Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, one or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

SMITH'S Delicious honey, 5 lbs. $2.25 prepaid. Crawford Smith, R. 1, Clayville, N. Y.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

NURSING home in Rockland County. Rates from $150 monthly. BOX 6011, Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY board for all Summer. Good home cooked meals, swimming on premises, playground near by. Weekly rates, adults $28; children $20 up to 13 years. BOX 296. Hackettstown, N. J.

MAN on old age pension wants board with private family; country. McMann, 35 Pilling St., Brooklyn, New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw. All grades. Will deliver by trailer or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 47-282.

WANTED: Old blown glass paperweights with designs, inside. H. Kewley, Perrysburg, New York.

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazelton, Penna.

BABY mittens: 1 to 3 hand crocheted in any color, $1.25. Elizabeth Smith, Shongum Lake, Dover, New Jersey.

CASH for trac tractor, any make attachments preferred but not necessary, 3-4 ton weight. Feeding Hills Farm, Feeding Hills, Mass.

A BATTTERY radio, cost $200, for $20. Maida G. Putnam, Grafton, Mass.

ONE man folding saw, $30, like new. F. Schilling, R. 4, Ramah Rd., Bridgeton, N. J.

600 WATT, 32 volt Delco plant, just overhauled; set Sears batteries, 6 tube radio chassis for above, 6 light bulbs, $100. Write for appointment. P. Simmons, 9011 Smith Ave., North Bergen, N. J. Three miles George Washington Bridge.

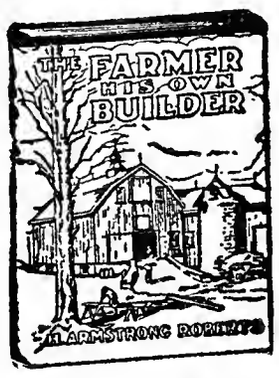
FOR Sale: Retail milk delivery wagon, excellent condition. Suitable also for popcorn or hot dog stand. Ort. The trees, Hackettstown, N. J.

FOR Sale: 25 h. p. Diesel power unit, complete with clutch and pulley. May be seen in operation. Condition excellent. H. W. Vall, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR Sale: No. 4 Iroland sawmill with Frick steamer. Clarence Scheffler, R. D. 1, Groton, N. Y.

AVAILABLE: Immediate delivery 250 gross used quart bottles, No. 2 cap seat, store and family, 50% never used. 1,200 quart cases in good condition. Priced for quick disposal. Garelick Bros. Farms, Franklin, Mass.

750 WATT, 32 volt Delco plant, glass batteries, new motor; $100. G. Bender, Shinhoppic, N. Y.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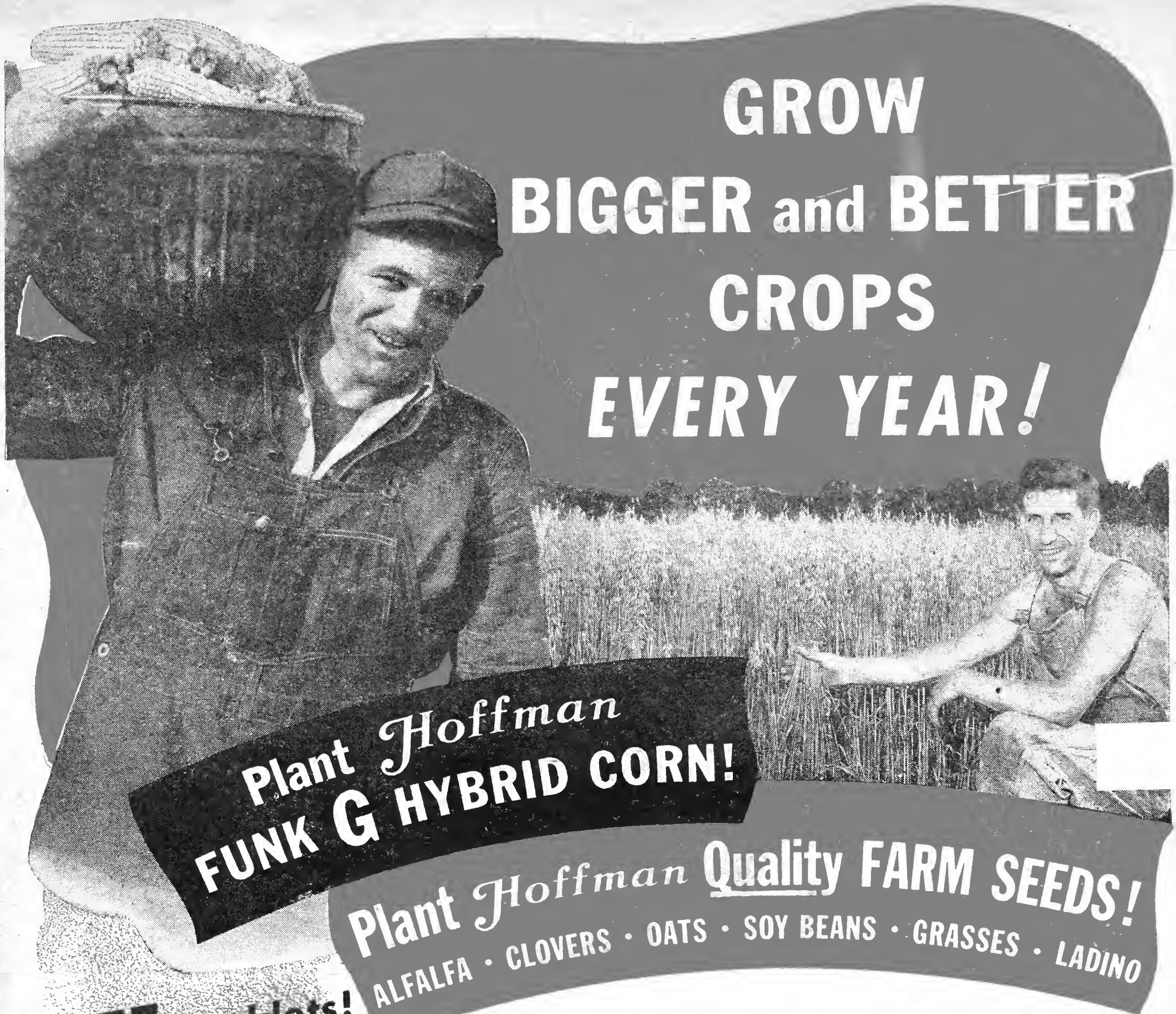

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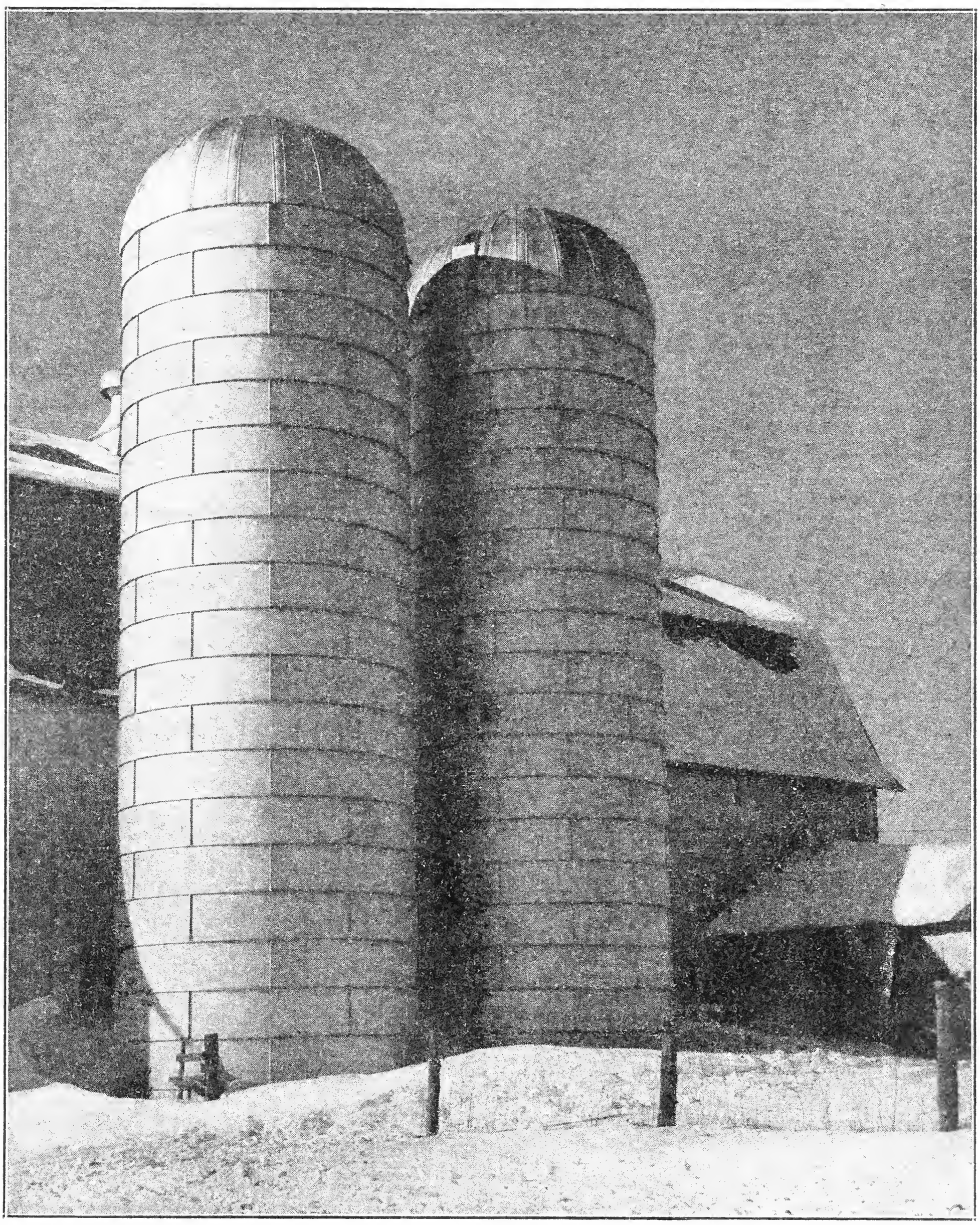


Photo: Wayne A. Ward, Watertown, N. Y.

Twin Silos on the Sawyer Farm, in Jefferson County, N. Y.

# The Woods Call for New Pioneers

## By John F. Preston

THERE was once a vast expanse of great woods in the Northeast through part of which roamed the moccasined feet of the heroes of Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales." It was the upper valleys of the Hudson, Susquehanna, and Allegheny Rivers, the lands that later became New York and Pennsylvania, which were dramatized by Cooper. Do you recall the big sugar maples, the hemlocks, and the stately pines that were the scenic background for many a thrilling adventure in his books? You realize, of course, that great changes have been forced on these woods since the time of Deerslayer; nature did not provide easy opportunities for the pioneer farmers in that region. Though the magnificent forests were admirably adapted to the needs of the red man, it was decidedly inhospitable to the incoming white settlers. There were few natural openings that could be converted quickly to cultivated fields; nature reluctantly gave up what she had laboriously constructed during the long ages preceding their advent. In the white man's long struggle with the forest for possession of the soil, some very radical transformations have taken place in land use. Now, it looks as if man had encroached on the forest as far as he should—or even farther.

### A Change Takes Place

A sample of rural New York State illustrates the evolutionary change that has taken and is taking place. Chenango County, located on the headwaters of the Susquehanna River, far from main line railroads and only remotely influenced by metropolitan centers, is representative. This county includes an area of 572,000 acres, a very small portion of the onetime great woods empire.

The American forefathers of the present generation arrived in Chenango County shortly after the Revolutionary War. They were typical pioneers seeking land to farm. They must have been somewhat overwhelmed by the extent and the density of the unbroken forest and the magnitude of the job before them. Each man was seeking an opportunity to provide himself and his family with shelter, clothing, meat, corn, potatoes, and a place to run cows and sheep. These were the essentials on every pioneer farm. He could get plenty of meat just as Natty Bumpo, the Deerslayer, got it. The forest supplied raw materials for his shelter. He established his first stronghold on the broad, rounded ridges of the Allegheny Plateau, probably because he found that was the easiest place to clear of forest growth, also as high land protection against Indian surprise attacks from above. Here the timber was a little less dense, with less undergrowth, than in the valleys. Here there was less swampland, and perhaps he thought crops grown on the ridges would be less liable to frost damage. So far as these points were concerned, his selection was right, but in one essential factor it was wrong. The land on the ridges would grow good timber, but much of it was not naturally fertile enough to produce corn, wheat, and potatoes over an extended period or to furnish even the good pasture that was required. Experience was to prove that, for the most part, only the lower-lying land was really good plow and pasture land, worth the cost of clearing it of timber and converting it to such uses.

The second and third generations found that these first pioneers had made a mistake. They learned this only after they had spent much labor in efforts to convert ridge land into farms. In Chenango County only about 60 per cent of the farms listed in the census of 1940 were reported to be in active operation, and 67,000 acres of abandoned farms have been purchased by the State of New York for reforestation and in the main, have already been planted with trees. Throughout the North woods country many more millions of acres of land once cleared and occupied as farms have been abandoned and have reverted to forest or are now awaiting restoration, by nature or man, of a forest cover. We are beginning to realize that much of our North woods land is not suitable for farms, unless we change some of our long established concepts of what is a farm.

### Cause of Abandoned Farms

Many of these farms were abandoned because much of their land would not continue to produce pasture grasses, grain, or fruit. They might still be productive if the timber land had been properly managed and developed to produce wood as a farm crop. That this sort of management is entirely feasible is being demonstrated today on hundreds of individual farms throughout the North woods country. Wood is not recommended as a farm's only crop, but as a supplement to the income from such products as livestock, grains, and truck crops. Thus it can and will save the day for many otherwise submarginal farms. World War II has shown that timber products are just as important as food in our national economy. In the postwar world, wood as a farm crop could easily revolutionize ideas about what is a farm.

To grow the usual farm crops in Chenango County requires a lot of soil treatment, such as applications of lime and fertilizer, systematic crop rotations, and the use of green manure crops. For profitable pastures the ground surface needs to be fairly smooth. The forest floor of this area was seldom level; usually it was full of hummocks and rocks, also wet spots. When the forest land was cleared and put to use as pasture, the surface retained these characteristics. Trampling by farm animals did not smooth it, but instead only emphasized its irregularities. The descendants of the first settlers gradually moved off the ridges and down into the valleys where, with a larger proportion of the more fertile lands as a basis, agriculture began to exhibit a new pattern. Seventy-five per cent of the farms in Chenango County then became dairy farms. That happened chiefly for two reasons. The first one was the excellent market for dairy products in the metropolitan areas, and second, the better lands would grow feed and the lands on the hills were believed to be good for pasture.

*In many sections hill land, such as this in Chenango County, N. Y., makes poor pasture unless expensive and continuous soil treatments and conservation practices are resorted to. The forest has been cut from this area, and is constantly fighting to regain its lost domain.*

*Virgin timber presented a real challenge to the first pioneer farmers. This woodland tract, containing hemlock, white pine, beech, birch and maple, is maintained by the State of Pennsylvania in Warren County.*

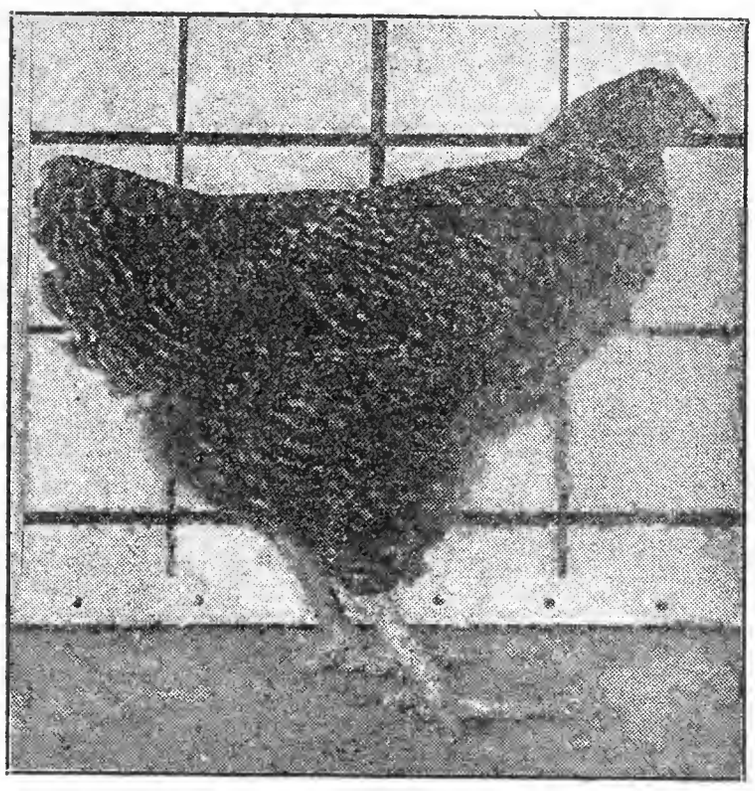
Pasture is a relative term. It may mean a place where cows and other livestock get abundant forage, exercise, and fresh air or it may mean only a place where they get the latter two. Chenango County has a great deal of pasture that rates very low from the standpoint of forage values. The great expanse of partly cleared land and even areas still largely wooded generally are classed as pastures. The forest is continually fighting to recapture the lost ground. The pioneer farmer thought that he could create a pasture with abundant forage for his livestock by clearing away the trees and underbrush, and letting the sunlight reach what formerly had been the forest floor. It was thought that the grazing of farm animals would prevent the growth of seedlings and sprout trees, and that Nature would substitute grasses for the trees. Many present-day farmers seem more or less determined to stick by their pioneer ancestors' formula for creating and maintaining pastures, even though experience indicates that pastures so developed, while offering farm animals abundant opportunity for exercise and fresh air, give only sparse returns in palatable forage. Improved pastures can result only from leveling the land, fertilizing, reseeding, mowing to keep down unpalatable plants, and grazing only to the capacity of the forage stand, with regular application of a top dressing of fertilizer.

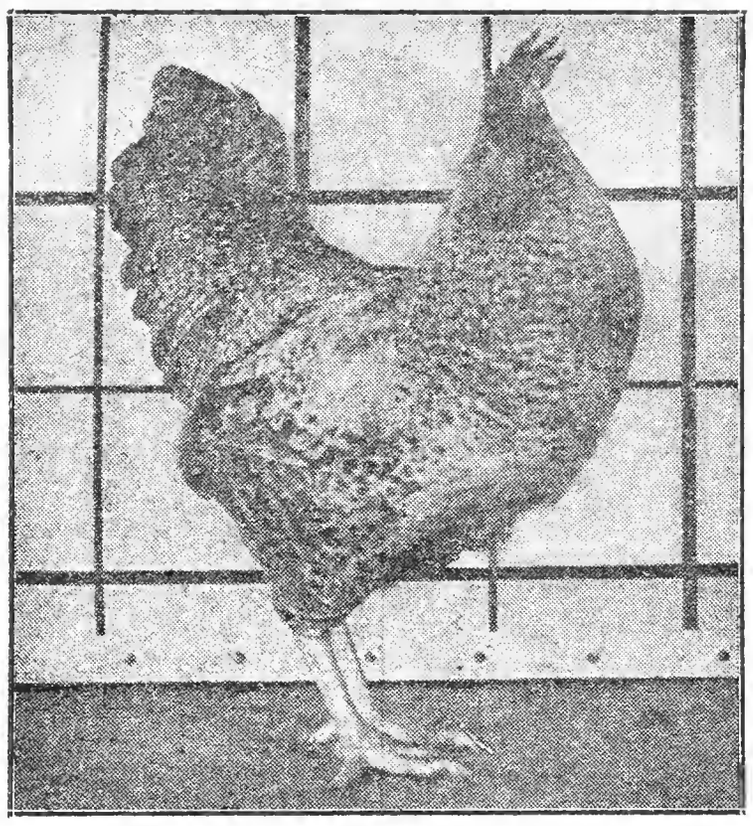
### Protect Woodlots

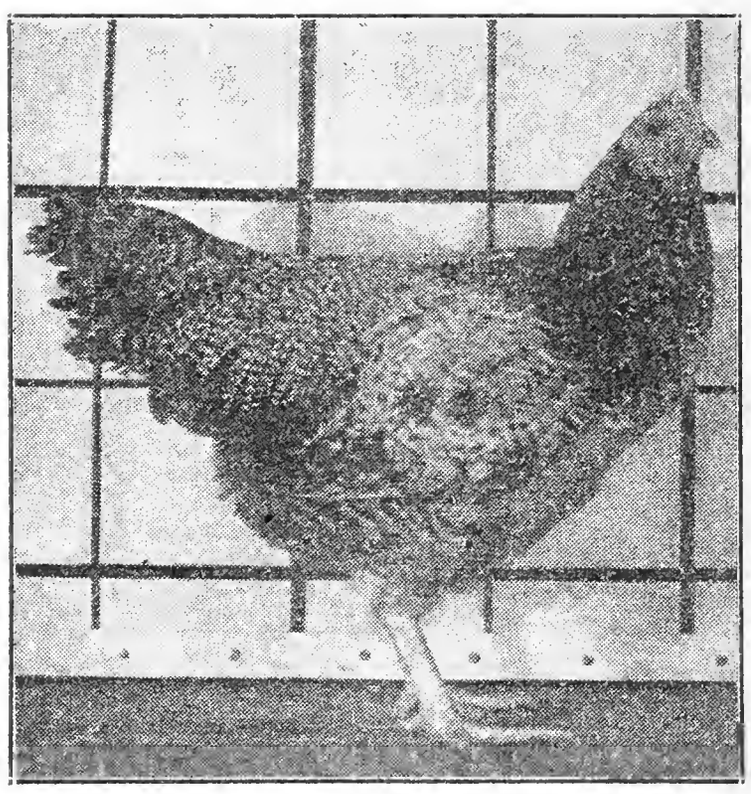
So far, the constant effort has been to get rid of the woods without even asking what they can do for the farmer if protected, developed, and used to produce crops of wood products. Farmers are accustomed to think in terms of annual crops, for which the routine is planting in the Fall or Spring and harvesting a few months later. In Chenango County, where farmers for so many years have been attempting to enlarge the areas of cleared land, no less than 20 per cent of the farm land is still woodland.

Farm woodlands with an established growing stock of timber trees, free from trampling animals and protected from fire, are capable of producing a satisfactory annual income. This fact has been proven on many farms, where farmers have seen and taken advantage of the opportunity for growing wood as one of their farm crops. The management of a farm woodland requires no lime or fertilizer and involves no expense aside from the labor and equipment needed for harvesting the crop.

In the North woods the sugar maple reaches its best development, and consequently sugarbushes are profitable. A properly tended sugarbush will (Continued on Page 36)







THREE BROTHERS

*(A.) Cockerel treated with a female sex-hormone pellet (diethylstilbestrol) under the skin at the back of the head at eight weeks and at 16 weeks of age. (B.) Cockerel untreated. (C.) Capon. All birds 24 weeks of age when picture taken.*

# *Marketing and Merchandising Dressed Poultry*

***By John C. Scholes***

DURING recent years the selling of dressed poultry has proven to be a profitable part of the business on many farms, and throughout the Northeast there has been a steady increase in the production of farm dressed poultry meat. Two developments have had a marked influence in this development—the use of the rubber-fingered plucking machine and the farm freezer. With the use of a proper scald and reasonable care the operator of the picking machine can do a job of dressing which far exceeds in quality that of the full scald method formerly used by many, and at a speed far faster than that of hand picking.

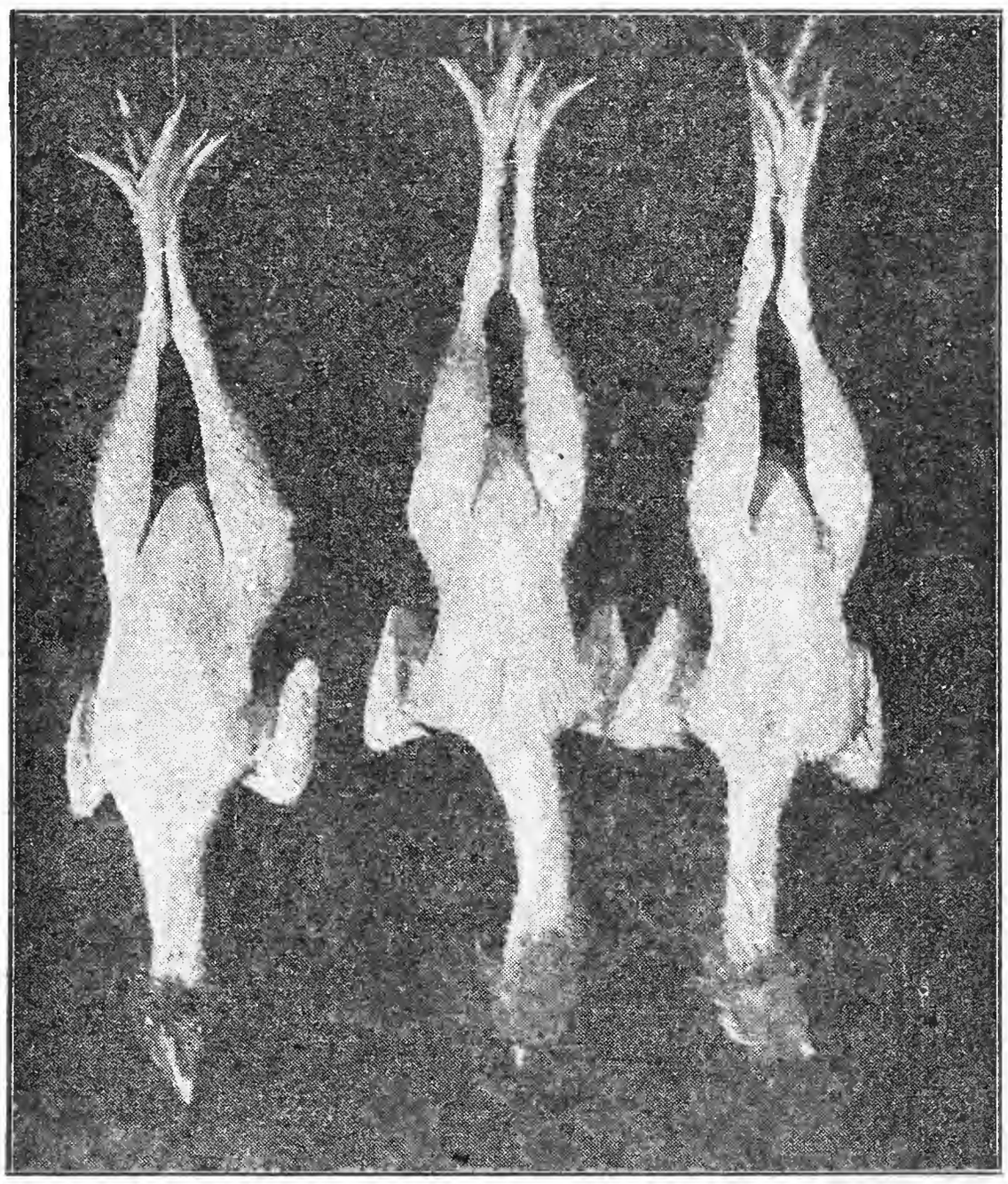
Before home freezers became available, the farmer selling dressed poultry found it necessary to work long, tedious hours during the latter part of the week in order to have fresh-killed poultry for week-end customers without danger of spoilage. Now, birds on these farms can be dressed when they reach the desired weight, chilled and held at a safe temperature until ready to be sold. Thus the customer can depend upon poultry which is attractive and of good flavor and the poultryman can plan more regular working hours. The customer is getting better chicken which the poultryman has found more convenient to produce.

Poultry dressers offering quick frozen poultry for sale have had some problems in securing satisfactory packaging and wrapping material. The cellophane or pliofilm wrap in stockinette tubing is excellent for long-time holding of frozen poultry and takes up less freezer space than cartons or heavy paper wraps. The buyer of dressed poultry likes to see what he is buying, and most of the transparent wrapping materials frost over on exposure to warm air and the contents are difficult to see. Dressers now tend to depend on the appearance of the wrap or the carton, with the birds either cellophane-wrapped and placed in a carton, or placed in an attractive carton covered with heat-sealing cellophane. Attractive imprinted bags made from plastic, which hold closely to the shape of the bird and which appear not to need the additional stockinette cover, are now being used by some turkey growers. The sale of frozen cut-up chicken offers a similar problem. Placing in a cellophane bag in an attractive carton seems to offer the best solution.

The availability of high quality poultry meat has been a main factor in holding up consumption of poultry, but this of itself could not be maintained without special aggressive promotion work of the type being carried on by the Poultry and Egg National Board. Poultrymen who are selling dressed poultry should take full advantage of the selling and promotion aids which can be secured from the P. E. N. B. The poultryman who encourages his customers to make the best use of poultry meat will certainly encourage additional sales. The turkey grower should certainly see to it that all of his customers who are in the restaurant or hotel business have a copy of "Turkey Handbook," recently prepared by the National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Illinois, for the special use of hotel and restaurant chefs. One point, for example, that should always be stressed is that the fat from chickens, turkeys and ducks has many culinary uses for pastry, cookies, cakes and frying. It is unfortunate that many housewives throw out poultry fat or perhaps turn it in to the butcher as used fat for a small return. The handler of dressed poultry can help the housewife secure full value from poultry meat purchased by urging her to make use of this fat.

In planning a poultry dressing project the producer must remember that it costs time and labor to dress and sell poultry at retail, and these costs must be considered in arriving at the selling price. Some producers fail to consider selling costs. One poultryman, who for several years spent the greater part of one day a week in the farmers' street-market of a large eastern city in order to dispose of 30 dozen eggs and some 18 to 24 dressed chickens, finally decided that except for the fact that he liked to visit with others in the market, he received very poor returns for his time. There are, unfortunately, some market practices which are not conducive to the production of good market poultry, and under close competition some poultry dressing plants in the Northeast will have to consider seriously changing these practices. These questions will have to be met sooner or later if the present rate of consumption of poultry meat is to increase or continue. One of these is the problem of starving before killing. A bird with a crop filled with feed is lacking in appearance and, unless sold soon after dressing, develops off-flavors. Also, eventually the housewife will object to paying poultry meat price for from four to six ounces of feed included with the weight of the chicken she may have purchased. The second critical problem has to do primarily with the method of chilling by soaking in cold water and packing in ice. This method does chill poultry rapidly and cheaply and is satisfactory if birds are sold quickly. However, the method cannot be considered to be sanitary and deterioration starts rapidly in such birds. Of course, the method affects the appearance and the birds are water-logged and look it. Again, the housewife will object to paying dressed poultry prices for the water soaked up by the birds.

A new material is coming into use which promises to make great improvements in the market finish (Continued on Page 67)



THE SAME THREE BROTHERS — DRESSED APPEARANCE

*(A.) Cockerel treated with female sex-hormone pellet; top-quality market bird. (B.) Cockerel untreated; good but staggy. (C.) Capon; good but had not reached top market condition at 24 weeks of age.*

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## DEKALB FITS US TO A "T"

Yes, Chas. H. Adsitt of Jamesville, N. Y. has found the corn that fits his farm to a "T". He likes DeKalb 56. Says, "I've been looking for an ideal corn for several years and DeKalb 56 comes pretty close. It stood in a heavy wind and rain storm while much other corn went down."

## "DEKALB SILAGE GOES FURTHER," SAYS ONEIDA, N.Y. FARMER

"We fill three silos, and find our DeKalb silage goes quite a lot further," says M. B. Thurston and sons, Fred and Myron (Sons pictured at left). They like DeKalb for husking, too. "Before DeKalb Hybrid Corn came along," they say, "we never grew any corn for husking."

## "PLENTY OF GOOD EARS RIGHT DOWN THE ROW"

When the going is tough many New York farmers make statements like the one made by Selden S. Craw of Chili. "I certainly appreciate a good early corn like DeKalb 62 in a season like we've just gone through," says Mr. Craw. "Our DeKalb Variety 62 is outstanding."

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DEKALB, ILLINOIS
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DEKALB
A Great Yielding Corn


## The Woods Call for New Pioneers

(Continued from Page 34)

provide an income from the maple sap of $15, or often much more, per acre each year. If the soil in a sugarbush is trampled by livestock, the flow of sap is measurably decreased.

Unimproved pasture cannot produce as much income as properly managed timber land. Unfortunately, on thousands of acres the conversion to pasture has already taken place. Apparently, however, the end has been reached in enlarging this type of open farm land; in fact, through reforestation and natural reproduction the area of arable land is being reduced. Probably 25 to 50 per cent of the pasture land on the hills in Chenango County should be reforested. If this were done and the balance of the lowland pastures improved, the farmers could still maintain the same number of livestock. Also, there is no question but that the woods now being pastured should be fenced and not pastured.

Many young people of this generation thoroughly believe that their ancestors here did all the pioneering and that there is nothing left along this line for them. But in Chenango County and many other wood areas today's generation still has an opportunity to pioneer. If the land is to continue to support our civilization, there must be a good deal of pioneering in the field of land-use adjustment. It will prove profitable for farmers to cease striving to get rid of the wilderness and to begin to protect and develop that which remains.

Pioneering styles change with the times and the markets. Practicing farm forestry, managing farm woodlands for timber production, marketing Winter farm labor in the form of forest products, all constitute a pioneer undertaking no less than the establishment of the original North woods farmer's beachhead. Clearing land of timber was generally a good practice for the first settler, but it has been carried too far. His descendants will be better off if they cease fighting the woods and try developing its productive power to augment their income from cleared land. Some land can produce ample yields of corn, wheat, potatoes, hay, or grass; but other land is best used for producing timber. If all the resources of the farm are to be used in a balanced agriculture, the present-day farmer must recognize the land's varying capabilities and use each part for the crop to which it is best suited.

According to an analysis of the farm work load made in Otsego County, adjoining Chenango, time for woods work is available in the farmers' seasonal labor chart. There is time to do the work involved in developing a woods growing stock and to carry out the simple practices required to grow wood as a farm crop and get an annual income from it. This is also being demonstrated in Otsego County through the work of the Forest Products Cooperative Association.

The pristine romantic glory of the great woods cannot be expected to return. The vast expanse of wilderness, has yielded to a modern land in which farm folk tend fields and pastures. But the woods are still a vital factor in present-day farm economy. What is left can be not merely an attractive feature of landscape but a friendly supplement to the farms. The farmer can make a better living if suitable forestry is added to his other farm activities. Wood is needed for hundreds of uses on the farm and off. The woods with its beech, birch, maple, hemlock, and white pine should take its proper place in our modern farm picture, along with bursting barns, lowing herds, and green meadows.

## Blueberry Culture

About half of my blueberry bushes are apparently dying for the want of something. They appear to be starving for the proper kind of fertilizer or nourishment of some kind. I have about 50 bushes that were planted five years ago on low ground, sandy loam near a fresh water stream. The water level is about 18 inches below the surface. Two years ago I transplanted half the bushes to another location about 150 feet further from the stream on the same level. The transplanted bushes did well, bore berries abundantly as before but during the month of July, the leaves on some of the transplanted bushes started to turn yellow and soon after several bushes completely lost all foliage. The berries were plentiful but very small and dried up, but a few of the transplanted bushes appear well and fully leaved. All bushes are about four feet tall. The bushes nearer the creek that were undisturbed continued to do well.

I have just received a report from the State Agricultural School at Farmingdale of the soil test which shows 6.4 pH and they suggest 4.5-5.0 pH. I never cultivate deeply, using only a garden rake for that purpose, never limed the soil, and know berries require an acid soil. What would you suggest I do to save my bushes and what food do they need? G. E. L.

Your moved blueberries may be suffering from drought due to a drier soil or loss of roots in moving or a combination of both conditions. Also, the soil may not be acid enough. It would have been advisable to mulch the bushes with sawdust to a depth of at least two inches and out two to three feet all around the bush. Apply an acid fertilizer, such as sulphate of ammonia, in the Spring at the rate of one half pound to each bush. In July if the foliage appears yellow, apply another half pound. If you cannot get sulphate of ammonia, use ammonium nitrate at about two-thirds the rate for ammonium sulphate.

PH is a scale for expressing the acidity or alkalinity of the soil. PH 7.0 is neutral, above that the soil is alkaline and below 7.0 is acid. The lower the pH, the more acid the soil. It is important to know the pH since the optimum pH varies for different crops and may be adjusted upward by aplying lime as for alfalfa, or downward with sulphur as for potatoes or blueberries. For blueberries the optimum pH is considered to be about 4.5 to 5.2. G. L. S.

## Success in Growing Garlic

I have noticed several inquiries in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER about growing garlic, so I am sending my experience in growing it. I have been growing garlic in my garden here in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., for about 15 years and in this climate in southwestern New York I have never been able to grow it with any success from an early Spring planting.

About seven years ago an Italian acquaintance gave me some sets from what he called large Roman garlic; I planted them in the late Fall. The following Fall I harvested the bulbs which had not matured enough to divide. That Fall I planted these immature bulbs and the next Fall I harvested the bulbs which could be divided and planted. Each year since in the Fall, I divide the largest bulbs and plant the cloves from these bulbs in good garden soil in rows 18 inches apart and about four inches in the row, mulching lightly with straw, chaff, sawdust or shavings. If they are not mulched, it is necessary to go along the rows in the Spring and shove them back in the ground. When planted, I cover the cloves with about three-fourths inch of soil.

Be sure to start cultivating in the Spring as soon as the garlic is up and the ground can be worked, to loosen the soil which has packed during the Winter. I have tried cutting part of the sets off the stalks as soon as they start to form and when the bulbs were harvested comparing with those on which I left the sets mature, but I could see no appreciable difference in the size of the bulbs. When the leaves and stalks are nearly dead I harvest them, wash off the dirt and dry thoroughly.

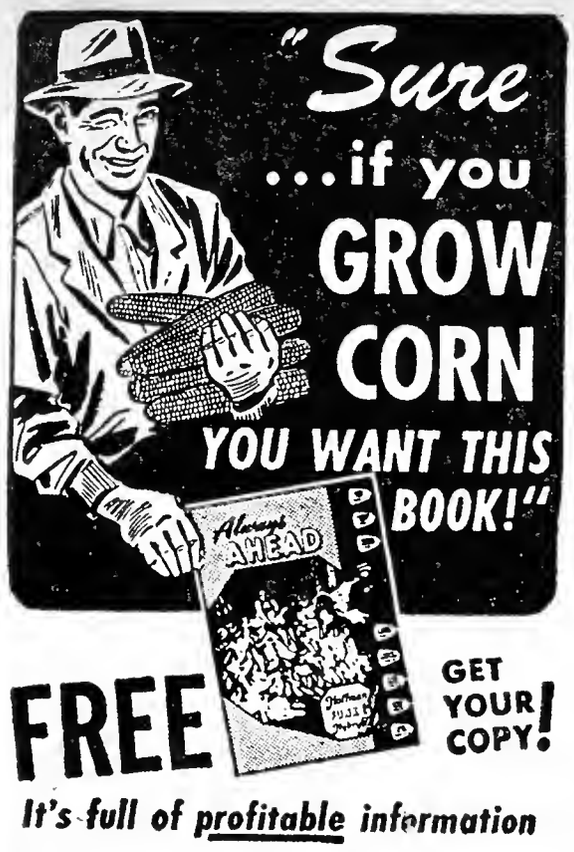
The bulbs that I have grown in this manner are nearly twice as large as those which I have seen in the grocery stores. L. L. Y.
New York

## Nitrogen for Strawberries?

I set out a nice new strawberry bed last Spring, kept the runners nice, have covered them with salt hay. Now the question: So as to have a nice crop of strawberries this year, would it be well to sprinkle commercial fertilizer on top of the salt hay and let the rains take it down to the plants? If so, what kind of commercial fertilizer will I use and what proportions? W. D.
Connecticut

Fertilizer containing nitrogen, if applied to the strawberry bed this Winter, or in early Spring, will be more apt to reduce the yield than to increase it. It will stimulate more leaf growth than the plants need to produce a crop and if the weather is dry when the berries are ripening, the foliage will get the water at the expense of the berries and with a severe drought the foliage may even wilt down. In a wet season the rank growth of foliage will prevent the berries from drying off and much rot will result.

An ample supply of moisture from rain or irrigation is much more important in the Spring of the bearing year than additional fertilizer. G.L.S.

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## Experience With Mulching

Lawrence Southwick's article on mulching the orchard pleased us very much as we have experimented with mulches for some years now and consider them the best of soil builders. Several months back, in his Countryman's Journal column, Haydn Pearson inquired if anyone had tried mulching with sawdust. We have and can recommend it for raspberries, blackberries, boysenberries, currants and gooseberries. In a wet season it incorporates with the soil faster than in a dry one. Its insulating properties make it good for plants that like cool feet and an acid soil. It resists heaving with freezing and thawing weather particularly well and helps to hold newly set trees and bushes in the ground until they are well established. Applied in a thick layer, it discourages weeds, especially in the first season. Another mulch material we like is spoiled silage. We never have nicer tomatoes than those that are blanketed with this stuff. Whether the vines are staked or allowed to trail, the fruit is clean and healthy when raised under this material. It is porous enough to dry out quickly on top after a rain so that fruit in contact with it does not rot. Hay, refused by livestock, together with old bedding, goes around the fruit and nut trees in all seasons. It should not be packed close to the trunk as mice will nest in it and gnaw the bark.

Our garden crops, such as asparagus, rhubarb and artichokes, get a generous top dressing of goat and chicken manure whenever the weeds start to take over. In new beds, where the plants are well spaced, we even apply the manure hot and let it burn the weeds out. Don't trust this job to anybody; make sure yourself that the plants are well protected by a circle of bare ground. Soil experts may consider this an extravagant use of manure but it does produce grand crops. Weeds that are hand-pulled in the vegetable rows and packed along the rows are worth gallons of water, and by the following Spring the toughest of them are a part of the soil again without the labor of composting. To make a really good job of this, pull them before they go to seed.

Leaves go on the flower beds and shrubbery every Fall. Around laurel and rhododendron they never get too deep, in our experience. Those on the flower border should be lifted lightly off the crowns of such as phlox, chrysanthemums and delphinium in the Spring and packed between the plants. One wrinkle with a leaf mulch is to cover it with stones. These hold the heat of the sun and release it slowly. We have seen strawberries mulched in this way that ripened particularly well. This technique encourages earth worms to propagate, too, and they, working with the decaying leaves, break up the stones from the under side and release new elements into the soil.

Another mulching material which we have not yet tried but which has been highly recommended to us is seaweed. We have heard of farmers on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts who rake it up and take it to their farms by the truckload with fabulous results. This strikes us as a particularly nice way to return the minerals washed out of our soil in the past, as a variety of plants grown in the sea are rich in organic combinations of the 90-odd elements known to our soil chemists.

May we also put in a good word for the pleasure in working with a soil that has lain under mulch? It is porous, mellow, full of earthworms and responsive to cultivation. Plants and seeds make themselves at home in it readily without stimulants or tonics. It welcomes deep rooting without deep plowing; our carrots and parsnips are fat and long and straight. Corn makes masses of fibrous roots and does not lodge easily.

There is a prejudice against mulching in some quarters because, as compared with clean-cultivated rows, it looks untidy. We, who have seen the soil wash out of clean-cultivated rows in a cloudburst, can shudder at the extravagant risk they imply. It is the first concern of every constructing farmer and gardener today to nail down every inch of top soil with every means at his command, and build it up with every smitch of material he can lay his hands on.

Mulch, by all means! And enjoy, season after season, fruit and vegetables a shade more luscious than those you have grown before—and you will have time to enjoy them. A good mulch lasts for a season, and can be fitted in between pressing jobs all the year round.

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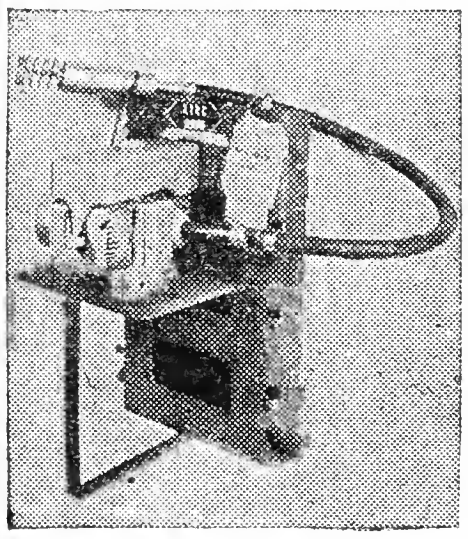

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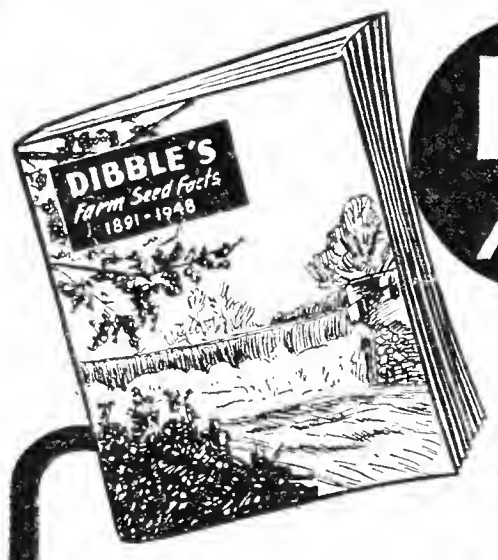


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# Market Scope

NORTH ATLANTIC farmers need have little worry about marketing their products in 1948; it will be another sellers' market year. Some crystal-gazing economists hint, of course, that it will be the last year of its kind for some time. No one can say for sure that they are wrong, but there are good reasons to think that they are off the mark by a wide margin.

The foundation for this optimism is a combination of conditions that add up to continued demand—slackened somewhat perhaps, but still good—for several years. Here are a few of the reasons: 1. It will take years to catch up on the country's need for housing; 2. The demand for hard industrial goods, automobiles, of course, as the prize example, runs far ahead of production; 3. The likelihood that the Marshall Plan will at last take form by mid-year means continuing exports of industrial products and farm commodities; 4. The record amount of personal savings standing to the credit of the average American is pure purchasing power. Others could be added to these — such as the need for more and better highways, delayed plans for public construction of all kinds, the war and postwar crops of babies. The array of conditions that point to a continuing high demand, even beyond 1948, is impressive enough to be overwhelming.

Good reason can be found to suspect that forebodings of economic disaster stem from nothing more than a feeling among some economists that conditions are "too good"; they think there must be a catch to it, after all. Perhaps there is; the truth is that depressions and recessions cannot be accurately forecast. They never have been in spite of legends to the contrary. We don't yet know what makes the economic machine run down, with hard times all around, for farmers, labor, management, investors.

* * * * * *

1948 PREDICTIONS are, however, almost in complete agreement—whether they come from government, private business, or agriculture. Some profess to see the second half of the year in a less rosy light. This is more than likely the result of a sense of caution than a sound opinion that, come June or July, our economic applecart will be tilting on its side. Aside from the usual play-safe warnings about momentary seasonal market gluts, the forecasts are for a year of easy selling at high prices—against ordinary price standards.

The catch comes into sight, however, when these prices are measured against costs rather than the price of a year ago or the year before that. This yardstick — prices vs. costs — indicates that the North Atlantic farmers could find the going rough this year. Costs are traveling sky high, and the end is far from being in plain sight. Every North Atlantic farm will become a battleground in the mounting struggle between inflated prices and inflated costs.

Costs could come out uppermost in the contest, and more than a few signs point that way—especially in the North Atlantic States where hired labor and purchased feed form such a large share of production costs. These are items which are unlikely to become easier in supply this year. Therefore, producers must shave production costs to make even a fairly good showing from market prices that already have stirred consumers toward rebellion. The problems of efficient and economic production will be uppermost all through this year; marketing will be less important.

* * * * * *

MEAT RATIONING seems almost a certainty now. Spokesmen of both major parties and leaders in both the G. O. P. Congress and the Truman Administration favor it. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has set the Department of Agriculture to work on rationing plans. The chances are for rationing without price control. This is good assurance that farmers should be able to continue delivering through their regular market channels. Black marketers will have less chance to divert livestock and meat into illegal traffic for royal gains for themselves at the expense of both producers and consumers.

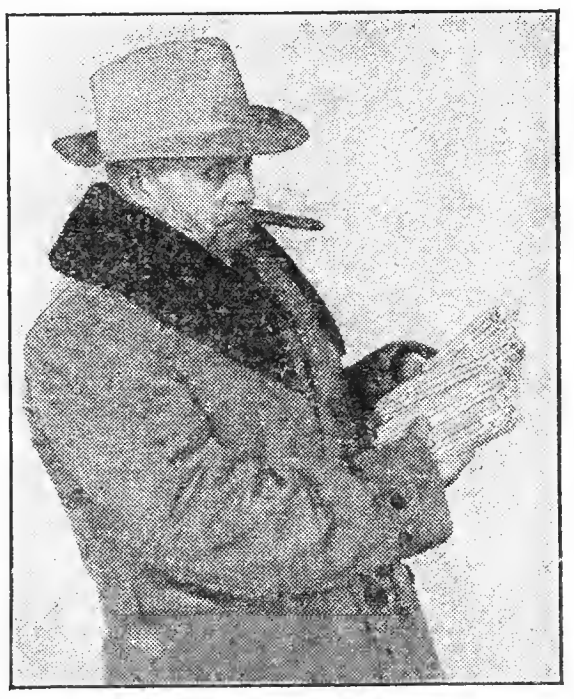
Poultry farmers and dairymen are likely to find in the scant meat supply a ready market for their eggs and milk. Cheese, now in relatively good supply, is a made-to-order alternate for meat. Storage stocks aren't likely to last long if the meat ration proves slimmer than consumers' pocketbooks. In that event, cheese can be expected to take a larger share than ever of the milk produced in the North Atlantic States; and at better prices than milk for making cheese usually returns.

* * * * * *

PLANTING AND growing weather is always a matter of concern for farmers, but the kind of weather the U. S. has this year can shape the course of history. A poor year could spiral already inflated prices out of sight and make it difficult, if not impossible, for us to supply the exports the Marshall Plan will call for. Here at home a really poor corn crop could bring upon us real belt-tightening rationing of milk, eggs, and cereal products as well as meat. The odds are against such a disaster as the U. S. has never had two poor corn crops in a row. But it could happen. D. J. L.

## New York Corn Champion

Earle A. Noble of Seneca Castle, Ontario County, has won the New York State championship in the National DeKalb corn growing contest. The Ontario County farmer's entry of a selected five acres yielded 118.55 bushels per acre, shelled corn basis, and far outstripped all competition. He will receive a large trophy and chest of silverware at a banquet for champion corn growers of a three-State area at Columbus, Ohio, later this month.



*Earle A. Noble, Ontario County, N. Y., farmer, inspects some of his high yielding hybrid corn. He won the 1947 national corn growing championship, sponsored by the DeKalb Agricultural Association, with an average yield of 118.55 bushels per acre.*

Runner-up to Noble was Wm. G. Carney of Dansville, Livingston County, producing an officially measured yield of 100.99 bushels per acre. Farmers in the Dansville area had taken top honors in two previous contests, and last year's champion, William Forsythe of Dansville, set a record that is hard to beat with a figure of 133.62 bushels. The Noble and Carney accomplishments were the only entries in the 1947 event to go over 100 bushels, compared to half a dozen in 1946, pointing out the contrast in the weather of the two seasons.

Mr. Noble is a large grower of general and vegetable crops in the Ontario loam section of the Finger Lakes area. His crop acreage totals over 500 acres. The 375 head of livestock on the Noble farm is fed entirely from grain produced on the farm. He averages 75 acres of corn a year, all planted for husking. The winning field of corn totalled 11 acres; it was Spring plowed. Taking a cue from the weatherman, Noble counteracted the abnormal weather with a liberal application of fertilizer to the crop, using a total of 1,000 lbs. of 5-10-10 in various applications per acre. The soil was fitted with disk, harrow and cultipacker. The seed, DeKalb 243, a hybrid variety, was planted on June 6 in 36 inch rows, and in measuring at the time of the official checking, it was found to average 11¼ inches in the row.

Competition was brisk last year despite the off season, with 78 contestants in 19 counties. The average yield of the 78 entries was 70.9 bushels per acre, which compares with better than 80 bushels in 1946. The average 1947 yield for the State was 39 bushels. This competition is in its tenth year. G. H.

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## Top N.J.V.G.A. Awards to Northeast Farm Youth

Junior gardeners from the Northeast figured prominently in winning national honors for their production and marketing prowess at the three-day 13th annual convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association in Jackson, Miss., held December 11 to 13.

National winner was 16-year-old Lewis G. Schaeneman, Jr., of East Longmeadow, Mass., whose garden of less than an acre produced vegetables worth $750 with a profit to him of $565. With the title went a $500 agricultural scholarship.

The best junior gardener in the Northeast was George H. Bull, Jr., of Homer, N. Y., who took the regional title and a $200 scholarship, part of the $6,000 scholarship fund annually provided by A. & P. Food Stores to encourage study of better production and marketing methods by farm youth. His garden covered 12 acres of his father's 265-acre farm, on which the Empire State titlist grew potatoes valued at $4,818 at an expenditure of $2,396 for spray, seeds and labor. He is a freshman at Cornell's College of Agriculture and

*George H. Bull, Jr., winner of the NJVGA regional award is shown in center framed in a "Doorway of Vegetables." Other New York State winners were: back row, David Pratt of Ithaca; Clyde Cotterill of Dryden; Carl Hughes of Bath; and William Simons of Wellsville; kneeling, Roger Gleason of Groton, John Stainton of Ithaca. Awards totaling $6,000 in agricultural scholarships were made by the A. & P. Food Stores for the best gardening projects of juniors from 30 States.*

has been an active 4-H Club member for the past dozen years.

Northeast winners of $100 scholarships were: Clyde E. Cotterill of Dryden, N. Y., Eloise Hughes of Bath, N. Y., William A. Simons of Wellsville, N. Y., John Stainton and David Pratt, both of Ithaca, N. Y., Donald Jaffe of Colchester, Conn., Russell L. Sears, Jr., of Cummington, Mass., Richard F. Dobbs of Bernardsville, N. J., and James R. Moxley, Jr., of West Friendship, Md.

An unusual aspect of gardening came in for a special award, when 19-year-old Pfc Birch Bayh, Jr., of Terre Haute, Ind., was honored for his work in setting up a vegetable project for needy children near his army station in Germany. Pfc Bayh, aided by his youthful charges, grew 4,800 pounds of vegetables on 45 6x20 feet garden plots in Hungen, Germany, using only $4.00 worth of American seed. The scarce vegetables were distributed among the 82 children, their families and neighbors.

Prof. Grant B. Snyder, University of Massachusetts, is the association's adult adviser.

## Community Church Work

I have been meaning to write to you about the old church at West Stockbridge, Mass., which so badly needed repairs. The picture and story published in your paper last Winter probably did a great deal toward stimulating activity there. Late last Summer a group of local people held an auction one Saturday afternoon on the church's steps. The auctioneer gave his services for the day and Mr. Wordsworth, the visiting minister, gave a very fine talk and started the sale off with a prayer. Old furniture and stuff had been collected from everyone in the community and with the sale of lunches, the total amount collected was almost $600. The same group of people have been giving much of their time to working on the church, painting, restoring window panes, jacking up the foundations, and so on. Everybody has worked with enthusiasm and the results certainly show it. I. L.

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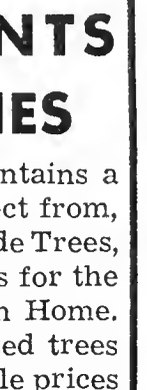

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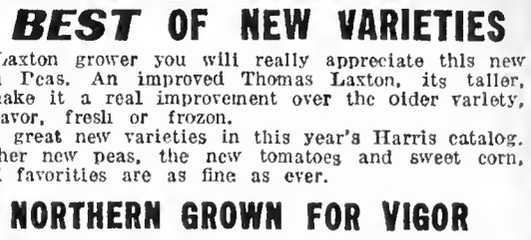

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# "Farmers Income Tax"

PART III

5. *Leasehold improvements.* — A farmer may write off his leasehold improvements in two ways:

1. Depreciate them over the useful life, or

2. Amortize them over the life of the lease.

He should choose the shorter of the two methods above.

Example 1: White leased a farm for 10 years. At the beginning of the lease he erected a barn costing $10,000. He estimated the useful life of the barn at 20 years. Result:
Annual depreciation, 1/20 of $10,000 or $ 500.
Annual amortization, 1/10 of $10,000 or $1000.
Therefore he would amortize the barn over the life of the lease.

Example 2: Brown leased a farm for 10 years. At the beginning of the lease he erected a permanent fence costing $1,000. He estimated the useful life of the fence at eight years. Result:
Annual depreciation, 1/8 of $1,000 or $125.
Annual amortization, 1/10 of $1,000 or $100.
Therefore he would depreciate the fence over its useful life.

*Note*: Leasehold improvements acquired during the lease are amortized over the remaining life of the lease. Farmers may depreciate such assets if their useful life is shorter than the remaining life of lease.

Example: Greene has a lease from November 1, 1942, to November 1, 1952. On March 10, 1947, he erected a barn costing $10,000 and having a useful life of 20 years. Result: Greene would amortize the barn over the period from March 1, 1947 to November 1, 1952, or 68 months, thus giving him a monthly amortization of $147.06.

6. *Improvements* — Be sure to depreciate improvements on existing assets over the remaining life of the improved asset or the remaining life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

Example: White puts a new roof on his barn. The roofer guaranteed the roof for 10 years. If the barn has a life longer than 10 years, White would depreciate roof over 10 years. If the barn has a life shorter than 10 years, White would depreciate roof over remaining life of the barn.

7. *Abandonment Losses* — These losses are fully deductible but are difficult to prove. Whether or not a farmer has an abandonment depends on *his intention* and *his act of abandonment*, both of which must be determined from the circumstances and the facts of each case.

A farmer does not have an abandonment just because he does not presently use the property.

In order to have an abandonment, the useful life of the property must have terminated, and the farmer must have clearly evidenced his intent to abandon.

For example: Farm buildings were abandoned because the land went sour and the farmer left the farm. But even in this case if the buildings could be used for another purpose he may be denied an abandonment loss.

The farmer should sell the property, if he can, and then he is sure of part of his loss since it may be subject to capital loss limitation.

8. *Receipts from insurance and condemnation* — Losses should be reported in the same manner as if property had not been covered by insurance.

As to gains, choose the more advantageous method:

Method I

Report a gain. Treat as if property were sold. *Be sure* to take into consideration insurance or condemnation payment received in determining gain or loss.

Example: White's barn was destroyed by fire. He received $10,000 insurance.

1. His cost less depreciation was $6,000. Result, gain $4,000.

2. His cost less depreciation was $12,000. Result, loss $2,000.

Note: *If* he held the barn for more than six months:

1. Gain is long-term gain reportable only at 50 per cent.

2. Loss is deductible in full.

Method II

Report *no* gain under these conditions:

1. The entire insurance or condemnation proceeds are immediately invested in *similar property* or *in property related in use.*

2. If only part of the proceeds is promptly expended on like property the gain recognized is not in excess of the unexpended proceeds.

Example: White's barn was destroyed by fire. He received $10,000 insurance. His cost less depreciation of the destroyed barn was $6,000. He therefore has a gain of $4,000. He begins to build a new barn immediately.

| If cost of barn is: | Gain recognized is: |
|---|---|
| $15,000 | none |
| 12,000 | none |
| 10,000 | none |
| 9,000 | $1,000 |
| 8,000 | 2,000 |
| 7,000 | 3,000 |
| 6,000 | 4,000 |
| 5,000 | 4,000* |

*Gain is limited to amount reportable if no replacement had been made.

He reports no gain regardless of what the fair market value of barn was at date of destruction, as such fair market value is not material.

The cost of new barn would be:

1. The cost of the old barn less depreciation, plus

2. Any funds invested in excess of the insurance or condemnation proceeds.

Thus White's cost on the new barn erected for $15,000 would be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost less depreciation of barn destroyed by fire | $6,000 |
| Plus: Cost of barn replaced....$15,000 | |
| Less: Insurance received..... 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Cost of new barn | $11,000 |

1. *Setting up a replacement fund.*— Make application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Form 1114, if the farmer cannot promptly replace the property lost or destroyed by property of the same kind. This is setting up what is known as a "Replacement Fund" and in the application to the Commisssioner on Form 1114 it should state all the facts relating to the transaction and declare that the farmer will proceed as expeditiously as possible to replace or restore the property.

The farmer may be required by the Commissioner to furnish a bond of not more than double the amount of income taxes which would have been payable if he had elected to pay tax on the gain.

Example: Assume that White's farm was condemned by the State for the site of a memorial park. The State paid him $20,000. His cost of the farm was $10,000. He explored and found that it would take some time to find a similar farm. In such a case apply for "Replacement Fund" on Form 1114.

9. *Preparatory and development expenses of farms, orchards, vineyards and ranches.*

*How to treat them*:

A. A farmer must treat as Farm Capital Assets the following:

1. Cost of clearing brush, trees, and stumps.
2. Leveling and conditioning land.
3. Cost of trees.
4. Planting of trees.
5. Drilling and equipping wells.
6. Building irrigation canals and ditches.
7. Laying irrigation pipes.
8. Installing drain pipe in ditches to prevent erosion.
9. Straightening of creek bed to correct erosion.
10. Constructing earthen, masonry, or concrete tanks, reservoirs, dams, or ditches.
11. Building roads.
12. Cost of physical equipment with life in excess of one year.

B. A farmer may treat as Farm Capital Assets or as expenses, at his option, the following:

1. Upkeep of a grove, orchard or vineyard.
2. Taxes.
3. Water for irrigation purposes.
4. Cultivating and spraying of trees.
5. Any expenditure incurred during the development period which represents ordinary and necessary expense items as part of current operations.

C. The Treasury Department insists that farmers adopt the treatment of the preparatory and development expenses listed under A above as *Farm Capital Assets* with respect to taxable years beginning after July 1, 1946.

D. The Treasury Department will not disturb treatment of preparatory or development expenditures as expenses with respect to taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1946.

E. The Treasury Department will, however, disallow the treatment of the following items as expenses and insist that they be treated as Farm Capital Assets even though the farmer's taxable years begin prior to July 1, 1946:

1. Farm machinery.
2. Equipment.
3. Buildings.
4. Automobiles.
5. Draft, breeding and dairy animals.

Note: It is often good tax procedure to treat preparatory or development expenses as Farm Capital Assets if, during this time income is small or nonexistent and the deduction of such expenses are wasted. But if these expenditures are treated as Farm Capital Assets, future years' income can be charged with depreciation thereof or a larger cost basis is available in case of sales.

10. *Taxes on Farm Capital Assets*— State and local sales and excise taxes paid on acquisition of Farm Capital Assets should be charged to expenses in the year of purchase, and not capitalized and depreciated over the life of the asset.

Example: Brown lives in Colorado. He buys a plow in 1947 for $300 plus sales tax of two per cent or $6.00. Total $306.

Treat as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Farm Capital Asset | $300.00 |
| Expense 1947 (Deduct under taxes as Farm Expense for taxable year, Page 3, Form 1040F) | 6.00 |

11. *Division of income* — A farmer may save taxes by having his wife (or husband) take over an entire operation of the farm and report his or her income on a separate farm return (1040F).

In such a case they may always file a joint return (Form 1040) if tax savings result.

Example: White owns a farm. He raises crops and breeds animals, but he has no chickens except for his personal consumption. His wife decides that she wants to go in for chicken farming in a big way, and with her own money and her own time develops a real chicken farm. Resulting income would be taxable to her and reportable by her on Form 1040F.

12. *Family partnership* — This is one of the most controversial of all tax practices. More court decisions have been handed down on family partnerships than on almost any other point. Since it has been used as a vehicle for tax evasion it has become the rotten apple in the barrel. Nevertheless, a farmer can have a family partnership with his wife and children or other members of his family if he can qualify under *all* of the following points:

a. Each partner invests his own money, and

b. One of the partners did not make a gift to the other partner or partners for his capital contribution before creating the partnership, and

c. One partner did not loan the money to the other partner or partners for their capital contribution, and

d. Each partner contributes services to the partnership, and

e. Each partner has a voice in the partnership, and

f. Each partner controls his share of the profits, *i. e.*, the profits of one partner are not used by another partner for his personal use.

Example 1: White and his wife have saved some money, each out of his own earnings. They decide to buy a chicken farm for $5,000. He takes $2,500 of his money and his wife takes $2,500 of her own money to pay for the farm. White feeds the chickens, takes care of them and collects the eggs. His wife washes the eggs, candles, grades and boxes them. Result: Family partnership. Report the income on Form 1065, "Partnership Return of Income."

Example 2: Brown owns a farm. He and his son desire to enter in a "Stock Share Lease" to manage Brown's farm. They enter into a father and son farm agreement which provides that the son participate in the farm business on the basis of a 50-50 Co-renter with the father. Brown, the father, under this agreement would receive the customary landowner's share of the farm income and would also receive as co-renter 50 per cent of the renter's share of the farm operating profits. Brown, the son, would only receive as co-renter 50 per cent of the renter's share of the farm operating profits. Brown, the son, had borrowed from the bank enough money to carry out his share of the investment in the farm under the "Stock Share Lease." The Browns, father and son, give *all* their time to operation of the farm. Result: Family partnership. Report the income on Form 1065 "Partnership Return of Income."

If in the above example, the father should endorse the son's note at the bank, a family partnership may still exist, but it may be subject to a close scrutiny by the Commissioner. *It is not recommended that the father loan money directly to the son for the operation of the farm* (*see* c *above*).

13. *Community property income.*— If the taxpayer resides permanently in: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan (since July 1, 1947), Nebraska (since September 7, 1947), Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon (since July 5, 1947), Texas, Washington (State not district), income earned by husband and wife is taxed to each share and share alike. It does not matter which spouse earned the income. Each spouse reports one-half of the total income, even if they are legally separated. There are some exceptions to the above rules as, for example, some States rule that income from property owned before marriage belongs to the spouse who owned the property. Therefore, check locally for the proper division of community property income.

14. *Husband and wife as joint tenants or tenants in common.* — Income from property held by husband and wife as joint tenants, and tenants in common, will be taxed in the proportion of ownership by each.

15. *Husband and wife as tenants by the entirety.* — Income from property held by husband and wife as tenants by the entirety is taxable one-half to husband and one-half to wife if they reside in: District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Michigan (to July 1, 1947), Missouri, New York, Oregon (to July 1, 1947), Pennsylvania.

All income from tenancy by the entirety in Massachusetts is taxable to the husband.

Ed. — This is the third and final installment of "Seeds for Tax Planting" taken from a new book "Farmers Income Tax" by Samuel M. Monatt. It has just recently been published by Commerce Clearing House.

Photo—Vincent Robinson

*The Bradstreet House, in North Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts, was built in 1667. Simon and Anne Bradstreet, the latter aged 18, came over in the sailing vessel "Arbella," and built this house as their home. Simon served the Colony for 60 years as Assistant and Governor. Anne wrote poetry of enduring beauty, while bringing up her eight children.*

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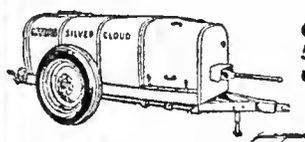

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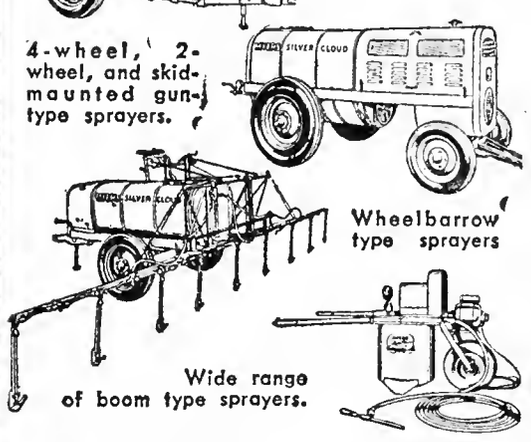

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# Apples Via Parcel Post

In 1927 Robert S. Hoffman, Jr., had an idea. It came to him one beautiful October afternoon as he walked across the hill behind the spacious, remodelled Cape Cod farmhouse and 790 acres his father had bought in 1924. The farm lies a mile and a half west of Peterborough, N. H., high in the hills. "That's one reason my idea came," Robert said. "I knew that usually when the Spring frosts killed the apple blossoms down in the valleys, we had no trouble on these hills. The cold air settled below us.

"A few days before in the city I had tried to buy some fancy eating apples from a fruit store. I couldn't find what I wanted. This particular afternoon I suddenly asked myself, 'why can't we grow fancy apples up here in the hills and sell them by parcel post?' "

That Fall and Winter he read everything he could get his hands on. He talked with local apple growers and with experts from the State University. By Spring his mind was made up—he would go into the growing of fancy apples. Furthermore, contrary to the prevailing ideas of the majority, he decided he would not go into MacIntosh, except in a minor way. He was intrigued by the Cortland, a gleaming red apple, smooth-skinned; it was as good tasting as it was good looking. Many apple growers would not even try the Cortland which had been originated in 1897 at the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station. The reason farmers disdained it was that it was bred from the Ben Davis and MacIntosh. Also, Hoffman was convinced of the value of that old favorite, the Northern Spy, a variety that blossoms late and with a fruit that keeps its flavor, juice and crispness until Spring under correct storage conditions.

In 1928 he began setting trees, just a few hundred the first year. Year by year he has continued. Today there are 3,050 trees of which 2,120 are Cortlands, 630 Northern Spys and the balance MacIntosh and Red Delicious. "I am planning to set more Spys," he said to me as we talked beside the power sorter, eliminating any that did not come into the "fancy" category. "More and more our customers are asking for Spys, especially in the late Winter."

He learned apple growing by practicing it. He took a big gamble in setting so many Cortlands but the pay-off has proved he was right. "We'll continue to set Cortlands also," he said. "It's a great apple for the mail trade." The trees are set 36 to the acre. He uses a complete fertilizer, 7-7-7, on mature trees, 700 pounds to the acre. He has tried dozens of different experiments and techniques and has come to the conclusion that the biggest and best crops result from a very heavy mulch. Not only does a big crop of hay grow on the orchards that is mowed and left to form a mulch and eventually decay to humus, but he buys tons of hay from surrounding farms and spreads that under the trees.

"Tell The R. N.-Y. readers," he said, "that I am sure heavy mulching is a main secret of big apple crops on thin-soiled sidehills and uplands. Even in drought times with a deep mulch the apples keep growing, wood growth is normal, and the buds for next year's crop form without trouble. As I travel around, I notice that men who use plenty of fertilizer and spray correctly, still have trouble getting a big crop in dry years. I don't agree with all I read about stubble and mulch farming, but on our Northeastern slopes a deep moist mulch is a major secret of good crops irrespective of the rainfall."

Four Winds Farm is a beautiful spot, under the shadow of Monadnock and looking across the valley toward the Temple Range. The altitude is 1,500 feet and the land is filled with rocks and boulders but, handled correctly, it grows big apples. As the trees came into bearing, the advertising campaign began. In order to keep good help, Hoffman handles the business, so there is Winter work of sorting, packaging and mailing. He has built up a trade with specialty stores around Boston to handle sweet cider made from smaller apples. His mailing apples are all 3-inch minimum and go into cartons of 12, 24 and 48. The cold storage room is kept at a temperature in the low 30's; he keeps a special sweet cider concentrate in this room also. One of the most interesting developments since the War is the trade in fresh-frozen sliced apples that go to restaurants and hotels for pies. His freezer has a capacity for two carloads. The apples are peeled and sliced, dipped into a secret formula solution to prevent discoloration, and frozen at 10 below zero; then they are held at zero until delivery. A big refrigerator truck makes delivery on a regular schedule.

"I think the economics of farming are more concerned with the sales end than anything else," he said. "There are many good producers, but too many are at the mercy of men and conditions over which they have no control. In 1946, for example, we sprayed 13 times. I keep a crew of five the year round. Of course, in apple picking time we have three or four dozen working. We can figure production costs, but the thing that counts in farming as in all businesses is the profit margin. Our mail business is the backbone; although the sidelines do contribute to the total. The Northeast is a natural apple growing region. We are learning here to irrigate and soon there will be frost protection. Competition will be keen, but it's the old story. If you raise or make a fancy product, you'll find people who are willing to pay for quality." H. S. P.

Massachusetts

*Robert S. Hoffman, Jr., and his younger brother, John, operators of Four Winds Farm.*

## Frames for Growing Plants

During the Winter, as weather permits, I want to build a frame for growing plants; wish you would tell me something about how to go about it. R. M.

Cayuga County, N. Y.

In making frames for growing plants, the sides are made of boards or cement to fit whatever size of sash is used. The standard glass sash for cold frames is three by six feet. This is too large for one person to handle conveniently. However, smaller windows may be obtained from dealers in second hand lumber and builders' supplies. Many new plastic materials are used in place of glass. These are light in weight and less expensive in initial cost. Since they must be replaced every few years, glass is usually cheaper in the long run. The frame should be about three inches higher in the back than in front to allow for water run-off. The sash should be at least one foot above the top of the soil or higher, depending upon the height of the plants to be grown. A frame should be placed where it is sheltered from the wind and in full sunlight at all times. The sides should be well insulated with soil or other material. D. F. J.

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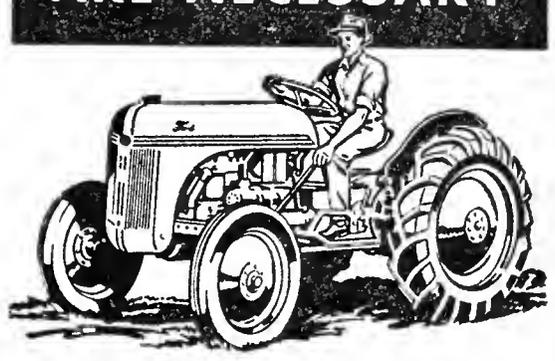

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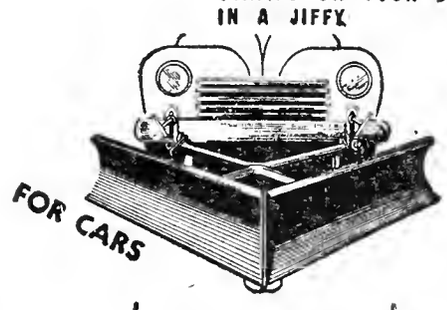

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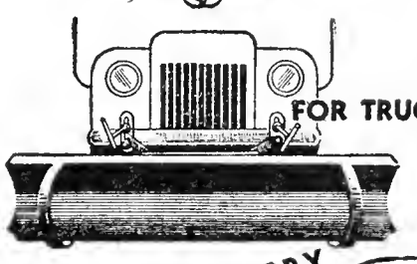

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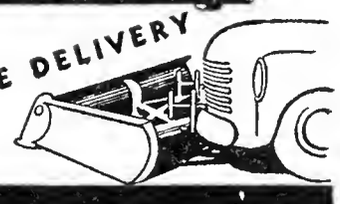

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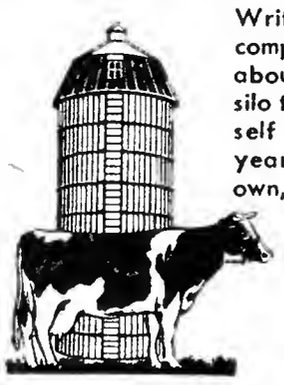

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# Farmer Not Afraid

As soon as the first part of my article "A Farm Problem in Maine and Elsewhere" appeared in the July 19 issue of The R. N.-Y., letters and cards from various parts of the country started coming in. Several writers asked where they could find such abandoned farms and the prices placed upon them. Some few letters were to the effect that farmers are robbers because they ask such high prices for their farms. Most of the communications were complimentary and agreed with my contention, although quite a few seemed to doubt the claim that farming in Maine could be made a worthwhile business.

None of these, except the latter, calls for further comment, but it does seem necessary to prove my claim if the present trend away from the land is to be halted and if real estate values are to be kept up for taxation purposes here and elsewhere.

In proof of the statement that men with good minds and a willingness to work can do well on Maine farms, I cite the case of Claude F. Daigle, of Gorham. Fourteen years ago, Mr. Daigle, who is now 41 years of age, was still working as a farm hand for $12 per week. But cutting wood on the farm woodlot during the deep snows of Winter did not seem to him the best of sport, so he went to Florida and there secured a job on a farm. In 1937 he married and decided to go into farming on his own, both here in Maine and in Florida. Mrs. Daigle had been born and raised on a potato farm near Fort Kent in Aroostook County. Mr. Daigle had been born in Fort Kent and his early life spent on a potato farm. It was natural, therefore, that potato raising should be in their blood. The young couple first started operations on a farm in Westbrook but, as the location was not to his liking, it did not tie in with his plans. So he kept looking for a farm with a southern slope to its fields and near enough to a stream so he could irrigate. About seven years ago he found his place, the present farm. It was an abandoned farm on the White Rock Road where he began putting into practice the plans he had been maturing for years. Together with a field bought since, he now owns 225 acres and leases a 45-acre field next to his own.

Daigle has 100 acres in potatoes every year here in Maine and finds that by irrigating he can raise as good crops as can be produced in Aroostook, and at the same time be very much nearer his market. Moreover, he can sell here for pig and cattle feed the little and the cut stock which are not worth picking up in Aroostook. Besides this, he gets a fair price for a grade sold to the fish and the clam chowder canneries which farther north would go into starch or alcohol with little returns to the grower. On a test lot of 6¼ acres last year he produced 668 bushels to the acre. His last year's average for the 100 acres was close to 400 bushels; and this year's crop, now nearly harvested and sold, will average about the same.

You who think farming here is doomed to failure can get some idea of his gross income, here in the north, by summing up something like 40,000 bushels at the price they have been going for in the Portland market; and his Florida income grosses more as a usual thing. He irrigated twice this season and used his lawn as a barometer to tell him when water was necessary. As the Presumpscott River runs beyond his woodlot, he uses 7,600 feet of pipe, starting with an eight inch size since he has a 4,000 foot haul to the far end of his rows.

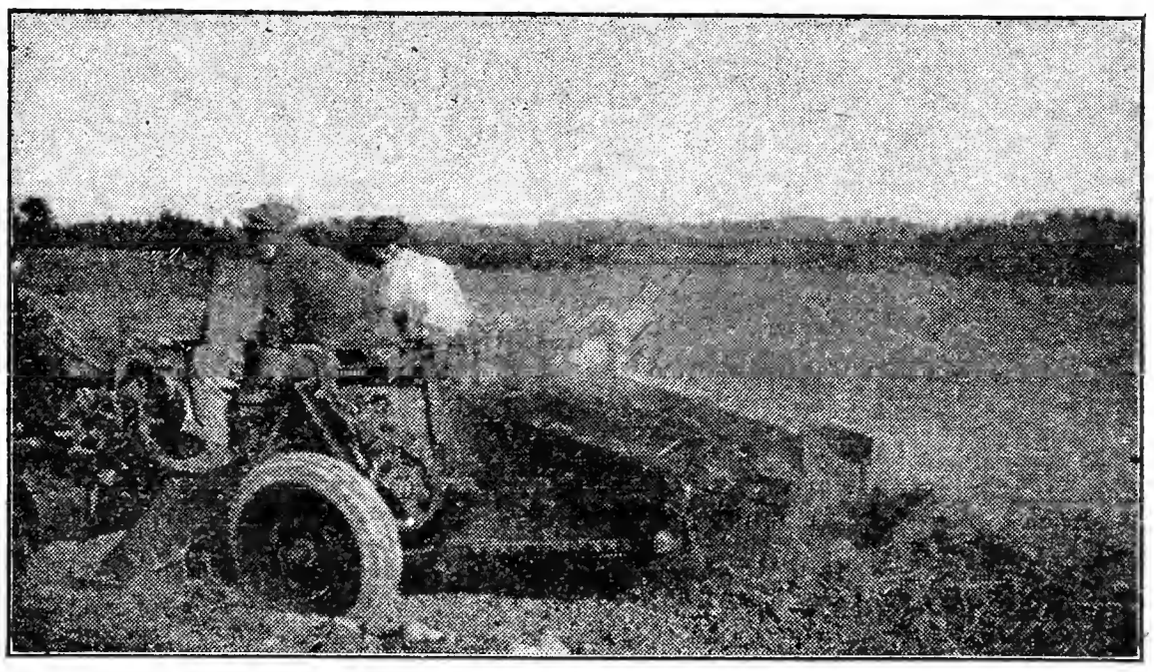
Early last month Mrs. Daigle and their small boy flew down to Florida to open their house. Mr. Daigle lives very near to schedule and told me, "I will have sold my last potato and will have the fleet of trucks, my four tractors, planters, diggers and sprayers all overhauled and housed by sundown of October 15. On the 20th, my four tractors in Florida will start ploughing." He has a partner in his southern operations. There they plan to plant (as in years past) 190 acres of potatoes, 180 acres of snap beans and about 20 acres of tomatoes. On his Gorham farm he plants nothing but potatoes and rye. As soon as digging is finished on a field here, it is disked and seeded to rye which is ploughed under the following Spring or is allowed to mature for grain when clover is seeded with it. As I stood looking out over his fields, several were already green with the new crop. About every third year each plot is put into sod in this way. The rye on these pieces is allowed to mature for seed rye; thus he is plowing up some plots of sod every year and sowing some new ones down. Later, in looking over his machinery, I saw one of the larger size combines for reaping and threshing this seed. However, he pointed out to me one field which was so run out when he bought it that it bore nothing save juniper and blueberry bushes seven years ago and which has not been sodded during that time. He estimated that that field would produce about 540 bushels to the acre this year. From his woodlot on the deserted farm he cut timber enough to remodel the house and barn, to build the seven cottages occupied by his regular help who mostly go back and forth each year between Maine and Florida to work for him, and to build the garages which house the trucks, tractors and farm machinery.

I could go on for several pages describing things of interest seen on my visit to the Daigle farm; things which might be studied by other farmers to the increase of their knowledge. But the purpose of this article is not to show such things, but to prove that a planner and a worker *can* make good on a Maine farm, and what one man has done, another may do. The idealism and the efficiency of this owner became apparent as I sat in his roomy office and noted its comfort and taste, its tidy desk, the hunting rifle above the door, the seven foot rattle snake skin adorning its wall. And I thought to myself: "If this man's Florida earnings are in proportion to his Maine income, what other business in America would bring a young man from a $12 per week farm hand to his present position in 14 years?" I am no expert appraiser of machine values, but I should say, even though my figures may be off, that the farm machinery seen here, together with the irrigation system, would indicate an expenditure of better than $75,000. The farm should sell for $20,000 or over. In addition, Mr. Daigle hires six men and their wives on practically a year round basis, and, in potato picking time, from 25 to 30 extra hands—all at present-day wages. Moreover, I suspect each one of them earns him a nice profit, so efficient is his planning.

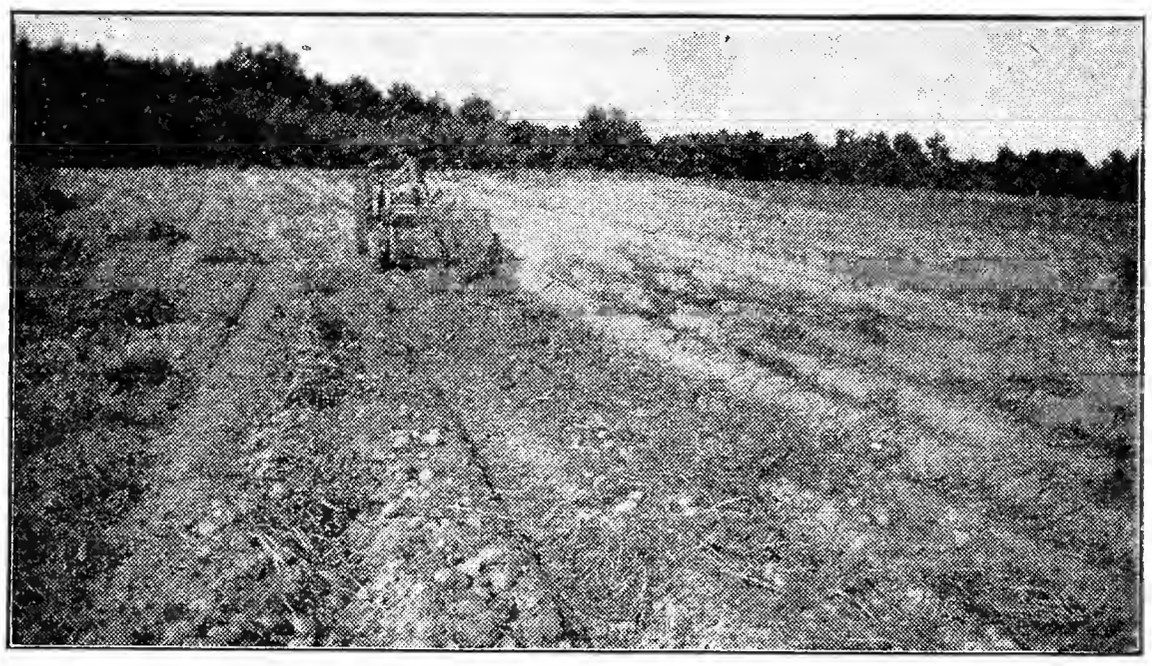
R. W. Dow

York County, Maine

*The remodeled farmstead of Claude F. Daigle in Gorham, Maine.*



*There are nothing but two-row planters and diggers on this farm. The farm carries five big trucks, four of which remain in Maine, the fifth goes to Florida every Winter; four big tractors, two sprayers, one No. 3 combine, besides other machinery.*



*Midway in the length of a field on the Daigle farm which has not been in sod since the place was bought and which was then covered with Juniper and blueberry bushes. It averaged this year 540 bushels of potatoes to the acre.*

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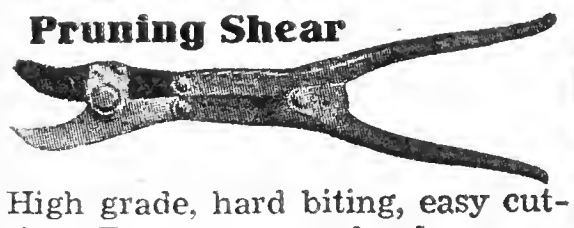

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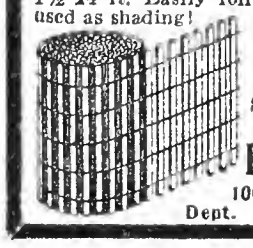

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## Paints, Poisons and Dairy Cows

PART II

Another typical instance occurred in Arkansas. A few years ago a law was enacted for one of the counties of that State which prohibited the owners of livestock from letting their animals run out. The law specified that any cattle permitted to run at large should be impounded by the authorities. Farmers living near one of the small towns agreed among themselves that they would let their cattle go at large anyhow. Their fields were all fenced. The right-of-way of the railroad through the county was also fenced, except for a short distance on one side for entry of the public to the depot and station grounds. Grass on the right-of-way was good and cattle of the neighborhood frequently entered through the opening and were in the habit of grazing along the track without objection from the railroad.

At one period in midsummer, the road master took out a crew with a tank on a slowly moving train and sprayed a chemical mixture a distance of six or eight feet on each side of the track to kill weeds and grass. Cattle were grazing there at the time of the spraying and the railroad gave their owners no notice of an intention to spray. No effort was made by the workmen to keep the animals off.

Bob Hinkle had livestock among those on the right-of-way, and before the day was over, some of his cows began to stagger around and have fits and to exude a greenish foam from mouths and nostrils. They finally tumbled over and died. Subsequent investigation proved that the spraying mixture was poisonous, for it killed all vegetation it touched. Tests showed that chickens died when they came in contact with it and that it was injurious to the skin of human beings. Hinkle sued the railroad for the value of his dead cattle, claiming it had committed a wrong in failing to give notice of an intention to spray its right-of-way so that he might drive his animals off and prevent them from eating the poison. The company asserted in defense it should not be held responsible, since Hinkle himself had been violating the law in letting his cows run at large and that they were trespassing on railroad property at the time of eating the poisoned grass. The court swept the defense aside and gave Hinkle a judgment for the value of his livestock. "The special stock law," the judge said, "provided for impounding trespassing cattle, not killing them. The mere fact that they were trespassing upon the right-of-way did not license the railway company to poison them."

Carl Sutter owned a farm and rented it to Henry Winters on shares. Winters planted cotton and at the appropriate time Sutter arranged with his tenant to spray the plants with an arsenic preparation to kill boll weevils. Sutter furnished the solution which he hauled to the farm in a barrel, instructing Winters how to use it. With the spraying completed, there was a portion of the solution left over and the open barrel containing it was allowed to stand in the field. After the cotton crop was picked, a neighboring farmer, Jeff Brady, bought from Winters, the tenant, the right to pasture the stalk field and turned in his livestock. Left to their own devices and having access to a substance attractive to their palates, Brady's cows finally ran across the open barrel containing the unused portion of arsenic solution, and went for it with vim and gusto. The inevitable happened. The stuff poisoned them. Seven died and three others were permanently injured. Then arose the kind of question that makes lawsuits. Who would have to stand the loss? Brady declared it should not fall upon him because he had done nothing to cause it. Winters denied responsibility on the ground that he had merely followed his landlord's direction. Sutter who owned the farm vowed that he would not pay for the dead cattle since he had used his own property in a lawful way, and Brady should have looked out for his livestock.

Brady went into court to collect his damages from Sutter. And what happened? The judge instructed the jury about the maxim of the law that one must so use his own property as not to injure the property or rights of others, explaining that if one through his negligence causes loss to another, he must pay for it. The jury thereupon gave Brady a verdict for the value of his dead and injured cows. Upon appeal the Supreme Court approved the verdict, saying: "When a poisonous compound is kept on private premises, it is the duty of those responsible therefor to keep it in a safe place where its exposure will not cause injury to others or to their property. Sutter could have reasonably anticipated that after he negligently left the poisonous compound exposed in the field, someone's catle might eat it and be killed. For failure to guard against that probability, he became liable for the loss suffered by Jeff Brady."

Take one final instance on this side of the account, another case of those billboards, which sometimes cause more damage to farmers than merely cluttering up the landscape. Sid Carper owned a five-acre pasture just east of Amarillo, Texas, that came up to the cross country highway. A sign company in town owned a string of billboards standing back a little from the road and had erected one in the edge of Carper's pasture. One Spring Carper put a bunch of cattle in the pasture as he had been accustomed to doing, but changed his plans in a day or two and decided to take the livestock some six miles to another location. In making the move, he started late in the afternoon, and on the way noticed that some of the animals were wobbling and floundering and acting as if they had the blind staggers. After reaching their destination, two of them died. More died the next morning. Others displayed the same symptoms of illness. There was on the mouths and tongues of all the same telltale greenish, foamy substance characteristic of poisoning. Doing some detective work on his own, Carper found that the billboard in his five-acre pasture had been freshly repainted, and back a little distance in the grass he found discarded paint buckets. One had contained green paint and it looked inside as if the cattle had recently licked it.

Carper charged the sign company with responsibility for the deaths and injury of his livestock, and proved satisfactorily that the casualties were caused by lead poisoning. But he lost his case. Why? Because he had no proof that the paint buckets found in his pasture belonged to the sign company, or that the company had put them there. All of the company's witnesses swore that, due to a bucket shortage, they had taken all of their used pails back to town for refilling.

R. D. BOWERS

*When it is necessary to draw wood in the Wintertime a good team of horses is hard to beat, in the opinion of Leo Durbray. He is just leaving to get some firewood for the house on his 125-acre farm in Clinton County, New York.*

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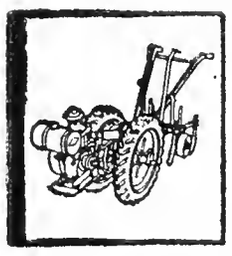

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## From the Finger Lakes

As the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen, and Mother Nature wraps her hills in Winter white, tucks the blanket down under the trees in the valley and folds it back at the brookside. The day and a half storm takes a toll from the woodpile as the Northeast wind sweeps in from Cayuga Lake. The gray-green waves race madly to shore, breaking against old warehouse piling and spilling foam over the wide beach. The surflike sound is constant as the lake level is low now.

But every storm abates and the wintry dawn of a following fair day is beautiful. The waves become quiet sighs of the weary lake and old Peter the gull is out there in front of the boathouse threshing to pieces something for breakfast, while a high, piercing scream tells us that the big bald eagle has alighted in the white oak as he often does throughout the Winter. As he never molests the gull, perhaps his outcry does not denote anger as much as envy. In the bright sunshine of noontide there is the welcome sound of water from melting snow running into the cistern. Chick and Dee and all the little Dees trip at times along the eavestrough drinking daintily from dripping icicles. Of course we are excited to note the return of the pileated woodpecker and enjoy occasional glimpses of him quite close to the house. This is his second Winter here and we have not seen him tasting suet yet. One morning he began whacking away on a dead limb in the Lombardy popler nearby, but as it happens to be the tree where Patsy the gray squirrel has a leaf house, she soon made her appearance. It was amusing to see how quickly the big bird left the tree after tipping back his crested head on its long, thin neck and looking up at Patsy who scolded him in a squeaky, off-key voice. The pileated is not a handsome resident of birdland, but seems to make up for his large, awkward appearance by being particularly amicable and all the other Winter birds seem to act as if he belonged.

Patsy raised two families last year and the last four youngsters were only half size when Winter set in. But Pat had taught them all she knew, for we had seen her with them high in the oaks where they would tremble on light branches and sometimes miss the acorns they reached for, and they soon learned that beech nuts were easy to chew and that willow leaves were good for them. Now, of course, they come to the yard with Patsy for corn many times a day but always take second place as she eats first, and often deals harshly with them now. One we would like to have become tamer and hope he will is a little pudgy fellow who is really wider than he is long, and with very light gray feet and tiny tufts on his ears. We call him "Tumbleweed," and indeed he never fails to tumble many times each day whether from the window sill, a maple twig or into, or out of the bird bath.

We are really delighted this season to have amongst the feathered flock several pine siskins. Though we have seen them nearby, they never have lingered long. They are much like the juncos in habits. They have learned to eat suet right from the racks, after watching the downies. However, the juncos always eat the crumbs on the ground. In some localities the siskins are called pine finches and they do belong to the finch family. Another name for them, and the one we use, is pine linnet. They are becoming very tame and an outstretched hand from the kitchen window fails to scare them away, so perhaps on some Winter's day soon one may alight on a finger and eat crumbs from the hand. The chickadees and downies accepted the friendly little linnets at once while Nosey, the nuthatch has been, well, just Nosey. Interesting too, is the fact that the brown creepers, two of them, have returned and evidently did not forget over the summertime that last Winter they also found that suet crumbs were palatable. Thus it seems that suet might be the single food one could use to attract a great many birds to the home grounds in the wintertime.

Now the short day ends. Across the lake lights appear near a large red barn by the water's edge. Early chores are being done. A car eases down the steep hill and a short freight train rumbles along the shoreline track over there. On the other side of us the sun slips away quickly, like a new coin dropped in a toy bank. Long lines of homing crows are like black ribbons fluttering against the burnished gold of the Western sky.

E. R. H.


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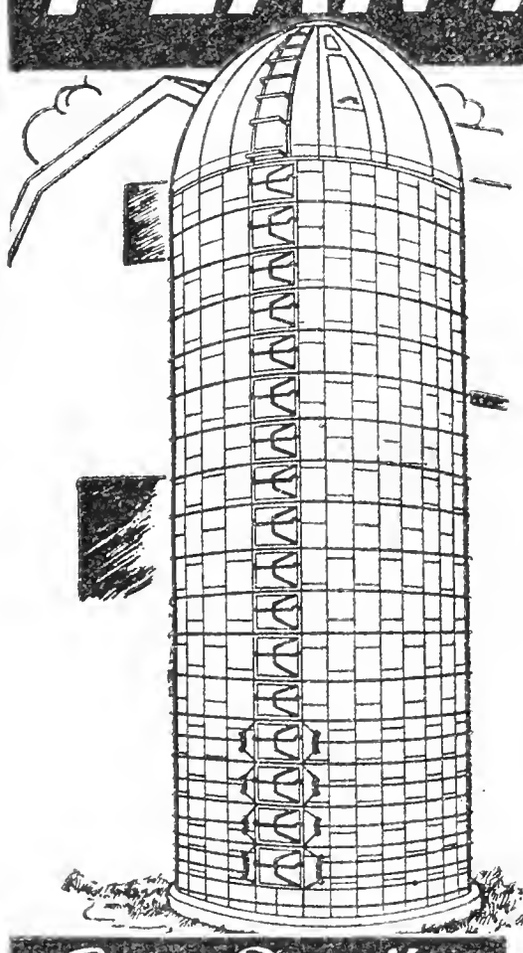

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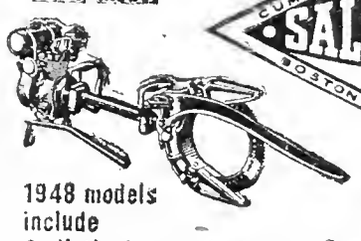

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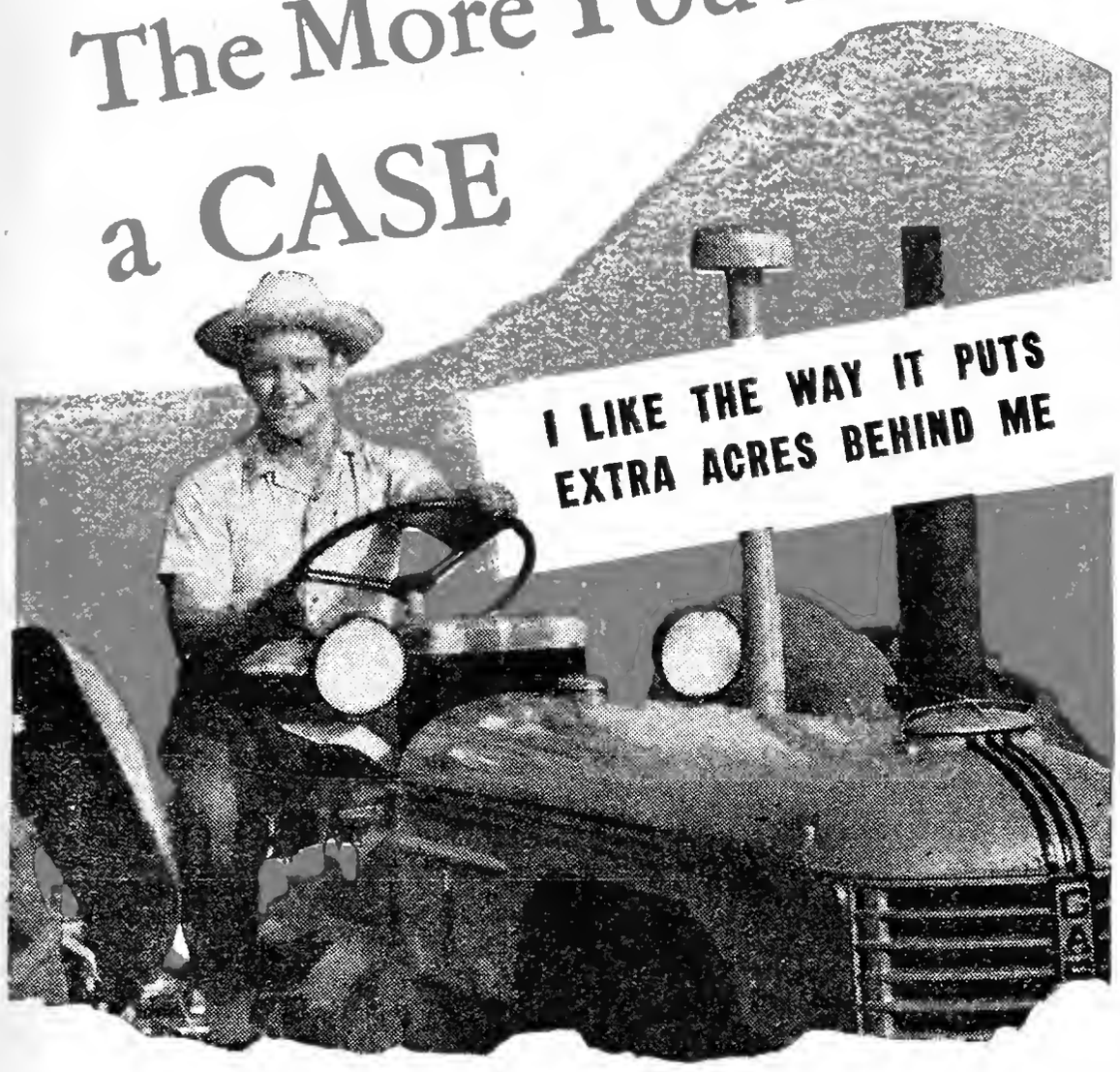


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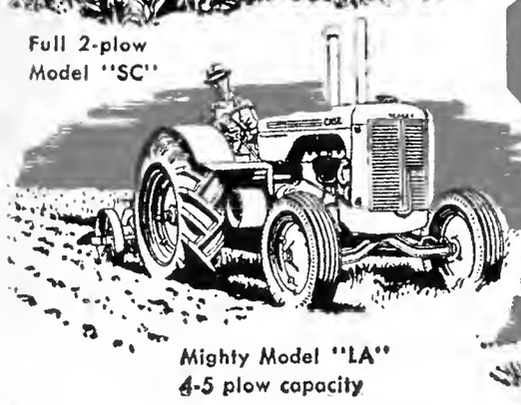
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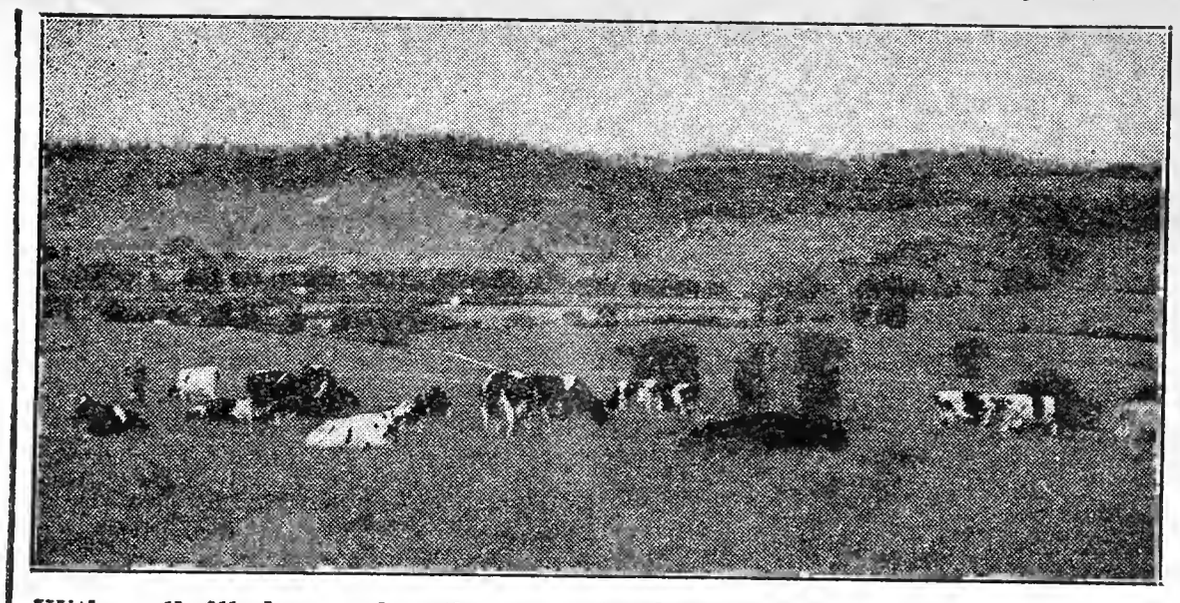

*With well filled paunches these purebred Holstein cows are taking it easy on the improved pasture at the Frank Niles farm in Chenango County, N. Y. Milk yield and crop yields have been greatly improved on this farm through a planned production program.*

## *Farm Planning=Better Production*

When Frank J. Niles left the security of his job in New Jersey and became the owner of a wornout Chenango County, N. Y., farm near Smyrna, his neighbors shook their heads sadly. It would just be the case of another man to break his heart trying to draw crops from the stubborn, infertile fields which had yielded up most of their strength way back when the nation was young. But Niles was a gambler and, once his mind was made up, he pitched in and stacked all his chips on success. In 1939, he had 40 years of dairy farming behind him, all of them raising crops and cattle for other people. It was time for him to strike out on his own; so he took on this 210-acre exhausted farm — and a man-sized debt. He and his oldest boy, John, spent that first year slaving and struggling to coax out a living from the tired fields. Forty years' experience counted a lot, and the size of his hay stacks, and the corn in his silo, were more than his neighbors had expected, but far from good. To carry his 30 milking cows that year, Niles had to buy 40 tons of hay from a nearby farm. He barely managed to scrape through on his mortgage payments by selling 160 bushels of apples from the old orchard he had left standing. Money income that year and the next didn't give him a very secure feeling. His cows were averaging only 6,500 pounds of milk, and to get even that, he had to buy too much grain.

Then, in two successive years, events happened which set the limping farm enterprise on its feet and fixed Frank Niles up so he could breathe without sighing. First of all, he was able to improve his herd by working out a deal with his neighbor, Bert Butts, whereby he could rent Bert's purebred Holstein herd sire, Governor Carnation Den, who sprang from a long line of high milk producers. The latter's 23 daughters in the Niles herd started such a sea of milk flowing that the farm was soon to become a good money-maker. Of course, high milk-producing stock needs plenty of grain and high quality roughage; otherwise not even the finest cows will do well. It was about this time that Niles got wind of conservation farming. He went over to the county agent's office and got the details. Shortly after that, a Soil Conservation Service technician gave him an aerial photo of his farm, with diagrams indicating which sections should be used for cultivated crops, which for hay, pasture, woodlands, and so on. This was his farm conservation plan and he became a district cooperator in 1942.

Niles now has a 50-cow farm instead of a 30-cow farm. Conservation farming has made it possible for him to save up moisture for dry spells and keep his topsoil and fertilizer on the field where they can do the most good. His cows averaged 12,000 pounds of milk a year instead of the 6,500 pounds he got before he started planned farming; also, his crop yields have risen greatly. It now takes only 12 acres of corn on his contoured fields to produce the amount of silage he used to get from 18 acres; and he has doubled his per-acre yields of oats.

What has made the greatest difference in Niles' farm operations and in his better milk production is the improved grasses and legumes. He fertilized, limed, and reseeded his pastures, and it has paid off in more high quality roughage with more phosphorus, proteins and minerals. His hay yields, under the new system. average two tons an acre; he used to average one-half a ton. And the quality is far better. His old hay tested out to 13 per cent protein; now it tests to 18 per cent. Because he gets more hay with a higher protein content, he is able to cut his grain feeding by 25 per cent.

These are the major results of his planned farming. In addition, he lists a few minor advantages such as a higher water level beneath the surface of his fields, which caused an old dried up well to start flowing again after his third year of contour cultivation; also savings on fuel and tires since he plows and cultivates on level lines, instead of making his tractor strain and groan straight up and down his hillside fields. He estimates a saving of one-third in his fuel bills — a result of tractor operation in high gear instead of low.

When his semi-monthly milk check comes in, Niles' margin of profit is far greater than if he had a low-yielding herd fed on hay and grain raised under inefficient methods. Besides milk, he has another crop that goes a long way to keep his bank account healthy. This second crop is no longer beans and cabbage, as it was before he started planned conservation farming. He found out that vegetables are too risky for his type of soil and slope, so his other crop is surplus livestock. With a purebred Holstein herd as good as they come, he gets top prices for the young stock he sells. All the way round, it looks as though Frank Niles knew what he was doing when he staked his chips on the $5,300 farm he bought in 1939. Today, local appraisers say he has built it up to a value of $10,000, plus a good income. Not bad for eight years' work.

ABEL BANOV

## More Axe Lore

In the November 1 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER there was an article on sharpening the axe. The author states that the thick cheeks rather than the dull edge keep an axe from entering the wood. I was glad to read this for he is right. If a man will take care of the cheeks of his axe, the edge will require very little attention. However, there is one other thing to keep in mind when sharpening an axe and that is to preserve the long, almost straight edge that the axe had when new. On a new axe the edge of the blade is very prominent. If this edge is preserved, the blade will always be long and almost straight, the shape in which it is most effective. Many farmers grind the edge away, and this ruins the shape of the blade. All you have to remember is that the edge is the part that hits things which cause it to get nicked.

I have two axes, one 20 years old, the other 10. They both have the same long, straight blades that they had when they left the hardware store, and they will never lose it because I don't have to grind nicks out. The edge never nicks. The only part that nicks now is the center of the blade, from hitting hard knots, and those nicks are so small that I don't bother with them. A small nick in a thin, sharp blade does not interfere noticeably in the cutting ability of the axe, and it is only a waste of steel to grind it out. The edges on my axes wear away, they do not get ground away. I sharpen my axes with a carborundum file, wetting the file occasionally so that it won't get a glaze on it, and doing nearly all the grinding only on the cheeks. All the edge gets, and needs, is a little touching up. If an axe is kept in good shape, it takes only 10 minutes to fit it for a day's work. I have used this method for 15 years, and my axes are practically as good as when they were new. J. A. E.

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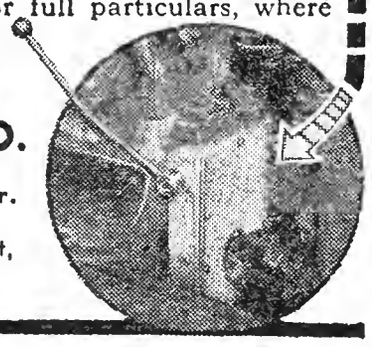

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## Soybeans for Dairy Cows

What proportion of soybeans can be fed to dairy cows with home grown corn, barley and oats? Also, how much with a 16 per cent commercial dairy feed? P. S. K.

Soybeans are approximately comparable to either linseed or cottonseed meal in the dairy cow ration. They contain an average of about 33 per cent digestible protein and 86 per cent of total digestible nutrients. Old processed linseed meal has an average of 30 per cent digestible protein and 70 per cent total digestible nutrients. Cottonseed meal has an average of 38 per cent digestible protein and 80 per cent total digestible nutrients. It is best to feed soybeans ground and mix them with the dairy feed rather than storing them separately as ground beans, at least for any period of time, such as much over 10 days. The reason is that their high oil content may cause them to become rancid if stored for any appreciable length of time. They have a total fat content of over 17 per cent. This compares with an average of about four per cent for corn and two per cent for barley. Due to the fact that some commercial feeds are inclined to be rather low in fat, the addition of ground soybeans to form between one-fourth to one-third of the concentrate ration is often advantageous for milk production.

If soybeans are fed in excess of one-third the concentrate mixture, whether with home grown or commercial feeds, they may produce soft butter. They are also somewhat laxative in effect and should be added to the ration gradually, observing whether the cows become too loose in their bowels. If so, the amount of soybeans should be reduced. As for using them with a commercial mixture, it would, of course, depend considerably on the protein content desired. If they were added to a 16 per cent protein dairy feed to the extent of 300 to 400 pounds, they would increase the protein content by three or four per cent; an advantage with mixed or medium quality hay.

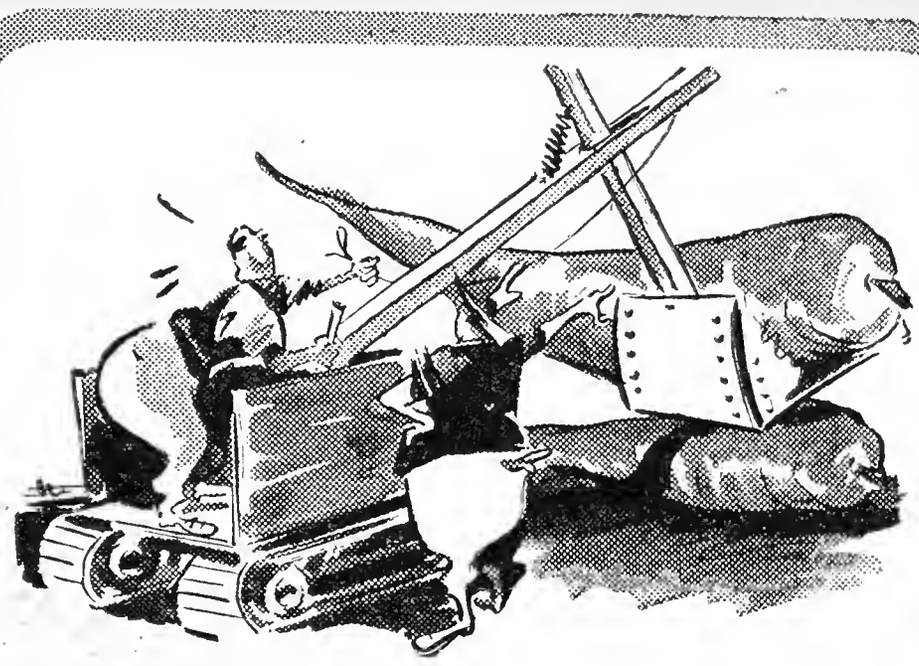
For mixing with home grown grains such as mentioned, the following formula would be suitable to make one ton of a 16 per cent protein feed: ground corn 436, ground barley 437, ground oats 437, wheat bran 250, ground soybeans 380, ground limestone 20, steamed bone meal 20 and iodized stock salt 20.

## Main Cause of Undulant Fever

Is undulant or Malta fever becoming more prevalent? What is the principal way by which it is transmitted to humans? K. S.

Undulant or Malta fever, according to a recent report by Dr. Thurman B. Rice of the American Medical Assn., is becoming much more prevalent. It now ranks as being fourth in prevalence for communicable diseases in the United States, with every prospect of ranking first within a few years unless some control means is found which is superior to those now existing. The principal way in which it is transmitted to humans is by handling live hogs and also by home butchering as well as handling their carcasses in slaughtering establishments. Some recent research work conducted at the Indiana University College of Medicine by the Department of Public Health and Bacteriology, which Dr. Rice heads, shows that contact with hogs is now responsible for about 70 per cent of all human infections. The experts have always thought and claimed that unpasteurized milk from cows, that are infected with Bang's disease, was the principal means of transmission, but these recent research studies have proven otherwise.

If brood sows have been aborting, it is advisable to have their blood tested by a veterinarian to see if they are carrying this infection, and wherever the infection is present, diseased animals should be sold to the butcher, and slaughtered carcasses should be handled by using rubber gloves on the hands. Cooking destroys this as well as other pathogenic organisms.



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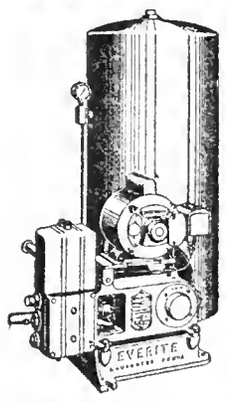

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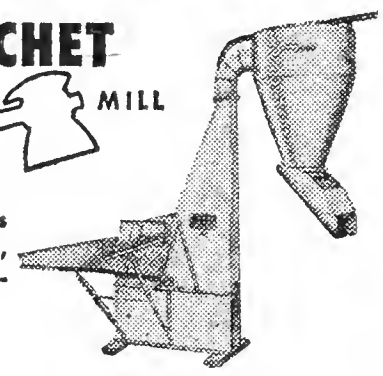

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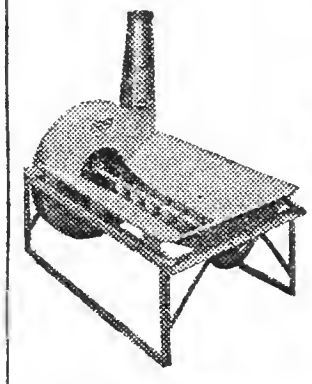

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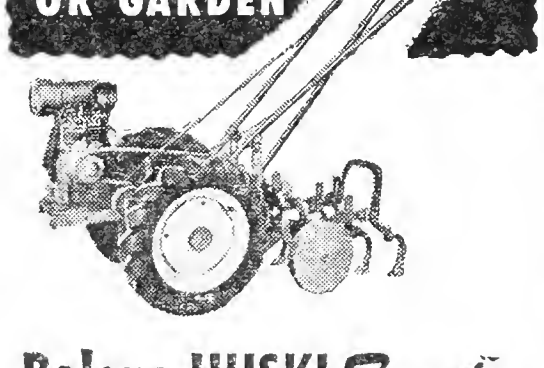

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# Grange News

Prosperity Grange in Washington County, Pennsylvania, is very proud of the fact that among its active members are four ministers who have parishes within the jurisdiction of this Grange. More and more rural clergymen are joining the home Grange and actively participating in its work; they find many directions in which the church and the Grange can unite in a common program of community improvement. Many Grange chaplains are clergymen and, taking the country as a whole, a considerable number of local pastors are filling the master's chair in the Grange of their vicinity.

Perry County Pomona No. 67 is one of the smaller Pomona Granges of Pennsylvania, with only four subordinate Granges. However, they keep enthusiasm high by meeting once each month. Recently the Grange was addressed by Hon. L. Luke Toomey, Perry County Representative in the General Assembly. Plans were laid for the initiation of a class of candidates in the Fifth Degree at the next meeting.

The Second Annual Albert Gallatin Community Fair was held last Fall at Gallatin Grange Hall, Gans, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It was sponsored by Gallatin Grange, Omar Baker, Master; York Run Grange, Leroy Conn, Master; Woodside Grange, Altha Blaney, Master; and the Boards of Education from the three school districts within the area: Smithfield, Springhill Township and Point Marion Boro.

Allegheny County Pomona Grange No. 42 met recently as guest of Oak Valley Grange. The attendance was very good and an interesting program was presented. Guest speaker was Mr. Sheehan, President of the Allegheny County Sportsman's League. Prizes for dresses in the home economics contest were won by Opal Ridgway of Montour Valley and Jane Hoffman, Muriel Schmidt, and Marian Zellers of Mt. Nebo. The home economics committee conducted an apron sale.

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Few Granges in the country can even approximate the membership of Turner, No. 23, in Androscoggin County, Maine, which boasts of having 32 Golden Sheaf current members testifying to 50 years of consecutive Grange activity. Altogether this subordinate Grange has had 47 Golden Sheaf members, a record probably not touched by any other subordinate in the United States. Of the 32 living certificate holders, nearly all are still active in their home Grange and most of them have carried numerous responsibilities in official positions.

Is there any other Granger, at 88, who walks three miles every morning just for exercise? Well, in Bridgton, Maine, Charles H. MacKay, who has been a member of the Grange for 65 years, does just that. He lives with his niece, Mrs. Addie Morrison, but has a camp at MacKay's Landing, Long Pond, where he likes to go and play a cornet and relax before starting on the mile and a half trip back.

Mr. MacKay joined Souhegan Grange, Amherst, N. H., February 1882, and changed to Highland Grange, Bridgton, in 1902. He has been active as a lecturer of both the subordinate Grange and the Cumberland and Oxford Union Pomona, and has played his cornet at more than 1,000 Grange meetings and entertainments. The Grange is one of the most important things in his life; he is rarely absent from the meetings and takes an active part in discussions and programs. All in all, Granger MacKay is a versatile man and at 88 he finds the world a wonderful place, with something new and interesting in many lines, which have kept him active in both body and mind all these years.

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The executive committee and the treasurer of the Connecticut State Grange recently journeyed to Storrs to present a check for $20,000 to A. N. Jorgensen, President of the University of Connecticut, as a gift from the members of the Grange in the State. This gift is to be used towards the erection of a Co-operative House for students; the balance of the money needed being furnished by the University. When built and ready for use, it will be occupied by students who are members in good standing of the Grange in Connecticut, or by the children of Grange members, and thus help them to finance their education at the University. The project is the outgrowth of an idea suggested by Dr. Jorgensen to State Master Sherman K. Ives in the Spring of 1941, and in turn presented to the delegates of the State Grange in 1942. The campaign to raise the money was officially opened in March, 1943, when State Master Ives sent a letter to every subordinate Grange advising them of their quota, set at $1.00 a member or 10 cents a year for a 10 year period, based on their membership as of January 1, 1943. Since then, 481 donations have been received. Although this was a 10 years project it was voted at the last session of the State Grange to advance $6,000 from State Grange funds in order that the whole $20,000 might be turned over to the University this year to get the building started. The splendid results achieved so far, in less than half of the time originally planned, have been made possible only because of the cooperation and generous response of the Granges throughout the State.

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A county-wide juvenile graduation was held not long ago at Tyrone Grange Hall in Schuyler County, N. Y., with 100 juveniles and honorary members present. A short program was given by the juveniles from the juvenile Granges in the county, with Mrs. David Kidd as guest speaker. Those graduating were Ruth Kelley, Gloria Dawes, Reva Mount of Searsburgh; Camilli Stewart, Lavern Crout, Olive Branch; and Dorman Gleason and Raymond Gleason of Waneta. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

The Juvenile Granges in Washington County, N. Y., are very active. Through the effort and cooperation of the Master and Juvenile Patron, the Cambridge Juvenile has been organized again and they are going along very nicely. They are all working hard on their projects and plan to cooperate with the 4-H Clubs, F.F.A. and homemaking groups. D.

Photo: H. Dale Holt, Conn.

*Officers of Grange No. 76, Andover, Conn. Left to right: Olga Lindholm, Lecturer; Howard Spear, Overseer; and Margaret Yeomans, Master.*

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## Along the Way

Nestled among the dimpled hills of the Schoharie Valley, where its contours blend with those of the Mohawk, lies the farm of D. Boyd Devendorf. My visit to this lovely spot was not directly in line of duty but was one of the highlights of my R. N.-Y. acquaintances. Mr. Devendorf, with his wife, his son Charles 19, and one hired man, farm about 400 acres in all, including woods. Two younger boys, Henry 15 and James 10, are in school.

The Devendorfs' is a typical dairy farm. Milk is the main crop; about 50 head are kept for this purpose. One hundred acres are turned over each year to maintain rotation. Some hay is pressed each Spring for sale when there is a surplus. The large dairy barn is comparatively new, the third barn built by the present owner. Two barns have been replaced because of fire. There are about a million feet of standing timber on the place. The State timber cruiser estimated certain pine trees at 1,500 feet per tree; that is large for pines.

The rambling old house has been the home of several generations. There was a fire burning in the dining room in a vast old fashioned fireplace. Whether it was the open fire or the smell of cooking, I do not know, but I broke my standing rule and accepted an invitation to eat dinner.

The Devendorfs must have inherited some of the ancestral love of liberty and justice along with the land. Mr. Devendorf will be remembered by many as president of the N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society and managing editor of its paper, *"The Little Red Schoolhouse."* He gave me a copy of the first issue of that paper. It contains an account of the passing of Mr. Herbert W. Collingwood, former beloved editor of The R. N.-Y. Mr. Devendorf was on his honeymoon at the time of Mr. Collingwood's death, but came back to attend the funeral.

Mr. Devendorf has many interests beside farming. He has a wonderful collection of Indian relics, also a collection of freak formations in tree growths. Several hundred feet from the house stands an old cheese factory which was closed down during the depression following the Civil War, and in the years intervening, this building has gradually been filled up with odds and ends, many of them strictly museum pieces today.

The first building I passed after leaving Devendorf's was a district schoolhouse. Surely the right of self determination for country schools still lives—thanks to Mr. Collingwood and Mr. Devendorf. W. B. T.

## Septic Tank Questions

I plan to put in a septic tank that will be connected with a toilet only; no bath or sink will be connected with it. What is the best size septic tank to install for a family of five? Does a septic tank have to be cleaned out; if so, how often? Do disinfectants or soap harm septic tank performance? Also, what causes the toilet to clog up, so that when the toilet is flushed it drains out very slowly? Can this be caused by too much water being put into the toilet? E. O.

Do not buy a septic tank that is too small. Even though no sink or tub is to be connected at this time, there may be one later. Extra size in tank will take care of days when more than five persons use the toilet. I should suggest at least a 300 gallon tank.

Proper action of a septic tank depends upon bacteria to break up a part of the solids into liquid and gases which escape through the absorption tile. The remainder of the solids remaining in the tank are divided; the heavier solids settling to the bottom as sludge while the lighter ones float on top forming a scum or seal. Fats or soap do not break down readily and increase the thickness of the scum. An effort should therefore be made to keep excessive amounts of these out of the tank. Disinfectants of course kill bacteria and should be kept from the toilet. The sludge in the bottom of the tank ordinarily should be cleaned out and buried once in every four or five years. A septic tank that is too small or one that has insufficient absorption-tile field will overflow and needs to be cleaned out more frequently.

A toilet that drains out slowly when flushed may do so if there is some solid material partially blocking the siphon trap of the toilet. This can usually be easily cleared with a flexible wire hook. A toilet drain of less than four inches may be the trouble or else the drain may not have a minimum grade of one-eighth of an inch to the foot. W. M. F.


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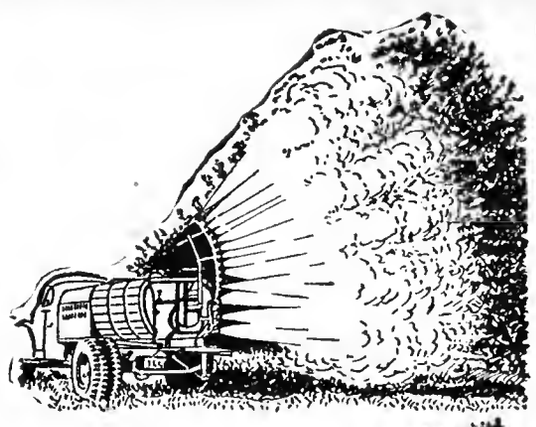

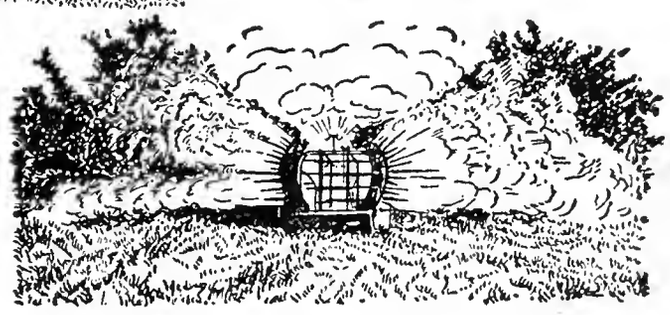

● Above—The Hardie Sprayrite Orchard Boom. Can be rotated completely around the rear of sprayer. At right—The Hardie Multi-Nozzle Orchard Boom, delivers spray on both sides or one as desired. For use with large capacity sprayers. Controlled from driver's seat.

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*Established 1850*

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## He Thinks He Has a Mission

THE announcement by Henry Wallace of his willingness to be a third party candidate for president, cannot come as too much of a surprise to anyone. Ever since his expulsion from the Truman cabinet, the possibility became more and more evident. Mr. Wallace has taken every possible opportunity to oppose practically every program suggested, both domestic and foreign, all in the name of the common man. He has addressed hundreds of gatherings and has written thousands of words, telling why everything that was being done by anybody was wrong; implying, necessarily, that the ways and means suggested by him, indefinite at best, were the only correct course.

For many years now, even Mr. Wallace's severest critics have given him credit for being honest and well meaning; befuddled and "in the clouds" perhaps, but still a man of good will. In view of his third party stand, these estimates must be revised. Were Mr. Wallace honest, he could not have the slightest hope for victory in a political campaign. Were he well meaning, he would not allow himself to be "used" by the Communists and parlor pinks. And if he were a man of good will, he would hardly be heard to thunder so wildly and so meaninglessly against a mythical U. S. imperialism and its Hitlerite tactics.

Many are concerned that the Wallace candidacy is a deliberately conceived plan by the Stalin lovers to insure the election of a Republican regime, which, for some unexplained reason, is supposed to bring about one of two results—either so upset the economy of our country that it will be ripe for revolution, or cause our withdrawal from world affairs and politics, leaving Soviet Russia in full control.

If that is the plan, it will fail because the plotters do not know the American people. For example, it took but a few days to discover that the only active supporters of the Wallace candidacy were the Communists — a small, motley crew—who, in the long run, could not affect a national election one way or the other. Second, there is the false assumption that all Republicans are reactionary and that all Democrats are liberal, an idea that oversimplifies and therefore distorts the true situation. Actually, there are men of both dispositions in each party.

Which brings up the Communists' misuse of the word "liberal." There is no more reactionary, nor more ruthless, force in the world today than the Soviet regime in Russia, and the Communists in this country are committed to the same policy. Reaction has come to mean, and rightly, a turning back to despotism and servitude. But big business is not the only potential reactionary force; it is even more pronounced when the wielder of the whip is big government. On the other hand, to be a liberal means to work and fight for freedom of the individual. That there is need in America for more liberal thought and action cannot be denied and eventually that force will emerge. But Henry Wallace is not the man to lead such a movement. Today he is the one who is waving the flag of the imperialists and the reactionaries and he cannot be so fuzzy-minded as not to realize it. The only explanation is that, regardless of the consequences, he has allowed himself to be persuaded by this country's enemies to believe that he is the man with a mission.

It is the kind of a mission the American people do not want. In that respect it is our good fortune that the liberalism issue is finally being brought out in the open and its deceitful sponsorship exposed for what it really is.

## Meat and Grain Prices

A COMPARISON of livestock and feed prices at Chicago for the month of December 1947 with one year earlier shows the following respective averages: Beef steers, good to choice, $31.75 and $29.00; hogs, $26.00 and $24.00; lambs, $23.00 and $22.00; corn No. 3 yellow, $2.58 and $1.34; oats No. 2 white, $1.28 and $0.85; cottonseed meal, $109 and $97; hay U. S. No. 1 alfalfa, $36.50 and $35.00. These are based on average prices per 100 pounds liveweight and per bushel.

Thus it can be seen that while corn has increased 48 per cent and oats 33 per cent in price, both steers and hogs have advanced an average of only eight per cent, and lambs 4.3 per cent. In the meantime the average price of meat which the housewife has to pay has advanced in most shops over 100 per cent. It is obvious from these spreads that the feeder is not being benefited, in fact, is not doing nearly as well in his feeding and fattening operations as a year ago. Meat dealers, packers and retailers contend that increased labor costs and overhead have left them with a smaller margin of profit than in 1946. It will be interesting to see whether this is confirmed by the yearly financial statements of the packing companies, soon to be released. One thing, however, is certain — the advance in the meat prices cannot be blamed on the feedlot operator.

The point to be stressed here, just as in the case of milk prices explained in these columns two weeks ago, is that steer, lamb and hog feeding is not participating, to the extent assumed, in the high meat prices being charged consumers. In view of these price factors, and also to conserve grain, it would be sound policy, especially here in the Northeast, not to fatten animals to more than fair to good condition provided they can be home raised or purchased advantageously and where all of the roughage and most of the grain is also grown on the farm.

## Centennial Boston Poultry Show

THE 100th Boston Poultry Show, which opens for five days on January 20 commemorates its centennial as well as that of the poultry industry in America. It is recorded that a meeting of a group of persons interested in the poultry industry was held during January 100 years ago in Boston, and that this group then sponsored the first Boston Poultry Show.

At this year's show the largest sum of money ever offered at any poultry exhibit in the world will be awarded as prizes on all varieties of both land and water fowl. Twenty-five of the leading breed specialty clubs in the country have chosen this event for their official annual meetings and exhibits. The largest number of entries ever assembled will be shown. In the $1,000 Cockerel Classic each of 48 of the most famous breeders has entered four of their best birds.

Some of the new and important features of this centennial show will be the enlarged Baby Chick Show, the Fair Sample Farm Flocks of high producing birds, as well as new and popular meat classes and judging contests. A reception will be held in the Mechanics Building on the first night of the show in honor of the 900 exhibitors. One acre of floor space will be devoted to a Trade Show which will present everything pertaining to the poultryman's needs.

From all preliminary reports, the efforts of the sponsors and exhibitors will make this year's Boston Show a true centennial tribute to one of the country's most successful businesses.

## Keep Up the Family Gardens

THE food and feed conservation program is one means of proving that the American people, whether farm, rural, or urban, can cooperate together voluntarily in a common undertaking, and make it a success. Having committed ourselves to aid the starving and homeless in Europe, it is incumbent upon us to fulfill these pledges in actual practice and not take a "let George do it" attitude. One of the most practical ways to conserve food is for everyone who possibly can do so to grow enough vegetables this year to meet the needs of his family in both fresh and canned form. This will greatly relieve the consumer demand for these products later on in the year.

Now is the time to begin planning for next season's garden. Fortunately, garden tools, spray rigs, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides and fungicides are all listed as being in ample supply. Every person who cooperates in this undertaking will be making a very real and substantial contribution toward maintaining and increasing world food supplies. A goal of 20,000,000 Freedom Gardens has been set for this year.

There is no doubt that the American public and farm families will respond just as wholeheartedly in this worthwhile program as they did under the impact of the war emergency. However, serious consideration should also be given to the problem of food wastage which occurs in so many home gardens. One method which has been successfully used in some communities is for a local garden committee to work through the organizations of young people, such as Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs and small groups, so that surplus vegetables can be picked fresh on order and distributed to families that do not have gardens. This can be accomplished by having committees serve in rotation to receive orders and charge a nominal fee to cover cost of picking, delivering, and some pay for the grower. Successive plantings will also help to prevent wastage, while canning and preserving the surplus as they mature will provide healthful foods at a comparatively low cost for the family needs.

## Plan for Foot-and-Mouth Control

A LETTER has just been received from Robert J. Kleberg, Jr., of the famous King Ranch in Texas, telling us of a new plan that has been worked out to control the foot-and-mouth disease that is now so prevalent in Mexico. The program has been worked out and is sponsored by several prominent veterinarians and ranchers. Since the joint efforts of the U. S. and Mexican governments have met with failure because of peon resistance to the slaughter method and the manner of compensation, something must be done to eradicate this disease which is such a serious menace to the entire American livestock industry.

In brief, the plan proposes to vaccinate all animals in the disease-free area 10 to 20 miles distant from the infected zone, and at the same time undertake a systematic slaughter program in the infected zone, with compensation being made in the form of animal replacements rather than money.

This is a sound approach to the problem and merits immediate consideration and adoption by the two governments.

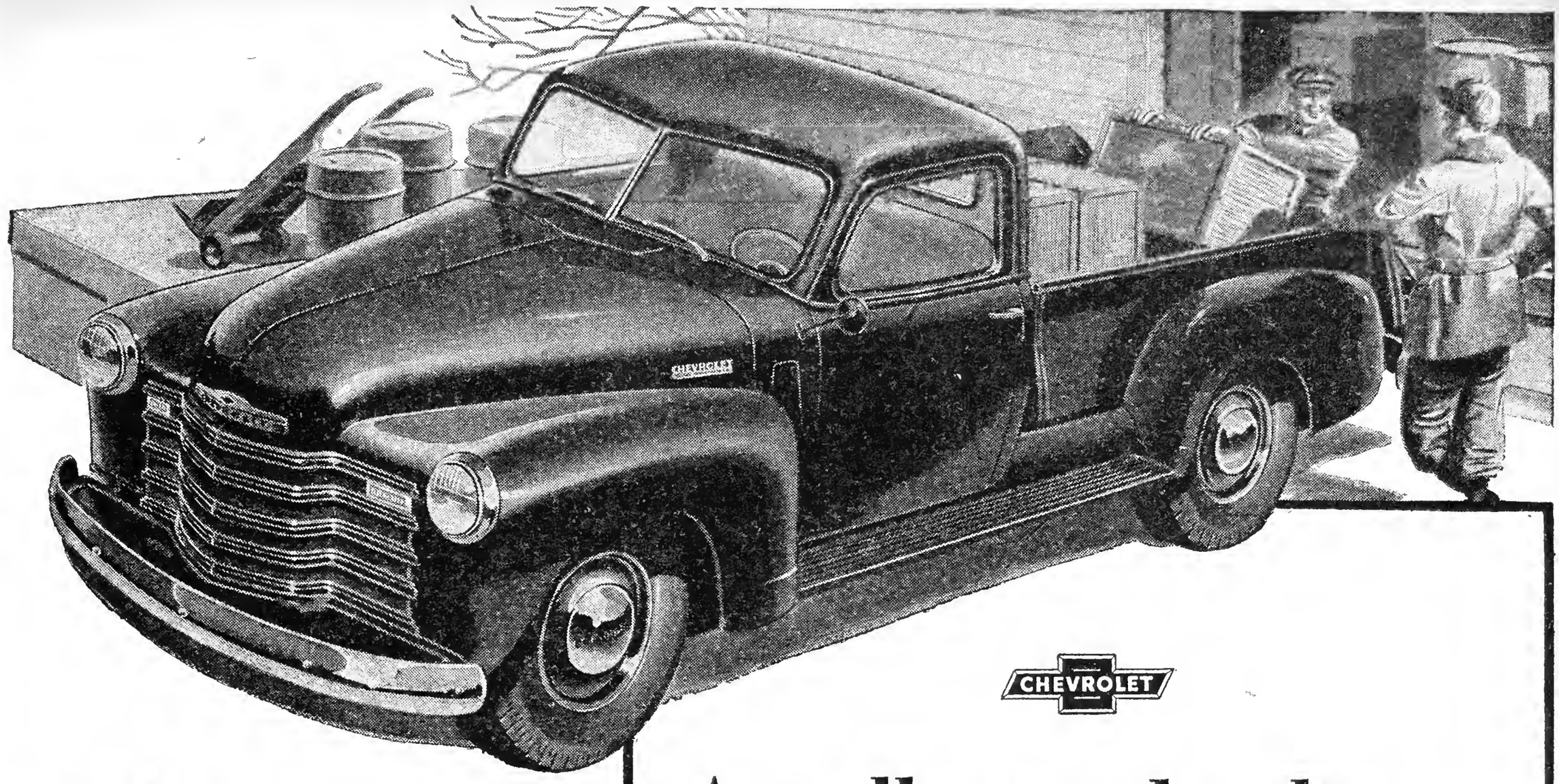
## Brevities

"IN him was life; and the life was the light of men."—John 1:4.

THE Soil Conservation Program in New York was formed in 1940, and has now increased to include 35 counties and a total of 11,000,000 acres of farm land. Headquarters are at Ithaca.

A NEW chemical compound, thiophos, is more effective against a wider range of insects, mites and lower invertebrates than any other chemical now in practical use. The battle against bugs goes on forever. No matter how many are killed, they keep coming in countless hordes. If we did not continuously fight them, they would soon destroy us.

THE protest against soaring school taxes, published in The R. N.-Y. of December 6, brought a flood of replies. Some of them appear on page 67. With the N. Y. Legislature just convening, this problem of school financing will be up for much discussion. Let everyone be sure to speak his mind to his Senator and Assemblyman on this vital rural question.

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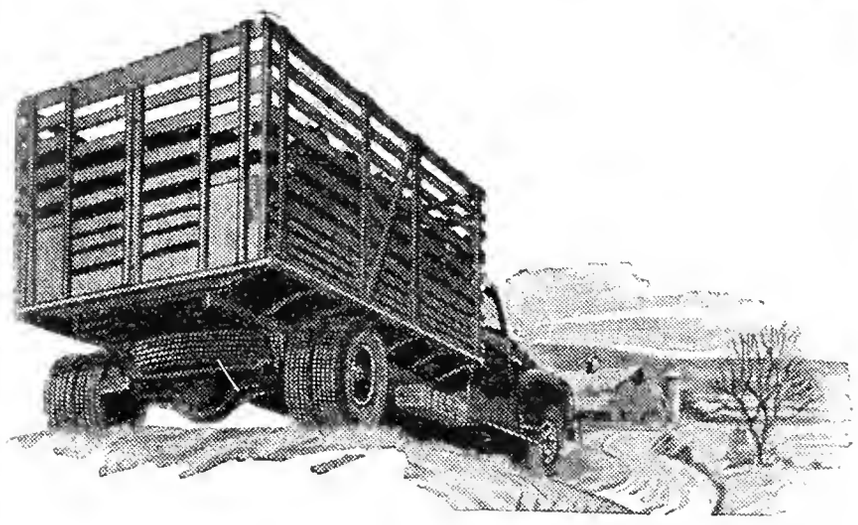
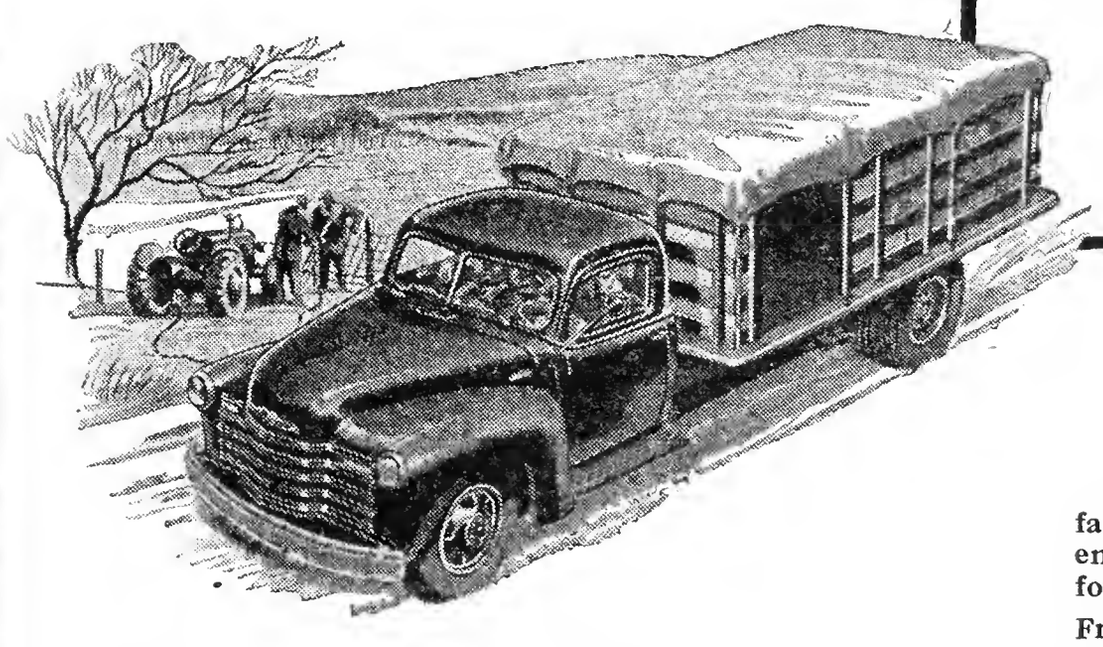


Here, too, are new, stronger frames, longer wheelbases for better load distribution, and hydraulic truck brakes, exclusively designed for greater brake-lining contact.



The cab that "breathes" almost literally "inhales" *fresh* air (heated in cold weather!) and "exhales" *used* air!* It's Flexi-Mounted, cushioned on rubber, with fully adjustable seats, 12 inches more foot room and eight inches more seating space. There's 22% greater visibility, too, and there's even more in the cabs with the new rear-corner windows!

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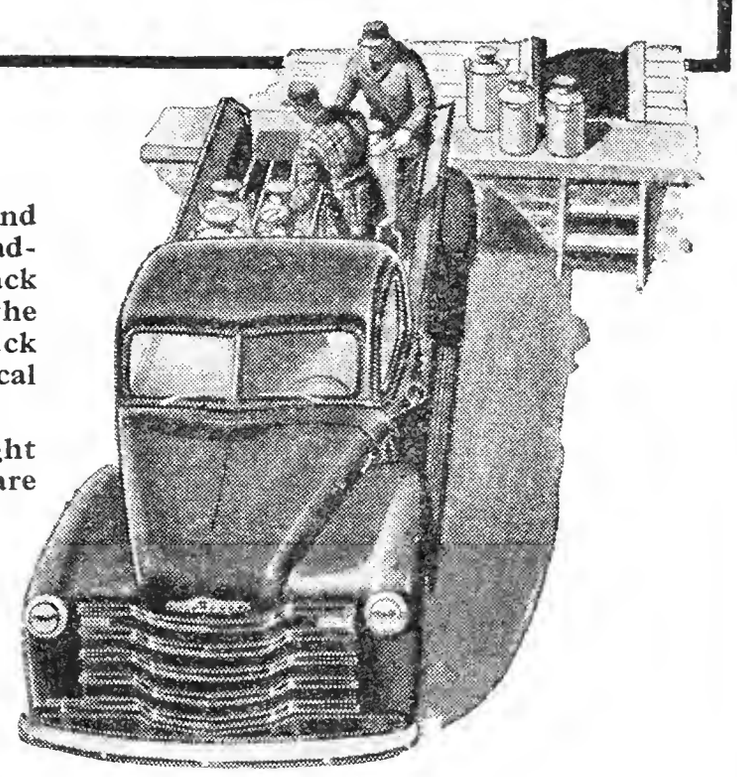

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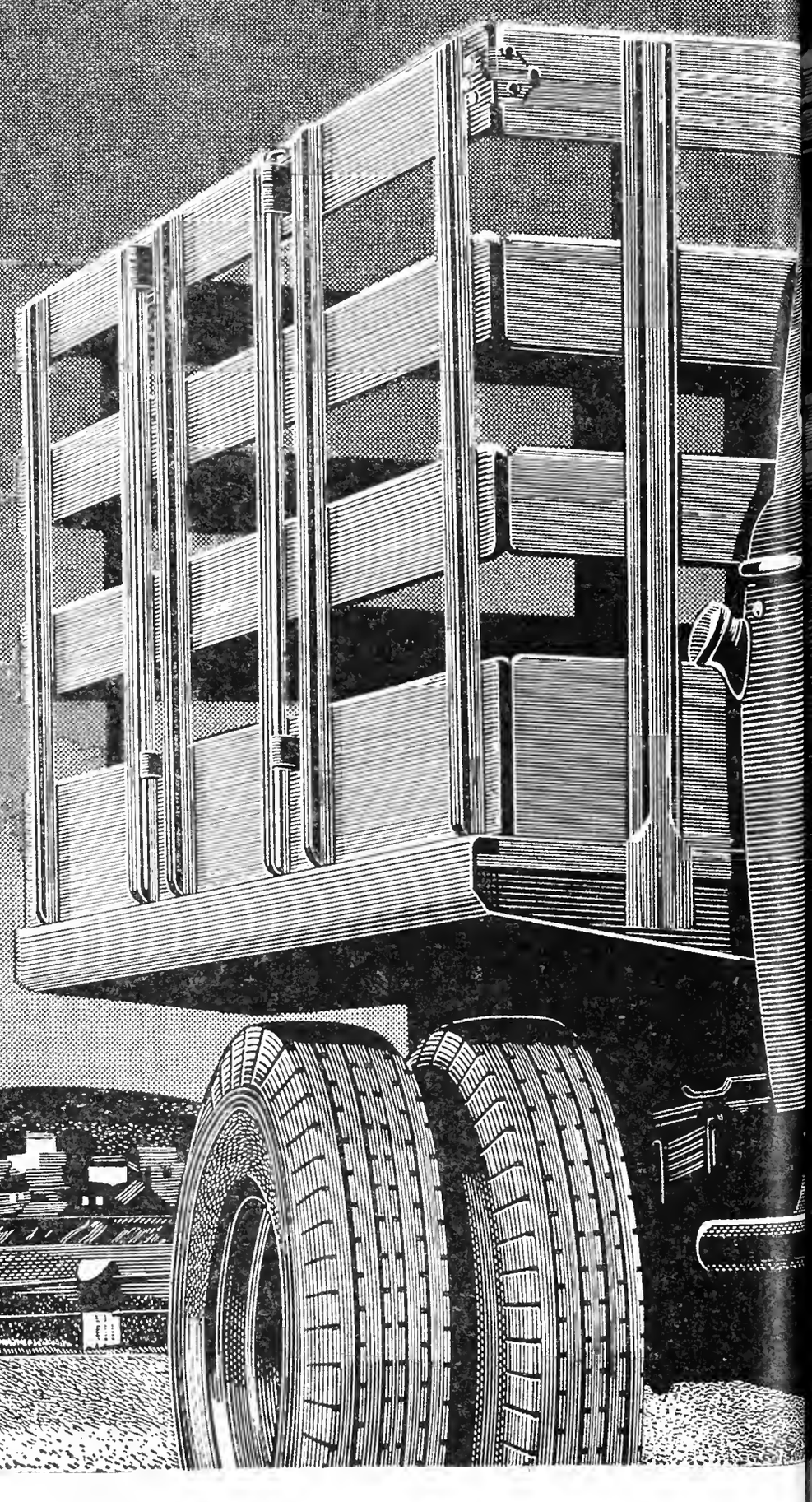

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*—Webster's Dictionary*

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# Wildlife and Livestock Diseases

*By R. W. Duck*

In addition to its frequent destruction of valuable crops, it is possible for some species of big game, such as deer, elk and buffalo, to become infected with, and transmit to cattle, the organism which produces the disease known as brucellosis or Bang's disease, commonly called contagious abortion. Too little study and consideration of this phase of disease control and possible transmission have been made by both Federal and State authorities. Farmers need and are entitled to greater protection from wildlife, especially in those sections where deer, fox and bear have been propagated to the extent that they have become excessively numerous. In many instances wildlife depredations in both field and barn lot have resulted in considerable loss, but in addition their possible spread of various diseases is often still more serious. While some species of wildlife are beneficial to farms and farmers, this is not true with most kinds of big game. A balance of nature may be important under primitive conditions, but it has already been so badly disturbed by the constant encroachment of modern methods of farming and economic development that the former natural existing situation has been completely modified.

### Shipping Fever and Liver Fluke Transmission

Another highly infectious disease of livestock is one known as hemorrhagic septicemia, usually referred to as shipping or stockyard fever. It has also caused extensive losses among deer and buffalo. This is true of both the Eastern and Western species of deer. On autopsy the same pathologic picture as that which prevails in domestic livestock has been presented, and consequently it can be transmitted by wild animals to livestock. This same condition also prevails as to tuberculosis.

A recent report from the American Veterinary Medical Association discusses the fact that both deer and elk are also natural carriers of a tiny parasite called *Fascioloides magna.* In deer and elk this parasite does little harm and rarely causes any noticeable illness. However, deer and elk can trasmit the parasite, and in cattle, sheep and goats, especially young animals, they can produce a serious, often fatal, disease called liver fluke. In addition there is the important commercial consideration that many thousands of dollars worth of livers from slaughtered animals are annually condemned as a result of the damage caused by this parasite.

### Abortion Germs and Lumpy Jaw Carriers

Swine brucellosis is fast becoming one of the most common and serious of all hog ailments. Fortunately, the organism which infects swine and causes contagious abortion, is somewhat different from the cattle type. Experimental tests have demonstrated that these two kinds of livestock do not infect each other with brucellosis, even when they have been closely and continuously associated. The disease is frequently started in a clean hog herd by the introduction of a newly purchased infected sow. It is therefore a wise precaution to isolate all newly bought animals from the rest of the herd for at least 60 days and have them blood tested by a veterinarian, both at the beginning and close of the period. Vaccination of hogs as a control means of brucellosis has proven to be effective for only a limited period of time. Work at the Beltsville Station shows that nine months is about as long as it will produce a serviceable resistance in swine.

Veterinary research work, at the Kansas Experiment Station, has recently confirmed the close relationship between fistulous withers and poll evil of horses and two common diseases of cattle. A report on this subject was recently submitted before the American Veterinary Medical Association by Drs. Lee M. Roderick, Alice Kimball, W. M. McLeod and E. R. Frank. A long series of clinical cases of fistulous withers and poll evil in horses showed that they regularly carried infections of both bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and actinomycosis (lumpy jaw). Furthermore, the report stated that typical cases of fistula were produced experimentally in horses by the injection of germs of either brucellosis or actinomycosis. Investigations several years ago at the Storrs, Connecticut, Station, brought out the fact that equine brucellosis can be transmitted to cattle by horses and that cattle can likewise infect horses with this organism. In view of these established facts it is not a desirable practice to pasture horses and cattle together, because of the possible danger of transmitting these diseases to each other.

### Virus Disease Spreaders

Cloven hoofed animals, both domestic and wild, are highly susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease. The causative agent of this serious disease is a filterable virus, which means that it can be passed through a filter capable of retaining all of the most minute kinds of bacteria. When animals are infected with this disease, blister-like lesions appear on the mouth tissues, the skin of the feet, and the udder, teats and scrotum are also covered with the characteristic vesicles. Usually these blisters break within a few hours, with the result that a raw, red sore is left. There is generally excessive drooling and salivation. The foot lesions cause lameness, heal slowly, and are often accompanied by severe secondary invasions of bacteria. Temperatures are high, and both milk flow and flesh are rapidly reduced. Mortality varies from five to 50 per cent, and those animals which recover are of little value. There have been several outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease among deer in the United States, and they are capable of transmitting the virus to domestic animals, both by direct contact and contamination. The only effective means of controlling and eliminating this disease is by slaughtering all animals which have it. There have been several outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States, which were eradicated by the slaughter method, including also quarantine of infected areas and indemnity payments to

(Continued on Page 68)


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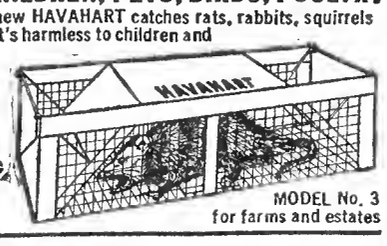


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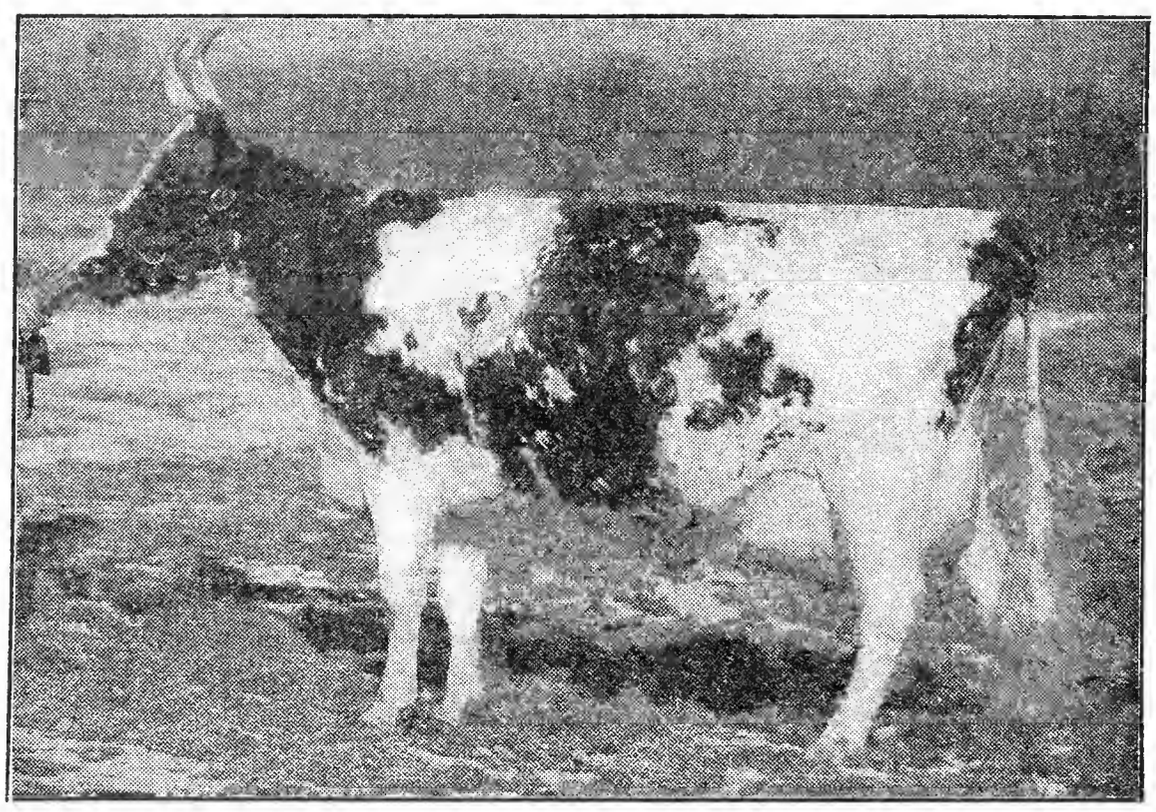

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**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1948**

**1:00 P. M.**

**40 SELECTED GILTS 40**

We have endorsed a Production Registry program that is followed rigidly. Records show that our herd has qualified many Production Registry sows. The gilts sold in past sales have made fine records in the herds to which they were sold. In our sale, buy with assurance that a log of careful planning and breeding has gone into the offering to make certain that Robertson Farms Hampshires will make money for you. Offering daughters of Fascinator, Glory Bound Again and Robertson Farms Roller Fashion bred to Robertson Mixer, Robertson's Reconversion, Glory Bound Again and Fascinator. Also two Fascinator gilts bred to Glory Bound Again consgined to Eastern Breeders sale Feb. 14, 1948. Blood tested and double treated. Send mail bids to C. B. SMITH or CHARLES KINSEY, care ROBERTSON FARMS.

Write for Catalog.

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We have a limited number of bred gilts and sows for spring farrowing at an extra special price. Bloodlines that are of First Prize and Grand CHAMPION SIRES. You can't beat the quality nor the price. Have 10 fall boars left at $25.00 each.

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Two Aberdeen-Angus steers won the grand championships at the recent annual 4-H livestock shows at Hatfield and Lancaster, livestock centers in Montgomery and Lancaster Counties, respectively. At Hatfield, where 60 animals were entered by 4-H youths from Lehigh, Montgomery and Bucks Counties, Clyde Mill, 16, Plumsteadville, Bucks County, took top honors with his 1,155-pound steer, Buddy, which sold at $1.80 per pound. At Lancaster, there were 290 steers entered from 13 counties. The steer championship was won by Patricia Buss, 15, Easton, Northampton County, with her 1,055-pound steer Smokey. Her animal topped that sale at $1.25 per pound. The sale average for steers at Hatfield was 46 cents, at Lancaster, 41 cents. N. M. E.

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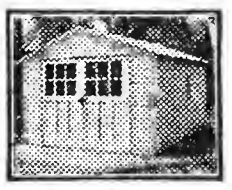

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Heated Pavilion,
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4
**125 Registered Holsteins 125**

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In Heated Sale Pavilion
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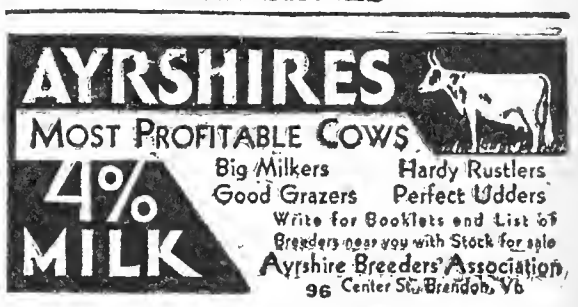


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**Delouse Your Chickens with "Black Leaf 40"**

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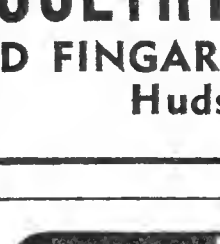

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BOWDEN'S WYANDOTTE FARM, Mansfield, Ohio


# Good Points in Crossbreds

Crossbred chicks are hardy and resistant to disease. This I found to be true the past season. Although experiencing much mortality in my straight breeds, the crossed Hamp.-Rocks have come through with flying colors. They may not be the ideal egg producers, but for the harried poultryman to whom disease becomes a problem, the crossbreds, in my opinion, are the answer. They feather almost as rapidly as do the Leghorns, and in my case started to lay at the age of four months. The eggs are a pleasing brown in color and have a somewhat harder shell than the lighter breeds, and not too dark.

The fencing problem becomes easier too, a fence three or four feet in height being sufficient to keep them in. Although they do eat more feed, their increased body weight pays for this added expense. Some of my Hamp.-Rocks weighed six pounds at four and a half months. At 34 cents per pound, they brought over $2.00 each. They sell more readily too, the dealers paying a premium for pullets.

At present my flock is laying about 65 per cent, over 50 per cent large eggs. One thing I like about them is their freedom from cannibalism. The cannibalism of Leghorns is traditional, so it is quite a relief to be rid of this plague for a while at least. The crossbreds are great foragers, visiting the brooder house only at intervals to quench their thirst. They utilize the range to the nth degree, cutting down the production costs materially while there. I believe they will become more popular as the egg laying trait becomes more pronounced. Where the range is on clay soil, it is a good idea to provide sawdust or similar material as an absorbent around the immediate vicinity of the houses. For no matter how thick and luxurious the range may be at the time, the chicks manage to change it very quickly into a messy, sticky quagmire during a rainy spell or even foggy weather.

I found that two 10-quart automatic float fountains were sufficient for a flock of 500, after they had reached six weeks of age. The biggest jam session usually is right after they have been let out in the morning, crowding the pans two thick, but after a few minutes this is eased to normal. I have discovered a few drops of ordinary kerosene a very good germ deterrent, the small trace they consume upsetting them not the least. A good method to encourage chicks, several weeks old, to forage is to turn a few spadefuls of earth, preferably far enough away from the houses to avoid messes. Another good idea is to locate the brooder houses or the shelters in a cornfield as chicks grow older. When harvesting the crop, the nubbins can be left for them to exercise with, moving the houses as the immediate area becomes gleaned.

During the Winter these pullets do not mind the cold. They seem really to enjoy the icy blasts, singing merrily as they sit on their cold nests. I believe in plenty of ventilation, so the entire front is kept open until such time as the blizzards hit in earnest.

When it comes to orientation, the crossbreds are at home anywhere. They can be easily handled too, allowing themselves to be picked up at any time. I find them very docile indeed. For a dual purpose bird they are excellent, gaining weight very rapidly. Some of my roosters weighed in at three and a half pounds at eight weeks. Unfortunately, the poultry market was weak at the time and the production costs barely gave me a profit, but they should be profitable to raise for meat purposes when conditions become better again. If one can foretell the market, they can be held until the holiday season, bringing much higher prices than the lighter breeds. S. M. K.

*Crossbred chicks are hardy, quick maturing and early feathering. These nice Rock-Reds are part of the flock of 5,000 crossed pullets at the C. M. Hoffman poultry farm of 120 acres in Fairfield County, Connecticut.*

# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## Sand Not Good Litter

I have some baby pheasants that I hatched out by electric incubator, and there were a few crippled birds when they hatched. One week later, most all of these birds became crippled in their legs. Otherwise they are healthy and are now well grown. We had them under a brooder and had sand on the floor and kept it clean, also their feed. J. R. C.

Neither chicks nor pheasants will develop rickets until about three weeks of age or older. The few cripples may or may not be an indication of your trouble, as it may have been due to incubation difficulties. I would suggest that you use some other type of litter in place of sand. Years ago we used sand as a litter and found it to be quite unsatisfactory. Under certain conditions it is rather difficult for young birds to stand upright on sand, which might very well bring about an abnormal leg condition. Then, too, young chicks will eat considerable quantities of the sand which is not good for them. Pheasant breeders get better results with birds on litter than on wire floors.

## Midwinter Broodiness

We have New Hampshires and feed them mash, at all times, plus oats in the morning, pellets at noon and corn in the evening. However, they are starting to get broody, that is, some of them are. What would you suggest to stop this condition? C. H.

Your feeding schedule appears to be all right. I am wondering as to whether or not you are using artificial lights on these birds. If not, it may account for their tendency to take a vacation. Any breed I have handled, including the light breeds, have a tendency to slow up production during midwinter. The use of artificial lights, either electric or lanterns, will help to prevent this early broodiness and thereby stimulate egg production.

## Chickens Have No Taste

For the year around, what are the desirable breeds of chickens to produce both meat and eggs? Would it be advisable to use seed or grain for chickens that have been treated for disease control? Can chickens taste their feed? H. E. P.

If you want eggs the year around, you will need to pick one of the dual purpose breeds such as New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks or some similar breed. These breeds are also good layers, and their carcass is attractive for meat. It would be inadvisable to use for chicken feed any seed or grain that has been treated for disease control; some of it might be all right, but it is better to play safe.

Chickens do not have a sense of taste, but probably are influenced by the appearance and mechanical condition of their feed. Also, they can be trained to eat different grains. Whole corn for example will be eaten very sparingly at first; but very eagerly as soon as the birds get to know it.

## Potato Peelings for Hens

What causes diarrhea in laying hens? What should I do about it? Will potato peelings cause it? H. L.

Diarrhea in laying hens might be due to feeding or disease, or both. I would suggest cleaning them out with a flushing agent such as Epsom salts, using one pound of salts per 500 pounds live weight of birds. Potato peelings can cause diarrhea unless added gradually and in small amounts to start. They are best fed cooked.

## Eggs That Hatch

As we are nearing the time when we must hatch out our replacement stock, it is not out of place to do a little planning, or, as the saying goes, "counting our chickens before they hatch." Usually fertility and hatchability in old hen matings are somewhat less than for pullet breeders; this, of course, applies to well matured pullets. The physical condition of breeders is always of paramount importance. Birds that are thin, or out of condition, cannot be expected to produce eggs of high hatching power. Further than that, the resultant chicks are liable to be of poor quality. Rate and uniformity of production are also important in securing high hatchability. When birds first start to lay, some may not be laying at a sufficient rate to encourage a high enough rate of mating to produce good fertility. The first eggs saved when production is at a low level, say 25 to 30 per cent, are liable to be low in fertility. Thus it is much better to use birds which are going at a rate of 50 per cent or better before saving their eggs for hatching purposes. In addition, while small eggs may hatch as well as normal sized, the chicks hatched from these small eggs seldom look as well as the chicks hatched from larger eggs.

While management practices play a large role in securing good hatchability, it has been amply demonstrated that the nutritive requirements for hatching quality are more exact than for market egg production. Commercial feed manufacturers plan to meet these requirements and, due to the highly competitive nature of the feed business, it is to their advantage to do this. If, however, you should be mixing your own feed, you will need, in addition to providing a variety of high quality proteins, to take care of the calcium, phosphorus, manganese and other known mineral requirements of your breeders. On top of these, it is imperative that certain known vitamin needs be met. For breeding birds, about 3,300 units of vitamin A per pound of total feed are needed; 450 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per pound of feed; and about 1.3 milligrams of vitamin G per pound of total feed consumed. In addition, pantothenic acid and another unnamed food factor found in fish, meat, milk, liver meal, and condensed fish solubles are needed. No doubt, as research work continues, a longer list of factors will become known that influence hatchability of the egg as well as the livability and early growth of the baby chicks.

Poor hatches often occur as the result of epidemics of colds, coryza, worms, bronchitis, fowl pox, Newcastle disease, or even as simple a thing as an infestation of lice or mites. Don't overlook the disastrous effects some of the troubles may have, not only on egg production, egg quality and hatchability, but also upon the quality of the chick. Certainly a baby chick at hatching time cannot carry over anything that was not put into the egg by the breeding hen.

Males, of course, are of equal importance, and in some cases too little attention is given to their selection. Breeding males should be physically and sexually mature. I have observed many cases of poor results in fertility, due to immature males being used. These special males should also be maintained at the peak of physical condition. Frozen combs or wattles many times limit the males' sexual activity for several weeks. Sufficient males should be provided so that there is adequate mating taking place with a minimum amount of interference. The number needed per 100 breeding females varies with the breed and time of year. Males are less active in extremely cold weather, so in cold houses more males may be needed than in comfortable quarters. Extra feeding, using special hoppers not accessible to the females, will help the males to maintain body weight. Rotating groups of males is in some cases advantageous, giving each group a chance to eat without interference and without waiting for the females to fill up first. Lousy males are also of little value in a breeding pen. Actively mating males usually show a pink or reddish color in the skin around the vent. Inactive and poor breeding males will not show this reddening of the skin, and thus the poorer males can be culled out as the season progresses.

Proper handling of the eggs after they are laid is of vital importance in securing good hatches. Eggs should be gathered frequently and transferred at once to a suitable egg room where they can be kept at a temperature between 50 to 60 degrees F. While brief periods of chilling may not be too serious, it should be avoided as much as possible. Some people set the egg basket in the snow; this will not help hatching quality on a cold day.

In a recent talk given before the Massachusetts Poultry Breeder School, Dr. M. A. Jull of the University of Maryland said: "Hatching eggs, collected several times daily from the University of Maryland flock of mass-mated New Hampshires, were taken each day to a room kept at 50 to 55 degrees F. Different groups of eggs were subjected to freezing temperatures for varying periods of time. All eggs subjected to freezing temperatures were not over six days old at the time. Other groups of eggs serving as controls were kept in the holding room at temperatures mentioned above for comparable periods in each case. During the holding periods the eggs were packed in standard egg cases. Holding eggs for as long as one day at 20 degrees F. lowered hatchability considerably."

Highest hatches can no doubt be secured by transferring the eggs direct from the nest to the incubator. This, of course, is impractical, but fortunately the holding of eggs for one week under suitable conditions will not have much affect on the percentage of hatch. Nor will eggs saved for even two weeks deteriorate much in hatching power, if held under proper conditions and temperatures. Beyond two weeks, however, hatching quality declines rapidly; also, these old eggs will hatch less uniformly than eggs a few days old. Most modern incubators are so designed as to be set weekly, which fits into the scheme of good hatching practice.

T. B. CHARLES

## His Own Poultry Project

We are letting our 14 year old son borrow money from the local bank because we believe he needs the chance to realize the value of money and the responsibility that will go with it, and he doesn't seem to get it when his father lets him have the money. Then, too, he will feel that he must keep a good business record if he does business with a stranger. Both of us feel that this is very necessary to successful farming or any other business our son may take up.

As he likes chickens and ducks and has helped me quite a lot with them, he wants to buy some early chicks. We bought 100 together last Spring and had good luck with them and we have a good poultry house, so I do not hesitate to let him buy the baby chicks and a few ducks, if he wants them. He is going to put up $10 of his own money and get some chicks and ducklings. He knows how to take care of chicks, as he has been doing it for me for the last four years. That is the reason we want him to get a loan from the bank, but of course we will see that he pays it back in due time.

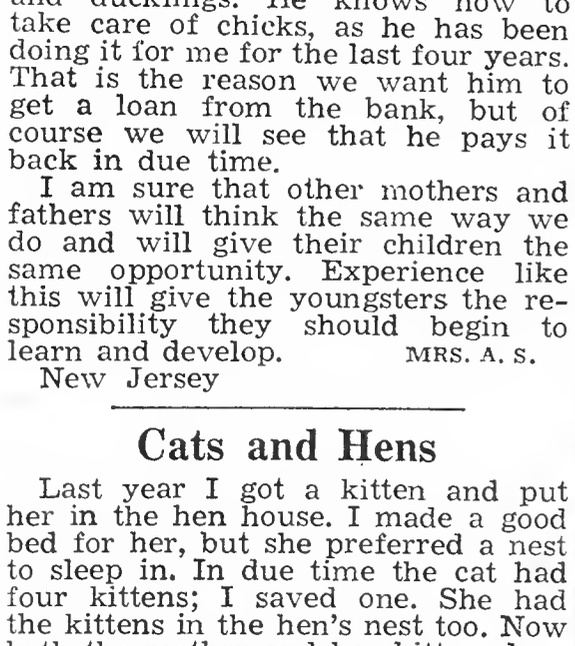
I am sure that other mothers and fathers will think the same way we do and will give their children the same opportunity. Experience like this will give the youngsters the responsibility they should begin to learn and develop.

MRS. A. S.
New Jersey

## Cats and Hens

Last year I got a kitten and put her in the hen house. I made a good bed for her, but she preferred a nest to sleep in. In due time the cat had four kittens; I saved one. She had the kittens in the hen's nest too. Now both the mother and her kitten sleep in a hen's nest with the hens. I have no rats or mice to my knowledge, and the cats will eat out of the same dish with the hens.

W. A. L.
Massachusetts



*This Buff Cochin cockerel was the winner of the Best Asiatic, male, class, at the 1947 Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. It is owned by Alex Duffy, Jefferson County, N. Y.*

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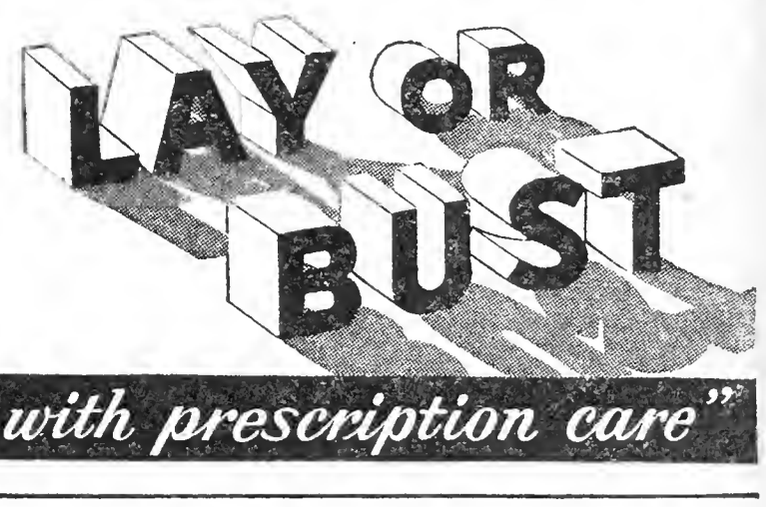


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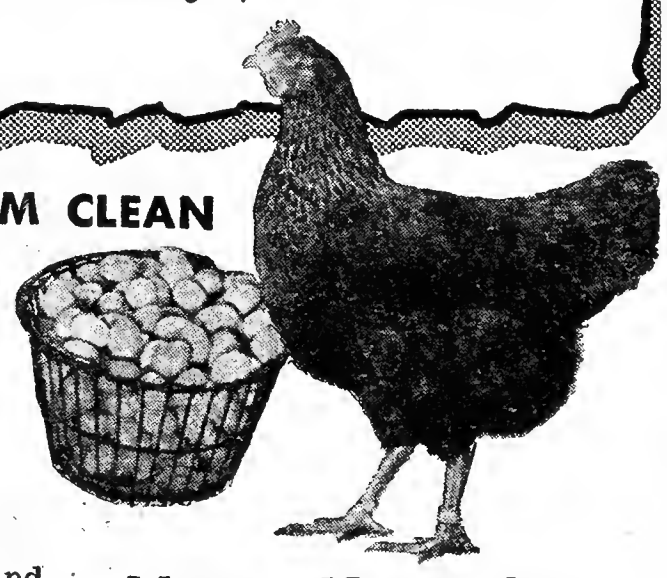

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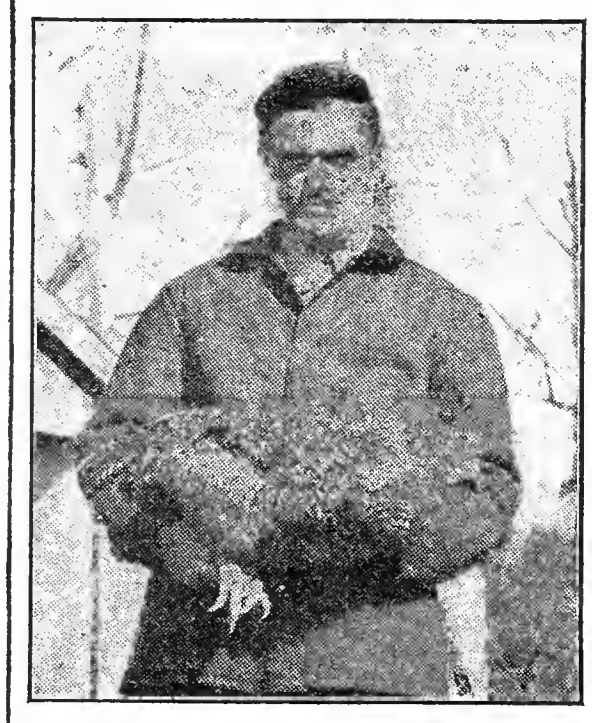
# New Breed of Meat Chickens

On July 11, 1947 Norman P. Eisenhaur of Rocky Hill Poultry Farm, North Reading, Mass., received recognition as the originator of a new breed of meat chickens, the Eisenbars. He won the State prize for the best meat carcasses in the Chicken of Tomorrow contest, his dozen-chicken entry weighing 65 pounds 14 ounces at 14 weeks of age. Then on July 28 he became "important news" when his entry won top honors in the Northeastern Regional contest at the University of Connecticut in Storrs.

At 33, Norman Eisenhaur is watching a dream come true. Eleven years ago he decided that a promising future angle of the poultry business was in the meat end. He has been a poultryman all his life and his father before him. He had his first laying flock when he was 10 years old. He finished high school and went into business for himself, selling eggs to a commission man. He made a fair living, but kept casting around for a way to hit toward the top. It was in 1936 that a customer who bought dressed fowls gave him the lead that has helped him become famous. This lady had just bought a six pound hen that had finished its laying year. It



*Norman P. Eisenhaur, North Reading, Mass., holding an Eisenbar cockerel.*

was a typical fowl, more or less the kind you see on the counters of stores everywhere. It wasn't very good, and it wasn't very bad. It was an egg-type hen that had done a year's work in the nest. "Why doesn't somebody," this lady asked, "get a breed of chickens that's primarily for meat? I'd buy chicken lots oftener if I could get blocky, chunky ones with lots of white breast meat and big legs."

That was it. Norman talked it over with Beulah, his wife and co-worker. It meant giving up some of the egg income so he could devote time to breeding problems. It meant hours of record keeping. He knew it would be a slow process, but, as he philosophized, "with a lifetime ahead and the chance to make a real contribution, why shouldn't I take a chance?" He began his breeding with Dark Cornish, Barred Plymouth Rocks and New Hampshires. He wanted to combine certain traits of the three breeds into one. Cornish are excellent for meat, but not so good in egg laying, quick development or feathering. Barred Rocks are good layers and have the barring that broiler raisers and roaster growers want. New Hampshires have quick growth and good feathers.

Year by wear the work went on. He had no publicity. Generation by generation he worked toward his ideal, ruthlessly discarding all birds that fell short of the goal. Two things were topmost at first, body conformation for lots of meat, and fast growth so that the birds could be sold dressed at five pounds or better at five months. Along with these two inherited factors he worked for feathering and reasonable egg production.

Now his dream is a reality. The Eisenbars breed true and an Eisenhaur entry will go to the national finals at Georgetown, Delaware, in March. Each contestant from the regions of the United States will ship 720 eggs to the sub-station of the Delaware Experiment Station, where the eggs will be hatched and the chicks grown. At the end of 12 weeks each entry will be judged on hatchability, rate of growth, feathering, feed consumption, percentage of mortality and culls. The national prize is $5,000. Whether or not Eisenhaur wins the national against other breeds and hybrids, he has seen a dream come true. "Already I am turning away orders from many States," he said. "I am selling only day-old males at the present time. I'm running the incubators on a year-round basis and will have sexed male chicks to sell in the late Winter and from then on. These males are being used by hatchery-egg producers to cross on Reds, Rocks and New Hampshires. The infusion of Eisenbar blood should produce blockier, meatier, fast-growing broilers and roasters. I expect Eisenbars will make excellent capons." This Winter he has 500 beautiful breeders. Both males and females are a wonderful type for meat, short, stocky legs, broad breasts, wide backs and deep bodies.

The Eisenhaur project is a family success. Helen 11, Donald 8, and even little Joan 4, take a share of the work. There is nothing fancy about the plant, just an everyday set of buildings. But the Eisenhaurs see their dream coming true. A new breed of poultry is destined to increase the nation's food supply. B. M. E.
Massachusetts

## Controlling Cannibalism by Cauterization

Cannibalism can now be easily controlled by beak cauterization by means of an electrical machine.

Ever since poultrymen have confined poultry, cannibalism has been an important cause of loss. No one knows when birds may turn on other members of the flock and devour them. Cannibalism occurs at all ages. It usually starts when, for some reason or other, a bird is injured so that blood is drawn; but it may also come with overcrowding. It may appear suddenly when pullets are taken from the range, also when ration is changed or lacks a needed element.

Cannibalism is expensive. There have been losses reported up to 25 per cent. This is bad enough in flocks of young birds, but it is much worse when cannibalism becomes a habit with pullets in the laying house.

Experiments with birds at one of the agricultural colleges reveal that shortening the beak by using a knife heated by electricity is safe for the birds and is a sure way of controlling the vice. There was no loss of birds, although several thousand were treated. Egg production was not retarded nor was there any loss of weight by the birds. Total feed consumption did not decrease. Experience among commercial poultrymen bears out the results of the agricultural college.

As an example, Samuel Tolbert of Pine City, Chemung County, N. Y., is sold on this method of controlling cannibalism. When confronted with the problem, Mr. Tolbert treated some 2,000 laying pullets. There was no loss of birds and no slack in production because of the operation; nor was there any further loss by cannibalism. Total feed consumption did not drop, but immediately following the operation there was an increase of scratch grain and a decrease of mash eaten for a few days.

Using the electrical knife is fast. Two men can easily operate on 100 birds per hour. The bird is caught. The finger is inserted in its mouth above the tongue, holding it down. The upper beak is placed on the water-cooled plate and the heated knife is brought down slowly on the beak, about half way between the end of the beak and the face. Slowly it severs the beak and sears the cut surface so that there is no bleeding. Apparently it causes no pain.

Donald Bradley of Elmira reports similar results. He noticed cannibalism starting in one pen of 150 New Hampshire pullets just placed in the laying house. He acted at once and as a result cannibalism was controlled 100 per cent. There was no loss of birds, and egg production continued to increase without interruption. Gordon Clark of Horseheads uses another system to prevent cannibalism. With no moving parts a metal post is heated by electricity, which takes about 30 minutes. The bird is caught, the finger inserted in the mouth above the tongue, and the upper beak is applied to the heated disc which is used to burn off about half or a little less of the beak. He cauterized the beaks of 500 early-hatched Leghorn pullets while they were in heavy production. It stopped cannibalism successfully, although his Leghorns did drop in production for a short period.

Beaks will grow out again in a few months but by that time birds will have forgotten the vice. E. C. G.

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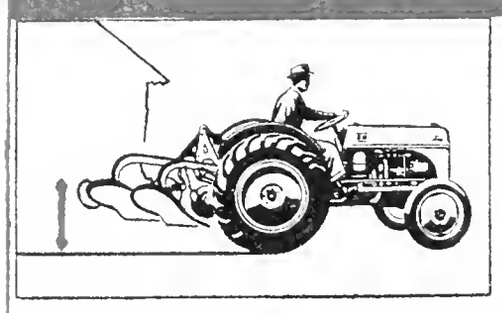

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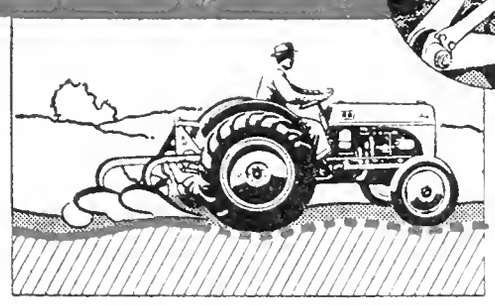
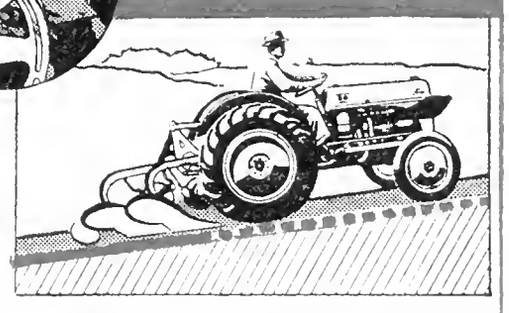


**AUTOMATIC DRAFT CONTROL**
Under uniform soil conditions the desired working depth will be automatically maintained even in fields with an irregular surface.

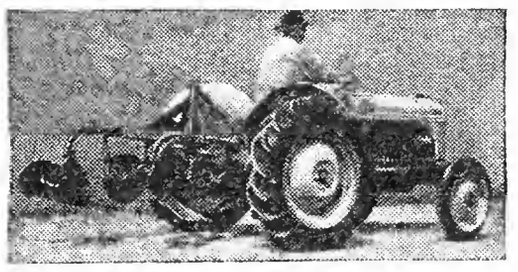


**AUTOMATIC DEPTH CONTROL**
Under reasonably smooth surface conditions just set the controls once and uniform working depth is automatically maintained.

**THE FORD TRACTOR AND THESE DEARBORN PLOWS DO A REAL JOB**

Moldboard Plows • Middlebusters
Disc Plows • Two-Way Plows

**Quick and Easy Attachment—Detachment**
Dearborn plows attach to Ford Tractor at three linkage points. An operator quickly learns to do it in a minute or less. Detachment is just as easy, just as fast. Time saved here means more work done in the field.



**No Time Lost Getting to The Job**
Ford Hydraulic Touch Control lifts any Dearborn Plow to transport position. Since you *carry* your plow instead of pulling it, you can take advantage of the fourth speed to get to the field and home again *fast.*

**Speeds Operation in the Field**
Any Dearborn Plow and the Ford Tractor combine to form one efficient operating unit. You control the plow by the tractor's hydraulic system. Ford Hydraulic Touch Control, quick responsive steering and many other features, combine to save work and time, all the time.

Dearborn FARM EQUIPMENT

*See Your Dealer*

Your nearby Ford Tractor dealer is headquarters for genuine Ford Tractor parts and for implement and tractor service second to none. Why not visit him next time you are in town?

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Ford Farming MEANS LESS WORK... MORE INCOME PER ACRE

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Highest WHITE LEGHORN Pen in 1947

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ORDER CHICKS NOW—Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.

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BIG TYPE **WHITE LEGHORNS** Tom Barron Strain

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Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight-Run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Write for price list and Folder.

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Fancy, healthy, egg-production charged—uniform, sturdy, beautifully developed. Practically everyone will become a top-notch layer. You save raising expense, risk, work. Write today.

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New Hampshires; Reds, Barred & White Rocks; Barred & Sex-Link Crosses, PULLETS or MALES, straight run. Pullorum Free stock. CATALOG FREE.

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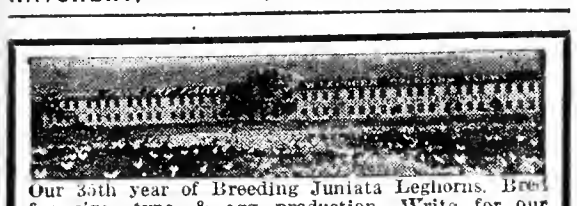
Leister's Large Type White Leghorns, Barred or White Rocks, Rock-Red Cross and Red-Rock Cross. Black Minorcas, New Hampshire Reds. CHICKS AVAILABLE JANUARY 1948 AND AFTER. Write for prices and descriptive literature concerning our quality chicks. All Breeders Blood-tested for B.W.D. Expert sexing service. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX R, MCALITERVILLE, PA.



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Hanson Large Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, N. H. Reds hatched from eggs direct from N. H. We can furnish sexed or straight run chicks, 95% Pullets guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and prices.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
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**TOM BARRON CHICKS**

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Run Chicks and Pullets.
North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

**Mattern's Reliable Chicks**

MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
MATTERN'S HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HARCO ORCHARD RED COCKERELS FOR BREEDING. GATES, RICHARD ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.

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Always Dependable. . . .Gove Barred Rock Chicks inherit all these profitable traits: High Livability; Early, Full Feathering; Rapid, Even Growth with Abundant Vigor; Early Maturity, High Average Production of Large Size Eggs. Years of selective breeding have made Gove's an outstanding dual-purpose strain.

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**The World's Finest Poultry-Processing Equipment**

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## How We Solved Our Turkey Mortality Problem

That turkeys are hard to raise is a common sentiment with many people. We have discovered, however, that after one knows this bird's peculiar characteristics and needs, and then diligently applies a balanced mixture of good common sense, proper care and attention to details, turkeys become comparatively easy to raise and mortality ceases to be a problem. Carefulness and good management always pay in any business, but they are especially needed for success in turkey raising.

Sometime ago a young neighbor asked me how I had succeeded with my turkeys as he also raised turkeys but not without heavy losses. I told him that for the past two years I had sold more turkeys than I had paid for as poults. The first year I bought 100, received 105, and sold 101. Last year I sold three more than I bought, having purchased 75, received 80, sold 78—one died and the other one became crippled and was dressed for home use. "How did you do it?" he queried. I explained that one thing we are careful to do is to see to it that each poult, as soon as possible after arrival, gets a drink of fresh water and a taste of feed, thereby teaching each one to eat and where to find its feed. His system was to just let them find the feed and water for themselves.

Many poultry raisers could realize greater profits if they would begin with fewer birds, avoid crowding, and learn first to give studied attention to the apparently insignificant details of good management. Thoroughness, diligence, accuracy, observation and application are watchwords of success.

Eight years ago my wife and I began in a true pioneering way to build a little farm out of a wilderness plot of 24 acres in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It was a colossal task. Financial and physical handicaps increased the difficulty, but we began. There were multitudes of discouragements and difficulties often seemed well nigh insurmountable. We had no steady income from a good paying job in the city or elsewhere to depend on, as most folks have in building up their homesteads. There was one absolute thing about it: somehow because of necessity the venture had to be self-promoting. It simply had to pay for itself and also provide enough food to keep our family from starving. Although I was raised on a farm and grew up with chickens, turkey raising was all new to me. Since I had no money to lose, I even hesitated to begin for fear of failure. Yet we ventured forth on a small scale and the principles applied herein are just as important in raising many as few.

In general this is the way we managed our turkey raising. Turkeys are naturally backward in the process of learning. For best results they should have plenty of unhurried time to get started. We dipped each bird's bill at least once in water and in feed. By doing this they are more likely to begin immediately to go back for more. Marbles, cut onion tops, and even oyster shells to their frequent regret have been used by various people to attract the baby poults to the water and feed; we found none of these necessary.

For litter we like sand best. It is clean, economical, fireproof, and not only harmless but actually beneficial when eaten by the poults. When sand is used, the trouble with litter in the feed hoppers is eliminated. The sand should be thoroughly dry though before placing the poults on it. This is one good reason for having the brooder stove going well in advance of their arrival. The sand should also be stirred occasionally to let the droppings settle; all wet spots should be promptly removed. The stove we liked best was simple in construction, an electric 500-watt round type construction. Turkeys, contrary to some folks' opinion, require more heat than chicks. The safest rule is to watch the comfort of the poults more than the thermometer. A small electric light under the stove at night worked splendidly in preventing crowding, assisting them in drinking and in eating the feed placed underneath on newspaper, and in keeping any ignorant ones from wandering away into the cold. This stove, though not fully insulated, took care of the baby poults very nicely in May. We used a cardboard brooder guard to keep them from drafts and to regulate their distance from the stove.

We were careful to provide clean fresh water at all times; this is very important. It is far better to practice strict common sense sanitation and cleanliness all around than to be careless, and then constantly be add-


**Bulkley's** Better-Bred S-C. White Leghorns

Day-Old Chicks
Day-Old Pullets
Started Pullets, 4 Weeks and Older
-Highest egg weight '45-46 N. Y. U. S. R.O.P. Tests
-Holder 1st N. Y. S Pullorum Clean Certificate
-Home of CONFINEMENT REARING on wire floors.
-No Hatching Eggs Bought - all chicks hatched from eggs laid on our 4 farms by our 13,000 bird breeding flock.

1948's A LEGHORN YEAR! Less feed to grow chicks, and less feed per dozen eggs.

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PECK'S POWER PACKED CHICKS

Peck's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Sex-Link Cross — sired by males from R.O.P. stock — give you far more eggs than the average farm pullet. Bred for high hen-housed averages, meat quality. Barred Cross matings available for egg or meat production. U. S. Approved—Pullorum Clean. Write for folder, prices today.
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IT PAYS TO BUY BEACON Quality Chicks

U.S.-N.J. CERTIFIED CHICKS. Master breeding flocks under R.O.P. supervison. Specialist in State Tested Leghorns and New Hampshires. Sex-Link and Barred Cross. All breeds sexed. Excellent laying and livability! Write for free catalog No. 30
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MAPES Healthy CHICKS

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Mapes R.O.P. sired chicks from U. S. Approved—Pullorum Clean flocks give you high average egg production and rapid weight gains that mean low unit costs. Your choice of New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Rock-Reds, and Red-Rocks. For full information, write—
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From one of the oldest hatcheries in Michigan. *Large S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Minorca-Leghorns, Rock X Red Cross. *All chicks U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested. We have a number of old hen flocks for chicks with livability. *Started pullets three weeks and older. Free Catalog.
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KIRBY'S Ohio U. S. Approved-Pullorum Controlled Poults are available in 3 Breeds. Select Quality Broad Breasted Bronze hatched from 100% Broad Breast Strains. "Rivervene" Strain White Hollands, tops for high quality Whites. Also Beltsville Type Small Whites. SEXED POULTS can be ordered in any Breed. Air Shipments to All Points in U. S. Write for Free Catalogues, stating Breed you are interested in. KIRBY HATCHERIES
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Hatches Every Mon. and Thurs. All Leading Breeds
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100% live del. Postpaid. Sexing 95%. All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C. O. D. Write today for FREE CATALOG.
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Brown Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, New Hampshires, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, and others. Ohio U. S. Approved—Pullorum Tested. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Prepaid. Free Catalogue and Poultry Management Book.
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All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Write now for our New Catalog and Prices. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.
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Properly Hatched from Proven Strains. Guaranteed. RED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, REDS
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Leghorn Pullets. N. H. Reds & White Rocks. R. O. P. Sired. 4 to 8 weeks old.
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REDS ROCKS CROSS
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**BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS**

ORDER EARLY, N. Hampshires, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, Rock-Hamps & Hamp-Rocks $14-100. Sexing 95%. All Breeders Bloodtested. Free Circular.
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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglutination. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

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With Chamberlin Chicks, good feed, and management—you'll soon have broilers or layers that pay big dividends. 23 years breeding assures: High Livability, Quick Growth, Early Maturity, Big Eggs, High Production, Good Meat. 5,500 Breeders. Vt.-U. S. Approved—Pullorum Clean.

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Chicks straight-run or sexed. Write for new booklet. Order Early

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**BARRED ROCKS** WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN

Big Birds! Terrific Layers! U. S. Pullorum Clean R. O. P. records to 349 eggs. Write for catalog.

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**COMBS BARRED ROCKS**

Don't take chances this year — make your feed produce more eggs and meat. Combs chicks live and grow fast into heavy layers or big meat birds.

N. H. - U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN AND APPROVED

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**FREE!** COLORFUL—NEW FOLDER

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This year get poults bred for broad breasts, short bodies—that mature early—*command premium prices!* From U. S. APPROVED Breeders, which by tube-test have proved PULLORUM CLEAN. One strain only. Exclusive Turkey Breeding Farm-Hatchery. Send for illustrated folder and prices!

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**POULTS AVAILABLE**

Broadbreasted Bronze, White Hollands, Small Whites, Bourbon Reds. Straight Run or Sexed Poults. 40,000 weekly. Can give prompt service on orders large or small. Write for "Turkey Raisers Guide" and Price List.

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Special Discount prices on early orders. Broad Breasted Bronze and Domes White Hollands quality stock. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested. Write for Turkey Raisers Guide.

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**TURKEY POULTS**

B. B. Bronze-White Holland; shipments March to June 30th. Started Turkeys 6-8-10 weeks old, late April, thru May, June. Folder upon request. Order now.

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**KLINE'S TURKEY POULTS**

10,000 WEEKLY BROAD BREASTED BRONZE

Improved White Holland. Pennsylvania's Finest—Win F. F. A. Championship. Produce most profit per bird. Get the facts— *"How Kline Can Under Sell with Better Poults."* Write Today:

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— IMPERIAL MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS — Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.


ing germ killing medicines in the drinking water, for with such pollutions turkeys drink less water. Of course, if a mistake has been made and medicine is needed, the second best must be done to control disease. We use a good commercial feed which we find to be entirely satisfactory.

Turkeys are unpredictable in their ways. Indeed sometimes their actions are most ridiculous. One day during that first venture I looked at them just before dinner and they were all apparently doing well. However, shortly afterwards four were dead. The little four-week-old brainless birds had been smothered by piling on top of each other, apparently for no reason at all, between the outside wall and a cardboard protecting a bag of feed. I had known before of their tendency to pile into something like empty feed buckets, but never did I expect them to trample each other down in such a corner. This experience drove the truth home deeper and it never happened to us again. We have learned, too, that it is better for the turkeys in our climate to be kept dry, especially until they are mature. The first year most of them slept in the open without protection from rain. Every time one of those severe, driving rainstorms came at night my dreams were disturbed by waking thoughts of soaked turkeys and shrinking dollars. I would arouse my weary bones, don my clothes and go out into the drenching rain. At least I had to do something about it and help them. Such disturbances naturally took some of the pleasure out of it, but since then the old pen has been replaced by a better and larger one which gives protection from such storms. The new platform 16x20 feet is built, except for a few minor changes, according to an approved plan.

Since we had no established market for the sale of our turkeys, our profits were not extraordinary. One year we sold nearly all of them wholesale in one lot. Other years they were marketed through both retail and wholesale channels. However, every year they were profitable and we gained much valuable experience along the way. Every obstacle mastered and overcome is a stepping stone to future success in whatever work one is doing.

There are values far more important which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Work and toil are only a means to an end. D. E. M.

Montgomery County, Pa.

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Please discuss the advantages and the best way to use dried skimmilk in the various kinds of poultry rations, which are mixed at home.

York County, Pa. M. S.

Dried skimmilk usually runs about 35 per cent protein; five per cent moisture; one per cent fat; and 50 per cent nitrogen-free extract; which is about the same as dried buttermilk. It is also a valuable source of vitamin A, vitamin $B_1$ and vitamin G or riboflavin; and is an important source of the chick antidermatosis factor.

Before the war, dried milk products were basic factors in our poultry rations. During the war due to scarcity, high prices and the greatly expanded use of dried milk products for human food, the products nearly disappeared from poultry feeds. They are still valuable foodstuffs to include in poultry feeds, but must compete today with other animal and vegetable protein sources. In addition, many other vitamin supplements have come on the market so that milk products have plenty of competition now as components of poultry feeds. While dried milk products are just as valuable as ever for poultry rations, they must now compete with the new and cheaper sources of protein and vitamin supplements. With continued high prices and extreme competition from other protein and vitamin supplements, dried milk products will not be used extensively in the immediate future, at least not to any such extent as in the past.

## Useful Poultry Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin | $4.50 |
| Domestic Geese and Ducks, Paul Ives | 3.50 |
| Starting Right with Turkeys, G. T. Klein | 2.50 |
| A-B-C of Poultry Raising, J. H. Florea | 2.50 |
| Successful Broiler Growing, Hoffman and Johnson | 2.50 |
| Making Pigeons Pay, Wendell M. Levi | 2.50 |
| Egg Farming, Willard C. Thompson | 2.25 |
| How to Select the Laying Hen, Lamon and Kinghorne | 1.50 |

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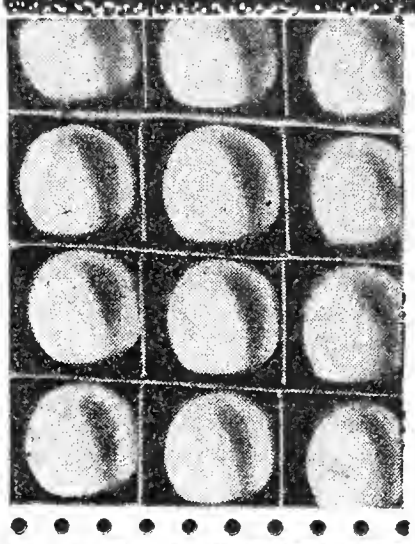
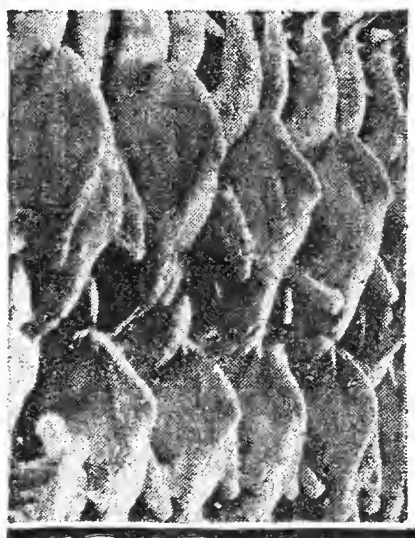
**WENE R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS & PULLETS**



**for EGGS** WHITE Wene is the East's largest producer of chicks from HEN-BREEDER WHITE LEGHORNS — U. S. Certified and R.O.P. Sired with males from 200-to-300-egg pedigreed White Leghorn dams. If you have a fancy, WHITE-EGG market, protect your income with the extra livability you get from HEN-BREEDER WHITE LEGHORNS—birds that have lived thru everything and shown they can "take it" as well as lay. WENEcross Leghorn-Minocras, the crossbreed that lays more top-of-market eggs and gives you hybrid vigor, are first choice of many eastern egg farmers, including leading egg auction and co-op members.

**BROWN** If choice brown eggs are your crop, investigate Wene's pullet chicks from flocks tested and found free of reactors, including many rock Pullets for quality eggs and meat. R. I. REDS AND official Pullorum Clean flocks. WENE SEX-LINK RED-NEW HAMPSHIRES — mated to 200 to 300 egg R. O. P. Sires—give you unsurpassed livability and egg production. Also R. O. P. Sired White and Barred Rocks.



**for POULTRY or MEAT** E. R. Powell, Delaware, writes: "500,000 of your broiler chicks—every lot has done well. Grow, feather exceptionally fast. Our figures show following average weights: 13 to 14 weeks, 3¼ lb. average. 17 weeks cockerels, 4½ lbs. 20 weeks pullets 4 lb., 10 oz. average." Steen Bros., Delaware, write: "Bought 100,000 Red-Rock crosses, BETTER THAN AVERAGE LIVABILITY." If you grow broilers, either large or small scale, get Wene's broiler chick proposition. Purebred New Hampshires, Barred Rock-Reds or U. S. Copyrighted WENEcross Wyan-Rocks or Bram-Rocks. Other purebreds including Barred Rocks, White Rocks and White Giants from flocks especially bred for meat production.

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Wene's central location and fast rail service assures quick delivery to any point in the East. Air shipment anywhere, 1,800,000 eggs at a single setting. Hatches year around. U. S. N. J. Approved. Pullorum Controlled. Write for our proposition today.

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*This offer expires April 1, 1948.*

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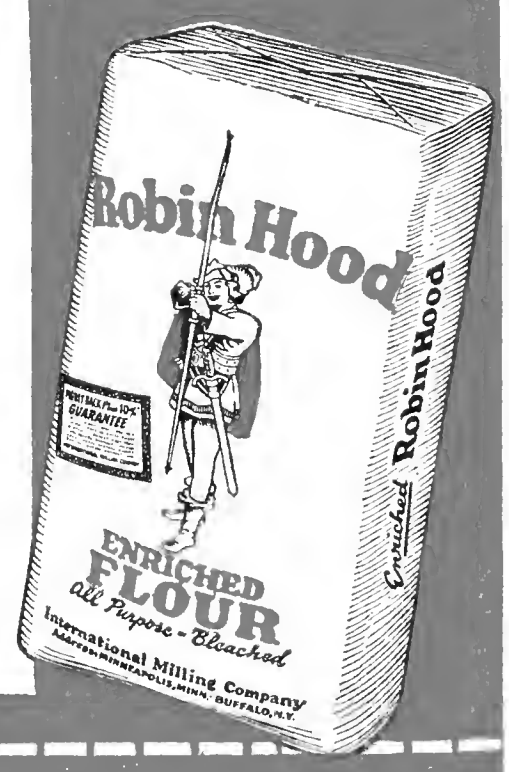


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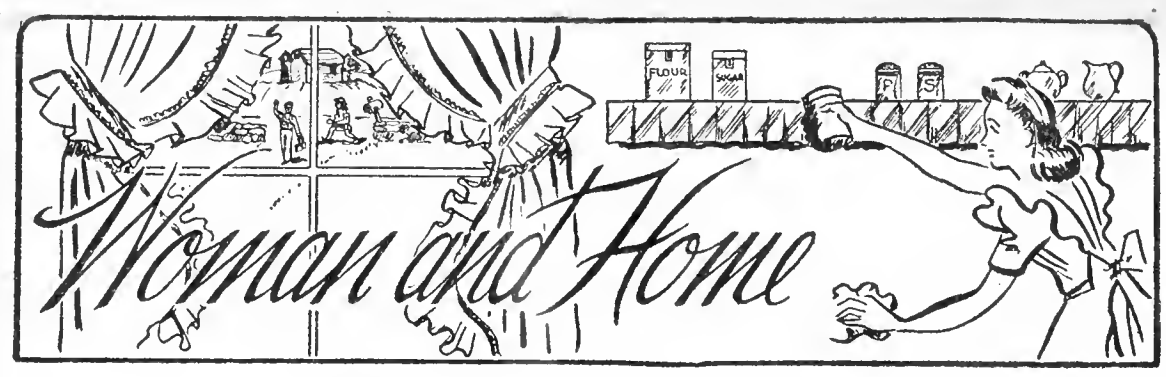



## Portents in the Orchard

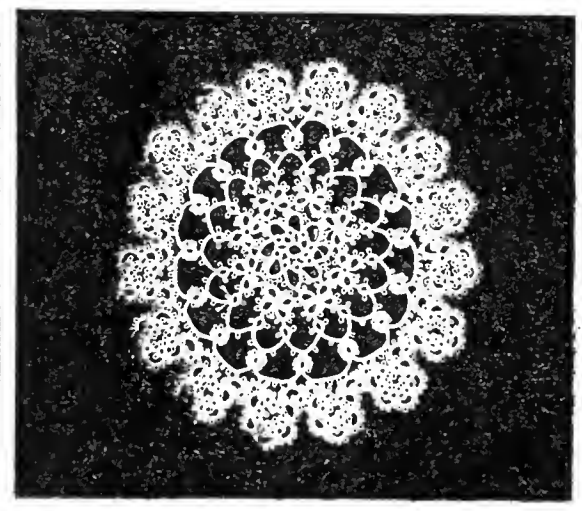
The orchard trees are bent beneath a deep Midwinter snow,
And Farmer Wise, regarding it, smiles to have it so . . .
A storm is sure to follow when a ring is round the moon;
Heavy with snow in January, heavy with fruit in June.

— *Mary Boyd Wagner*

# Tatting is Back—A Fine Rural Talent

All my life I had seen Mother and Grammy tat, but when I was 12 years old, I couldn't stand it a bit longer. It looked so foolish to see Grammy sitting there poking and poking! Apparently she was doing nothing; but pretty lace appeared. So I just had to learn how. (You can learn too; after all, there is only one basic stitch to master.)

At first Grammy said I was too young, but seeing I was determined, she got some cord and an old shuttle. It is best to learn with cord because it is coarse enough so you can see what you are doing. And you must be able to recognize a stitch. Grammy



*Pattern for tatted tumbler doily designed by the author.*

sat down and showed me, very slowly, several times. That was easy! I eagerly snatched the shuttle from her and did the same thing. To my dismay, every stitch was a knot. Instead of slipping respectably along on the loop of thread, each one refused to budge. So I started over, this time more slowly. Finally I did it. I made a whole stitch right, and eventually I had an entire ring that pulled into shape nicely.

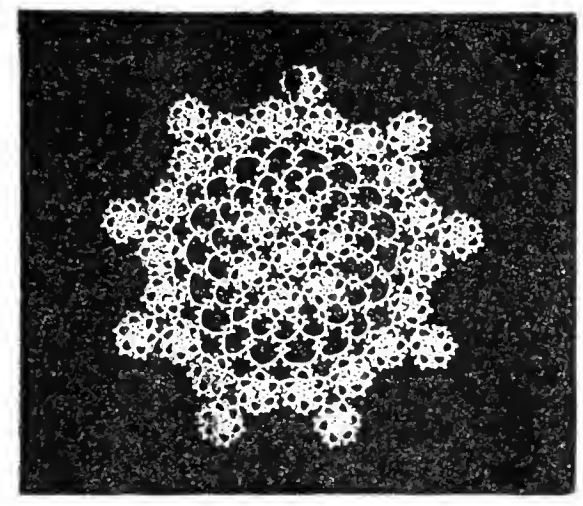
When it came to using thread instead of cord, I soon discovered how the fine stuff tangled and knotted. A child's impatient, struggling fingers brought three lessons to a stormy close. Then Grammy let fall a remark about *knowing* I was too young. That settled it! I soon had a little row of grimy, lopsided rings, but every stitch slid, and every ring pulled close. Tatting with two threads came next, trial and error, but suddenly everything came right and it has worked right ever since. Practice and patience developed the firm, even picots necessary to good tatting, and before long I had done all the old standby patterns.

After that came the fun of reading new directions. That was easy because I did with implicit confidence exactly what the instructions said to do. The results looked like the pictures. One day I saw in the home of a friend a towel trimmed with tatting. It was lovely and like nothing I had seen before. Carefully I studied it—a tricky design with two tiny separate pieces tatted together with a third. But I figured it out—and was Grammy ever proud!

Copying patterns contented me for several years until it happened that Mother bought a dress which seemed to demand a tatted collar. None in the book suited, and as the dress had a simple, round neck I decided I would make up a collar as I went along. The first row was easy, but there was a lot of cut-and-try as the collar grew. The finished article was such a success that I began making new tatting designs for an income hobby (see photographs with this article). I had sold tatting, privately and through exchanges, and did quite nicely especially at Christmas time, but here was a new sales point—a collar designed for a particular use; a doily made for a special place. Recently I have written down the directions for each original design and have sold these, with the actual tatting, to several magazines and pattern services.

Today tatting is back in the needlework world, and many are taking it up for the first time this Winter. This art, however, has a long history. It developed anciently from knotting, and was especially popular in France in the 1700's when it was known as "frivolite." At that time shuttles were larger than our modern ones, and many of them were works of art. Mme. de Pompador owned numerous shuttles, and in her account book the following items are listed: September 4, 1754, a golden moulding shuttle with enamelled boughs bearing cherries shaped from agates, 570 pounds; May 22, 1754, an enamelled golden shuttle with ribbons, 690 pounds; January 1, 1757; a little golden shuttle with open work and carving, 336 pounds.

Beautiful shuttles were also made of petrified wood, china, bone, damascened steel, stones set in enamel, and engraved gold. Roumania's queen Carmen Sylva, one of the great tatters of all time, owned shuttles of mother-of-pearl and opal. Among her exquisite creations was an altar veil of two shades of white with pearls tatted into the design.



*Another Dorothy Tooker tatting design: both photos her work also.*

The largest piece of her work was a curtain more than two yards long tatted in yellowbrown silk, studded with gems, for the door of the Church of Sinaia.

The tatting of our Grandmothers was of a more Puritanic turn of the shuttle and frequently graced, as edging or insertion, their dressy starched petticoats and pantalettes. It has always been popular for trimming delicate baby clothes and reached a peak in the Victorian Era. After a decline of several decades, tatting is here again—along with the Gibson Girl! More of it is now being shown for your home, for the small child, and for you. So if you do not know how to tat, find a friend who will teach you. And lots of luck!

DOROTHY TOOKER

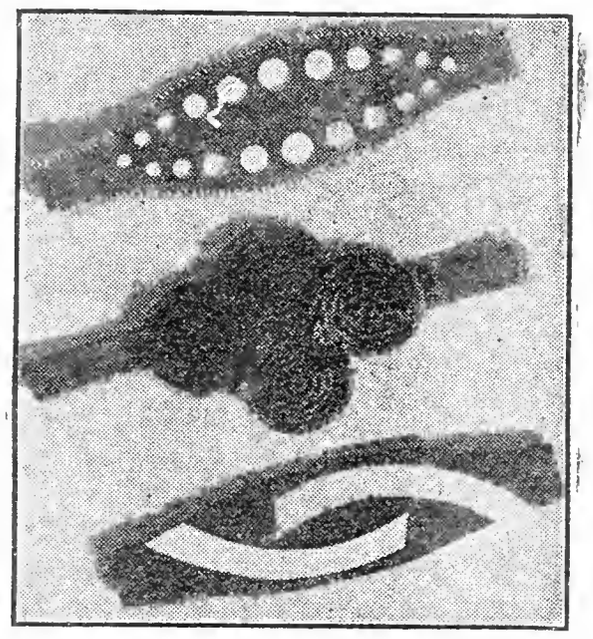
## Christmas Trees All Winter

The Christmas tree, braced firmly in the ground, should last all Winter; it becomes a joy to birds and all beholders. Before the dropping of the needles renders it a disturbance to the neat housewife, as well as a fire hazard, remove it to the lawn and keep it well decorated with goodies for Winter birds. Suet is one sure invitation to chickadees and many others. Melted fats to which have been added crumbs, nuts, seeds of all sorts, and allowed to cool and harden, make welcome bird cakes. Fasten securely among the branches two or three trays filled with various seeds.

Your tree thus keeps paying its way in added fun, and in the knowledge that you are thus greatly reducing the number of Summer insects, by increasing the number of birds living over the Winter. B. L. P.

## Novelty Belts in Favor

Ornamental belts do special thngs to dresses, new and old. Top belt: Felt with contrasting felt appliques. Middle: Crocheted and fastened with grosgrain ties through loops. Bottom: Wool stitching on double felt with circle cut-outs. Make these novelties at home for attractive, useful gifts,



or for your own frocks. For leaflet of full directions simply write for THREE BELTS, enclosing a 3-cent stamp, addressed to Woman and Home Dept., THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. If, at the same time, you are ordering our regular patterns on page 64, please use separate sheets of paper, and print all mailing directions for surer delivery.

## We are Wondering

Some like it hot;
Some like it cold;
Some like it in the pot nine days old!

That's from the grand old nursery rhyme, and pease porridge is what Mother Goose is talking about. She certainly records three definite preferences for ways to serve that bygone breakfast dish.

But here is a query about another preference: ways of getting fruit juices to jell. We are wondering which one (of the three methods below) you use to get best results?

Do you like prepared pectin liquid?

Do you like prepared pectin powder?

Do you like fruit juice "in the pot," boiled only with sugar, until just the right second?

We would be much interested to have you tell us. Just drop a postcard to Woman and Home, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. P. S.

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A simple way to help restore the fresh fruit flavor to canned orange juice or other canned citrus juice is to pour the chilled juice back and forth from one tumbler to another just before serving. This adds air which is naturally present in fresh juice but is removed during the vacuum canning process.

# *Three Favorite Chicken Dishes*

My husband had always refused to eat chicken oftener than once a month. But our poultry farm changed all that, for there was a time when we were faced with chicken on the menu five days a week. Out of that experience we devised dishes we enjoy, now that our excess poultry goes to market.

HEARTS AND LIVERS ON HOT TOAST

Cook four slices of bacon until brown and crisp. In their grease fry the livers and hearts of four birds. When done, dice them with two of the bacon slices, and over this pour one cup of tomato sauce, thick and well-seasoned, bringing all to a bubbly boil. Serve this hot mixture over slices of hot, buttered toast, placing the remaining two slices of bacon, cut in halves, on top.

FRIED CHICKEN WITH BROWN RICE

A second dish is made in the pressure cooker. Cut up a four to six pound fryer or roaster at the joints; pieces fairly small. In the pressure cooker, melt two tablespoons of lard; meanwhile roll the pieces of chicken in salted, peppered flour until well-covered; drop them into the piping hot fat. Brown well on both sides, (15 minutes altogether); add 1½ cups of water and bring to a good boil. All this is done before putting on the lid of the pressure cooker. When all the air is driven out, I tighten the safety valve, and cook the chicken for 12 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. I then turn off the light under the cooker, and leave it until about 10 minutes before the rest of the meal is ready. Just before serving, take the lid off, bring the chicken and gravy to a good boil, add seasoning to taste, and serve when gravy is of the desired thickness. We like this dish with plenty of boiled brown rice.

CREAMED CHICKEN SHORTCAKE

Since my husband is an expert at canning fowl and only puts large slices of solid meat with a little liquid into a pint jar, he often brings out one of his pints and gives us a treat-in-a-hurry, served with a rich cream sauce which he makes as follows: One cup heavy whipping cream, yolks of four eggs, together with the usual flour and a generous piece of butter for the creaming. Into this mixture he places the chicken slabs, some of the broth, mushrooms if handy. After heating it just slightly, the whole is poured over a split biscuit shortcake. This is a full meal in itself with the addition of canned green asparagus tips and fruit for dessert. MRS. J. P. M., JR.

## Thought for Today

Some of the most delightful letters received this month from readers tell of the pleasure they are taking in the "Garden Calendar for 1948," which many scores of Women and Home folk are just beginning to use. We are glad to have you dip into our R. F. D. mail and read a note from L. W. C.

"Dear P. S.: That wonderful Calendar! What a gathering together it is of lovely garden pictures. To me, many of them bring both present brightness, and remembrance as well. The Fuchsia photo: we have raised them in the greenhouse and grandmothers called them Ladies' Eardrops. And the Snow Traceries; these are everywhere at my window and doorstep, on this clean, blue and white Connecticut morning. Then the Middleton Gardens in Charleston, S. C.; they take me back to a day when I drove a young officer out there while he waited for his ship after an illness. As to the pages opposite for engagements, I will record mine as Engagements with Outdoors: the first columbine; today's meeting close by with some unexpected bittersweet; and the 50 Winter birds I can count at our glass feeding station, many of whom came with the snowstorm last week. Here is my chance to fill the Calendar with the little line-a-day record which you know I've been keeping for years. — L. W. C."

It is a great satisfaction to know that our subscribers are so pleased with a book recommended by us and available through The R. N.-Y. P. S.

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

I would like to hear from others interested in our wild birds, especially would like to exchange ideas on feeding them in Winter and also aiding them during nesting periods.
Massachusetts MRS. C. J. S.

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Would like to exchange postmarks with others who have the same hobby. MRS. H. M.
New York

---

I will be glad to exchange crocheted potholder patterns, apron patterns, and salt and pepper shakers, if any care to write to me.
Minnesota MRS. H. M. B.

---

I would like to correspond with those who crochet edges and corners on handkerchiefs. Also, how do you make your silver-edged ivy grow?
Delaware MRS. H. E.

---

I will trade any article I have that you want in exchange for old or new crochet, embroidery, or quilt patterns. I will also swap buttons and shell pins or earrings for the same.
New York MRS. N. E.

---

Will exchange cretonne quilt patches and cretonne remnants, some large enough for cushion covers, for bulbs and perennial seeds. A. F. M.
Pennsylvania

---

When pressing velveteen or corduroy, place a double thickness of bath towel under the part to be steamed. With a dampened clean cloth, dampen back of the material and iron it on the wrong side.

## The Young Farm Wife

A young farm wife, who happens to be mother of three small children, told me that one of her main rules in caring for her children and her husband both, is never to say to a youngster: "You'll be punished for thus and so when your father comes in." She believes that her rule has

*Bobby eagerly looks for his Dad to come home, always a special event in a happy family.*

added much to the happiness of the whole family.

It is easy enough for a busy, tired young wife and mother to pass this correction job on to the husband and father of any family, but young parents are realizing that when a child needs discipline, the time and place for it is then and there. Small Bobby takes his medicine when the matter is fresh in mind and results are healthier. Any postponing means that a threat is held for hours over the boy's head; also that the young father comes into his home to be faced with something miserable and for which he was not even on the spot to see it occur. Both father and child get to dread a meeting that should be a bright spot in their day, and the mother becomes a go-between of ill omen rather than a wholesome link between them.

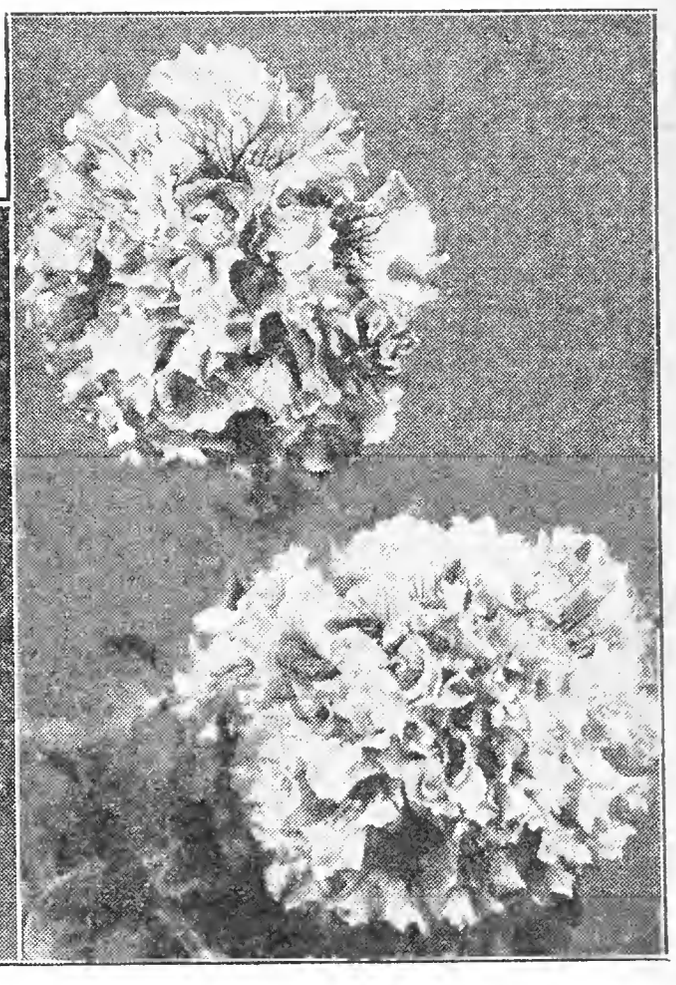
Probably nothing means more to the average young husband and father than to come home to a family that is glad to see him. His hard day's work is then something worth doing. Let an eager spirit of welcome be the natural rule, and all concerned will be far better off. L. P. B.

---

Wash knives promptly after use, in hot soapy water, and dry thoroughly. Do not let cutlery remain in water, as moisture may loosen the handles.

Silver is brighter if it is dried immediately after washing in hot soapy water.

# *A Few of Burpee's 1948 Specials*



*Left: Red Head, new dwarf single French marigold, has two inch flowers with crested center of golden maroon-edged petals, a single row of broad, recurved petals ranging from rich mahogany to auburn, bronze and gold. Center: Fairy Rose snapdragon has plants that often spread 16 to 30 inches across, producing numerous two foot spikes with flowers of a delicate apricot shade. Right: New all-double petunia, four to four and a half inches across, has a rich, light orchid color with deep rosy purple veins, main stems growing 18 to 24 inches tall, the long lateral branches spreading as much as three feet across.*

LIFE TIME SCREENS AND STORM SASH

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*all-metal, self-storing combination*

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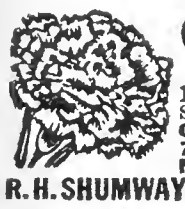

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## *Replies to Query on Milkweed Balls*

It is heartwarming to know that in these days of hurry and worry, so many people take time to be kind. I had no idea that my query about how to make the fluffy silken milkweed balls would receive this attention, especially because it seemed like a lost art. I find that some ladies still gather the milkweed pods and fashion these pretty balls, as my mother did when I was a child. They were used as "throws," over picture frames, curtain tie-backs, or mantel corners; any place that needed a bit of soft decoration. They hung on the ends of ribbons in different lengths. Some dyed the balls in pastel shades; some enclosed them in finest silk net or chiffon, calling them "silk illusions." Occasionally a pillow was filled with the floss; sachets gave them a nice scent. Even hats were trimmed with them!

Altogether almost 40 replies came to the question which appeared in the Woman and Home pages, Nov. 15. The largest number were from New York State, plus six from Massachusetts, five each from Connecticut and Pennsylvania, one each from Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio. To my surprise, two were from men; I think we ought to name them: S. P. Byington; and Herman Smith who put the little milkweed incident on the air on his Boston weekly radio program. Both are long time readers of The Rural New-Yorker, and both helped at making these novelties when they were small.

All letters, forwarded by Woman and Home Desk, gave directions in varied detail. I scouted around for pods at once and now have some finished. The milkweed pods are picked just before they burst, but while floss is still moist. The outer cup is removed; the cone of floss inside is dipped in water. Seeds are carefully pushed off. Then the separate little tufts of silk are picked off and laid side by side, on a strong string. When enough have accumulated to form a medium sized ball, gently pull the string and tie it tightly. This is the time to dip in dyes, while floss is damp. Then hang the balls in the sunshine, or a draft of warm air. Result: a pretty fluffy ball that can be tied to baby ribbons of varying lengths. Some directions said to dip the moist floss in water before removing it from the cone. I used green Rit, also berry juice for the dyeing: one gentleman suggested beet or berry juices. Many readers gave their ages, some being in the eighties, but all filled with lively interest and pleasant wishes.

My purpose in trying to revive this rural art was to have something new for convalescent children to work on. They enjoy making things with their hands and we shall do the milkweed (also thistle) balls together, when the season is here again next Fall.

Pennsylvania M. P.

## Book Note

Home Guide to Repair, Upkeep and Remodeling—By William H. Crouse. This recently published 358-page book carries many illustrations and helpful drawings. It is filled with practical details to help the home owner to keep his premises in good condition, both inside and out. It explains and illustrates simple maintenance and repair methods which can be easily employed to prolong the life of a house, increase its comfort and lower the cost of repair bills.

This book gives a helpful understanding of the various materials, constructions and adaptations which make up the comforts of the home from roofing to linoleum and paint work. It describes craft techniques so clearly and completely that they can be readily followed even if one has had no experience in these matters.

Specific chapters are devoted to such subjects as carpentry, painting, plastering, wall paper hanging, concrete, brick and stone masonry, electrical systems, plumbing, water, gas and sewerage, linoleum laying, tile work, heating and ventilation, care and repair of floors, inside walls and ceilings, doors and windows, outside walls, basements, attic rooms and various other features of building, upkeep and repair work. Any home owner will find this book to be well worthwhile for reading and study. D.

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., Price $3.75. (New York City residents add eight cents sales tax).

## *New Designs in Pleasing Patterns*

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710 — CROSS-STITCH SET; novel effect for a pretty table, with motto and attractive corner figures. Instructions and warm iron transfers for 8 motifs. 11c.

PLEASE PRINT NAME, ADDRESS, AND STYLE NUMBER PLAINLY. Don't forget to include size. Send orders to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents add 1c tax on orders over 16c; 2c tax over 67.)

AUNT HET
BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"I don't deserve any credit for gettin' up in time for Sunday School this morning. I had a headache and couldn't sleep anyway."

Aunt Het, don't you have Miles Anti-Pain Pills in the house?

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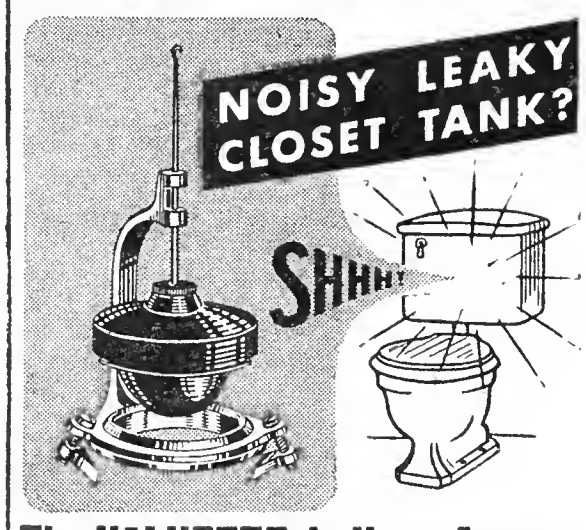


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## The Visiting Nurse

### Frostbite and Chilblains

It is easier to prevent than to cure frostbite and chilblains. Prevention is possible almost always for those who take the necessary precautions. Since both conditions result from over-exposure to cold, warm clothing is a safeguard. To know how much to wear, consult an outdoor thermometer which should be fastened in an open unsheltered place visible from inside a window.

It is a rule in our family to wear the following according to what the thermometer reads, for a sunny, dry day with a biting temperature can fool you: Ten degrees below zero calls for a wool shirt and two sweaters under a coat. Five above zero demands the same but one sweater less. Snow on the ground means wool socks and gloves, preferably mittens. Good use of such a rule, especially for children, starts no arguments and is safer Winter practice for helping to stave off frostbite and chilblains.

Chilblains can be terribly painful, and persistent too. Exposure to dampness, especially if the person is not well nourished, may bring chilblains on in cold weather. Undernourishment causes the blood to circulate poorly in the hands or the feet; then bluish-red spots may appear. Sometimes these spots feel cool or clammy to the touch. Chilblains often develop even indoors, in the feet of housewives who work on cold kitchen floors. A stove may heat the upper atmosphere but not the floor; thus the feet get painfully chilled, especially on bitter days when a heatless cellar or perhaps the cold, damp ground lies beneath the kitchen floor. The heels and sides of the housewife's feet get frosted, sometimes before she knows it.

To keep up a good circulation, and so prevent chilblains, men, women and children should eat three good, square meals every day, and keep their hands and feet protected. Heavy woolen socks often make boots and shoes snug, so footwear for Winter should be sufficiently spacious to allow extra room for the wool on the feet without cutting off the blood's circulation. Remember that woolen socks cause feet to perspire; when socks are removed the feet cool and may get chilled. So, as soon as shoes and socks are taken off, the feet should be rubbed until dry and red from friction. Socks and stockings should be washed out every night, stretched and given ample time to dry, and a fresh pair put on the next morning.

To avoid chilblains, do not come in from the cold, take off shoes and socks, and then put your feet in the oven; also do not stand over a hot air register; any other form of immediate heat is dangerous. The thing to do is to soak the feet or hands, if they are blue and stiff, in *cold water* for about five minutes. Then remove them from the water and rub well with a clean, coarse towel, until they fairly tingle. When chilblains have already developed, a doctor recommends this application for the druggist to make up: Five grains of iodine crystals, two drachms of ether and one ounce of collodion. This, painted on twice every day, will help protect the skin and tend to relieve the itching.

If the thermometer outside the window reads just a few degrees above zero, or even if it is a bit higher and there is a cutting wind, then there is danger of frostbite. Sufficient warm, not too tight, clothing helps prevent it. Beware of the signs when the skin suddenly gets white. If you have either heart trouble or diabetes, never stay out for longer than two hours in cold weather. If frostbite occurs don't rub on snow or ice, but massage the spot carefully to restore circulation. Don't soak the frostbitten part in *hot* water or pain will set in; lukewarm water may be safely applied.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

### New Relish

CRANBERRY VEGETABLE RELISH: Two cups fresh cranberries; one orange, quartered and seeded; two carrots, scraped and cut in pieces; one-half cup finely diced celery; one-half cup brown sugar, firmly packed. Put cranberries, orange and carrots through food chopper. Add celery and brown sugar; mix thoroughly. Allow relish to ripen for several hours before using. Make two cups relish. Use as sandwich spread

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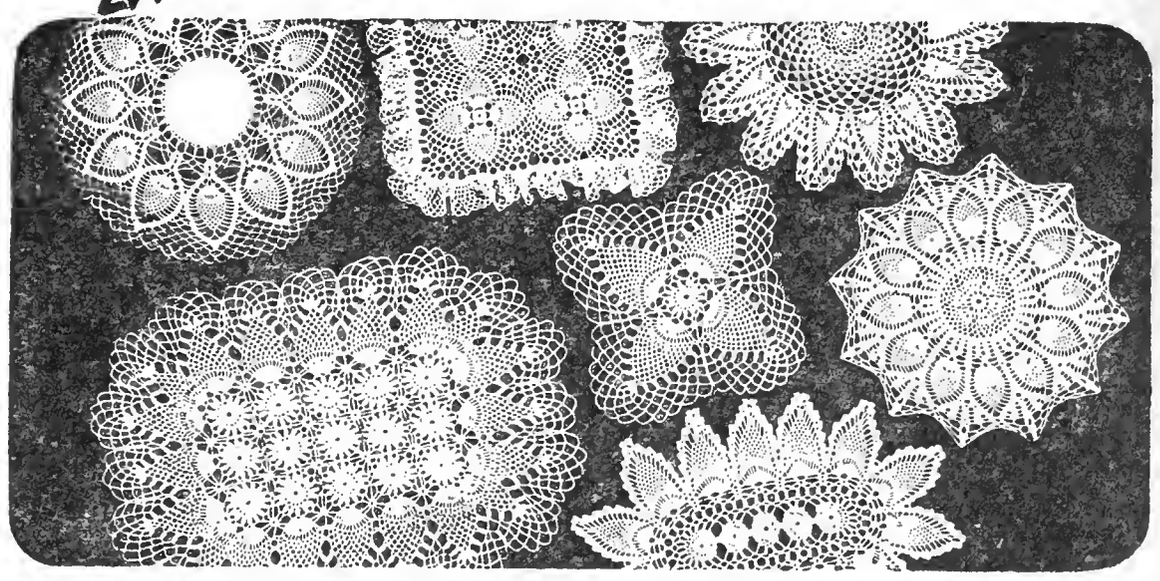
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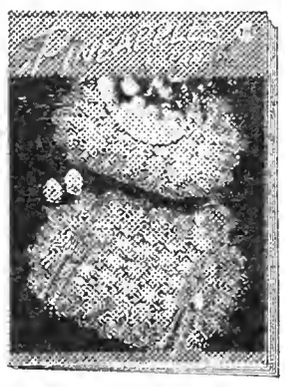
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## Pastoral Parson

When the Parson first undertook the work at the Old Stone Church, he wondered just what sort of person the sexton might be. A preacher in a rural church has good reason to wonder about such matters, for, in the course of the many decisions which he must make, he finds himself leaning very heavily upon the good will and cooperation of the sexton. Indeed, the relationship that exists between these two persons in a rural church is often the deciding factor between a happy and successful work and failure. Which of the two men is the more important in the task is not the point; they must work together as a well matched team. There will be emergencies in which the preacher lends a hand in the sexton's work, and times when the sexton can ease the way for the preacher.

August Tillman is the sexton of the Old Stone Church. In one of our first conversations, he repeated an oft expressed desire to retire. When the Parson reflected upon the practical impossibility of getting anyone to take the place just then, he told August that there would be just one more task that he would have to do before retiring: he would have to paint a sign reading to the effect that anyone wishing to be interred in the churchyard, must dig his own grave. Whether that bit of foolishness struck a responsive chord, it is difficult to say. At any rate, August chuckled and stayed on the job, at great inconvenience to himself.

Bit by bit, as we have had opportunity to spend a few minutes together, the sexton has revealed somewhat of his story. He came here from Holland at the age of 16. When first he moved to this community, he felt homesick for the city where he had been able to converse with friends in his native tongue. Only when the good Doctor Van Kampen spoke to him in the Holland language, did he begin to feel that this place might be home. August undertook the work as church sexton 37 years ago, at the request of Doctor Van Kampen. During the intervening years, he has seen the church in prosperity and adversity, and has laid many of his friends of former years to rest in the churchyard, including the good Doctor himself. Now, having passed the age of 70, August feels that he owes it to himself to curtail some of the more strenuous activities, and he is right. But who shall take his place?

August and the Parson have come to be good friends by now. He insisted that the Parson use a piece of his land for planting the small garden stuff last year because, as he expressed it, keeping small plants free of weeds during the first year of cultivation would entail many hours of useless labor. His ideas are worth listening to, for he is an excellent gardener and has that understanding of the soil which comes only to those who have labored in it and loved it through many years. He has his own way of ridding his garden of woodchucks, for he will not kill them; he insists that they too have a right to live. His method is to pour kerosene over several good sized stones and roll them down the woodchuck holes, then stop up the holes with other stones. He says that the chuck will not come out for some time after that and, when he does come out, he finds another den. Apparently it works, for there was no evidence of woodchuck damage in his garden, though the deer plagued him constantly.

Of late, August has been more and more inclined to limit his work for others to half a day at a time so that he can be at home to work his own ground. And why should he not? He has planted every tree and shrub on the place and built the house with his own hands. It is not a pretentious house, but well built of stone and wood, and it is his home. He nursed the ground to its present high state of fertility and is proud of it. Whether August or his wife, Daisy, loves the place the more, is hard to say for, while he tends the garden fruits and vegetables, she spends endless hours with her flowers. By new, they have filled the ground so completely she is continually thinning them out and giving roots and bulbs to her friends. If you want to make her happy, just take a moment to admire a flower or a shrub. Usually, when the Parson has finished working in the garden there, he finds a few flowers or fruits in his car. Daisy has put them there for Mrs. Parson. REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT
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# On the Question of School Costs

We of the Board of Education of the Averill Park Central School were keenly interested in "School Tax Rate Up to $28.00" on the editorial page of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of December 6, 1947. As regular readers, we appreciate the space you give to school items and the fair treatment accorded to your contributors. We have no quarrel with Rensselaer County (N. Y.) Taxpayer. In fact, we are in very nearly complete agreement with him and trust you will give the enclosed statement space in an early issue to acquaint those of your readers in other sections with our position.

"The price of honey has gone up too since 1937-1941. What hasn't? As a poultry farmer, I paid $1.65 for chicken feed in 1937 whereas I am now paying $6.12 which is an increase of 271 per cent. The price of butter away back then was 30 cents per pound and it is 95 cents now; that is an increase of 217 per cent. Aside from inflation, there are two other reasons for our increased budget which are pretty common to most other schools. All during the war, and for some time previous, our predecessors failed to maintain our plant and equipment or to provide enough teachers to maintain classes of reasonable enrollment. Last year we had grades assigned to one teacher that registered as high as 56 pupils. At the last two annual meetings we have been mandated by a majority of the voters present at such meetings to make repairs, add equipment, rent temporary quarters and add teachers to our staff. This costs money. A school district's funds come from two sources principally—taxes on local real estate and State Aid collected statewide through indirect taxation and distributed locally proportionate to the need of the districts. State Aid has not kept pace with the inflation or with our increasing needs. The Local Tax Law passed by the Legislature last session provided us no relief because our County Board of Supervisors, like 61 other County Boards of the State, felt it inadvisable and impractical to attempt this program.

"As an enforced stockholder in our biggest business—the public school, all taxpayers are entitled to all of the information requested by Rensselaer County (N. Y.) Taxpayer and in the Averill Park Central District they get all of it. The time and place of the annual meeting, the report of moneys received and spent and the total transportation costs are legal requirements. In addition our annual report to the voters includes the number of children and the cost per pupil and is signed by the entire Board. We regret that we never thought it necessary to indicate their term of office since the notice of the annual school meeting indicates which board member's term is expiring. We can easily rectify this in future reports. Mr. Taxpayer should have attended the three special informal public meetings held prior to our annual meeting this year for the purpose of guiding the Board in the formulation of its policies for the current year.

"We are confident that all school officials, not only Central School District Boards, will welcome Mr. Taxpayer's cooperative efforts to bring about a return to normal, prewar prices and state aid proportionate to present school costs.

Averill Park Board of Education"
Merrill E. Zweig 1950
Carl C. Beck 1952
Joseph L. Fitzgerald 1951
Lewis V. Griffin 1949
William Stewart Fletcher 1948

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I read with great interest the article by Rensselaer County (N. Y.) Taxpayer and the queries by W. J. B. in the December 6 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Out here in the West we are having all the same troubles enumerated in these articles. The last Kansas State Legislature passed what was called a reorganization law for the schools. Immediately, Agra, a village of about 300 population and with a real estate valuation of $83,000, fortunately (?) had their schoolhouse burned down and then they began to scheme for the farmers to pay the bill of financing a $200,000 schoolhouse. They proposed taking in territory 8x15 miles with an assessed valuation of approximately $3,000,000. This territory was reduced considerably, but in making the report for the bond issue these figures were used for the proposed $150,000 bond issue. Five per cent of the valuation is the limit allowed by the State law for a bond issue. The valuation as given in the school report is $2,100,000, which made the bond issue almost 50 per cent in excess of the limit of the State law. But this was not enough for what the town wanted the farmers to pay, so they made application for permission to issue $50,000 more and by getting all non-taxpayers and getting some of questionable residence from outside localities. The bond issue got a majority of the votes, not two-thirds, as is the case where bonds are voted on in most of the United States.

Is there no limit to the expense that is asked for in the guise of education? A few days ago, there was an article in the local paper urging that algebra and any branch of higher mathematics should be eliminated from the common and high school classes; and in the same issue there was an account of a class in brewing beer, established in New York schools. I ask you, which is likely to be of more benefit — a knowledge of mathematics, or how to brew beer? N. W. D.

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I would like to answer the letter appearing in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, issue of December 6 from Rensselaer County (N. Y.) Taxpayer who evidently believes the various rumors that go around without ascertaining whether they may be true. If we, the taxpayers, supporting the Averill Park Central School, should give up this modern institution and go back to the district school with one or two rooms, we would regress instead of progressing as we think we are and in which we take pride.

I agree with him that the school taxes have increased, but so has everything else in these United States. Does this taxpayer know of any investment in fixed capital that does not entail maintenance of that asset? No matter what he has, he has to pay for its upkeep. The longer a person puts off the maintenance, the greater that maintenance becomes. The school board had to defer many repairs due to the scarcity of material and labor during the war years. If this taxpayer had a car to keep running these past few years, he will readily understand what I am talking about.

The annual school meeting was advertised in many public places throughout the township. These places consisted of the post offices, general stores and garages in addition to the newspaper. At that time, we who were interested, literally picked the proposed school budget to pieces. The budget for the current year consisted of about 10 or 12 pages outlining all of which this reluctant taxpayer thinks he has been deprived.

In spite of the tremendous increase, we who read notices approved the new budget overwhelmingly. Should we go back to the district schools, I am sure my children will have to go where people progress. O. R. R.
Sand Lake, N. Y.

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If your taxpayer from Rensselaer County (N. Y.) thinks $28.00 per thousand school tax is high, what would he think of $64.60 to $75.80 per thousand for all local taxes? That was our range last year in the Pulaski Central School district.

There is without doubt much to be said on both sides of the centralization of schools question, but this reminds me of a colored girl, who, during the war, was going to move to a different section. She was advised not to move by one of her friends, "because you won't be happy there." "Happy, who's happy anywhere these days?" she said. "At least there I can be unhappy cheaper." M. L.
Oswego County, N. Y.

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## Marketing and Merchandising Dressed Poultry

(Continued from Page 35)

of male chickens of all ages. This material consist of a synthetic female sex-hormone, diethylstilbestrol, which can be implanted in pellet form or with a metal clip under the skin at the back of the head. The action of this material is to suppress the aggressive male nature and to stimulate development of female characteristics, including feather growth and deposition of fat under the skin. The dressed appearance is tremendously improved and the tenderness and flavor of the treated bird is outstanding. The treatment is given from four to six weeks before dressing, the effect decreasing after the eighth week. For heavy roasters treatment should be given before a bird has become staggy and a second treatment given if birds are held beyond the first eight weeks. In controlled experiments with growing cockerels, weight increases have not been significant, the value being from improved meat quality. Substantial weight increases have been secured from treating old cock-birds at the end of the breeding season. These birds become quiet and put on fat readily. The dressed appearance and eating quality of the treated cock-bird improves, but these old stags will not equal a capon or a young roaster. Diethylstilbestrol has not been uniformly effective in treatment of old males, some strains of heavier varieties putting on extra fat, but retaining most of the male characteristics.

Experience during the last five years has shown a relationship between the demand for poultry and the ability of the consumer to pay for good food. This demand has also been affected by the availability of red meat. Market conditions during the past year have shown that good merchandising methods must be followed if the housewife is to continue to buy poultry in close competition with other meat. Most of the farm poultry dressing plants have maintained or increased their production during the past year in spite of generally reduced market demands at certain times. There is no doubt that these farms sell good chickens.

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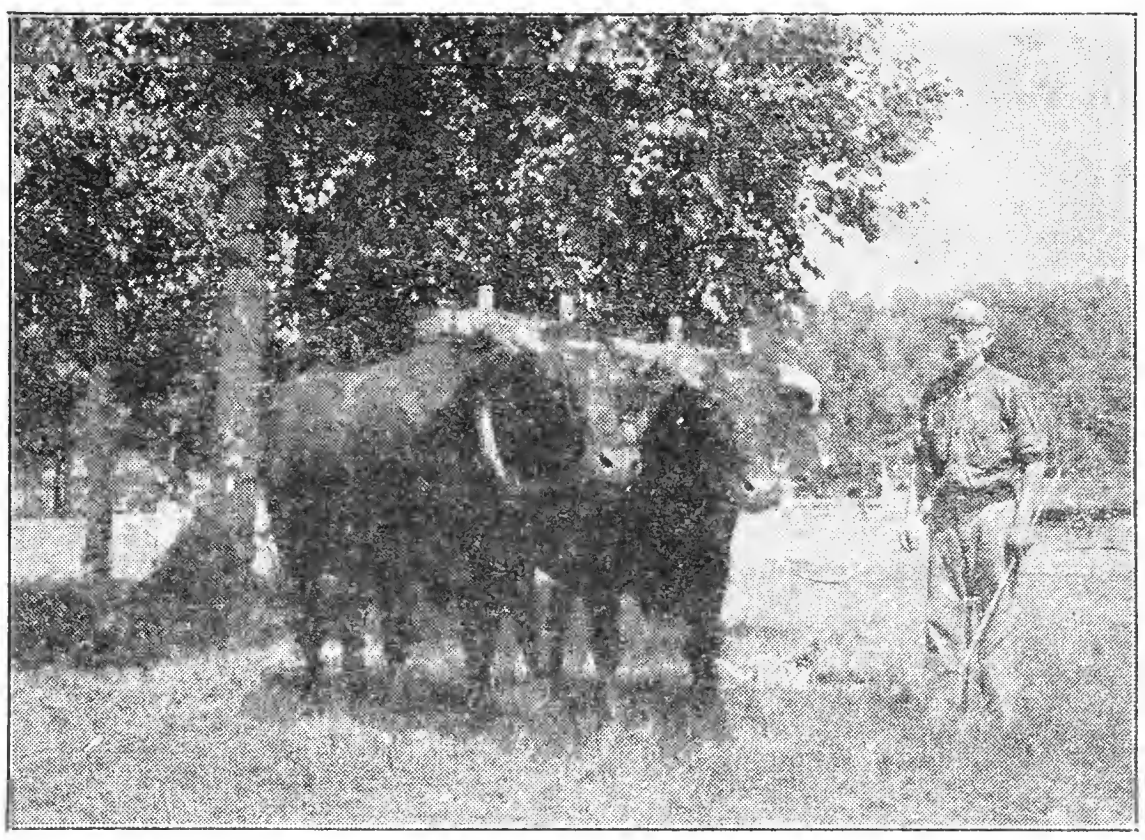
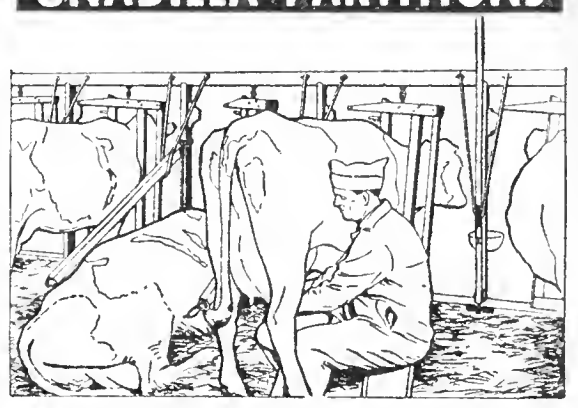
## Books for the Handyman

Farm Buildings,
J. C. Wooley.....$4.00
Home Mechanics,
W. H. Johnson & L. V. Newkirk 3.95
Farm Machinery,
A. A. Stone..... 3.25
Shopwork on the Farm,
Mack Jones..... 3.25
Make it Yourself,
Julian Starr..... 2.75
The Home Mechanic,
Douglas Toumey..... 2.75
Farm Tractor Maintenance,
Ivan G. Morrison..... 2.50
Farmers' Shop Book,
Louis M. Roehl..... 2.48
For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.



*Tom and Jerry, 3,300 pound Devon-Shorthorn mahogany red yoke of oxen, won the blue ribbon in open pulling competition at the 1947 Hartland, Vermont, Fair. The pair also won seven other blue ribbons at other New England fairs last year. They are owned by Arthur and Olin Maxham, Woodstock, Vermont.*

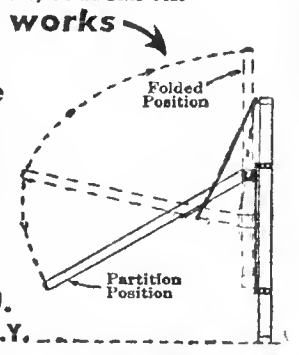

PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS



**Here's what it does:** keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

**Here's how it works —and here's how you Save**

. . reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required—low first cost. Write for free folder on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.

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UDDEROLE is a wonderful, new formula containing anhydrous lanolin and other highly effective ingredients. Thus massaging with UDDEROLE may give powerful 3-way help. 1. Relieve congestion. 2. Help reduce swelling. 3. Soothe inflammation. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers. Farmers re-order and say: "Can't afford to be without UDDEROLE." The 8-oz. tin costs only $1.00.

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# Junior Farmers

Floyd Morter of Ithaca, Tompkins County, was elected president of the New York State 4-H Club Council at its annual meeting recently in Syracuse. Other officers elected were: vice-pres., Richard Hughes of Sandusky, Cattaraugus County; recording secy., Patricia Fullagar of Penn Yan, Yates County; corresponding secy., Marion Plummer, East Homer, Cortland County; treas., Virgil White of Jamesville, Onondaga County; editor-in-chief, Robert Miller, Middletown, Orange County; board member, Margaret Staley of Amsterdam, Montgomery County; past president, James Hume, Jr., of Batavia, Genesee County.

Two New York State Home Demonstration Agents were among those to be honored for outstanding service at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association at the recent Chicago Achievement Week. They are Mrs. Mary Switzer of Kenmore, Erie County, and Mrs. Alice Wheeler of Canandaigua, Ontario County. Mrs. Switzer has ben in extension work since 1929. She has served in Herkimer, Livingston, and Orange Counties and has been home demonstration agent in Erie County since 1937. Mrs. Wheeler was assistant agent in Rochester City from 1925 to 1929 and has since been agent in Ontario County. She was former president of the New York State Home Demonstration Agents' Organization and served on many of their committees.

Barbara Jane Roberston, 20, of East Greenwich, Washington County, was awarded a $200 scholarship for being a national winner in the 4-H Home Improvement project. The scholarships were offered by Sears Roebuck Foundation for the first time this year. Announcement of this award together with the others following was made at the recent National 4-H Congress in Chicago. A graduate of Greenwich Central School in 1943, she has been a member of the Willing Service Girls' 4-H Club for seven years. In her five years of home improvement work, she papered and painted 15 rooms, remodeled and refinished many articles of furniture. Her other projects have been: clothing, foods, canning, forestry, first aid and electrical work.

In addition to Orville Beyea, Clyde, (pictured in The R. N.-Y. of Jan. 3) other New York winners at the 4-H Club Congress were: Francis Simpson, 16, of Port Jervis, Orange County, $200 scholarship in the 4-H Garden Contest; Donald Rohring, 20, of Wilson, Niagara County, $200 scholarship of the 4-H Club Poultry Achievement Contest; Robert Hoffman, 20, of Wilson, Niagara County, $200 scholarship in the 4-H Club Field Crops Contest; Nancy Dombo, 17, of Nedrow, Onondaga County, a national 4-H scholarship in the 4-H Club Clothing Achievement Project, (also pictured in The R. N.-Y. of Jan. 3); Jane Robens, 16, of Poland, Herkimer County, a national award for her 4-H Club work in dairy production; and Clinton Edward Cotterill, of Dryden, Cortland County, a winner in the National 4-H Leadership Contest .

Edith May Smith, 14, Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine, for the second successive year took top honors in sheep shearing at last year's Maine State Fair. "None of the boys here in Maine want to compete against her," says her proud father, Charles W. Smith. "Some of them may shear faster, but when they see the appearance of her shorn sheep and the condition of the fleece, they admit defeat." In about three years Hampshires from the Smith farm will be showing in Chicago, and Edith plans to be there competing in the National 4-H Shearing Contest.

Mary Elizabeth Putnam, 18, of Monroe, Waldo County, Maine, has been named winner of the Eugene Hale Scholarship of $50 and of the recently awarded National Girls' 4-H Record Scholarship of $200. William H. Annis, 18, of West Rockport, Knox County, has been chosen as winner of the Esso Scholarship of $100 a year for four years of college, providing he maintains a good scholastic record.

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Several Connecticut 4-H Club members won trips to Chicago and some special awards because of outstanding achievements in their club work. All-expense trips for agricultural records go to Richard Weik, 21, of Morris, dairy; Ralph Hurlburt, 16, Gales Ferry, garden; Miss Waltraut Schwarzkopf, 16, Killingworth, poultry; Donald Clark, 15, Orange, tractor maintenance; Roland Wickson, 17, Stepney Depot, sheep shearing, and George F. Miner, Jr., 18, North Stonington, farm work. Home economics winners are Barbara Beckwith, 17, Yantic, dress revue; Eleanor Fairchild, 18, Danbury, canning; Patricia Orlando, 15, Danielson, clothing achievement; Grace Collins, 16, Watertown, food preparation; Betty Brooks, 18, North Franklin, girl's record; Harriet Fairchild, 16, Danbury, room improvement; Marie St. Martin, 14, Putnam, farm and home work; Irene Olenski, Milford, health; and Ginger Kelly, 17, Milford, outstanding girl leader.

In the National 4-H Leadership Contest, Susan Leffingwell, Canaan, was selected to receive a gold watch. Another watch will be awarded to Nancy Watson, 16, of Brookfield, for her meat animal project accomplishments. For work in frozen foods, Sally Emmet, 14, Stonington, was given a $50 savings bond. Selected to represent Connecticut at the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., next June, were Miriam Blumenthal, 17, of Danielson, and Lucy Goodwin, of Torrington.

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Chaperons for the recent trip of Massachusetts 4-H Club winning members to Chicago were Carl A. Fraser, Barnstable County, club agent; Harley A. Leland, assistant state 4-H leader; Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick, Essex assistant county club agent; and Miss Tena Bishop, 4-H leader. The membership group consisted of: Christina Matthew, Dedham, Norfolk County, state leadership winner; Harry Rahm, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, delegate for the poultry project; Leon Ward, Stoughton, Norfolk County, for tractor maintenance; Donald Clark, Shelburne Falls, Franklin County, agricultural record; Catherine Miller, Bernardston, Franklin County, dairy production; Adrian Miller, Bernardston, field crops; Everett Coffin, Shelburne Falls, farm and home safety; Marilyn Loveland, Greenfield, Franklin County, 4-H dress revue; Jean Woodland, Westport, Bristol County, girls' record; Virginia Fisher, Newtonville, Middlesex County, clothing achievement; Harold Wheeler, Wrentham, Norfolk County, better farm methods; Anita Krukley, Shirley, Middlesex County, food preparation; Bertha Leavitt, Norwood, Norfolk County, health improvement; Janet Clark, Southampton, Hampshire County, home improvement; Mildred Sehr, Westfield, Hampden County, canning; and Lewis Schaeneman, East Longmeadow, Hampden County, garden.

D.

*Edith May Smith, 14, Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine, is shown shearing a sheep at the 1947 Maine State Fair, where she won top honors in this event for two consecutive years.*

## Wildlife and Livestock Diseases

(Continued from Page 54)

owners of the slaughtered livestock. The present outbreak in Mexico is still a serious menace to our herds. The Federal authorities have attempted a slaughter program there, together with Mexican officials. However, the rough terrain, frequent lack of cooperation from the peons and others, as well as the presence of considerable numbers of deer, have so far failed to stamp out foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. It is highly important that this work be continued and that the infection be eradicated from across our border, as its presence, so closely adjacent, presents a constant hazard to our great livestock industry.

It has been established that pheasants, pigeons and various other game birds, as well as wild mammals, are sometimes infected with another filterable virus, which can be carried to domestic animals by mosquitoes. This infection produces the disease known as encephalomyelitis, commonly called brain fever or sleeping sickness. The frequent presence of this lethal virus in numerous wildlife species, both birds and animals, presents an almost insurmountable handicap in the eradication of the disease. Horses and mules are most commonly infected. The disease can also be transmitted to humans, and children have been especially susceptible in several of the outbreaks which have occurred at various times in the United States. Vaccination has been found to be the most effective means of prevention. Elimination of mosquitoes is necessary for control of the ailment. At least 10 species of mosquitoes, *genus Aedes,* can be infected with the virus causing this disease, and they are in turn capable of transmitting it. It can also be transmitted by some other kinds of blood sucking insects, such as the assassin bug, *Triatoma sanguisuga.* However, the principal factor for its dissemination is in the latent existence of wildlife reservoirs of the virus, which in turn can be carried by blood sucking insects. Effective control, therefore, lies in elimination of the source, as well as eradication of the insect carriers. This does not mean that all wildlife, which can possibly act as carriers of these various diseases, should be indiscriminately killed. However, farmers should be protected against such animals, and State conservation officials need to recognize and combat this problem. Our crops and livestock are of far more importance than the propagation without restraint of deer and pheasants; their unwarranted increase in some sections of the Northeast constitutes a serious threat to successful farming.

### Animal Hormones

Many valuable scientific discoveries have been and are still being made in the field of veterinary medicine. It is a fact, not generally recognized, that the research departments of our various State agricultural colleges have often been pioneers in investigational work, which has had a far-reaching effect in both human and animal ailments and diseases. Not the least of these findings have been the studies and discoveries concerning the hormones. There has been considerable publicity given to the so-called wonder working possibilities of the sex hormones in livestock. As a result the value and importance of these hormones, as they apply to practical farming, have in some instances been overemphasized. In a recent discussion on this matter, Dr. Clyde F. Cairy, of the veterinary research department at the Michigan Agricultural College, mentioned the fact that the use of sex hormones as applied to everyday livestock operations is not yet producing miracles and still involve many handicaps and hazards.

Among the general factors cited by Dr. Cairy as being responsible for difficulty in obtaining satisfactory results with home administered hormone treatments of farm animals, was the lack of fundamental physiologic knowledge on the part of the layman. This has special application as related to the cyclic nature of female physiology, which results in a varying response to hormone treatments at different stages of the sex cycle. The different groups and species of animals also respond in divergent ways, and very often research results are incorrectly interpreted and applied to other species without proper testing. As an illustration, the use of stilbestrol was cited to show that, while its use has been shown to increase milk yield in cattle, it tends to damage their reproductive apparatus. On the other hand, this detrimental effect has not followed its use in goats. Another objection to the general use of hormones for farm animals is the practical problem of making a correct diagnosis. As a consequence, hormone treatment may be erroneously employed when no corresponding deficiency exists or, equally bad, the wrong kind of hormone may be administered. In many cases some obscure infection or other physical irregularity, such as a nutritional or mineral deficiency, may be the actual source of the symptoms involved, instead of any lack of hormones. In view of these considerations, farmers will be well advised at present not to administer hormones indiscriminately to their animals. We need to know more about them first. In many instances the use of hormones for farm animals is not only money wasted but it may be accompanied by detrimental results. Before any such products are used, it is best to consult with a veterinarian and follow his advice relative to their possible need and administration.

### New Drugs

The newer drugs, such as penicillin and the various sulfas, are now being widely and successfully employed in veterinary medicine. The use of penicillin is proving to be especially helpful in the treatment of mastitis. A still more recent discovery is a new drug called Staticin caronamide, which is being administered in conjunction with penicillin. It delays the usually rapid excretion of penicillin from the body, and consequently raises the penicillin blood levels as much as seven times. This higher and more prolonged concentration makes it possible for penicillin to be both less expensive and more effective when treating individual cases.

There is also a new kind of anesthetic for farm animals that is now finding favor with veterinarians. The ingredients of this new product include chloral hydrate, magnesium sulfate, pentobarbital sodium and distilled water. Dr. E. W. Millenbruck, a practicing veterinarian of Carthage, Mo., reports that in both research and practice he and other veterinarians have found that this anesthetic has the advantage, as compared with former means of inducing anesthesia in animals, of having a low toxicity which gives a considerable margin of safety. In addition the excitement stage, usually present with animals, is either negligible or totally absent, thus making its use more safe for both animal and administrator. Recovery is very rapid, which practically eliminates the usual floundering, a frequent cause of post-operative injury. It is also easy to use and its cost is comparatively low. All these advantages should combine to make the use of this new animal anesthetic increasingly important. Veterinary medicine and its practice are steadily progressing and consequently being made more valuable to farmers.

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## Good Livestock Books

Bovine Mastitis,
Little & Plastridge.....$7.00
Feeds and Feeding,
F. B. Morrison..... 5.00
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production,
Eckles, Anthony and Palmer.. 4.50
Beef Cattle,
Roscoe Snapp..... 4.50
For sale by The Rural New-Yorker,
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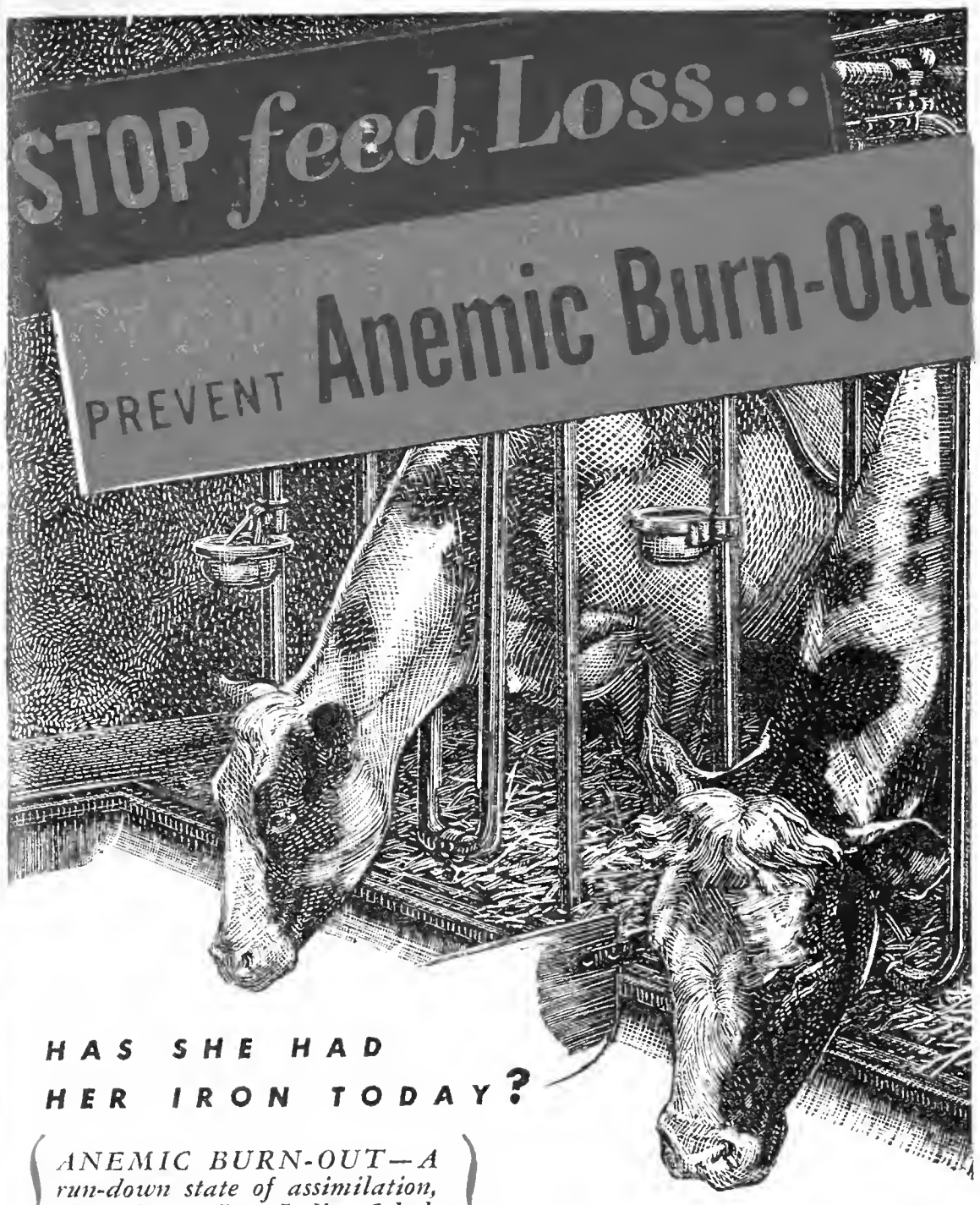


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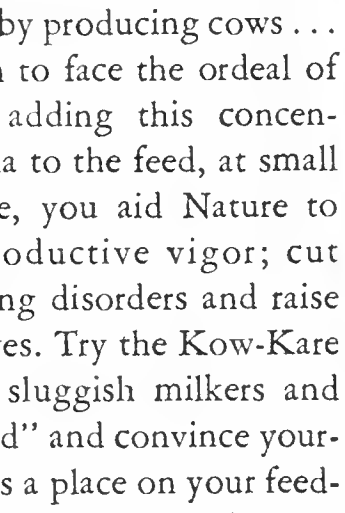


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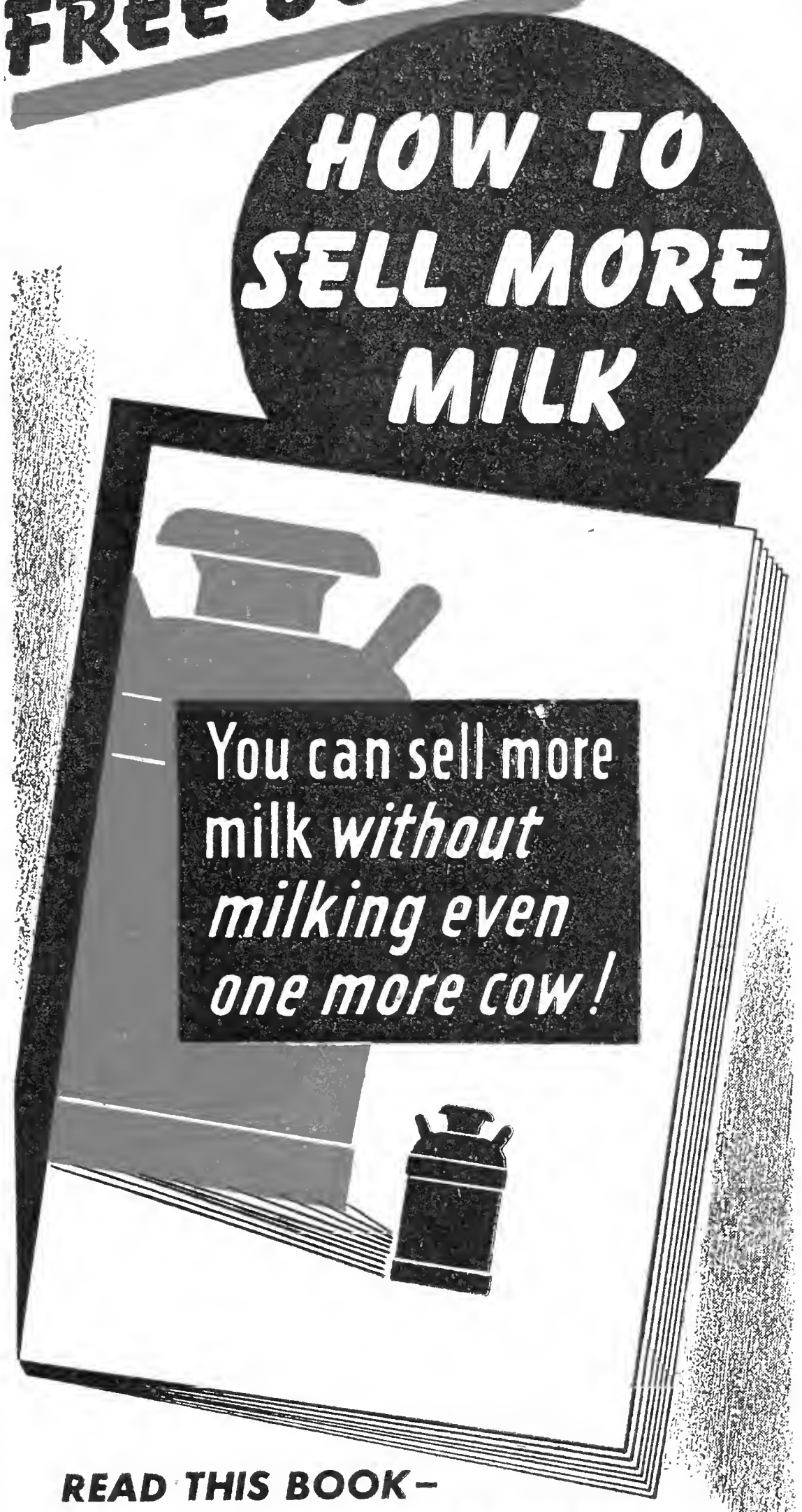


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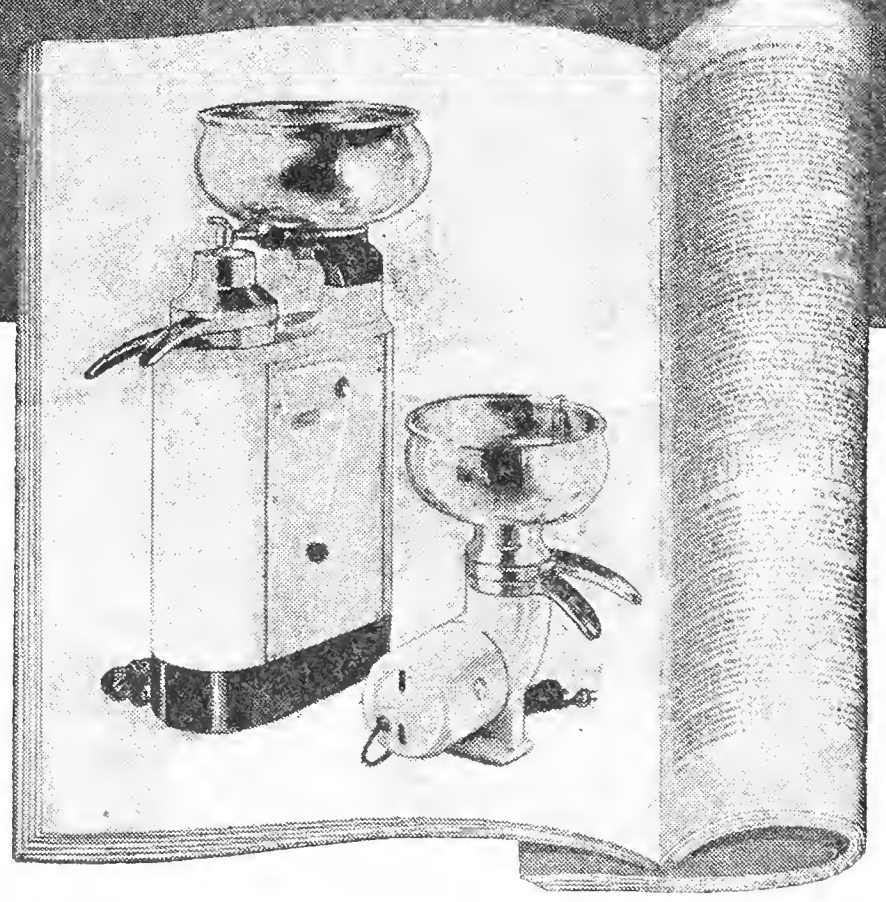

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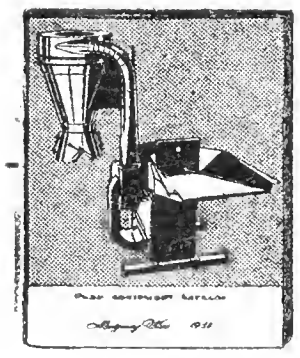

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Post Office_____ State_____

**MONTGOMERY WARD**


# Publisher's Desk

The "company" has just recently returned my repaired cutter bar drive assembly. While the charges for this repair were almost their quotation of a new assembly of two years ago, I feel that increased labor and material cost over two years ago, make these charges justifiable. The other parts, which were ordered at a later date, they have back ordered for me. If I can get most of these by next Summer, I shall feel satisfied. Their invoice was the first contact they made since their last letter which I sent you. I wish to thank you for your efforts in my behalf; it was invaluable to me. I feel very confident that I, as an individual, would not have received this badly needed assembly, this year at least, had it not been for your intercession. You should never discontinue the Publisher's Desk, as it certainly is a powerful weapon against unscrupulous or indifferent businessmen. They may treat an individual and his correspondence with contempt, but when an individual has recourse to a possible mass opinion as Publisher's Desk, they must either mend their ways or face exposure and results usually occur. N. A. K.

Pennsylvania

This cutter bar was ordered and paid for in January 1946. In November 1947 it was received. Our sympathy would be with a company who might have trouble getting parts, but ignoring a complaint is not the best policy. We feel our reader exhibited great patience and shows a very fair attitude toward the increased price. He would have been equally as understanding if prompt attention had been given to his complaint. Even the best concerns fall into errors, possibly due to inexperienced help and general conditions. The company explained the delays were beyond their control, and we believe this to be true, but three cents, carrying an explanation of the difficulty, would go a long way toward maintaining confidence.

A Chicago company was advertising goods that I wanted, and on December 9, I sent an order amounting to $2.45. I never received the skirts. These were used skirts, and I thought that I could clean and remake them if they were of any value. As they did not come, I asked for a refund of my money, which I have not received and, in fact, have had no reply from them. Is there any hope of receiving either the goods or the money on this very small order? MRS. W. J. T.

Ohio

The amount of an order is not the important point. Indifference, delay and inattention to a complaint are unworthy of any concern in business. This concern stated the package had been sent. It was never received. The company insisted that it had been delivered. However, they filed a claim for loss with the express company, and received the full amount of the claim. The refund was not made to the subscriber until we took the matter up and proved the Chicago company had acknowledged that the shipment had not been delivered by entering the claim and receiving the payment, which was not sent to our reader until we wrote. We are willing to make allowance for some errors, but to insist a shipment has been received, at the same time entering a claim for non-delivery, receiving payment, and holding it for three months, does not give one confidence in a concern.

Last July I ordered a farm tractor with a sickle bar. I received the tractor, but the sickle bar has not been received and I cannot use the tractor without the sickle bar. As I was promised immediate delivery I expected to have the tractor for my Spring work. Can you do anything about it? J. F.

New York

There was considerable delay in getting this sickle bar from the factory. When ready for shipment the Railway Express strike was on and it could not be shipped. The company finally delivered the bar by a special truck, and the incident was closed. The fact remains that long delays are serious for farmers because they have made plans to use such implements at special times for definite work. The company was not responsible for all the delay, but it shows how any interference with normal operations causes inconvenience and loss to a large number of individuals and their season's plans. It was gratifying to know our reader had the tractor for his Fall work, but the loss suffered in the Spring work could not be repaired.

I read your very interesting paper and see where you help folks that are in trouble. I do hope that you can solve my problem. I saw an advertisement for "Kyron" dieting pills, that guaranteed one would lose weights. Instead I gained. I was disappointed. The advertisement stated that they would refund my money, $3.50, if the pills did not come up to the guarantee. I took the pills in good faith and as they did not do me any good I wrote for a refund and returned the empty box to them. The box has been returned, saying that they are out of business. I wish something could be done, as they misrepresented their product. B. A.

Long Island

The World Wide Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill., advertised as stated with a guarantee that money would be refunded if not effective. Having gone out of business there is no chance of getting the money back. This experience again emphasizes what we have so often said, that it is unwise to take any advertised nostrums without consulting a reputable doctor to ascertain whether the medicine will be helpful for the particular condition. Often other ailments are set up that are more harmful and dangerous than the one in question. It may cost a little more to go to the doctor, but in the end the expense would be justified. In this case $3.50 has just been thrown to the winds.

I believe I read in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER that the Post Office Department wanted to put a stop to these chain letters. I received the enclosed and while I do not take any stock in it it is an annoyance and some people would get very much upset over such a letter. E. D. W.

New York

This chain letter is headed "Transcontinental Western Air Lines International Division." It refers to the "luck of the cards" which had been sent to individuals. The "letter," it is said, had been around the world four times. Copies are to be sent to four others to whom you wish good luck. No money is requested, but within 24 hours the individual is supposed to receive some wonderful sum of money. If the chain is broken, bad luck is promised. It winds up by saying "This is not a joke." It is worse than a joke. It is an imposition on intelligent people. The Post Office Department has warned repeatedly against sending chain letters through the mail. The type cited above follows the usual pattern: — good luck if you follow instructions and bad luck if you break the chain. We have never heard of anyone having bad luck because he broke the chain. We hope our people will forward any they may receive to the Post Office Department, or else put them in the fire.

The American Heat Distributors have been restrained from selling their "Pearce Improved Heat Distributor" in Buffalo until they have eliminated the generation of carbon monoxide. They were also requested to stop representing, through salesmen or otherwise, that the device would save gas. Cleveland, Ohio has also warned against using the unit as the device created a deadly gas. In 1939 the Federal Trade Commission issued orders against William H. Pearce Company in regard to the sale of a similar device. The Better Business Bureau files contain a report that the American Heat Distributors buy these stove tops from the Pearce Company for resale. The information should be remembered in the event agents offer this heat distributor.

Several people have been receiving radio punch boards from the Monarch Sales Company in Chicago, Ill. Several sold the "punches" and sent for the prizes quite a while ago, but have not received them as yet. I would appreciate it if you would let me know about them. MRS. F. M.

New York

There are many complaints about the company. They sell novelty merchandise and include a punch board with their order blanks and the customer sells chances to pay for the goods for which prizes are offered. It is substantially a lottery scheme and we understand a complaint has been filed against them because of this feature. In addition they are said to be slow in sending goods; at times substitute inferior merchandise and fail to make refunds on unsatisfactory goods. They appear to be indifferent to complaints and seem to make no effort to correct them.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced machine milker and general farm hand. Phone Toms River 8-0076-J. BOX 5827, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and np per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WANTED: Couple or mother and grown daughter to run farm boarding house for 5 to 8 men. House modern with electric range for cooking. Woodacres Farm, Princeton, N. J. Phone Hopewell 361.

SINGLE Citizens as farm hands on State Hospital Farm. Permanent. No milking; outside work; 48 hour week. $1140. with board, room, laundry, sick care and vacations. Apply R. L. Whitney, Box 288, Westborough, Mass.

SINGLE: Working foreman for Institution Farm. Sober industrious with good knowledge of farm machinery, crops, and animals. Sick time, vacations. $1500. with full maintenance for 48 hour week. BOX 5973, Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION specialty salesmen: Opportunities for experienced salesmen with proven ability in the specialty farm equipment or hardware fields. Territories now open for wholesale salesmen to sell outstanding farm equipment lines in New York State and Western Massachusetts. These are real jobs paying salary, expenses and bonus. Write full details of your experience and send to BOX 5995, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN: Attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $125 per month and room, board, and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Experienced woman for general housework; three in family including boy of 12. No laundry. Lovely home on Seneca Lake in city. All modern conveniences. Usual time off and two weeks vacation with pay. Kitchen, garden, beautiful large warm maids room; $25 per week. George B. Williams, Lochland Road, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED: Working couple for cooking and general housework at Putney School Inn and Youth Hostel. Pleasant surroundings. Write or telephone Mrs. Josephine Sargent, Putney School Inn, Putney, Vt.

GENUINE opportunity with future offered individual who will put real interest, honest effort in position, New York dairy farm. Registered Holsteins; new large barn. Owner, single young man. Write all details, BOX 6033, Rural New-Yorker.

APPLY now for position as farmer-caretaker of farm and camp near Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Write or call Program Director, Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry Street, New York 2, N. Y. ORchard 4-1100.

HELP Wanted: Single, male worker in greenhouse and landscape department. Room, board, wages. Excellent environment. National Farm School and Junior College, Farm School, Bucks County, Penna.

DAIRY farmer: Small, clean family; no bad habits; $150 per month; increase to good cattle man. Albany County. BOX 6037, Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN desires young housekeeper. Full charge, lovely home, near Troy, N. Y. Prefer one without ties. Qualifications in first letter. Baby or school child welcome. BOX 6039, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager for 36 acre farm half orchard. All modernized, truck tractor, sprayer, etc., sheds, chicken coops for 250 layers and house for couple. Half share and pay. Louis Matis, 932 Park Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

**NOTICE !**

**When you answer advertisements under a box number, write the number of the advertiser on the envelope.**

WANTED: Experienced Aberdeen-Angus cattle man with complete knowledge of farming and equipment. Large very modern farm, northern Westchester County, quality herd, new machinery, and excellent house with all conveniences. Good salary, permanent position for the right man. References required. Write for interview giving record of experience. Seven Lakes Farm, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

YOUNG man for general farm work. Preferred no drinking or smoking. Attractive wages, plus room and board. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

BEEKEEPER, experienced with bees, extracted honey. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

REFINED woman for general housework and simple cooking, No laundry. All conveniences. Three adults. No heavy work. References required. Must be under 50. Good salary. Vacation with pay. Mrs. L. Griggs, Manlius, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced farmer, married, for general farm work on mechanized, fully equipped, modern, pure bred Jersey dairy farm. Comfortable living quarters. Position open about March 1, 1948. Russell E. Watson, Blackwell's Mills Farm, Belle Mead, N. J. Phone: Belle Mead 490.

WANTED: Experienced all around man on vegetable farm. Drivers license desirable. $8.00 per day. Year round job. Write full particulars to J. C. Paffendorf, Metuchen, N. J.

WOMAN, under 50, to help care for year old baby and do light laundry and some housework. Mrs. F. Hamilton Merrill, Woodstock, Vt.

WANTED: Single, reliable, able bodied man to operate milking machines and do general farm work; good wages with room and board. BOX 22, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

ONE or two young women interested in entire care of 20 cow dairy; gutter cleaner and all other conveniences. Live in or separate quarters; western central New York. BOX 6047, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, able cook, to take over part of my duties. No heavy cleaning. Own room. Apply with recent snapshot; references and salary. Mrs. Julius Grawi, 29 Cole St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced poultryman for up-to-date poultry farm, 2,200 layers. $160 a month, modern house and privileges. Apply Pennington Dairy Farms, Pennington, N. J. Phone: Pennington N. J. 124.

FARMER to operate small farm; cottage and salary. Bethel Methodist Home for Aged, 19 Narragansett Ave., Ossining, N. Y. Telephone Ossining 1167.

FARM foreman wanted on well equipped 300 acre grain and stock farm near Philadelphia. Must know operation of baler, combine and planting machinery also repairs on buildings and machinery; job will be open between now and April 1st. References required. BOX 6049, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced farmer to work 125 acre tractor worked dairy and general crop farm on shares. Six miles from Hornell, N. Y., on state road. New modern house, gas heat, electricity. Opportunity for ambitious man. Very little capital needed; further details write. BOX 6050, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-Herdsman for purebred Holstein herd. Cleanliness and reliability essential; small family. Three room furnished or unfurnished apartment, kitchenette and bath, light, steam heat, milk, privileges and excellent wages. Shale Rock Farm, R. D. 2, Red Hook, N. Y.

**NEED HELP? Although farm help is scarce, there are some good men available. The trick is to find them. Hundreds of good men who are now employed are looking for better jobs. They read the advertisements that appear in this column. If you are having difficulty securing the right kind of help a little advertisement stating your wants may put you in touch with the right party. Its worth a trial. The cost is only 15 cents per word.**

EXPERIENCED fruit man to work on apple and peach orchard; very good position for the right man. Write Leo Lentin, 45 East Main St., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: General farmer, single, good habits and willing worker, pleasant personality, to work on 35 acre farm, small dairy, 12 cows, some poultry and hogs. Farm located on a State highway, one mile from Waverly. Wages $20 per week first year; $25 per week second year, with Christmas week off with pay every year. In letter please give experience, age and references. Write to BOX 21, Waverly, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER, general; plain cooking; Bendix. Own room and bath; two children. Dr. Green, 43 S. Lewis Place, Rockville Center, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARM manager, all branches; specialty Guernseys; smoked pork treats; percent profits. BOX 6016, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as manager of purebred Holstein or Guernsey farm. Experienced breeding, feeding, showing, A. R. testing, growing crops and pasture improvement; 20 years present position. Due to fire destroying buildings, the herd was sold. Available at once or later as preferred. W. D. Van Valkenburgh, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

COUPLE: Responsible caretakers; complete charge estate. Wife, all household duties part time. Husband, supt., gardener, farmer, mechanic; excellent references; cottage. BOX 6038, Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT farmer-gardener; carpenter, licensed plumber, electrician, wife graduate floriculturist. Middleaged, excellent credentials, primary objectives are permanence, congenial, intelligent association working with employer, not just for a wage. Must have unfurnished cottage, not rooms and mutual integrity of purpose. Available within 30 days. BOX 6032, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED woman, three year old child; desires work. Nursing experience, also with children. If near nursery would consider putting child there by day. BOX 6035, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Position as working manager of a large dairy farm. Efficient, ambitious and thoroughly experienced all branches. Married, age 46. Lee H. Ryder, R. 2, Dover, N. H.

GARDENER, single, 49, wants work; country estate. Egelhof, R. 3, Brewster, N. Y.

SINGLE experienced man, age 36, wants job on poultry farm as helper or assistant. BOX 6044, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER position wanted. Married man with small family. Experienced as caretaker, farmer, gardener, handyman. References. Permanent. Separate cottage. BOX 6043, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL with four months experience desires position on dairy farm. Congenial family. BOX 6041, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE farmer, poultryman. Christian. State salary, particulars. Gnegy, Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED: Kennel position; reliable, trustworthy, experienced. BOX 6045, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-Farmer, married, middleaged; small estate preferred; good with animals. J. R. Ferguson, 60 Arrandale Ave., Great Neck, N. Y.

CARETAKER, gardener, poultryman, experienced; widower, pleasing disposition, wishes job; no driving. Good home preferred to high wages. BOX 6051, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED single man wants tree trimming, orchard or barn work. BOX 6052, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Middleaged, experienced, reliable. Reference. Garden, grounds, repairs; cook, serve, houseworker. BOX 6054, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, married, 44, life experience purebred dairy and beef stock, poultry, general farming; seeks position on modern farm; best of references. Good six room house essential. BOX 6055, Rural New-Yorker.

BEEF cattle, herdsman-manager, married, lifetime experience in general livestock farming. Excellent knowledge growing, fitting, and showing Angus cattle. BOX 6056, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED turkey, poultryman; married. Desires position, working manager; available immediately. A. Kocken, Gen. Del., Bethpage, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Position on small estate, take full charge of dairy, can make butter and cream; reference. BOX 6059, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FOR Sale: The most beautiful and profitable dairy farm in Greenwich township, Berks, County, Pennsylvania. Over 200 acres. Natural alfalfa and fertile limestone gravel soil. Stone colonial home. Houses for four families. 90 cow milking barn plus dry barn, mill, storage, feeds, etc. Over half million pounds of milk yearly. Stream, meadow, 20 acres of woodland, hard surface road. 15 miles out of city. Will sell bare, equipped, or stock and equipped. Possession 60 days. Write Fred P. Fisher, Quakertown, Pa. Owner.

JAMES WILLIAMS (the farm man) sells, buys, exchanges farms, businesses, homes. Here are three dandies, 250, 100 and 50 acre dairy farms. A dandy store business in Herkimer. R. D. 1, Clinton, N. Y.

140 ACRE tractor-worked farm. 65 acres meadow land. More than enough saw timber for your own use. Located on good route close to thrifty village. Well built 9-room dwelling, painted white, electricity, fine water; 50x50 cement basement barn, silo, 25 stanchions and room for more, two box stalls, four horse stalls, water buckets; 24x40 horse barn, tool house, poultry house; garage. Tools: A.C. tractor on rubber with plow; cultivator; hay loader; rakes; corn planter; corn harvester; grain drill; milking machine; electric milk cooler; rakes; pick-up truck; most every tool to operate with ease. Cattle, 18 extra large B. & W. milking cows, five young stock, three horses. Land in high state cultivation will winter and summer 40 head. Milk check average over $500 per month. Owner has lived on this farm over 30 years. Ill health forces sale. Priced very low. $11,000 takes everything. If you have $4,500 to pay down we can finance the balance. For more information call, write or wire, J. D. Gallagher Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Phone 586-J. Ask for new Spring farm catalogue.

FOR Sale: Seven room house, all conveniences, barn, chicken house, spring water, fruit, berries, two acres. Village. Mile county seat, Route 6. Raymond Williams, Seelyville, Pa.

FREE Catalog: Farms, homes, businesses. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland. Bargains galore! Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia, 2, Pa.

WANTED: Farm in Connecticut, near schools, stores, churches; equipped for dairying; 100-150 acres; priced right; with stock and equipment. BOX 6040, Rural New-Yorker.

CATALOG: All areas; give requirements. Ward Scofield, Beacon 11, N. Y.

FARMS: Stocked, bare, resort properties, businesses. Brynilsen Real Estate Dealer, Rome, N. Y.

FLORIDA groves, farms, homes, businesses. Write for free lists. Calaway Agency, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, 2, Pa.

WANTED: Small greenhouse, 300 to 500 square feet, curved eaves. Write full particulars. Roaring River Flower Sales, 45 East 17th St., New York City.

WANTED: Small mill or feed store in East, on railroad. BOX 457, Zone 8, Church Street Station, New York City.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, nine miles from Stroudsburg. Old Colonial stone house of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, furnace heat. Ideal property for a country estate, home, dude ranch or boarding house. House is in very good condition. 124 acres. About 60 acres in woodlands, balance rolling fields. Drilled well with electric pump. Springs. Old barn. Recreation building. Poultry house. Garage. Immediate possession. Low taxes. Price $10,000. Terms of about $6,000 cash and balance can remain on mortgage. Write for catalog of Pocono Mountain properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna. Phone 354.

WANTED: Farm, good buildings, 25-150 acres, 50-200 miles from New York City. BOX 6022, Rural New-Yorker.

NEAR Buffalo, 230 acre productive dairy farm for sale; 8-room house, modern; good barn; excellent water; school bus; good road; $6,000. Owner, Leo Watson, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm, around 12-room house; no more than 125 miles from N. Y. C. Prewar price only, give full particulars in first letter. BOX 6034, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for 80 acres or more. BOX 60, Oxford, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 400 acres, timber, muskrat, marsh. Particulars, letter. BOX 6036, Rural New-Yorker.

97 ACRES on state road, ½ mile to milk plant, school. In potato growing section of Steuben County, New York. All tillable, nearly level, 10 acres of both wheat and alfalfa, fertile soil for beans, corn and peas. Dairy, 12 stanchions, cups, milking machine, electric cooler; new silo and milk house; 10 cows, 9 young stock. Eight room house with water, bath and electricity; recently shingled. 300 hens, 30 tons hay, 300 bushel grain, tractor, tools. $15,000 equipped or $10,000 bare; terms. Clifford L. Moon owner, Prattsburg, New York.

POULTRY farm for sale or rent, 7,000 layer capacity, running water, electricity and all necessary equipment. Will take large mortgage. Near Ithaca and Cortland, N. Y. Write owner, 35 Steward St., Trenton, N. J., or telephone 5-3376.

FOR lease, 100 acre dude ranch farm, $100 month, long term lease. Harry Vall, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR Rent: Modern poultry farm, 12 miles from Hartford, for 3,000 layers, 8 gas brooders, range, fully equipped. Wooster House Tariffville, Conn. Tel. Simsbury, Conn. 852-W-2.

TO lease or rent, stocked and equipped farm with option of buying. Practical background. Excellent referenees. Hard, honest, reliable worker, trying to get a start. BOX 6042, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm for sale, with stock and equipment. Retail route, good location. Sell all or separate. Located in Butler County. BOX 6046, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farms, boarding, tourists houses, stores, gas stations, taverns, hotels. Stanley Panek, Tivoli, N. Y.

200 ACRE level dairy farm in perfect condition. House of 12 rooms and two baths; 50 stanchion barn, tile silo. Can be sold bare or entirely equipped. Price bare is $45,000. W. E. Brown, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

# Have You a Farm For Sale?

**If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 300,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at 15 cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order.**

FOR Sale: Farm, write for description. H. F. Heller, R. D. 2, Millville, Penna.

FARM for sale: Fruit and broiler farm near New Paltz, N. Y. Equipped with tractor and sprayer. Good house and barn. 15 acres. BOX 6053, Rural New-Yorker.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED: 20 fertile acres, good barn; house with modern conveniences. State highway, railroad commuting New York City. Full details please. Uninflated price. BOX 6015, Rural New-Yorker.

WILL lease on any reasonable terms, modern dairy farm, Eastern Connecticut. Approximately $6,500 gross annual milk income. Excellent living conditions, adequate assistance within family essential. BOX 6057, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, good equipped dairy farm within 130 miles of N. Y. C., (New York State). BOX 6058, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL chicken farm wanted within 100 miles of New York. 48 W. Devonia Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FINGER LAKES, 120 acre farm, overlooking eastside Seneca Lake; never failing water supply, recently new stanchions and concrete floor for 12 cows; barns good; Colonial house (1800). Exceptional opportunity for farmer or for development as country estate. A. J. Brown, Adm. Oriskany, N. Y.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vt.

HONEY—5 lbs. white clover postpaid 3rd zone, $2.00. Send for complete price list. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, New York.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Prices right. Send for price card. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

BUSHEL baskets: Russet oranges $1.90; grapefruit $1.85; mixed $1.85; Golden oranges $2.30; tangerines $2.50; all of above $10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express collect. Al. Rinck, Pomona Park, Florida.

WHITE Clover honey: 60 lbs. $13.20; goldenrod or buckwheat, $12.00. Price lists. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE Clover honey: 5 lbs. $2.25; 10 lbs. $4.25; 30 lbs. $12.00. Pure wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour, 10 lbs. $1.60. Postage paid and insured to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free honey receipt booklets. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, New York.

ORANGES and grapefruit: Sweet and juicy, tree ripened, direct from our own grove. Full bushel basket $3.00. Express collect. Specify kind wanted or mixed. Special gift bushel basket fancy pack gift card enclosed $3.50 express collect or $5.25 prepaid east of Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or money order now for Christmas delivery. D. U. Duncan, P. O. Box 435, Lakeland, Florida.

DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River citrus fruit sent express prepaid from our own groves. Oranges or oranges and grapefruit mixed. Box $7.75; bushel $4.75. All grapefruit box $7.25; bushel $4.40. F. M. Cooper, Box 346, Cocoa, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges $2.50 bushel; grapefruit $2.00; tangerines $3.00. Express collect. W. H. Potts, Pomona Park, Florida.

PURE Vermont maple sprup $6.00 gallon postpaid third zone. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 pounds clover and Fall flowers mixed $10.80. Clover $13.20 not prepaid. F. W. Lesser, Fayettoville, N. Y.

INDIAN River citrus fruits: Florida's best. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seeded grapefruit, $4.25; seedless grapefruit $4.45; half seedless grapefruit, half oranges $4.60; orangos $4.75; Temple oranges $5.75; half seedless grapefruit, half Temple oranges $5.20. Per half bushel, prepaid: Tangerines $3.45; kumquats (with foliage) $4.15. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

FOR Sale: Comb honey case or carrier. L. F. Howden, Fillmore, N. Y.

UNSPRAYED tree ripened oranges, grapefruit, tangelos. Bushel, mixed, $2.85 plus express. George D. Orner, Tavares, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges, grapefruit $2.25 bushel. Not prepaid. A. Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Fla.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Spy, Baldwin, Greening, Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, one or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

BUTTERNUT meats $1.50 pound postpaid third zone. Mountain Meadows, South Royalton, Vt.

HICKORYNUT and large Stewart pecan halves, pound $1.75; 2 pounds $3.45; 5 pounds $8.50 prepaid. R. L. Harman, Wellsville, Pa.

PURE homemade mayonnaise in 16 ounce jars. Price list and free sample by request. Cora Vanderstouw, Moravia, N. Y.

PURE honey clover and thyme mixed, 5 pounds $1.75; 6 5-pound pails $9.75 postpaid third zone. Nelson Joslyn, No. Blenheim, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey, 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

SMITH'S Delicious honey, 5 lbs. $2.25 prepaid. Crawford Smith, R. 1, Clayville, N. Y.

ORANGES and grapefruit: Tree-ripened fruit. New prices effective immediately. Express prepaid direct from grove. Delivery unconditionally guaranteed. Bushel mixed fruit or all oranges $4.50. Full crate 90 pounds $6.85. Prices 10 per cent higher West of Mississippi and to Canada. Send money order or check to Burkart Groves P. O. Box No. 126, Dept. R. N. Clearwater Florida. Licensed and bonded growers and shippers. Visit our groves when in Florida. The home of personalized gifts of fruit.

THE BEST for less. High quality tree ripened (no color added) citrus fruit, direct from grower-shipper by prepaid express. Bushel (55 lbs.) grapefruit $3.75; mixed oranges and grapefruit $4.00; oranges $4.25. As good as the best you've ever had or your money refunded. Robinson Groves, 2069 Gulf-to-Bay Blvd., Clearwater, Florida.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 per gallon, postpaid. Stafford Brothers, So. Wallingford, Vermont.

PURE honey: One dozen 5-lb. pails white clover liquid $15.36; light amber $14.88; four 9-lb. pails white clover candied $9.00; buckwheat $7.00. Wixon's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE honey: 60 lbs. white clover honey liquid $12.90; 120 lbs. $24.90; candied $12.75; $24.70. Price list. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

HONEY: Choice light clover 5 lbs. $1.85 postpaid. 6 5-lb. pails $9.00 express charges collect. Prompt shipment. Free honey receipts. L. F. Dexter, 1024 Fay St., Fulton, N. Y.

TREE ripened pineapple orsnges and Duncan grapefruit prepaid as follows: One bushel oranges $4.25; one bushel grapefruit $3.75; one bushel mixed $4.00; one-half bushel oranges $2.75; grapefruit $2.50; mixed $2.60. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

FLORIDA tree ripened fruit. Shipping date about Nov. 25. Express collect. Oranges $2.50 a bushel; tangerines $3.00 a bushel; grapefruit $2.00 a bushel. W. C. Van Alstyne, Pomona Park, Florida.

HONEY: 60 pounds buckwheat $10.80, not prepaid. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

VERMONT clover honey. Fancy grade, guaranteed pure and of best quality, 5 pounds $2.00; 6, 5-pound pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

THE very best "North Country" clover honey. Write for new 1948 prices. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

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HONEY, very light amber clover, Fall flowers, 60 pound can $12.50. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

FINE honey: Write for special offers on 60 lb. cans, liquid or crystalized, delivered. 30 lbs. clover-basswood mixed postpaid within third zone $8.50; dark strong buckwheat $7.60 5 lbs. either $1.80; 10 lbs. $3.50. Also Fall flower mixed. Ray C. Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

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WANTED: 1930-31-32 Chrysler closecoupled phaeton. Frank Akutowicz, 580 Poquonock Ave., Windsor, Conn.

WANTED: Address of Ernest and Martha Wade. Ark Farms, North Creek, N. Y.

WANTED: Tractors, new or used. New Idea corn picker, state model and price. R. B. Horst, Marion, Penna.

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FOR Sale: 20 inch turbine water wheel. Edward Kalweit, Deposit, N. Y.

SELF-Propelled 6 hp. tree and brush saw. Pulley for belt work. Excellent condition. Honeyhill Farms, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Some used potato planters, potato diggers also disc harrows. J. Maringola, DuPont Highway, Lincoln, Del.

WANTED: High wheel tractor on rubber, also cultivator and plow for same; must be in good condition. Full particulars. Ramapo Florist, Inc., 328 Summer St., Clifton, N. J.

WANTED: Two carloads of timothy, clover, and alfalfa mixed hay. Must be fine quality, high in clover. Will accept best offer delivered. Best offer on one carload clean oat straw. Best offer on barley and whole corn by ton. Mahrapo Farms, Mahwah, N. J.

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Per R.L.P.

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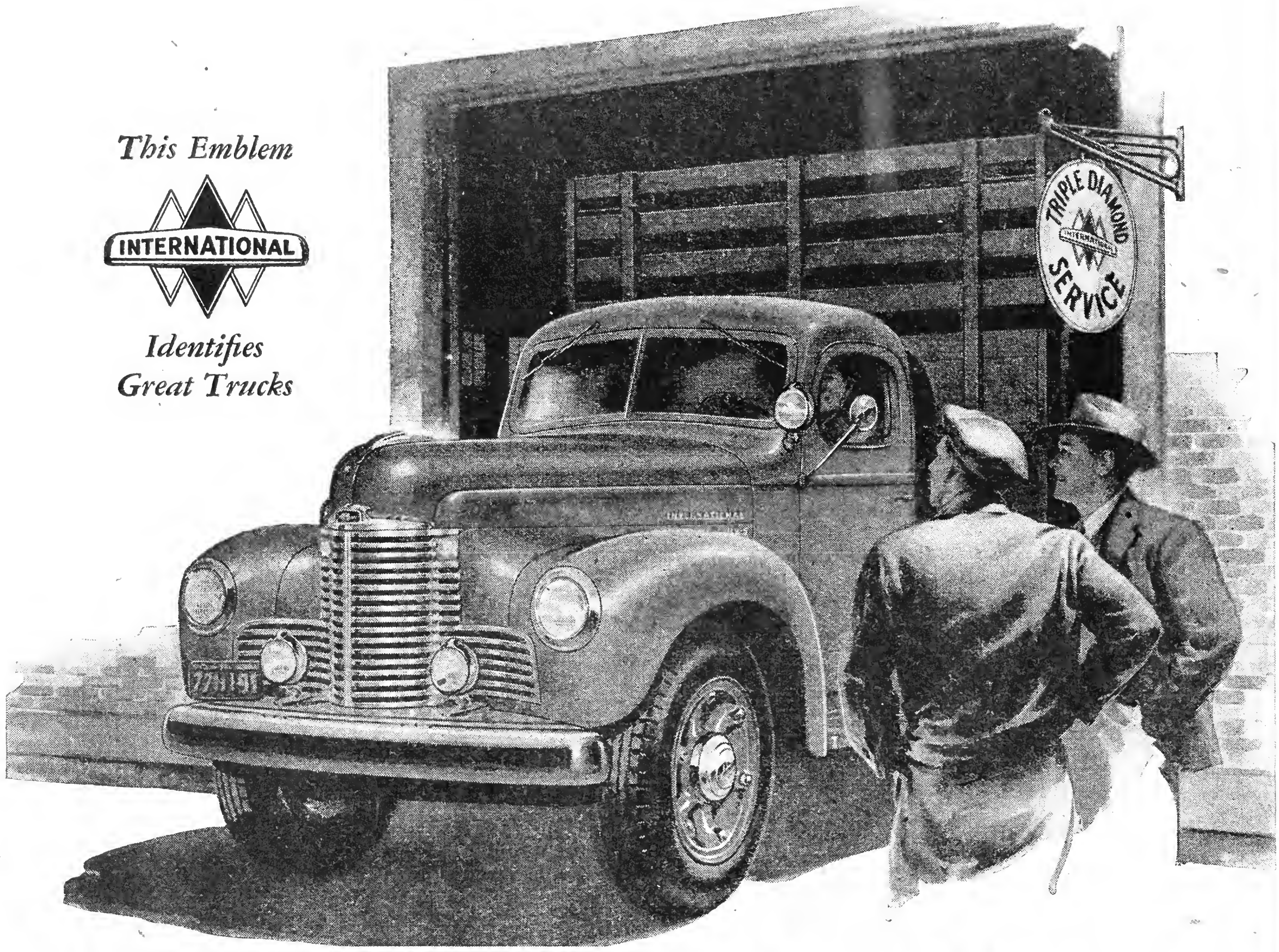


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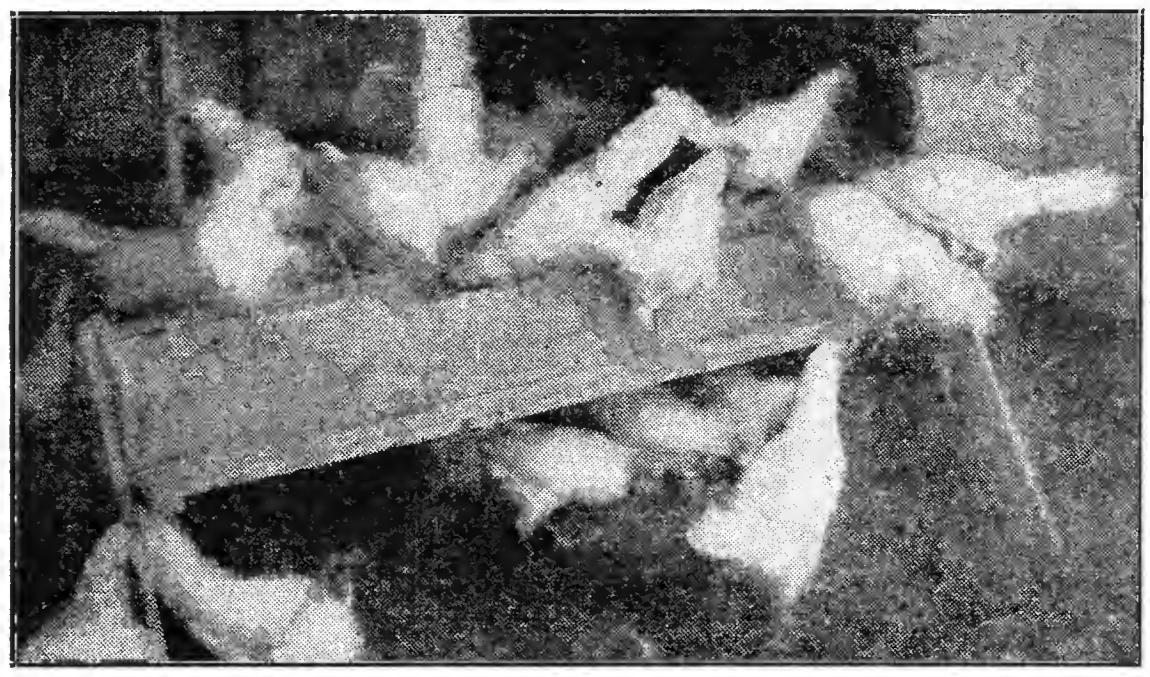
# The Need for Sound Poultry Practices

## Care and Efficiency are the Important Guide Posts for 1948

*By Willard C. Thompson*

THIS country looks forward into 1948 and sees an insistent need for the continuation of a full supply of high-quality poultry meat (including turkeys) and table eggs. The only way this can be done, with the high feed and labor costs, is by the development and practical use of more efficient methods in all steps and stages of poultry production and management during the entire poultry year. Poultrymen must pay strict attention to items of cost and must employ only the items which are indispensible to good growth and production.

The first suggestion applies alike to those who hatch and produce their own chicks and to those who buy chicks; namely, plan to brood, feed, and rear only female chicks this season, thus using high-priced feeds, limited fuel supplies, and labor to best advantage. On most poultry plants, even on the general farm where the poultry flock has become an admitted significant source of farm income, the chief object of growing chicks this year should be to secure an adequate number of replacement layers next Fall. Cockerel chicks must be looked on mainly as potential breeding males, and therefore comparatively few of them need to be reared through to maturity. Cockerels, of course, are destined in the main to be sold off as broilers, which is good practice in an ordinary year. Further, it is no doubt true that our people could use all of the broiler meat which the ordinary rearing of all available male chicks would produce. However, it is seriously contended that under present cost and supply conditions the numbers of cockerel chicks to be fed and reared, even to broiler stage, must be curtailed. Let the specialized broiler producers handle most of that meat production job. They can take over the cockerel chicks segregated by chick-sexing at hatching time, and run them through their specialized broiler equipment for optimum growth and economy. Let the average poultryman, interested principally in securing new laying stock for the coming Fall, narrow down his brooding, feeding, and rearing labor and expense items to those that are essential to producing ready-to-lay pullets. This general idea, if wisely used, should economize on the poultrymen's demands for feeds, fuels, labor, space and time during the coming growing season.



*These White Leghorn pullet layers are busily at work at the dry mash hoppers.*

The second suggestion is that most poultry growers should not attempt to expand their poultry-raising operations in a year like this one promises to be. Try to keep up the laying flocks and the flocks of female chicks destined to become next year's layers, up to the average numbers of the last couple of seasons, so that there will not be a serious shortage of laying population next Fall. In line with this idea, it is to say that if only such numbers — mainly of pullet chicks, be it remembered — are reared, it should be possible to do a top quality job of such rearing. The better brooders only should be used, and the better field equipment, such as colony houses, food hoppers, shelters, etc. More time should be put on the chicks at hand, and fewer losses suffered during the season. It becomes a question of concentrating on fewer numbers, and ending up with an improved quality of replacement layers next Fall.

Thirdly, get chick brooding and rearing down to a systematic and orderly farm chore this season, trying to avoid unnecessary steps and the misspending of time and effort. The following ideas are suggested: (1) limit every chick flock to 300 day-olds at the start; (2) provide a brooder room at least 12x12 feet in size for each brooder and chick flock; (3) inquire about, and then select, a recognized good, well balanced chick ration, and use it consistently and regularly throughout this coming growing season — chicks do best on regular rations; (4) so manage that every chick can eat and drink at will every day throughout the season; (5) when moving the young pullets to ranges for the Summer growing weeks, usually to be done as soon as convenient and possible after eight weeks of age, divide them into growing flocks of not more than 75 each, providing a colony house or range shelter for each such unit; (6) rear this year's youngsters, if possible, on ranges which did not carry chickens last season—the principle of crop rotation, with the chicks being one of the moving crops, is sound management on the poultry farm; (7) figure on populating growing ranges with not more than 300 youngsters per acre — this means four colonies or flocks per acre; (8) distribute the colony houses or shelters so that they are at least 100 feet apart, and each is in the center of a green-covered area when the chicks are first put out; (9) move each colony house or shelter, if it is of the type which can be shifted easily, at least 25 feet two or three times during the Summer, so as to bring the young pullets into contact with fresh soil surface and green crop food.

*A farm flock of the Light Brahmas, in comfortable, clean, Winter quarters.*

The fourth principal point is that chicks are not the only poultry to be dealt with during the Summer months of 1948. The adult stock is still at hand. It will consume much feed and require much labor, but it should be productive of many, large, fresh eggs, which will continue to bring relatively high prices this year we believe. Here are a few guides in management of the laying birds: (1) Make the looking over and culling, if necessary, of the laying flocks an end-of-the-month job right through 1948, and especially until midsummer when new pullets begin to lay. The old hens, most of them in their first year of egg yield, should be prolific layers this Spring and early Summer, and the majority of their eggs should be large ones. Their food yield can be of enormous value and it is going to be needed. This means that full attention should be given to every item which will encourage and force a maximum, safe egg yield from present laying flocks. Only, do not expend valuable feeds, and labor, on culls. If culling is done in an orderly manner, and regularly at the end of each month, many feed-consumers can be sold off and flock expenses reduced. (2) Do not keep over the breeding males, which have been essential to the production of fertile, hatching eggs all Winter and Spring, unless they are proved sires. Most of the male birds should be sold off at the end of the breeding season and replaced by cockerels next season. (3) Try to move up the adult stock into more limited quarters so as to cut down on the amount of labor and time required for management of layers in these forthcoming months. If the hens are to be closely confined to houses this Spring and Summer, as is to be the case on many poultry and egg farms, then move up the hens into new flock units, at the rate of three square feet of floor area per hen, if Leghorns, and four, if heavies. Clean and close up, until early Fall, the pens thus emptied. If the adult stock is to run outdoors, then move up as before, close certain pens, and just let the hens outdoors during daylight hours. Hens will, we think, lay more eggs, if kept confined, near to the feed supplies, even in warm weather.

Next on the list is to give the 1948 oncoming layers every break possible, to help them avoid disease losses during their egg production season ahead. As they reach the age of approximately three to three and one-half months, have them vaccinated against fowl pox. If necessary, vaccinate against laryngotracheitis also, but do this only on advice of a competent authority, a veterinarian, or poultry pathologist. If a vaccine is forthcoming this Summer which will protect young stock against the dreaded Newcastle Disease—it may possibly come this year, we hear—then, use it too, on advice.

The sixth idea stresses the need to repair, or renovate, the poultry buildings, especially the laying houses, so that they may be made to accommodate next Fall's laying flocks more efficiently and adequately. During the war years, and thus far in the postwar period, many poultry buildings have become the worse for wear, as was inevitable. Repairs, painting and renovation in parts, cannot be delayed too long, however, without endangering the health of fowls confined and impairing growth and production tendencies.

It is needless to point out that every effort must be made by the average poultry flock owner and egg producer to do everything possible to establish the inherent qualities of his hen flocks toward high quality basis. Chicks, bought this Spring, should come only from a reputable, progressive breeder; they should be Pullorum-free, or at least Pullorum-tested. Locate early only quality stock when buying ready-to-lay pullets this Fall. Strict attention to these six guide posts for 1948 should work to the advantage of the American people and to poultrymen and farmers alike.

# Making Red Raspberries Pay

*By Walter A. Withrow*

AN essential in the growing of red raspberries is the absolute necessity for shallow cultivation. This means to a depth of not more than three inches (two inches is even better), or a mere scraping of the surface if you have an implement that can be properly gauged. We find that a very great part of the feeding roots, if given shallow cultivation, makes a dense network in the more fertile, warmer layer of top soil, two to six inches below the surface, even though their anchor roots may penetrate to a depth of two or more feet. It is this fine layer of upper roots that furnishes to the plants most of the fertility and moisture which are vital in the production of a bumper crop of fruit. Observe the teeth of your tillage implement when you come to the end of a row;if you find strings of slender rootlets hanging to the shovels, you most certainly are cutting off a good part of the berry crop you have tried so hard to produce.

### Cultivate Shallow

Almost every feeding root grows out horizontally from the plant. If you rip off its inner end, where it is attached to the plant, you will destroy the entire string growing out toward the center of the row. You have only to retrace your steps and note the detached roots scattered through the soil, to fully realize the irreparable damage you have done. A cutting tool, such as a disk, may inflict but not show this damage. Well do we remember our first cultivation some years ago with the tractor and disk harrow. It was late Spring, weeds were showing up badly in the rows, labor for hoeing was at a premium, and we incorrectly reasoned that nothing could be better than to set the implement deep and thus throw enough soil toward the plants to cover the coming weed growth. It destroyed the weeds but the plants were slow to recover; it took two years of careful, shallow cultivation to get them back to their original vigor.

We do not like a toothed cultivator in the raspberry plot at any time. The depth is hard to control and, unless the teeth are set closely together or the ground gone over more than one time, weeds will be missed. The sprouts of new growth of the raspberry out in the middle dodge around the teeth and must be clipped with hoes. We prefer two A-shaped cultivators, somewhat like the cotton sweeps used in the South. The blade on each side is 32 or even 40 inches wide, and sharp enough to clean the centers at one passage. Two cultivations in early Summer discourage the growth of new shoots, and the plants can then devote their energy to the production of the few canes left in the hill. Sweep teeth, bolted on to replace the straight shovels, may be readily obtained for almost any implement and may likewise be used. A year or two ago, we visited the Latham plantation of a neighbor. One half of the field had been heavily mulched with straw and supported an ideal stand of plants, while the cultivated portion had only a half stand. The grower attributed the difference to winterkilling, but it could just as readily have been caused by too deep tillage. If one has enough material, such as poor quality hay or straw from which the weeds have been shaken, a heavy mulch of eight or 10 inches covering the entire plot is an excellent method of culture. It should be heavy enough to smother out most sucker growth and must be renewed every year or two as trampled down. Once established, the plantation cannot be cultivated again as the roots will lie too closely under the surface.

### Site is Important

Another important point in the growing of red raspberries is the selection and preparation of the site. The plot should be dry enough to drain naturally, possibly with a gravel or cobble base. It is even better that it also have a gentle slope for air drainage, which may obviate winterkilling of the canes. The rows should be so planned that most of the cultivation is across the slope to prevent soil washing. Then this soil should be filled with decaying vegetable matter to hold the moisture so necessary to carrying through a crop which is almost 90 per cent water. Once the plants are set, it is practically impossible to add enough humus to make up for the destruction of constant cultivation and the trampling of the pickers over a period of years. Early in September we usually sow oats as a cover crop, working the dead material into the soil during the next Spring cultivations; even so we find this entirely insufficient to replace the original vegetable matter. Because of the necessary very shallow cultivation, no bulky material may be added after planting, so it is well to plan a year or two in advance of setting, and turn under a lot of straw or hay not seed bearing, also plow down a heavy crop or two of rye.

### An Ideal Plan

An ideal plan, if one has the acreage, is to set aside three or four plots intended for growing raspberries, devoting only one plot at a time to fruiting, another new setting to come on two or three years later, and the others to grow soy beans in Summer and rye for the Fall and Spring. These entire crops are turned under for humus. From sad experience, we have learned to be chary in the use of manures, especially from poultry farms as they are too strong in nitrogen. A too late Summer growth of cane almost always results in winterkilling; consequently we prefer a moderate application of manure supplemented with a commercial fertilizer especially strong in potash. In most manures the nitrogen continues to be available in the late Fall, while we want to harden the wood after July for Winter. Nitrogen in commercial fertilizers is usually derived from nitrate of soda or the ammonias and is used up earlier in plant growth. Potash tends to make a harder growth and also results in a firmer berry. Strangely, phosphate seems to be of no great benefit; possibly there is enough of this element in most soils for the needs of the raspberry. When setting with the transplanter, we usually drill in 500 pounds to the acre on either side of the row and cultivate it into the soil; the same amount is given every other year in the early Spring.

In the irrigated sections of the West, where water is run in surface ditches and the foliage and berries are kept dry, it is quite desirable to keep the ditches flooded during the picking season. We have seen the ditches standing full the season through. But because of damage to the ripening fruit and the possibility of heavy rain immediately after sprinkler irrigation, the conservation of natural rainfall is much preferable to watering as it is generally practiced in the East. Should overhead watering be necessary it is best to run the water in the early morning of sunny days, so that it can dry off quickly and prevent mold. White mold, which usually develops after a period of sultry or rainy weather, may be checked by dormant spraying of the bare canes, as needed either in late Fall or early Spring, with standard lime-sulphur. Later, after the growth starts, wettable sulphur or yellow copper may be used moderately on the plants and berries, up to two weeks of the first ripening, without injury to the crop. This will usually get the berries through without too much decay.

*The Taylor variety of red raspberries has proved to be a high yielder of superior fruit at Walter Withrow's Walberta Farm in Middlesex County, Connecticut; he is shown with a crate of these excellent berries.*

### The Best Berries

We find Taylor and Milton to be our best dessert berries, with the quality of both far superior to Newburg, unless the latter can be fully ripened, which is often difficult. The canes of Taylor are more susceptible to anthracnose than Milton, while Newburg shows none. The latter sets a tremendous crop of berries on slender canes, and must be pruned back one third and staked to support the heavy set. The foliage growth in Newburg is of a different type from other reds and less subject to the ravages of insects; because their branching is longer than in most sorts, the fruit grown more in the open, and there must be some distasteful element in the leaves objectionable to Japanese beetles and other pests. However, they are often too late in ripening for most Northeastern areas.

We have found that Indian Summer, the only worthwhile Fall bearer, needs special treatment if a satisfactory crop is to be obtained. The soil must be well fed and the number of canes restricted to four or five in the hill. This variety is a tremendous grower and the canes seemingly hardy everywhere. There may be some trouble in pollination, especially of the Spring crop, and if not well pollinated the fruit will be misshapen and crumbly. As the fruit cluster of this variety sets in the Fall on the end of the cane, it is liable to wind-whipping loss unless tied to wires or stakes. The tips of the Fall bearing canes, once they have finished bearing, should be clipped off either in the Fall or early Spring. The canes

(Continued on Page 85)

*Shallow cultivation is an absolute necessity in order to successfully grow good red raspberries. These vigorous canes show a desirable mid-August growth as a result of the proper cultural methods used at Walberta Farms.*

*The fruit clusters of Fall bearing red raspberries may be damaged by wind whipping unless the canes are tied either to wires or stakes as shown.*

# Outlook in Poultry Business

**By T. B. Charles**

DURING the past 35 years the poultry business has evolved from the small enterprise on numberless farms to a commercial business grossing over two and one-half billion dollars. In all that period of development up to 1940, the poultry industry had pretty definite cycles. In other words, it was about three years from peak to the bottom, and we were pretty sure that if we carried on a stable farm business, we would, on the average, make a reasonably satisfactory farm income. Then came the war with its inevitable controls, and the sad story about that era was that those in authority failed to use the experience and brains in the poultry industry to work out a program that would secure the desired results with the most good to all, and with as little damage as possible to anyone involved.

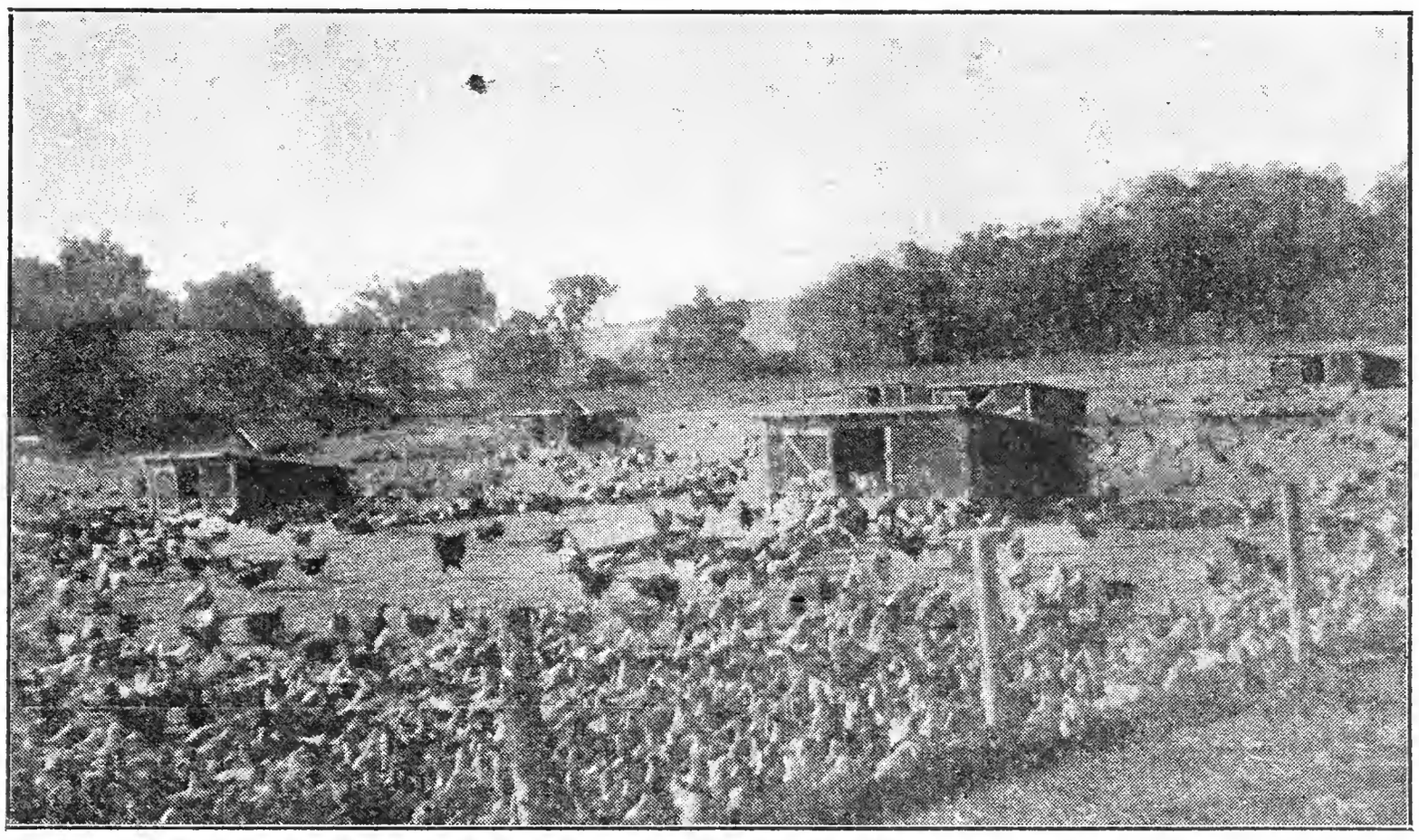
We have likewise been through the trying days of the feed shortage, and at this writing we are facing a long period of continued high prices and feed scarcity. In a recent talk before the Mercantile Section of the New York Board of Trade, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson stated: "Let me review with you a little background on the food situation, so that you can better evaluate the problem which we face. Last year, the United States shipped the largest quantity of food ever sent from any one nation in any one year —over 19 million tons, enough to average almost 40 tons a minute, every minute, day and night, throughout the year. To Europe went 11½ million tons, about 60 per cent of the total. To the Far East and Pacific went 3¾ million tons; to Latin America two million; and to other nations 1¾ million tons. Eighty per cent of these exports consisted of grain, mostly wheat.

A few years ago the United States was not a major grain exporter. Of the large grain exporting countries before the war, the United States ran a poor fourth behind Australia, Canada and Argentina. Russia was fifth with almost as big an export as that of the United States. Take a look at the figures. For the years 1934 through 1938, world exports of all grain averaged 28,387,800 long tons. Of this, the United States supplied only 4.6 per cent. Last year— the 1946-'47 crop year—in spite of all the famine and the crop failures, the amount of grain that moved from surplus producing to deficit nations was almost exactly the same as the 1934-'38 average. It was 28,443,600 long tons compared with the prewar average of 28,387,800. That's a difference of less than two-tenths of one per cent. But the United States alone supplied 52.4 per cent of last year's total. The figures speak for themselves; with virtually no change in amounts of grain moving into world trade, the amount supplied by the United States has increased from less than five per cent before the war to more than 50 per cent last year. That's what American enterprise can do!"

It is apparent to all who read that we must do everything possible to help those who are starving. It is equally apparent that as long as we export such quantities of grain, grain prices will continue to be high and the deficit grain producing areas will be the most severely penalized as to supplies of grain. Of course, if we have reasonably good crops in 1948, together with decreased livestock and poultry, we should have some easing off in feed prices by harvesting time next Summer, unless exports are further increased. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is now requesting nine million acres more grain for 1948, which might partly offset a poorer crop year. In addition, lower meat production of about 146 pounds per person compared to 156 pounds per person in 1947 should mean a stronger demand for eggs and all kinds of poultry meat in the latter half of 1948.

We are told on the one hand that we must reduce production and on the other that we must have greater food production. Personally, I do not believe that the American public will (Continued on Page 116)

*Lower meat production during 1948 will mean a good demand for both poultry and eggs this year. Good range helps to reduce feed costs. These nice New Hampshire pullets are owned by Grant Jasper, Hudson, Hillsboro County, N. H., where he annually carries about 25,000 birds on his 350 acre poultry farm.*



*Crossbred hatching eggs are produced in this flock of 4,000 birds by using 30 Rhode Island Red cockerels with each 100 Barred Rock pullets. They are owned by Karl Webster, Litchfield County, Conn.*

## The Hen That Lays is the Hen That Pays

G. T. Klein

FIVE dollar feed is driving home some fundamental facts about poultry keeping. When the egg checks fail to do more than pay for the keep of the flock, it isn't long until sharp pencils go into action to find the reason. A few records and a little figuring have caused many a poultry keeper to sell a flock during the past eight months. It has caused a tremendous swing in chick orders to the highest production stock obtainable.

The feed consumption of flocks varies with the size of the bird and certain other factors. It runs something like this: 22 to 24 pounds a day to 100 birds for body maintenance; 28 to 30 pounds for 50 per cent production; 32 to 34 pounds for 60 to 70 production; and 34 to 36 pounds for 70 to 85 production. In these figures is the explanation of the necessity of high production for profits in times when the ratio between feed costs and egg prices are narrow. Requiring 28 to 30 pounds of feed to produce about four dozens of eggs, the high producing flock gives about three more dozens of eggs for an extra six pounds of feed. That is where the profit is to be found.

These figures are substantiated by the dozens of poultry keepers who have had to sell off flocks because they couldn't pay their way at 40 to 50 per cent production during the past months. And the worst is that there is not much chance for poultry feed to be cheaper or egg prices to be greatly higher during the immediate months ahead. This means that it is going to take more than a 40 to 50 per cent lay to make money keeping poultry.

Scientific breeding has done so much for breeds and strains in increasing egg production that it is fairly easy to get pullets that can lay at a profitable rate. There are three or four inherited egg laying characters which all strains must have if they are to give a profitable rate of lay over a period of months. Such characters as a high rate of lay, low broodiness and late Spring and Summer production at a high rate are easily found in the egg strains, but are lacking in the best broiler birds. Now is the time to do what is to be done in selecting the right kind of stock for 1948. If the selection is wrong, there isn't much that feeding and management can do to correct it. On the other hand, a flock that has the right breeding back of it can be rendered entirely unable to perform in keeping with its inheritance because of exposure to disease or mismanagement.

At the University of Massachusetts, accurate records have been kept for many years on the egg laying ability of the breeding flock. Here a flock of Rhode Island Reds has given a yearly average production of 225 to 250 eggs to the bird without culling. F. A. Hays, poultry geneticist of the University, who has been in charge of the breeding work for the past quarter century, reports a flock average of 256 eggs for the 15 birds kept in his backyard flock in 1946 and 1947. These pullets laid for an entire year without a single fatality. The return after feed and other cash costs had been deducted was better than $6.00 to the bird. Even when feed costs are high and a flock averages to eat 130 pounds of grain and mash as this one did, there is money to be made if production is high.

We have in Massachusetts a larger percentage of commercial size flocks than any of the 48 States. Producing market eggs is the business of the majority of these poultrymen. They are constantly looking for the highest production stock that can be found. The flocks have got to be able to carry on at 70 to 85 per cent, when conditions for them are favorable. Fortunately the breeding program in the Bay State, which dates back to World War I days, has produced birds which can give top production. The State Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported month after month an average production of about 65 per cent for the 5,000,000 (Continued on Page 109)

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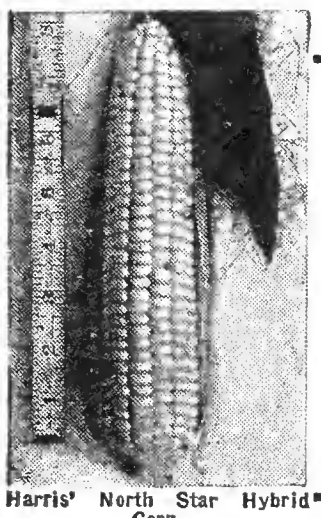
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## *The Garden Forum*
By D. F. Jones

### Fertilizer Requirements

Please discuss the various requirements of the different vegetables for various kinds of fertilizers. A. W.
New York

The 5-10-10, 5-8-7, 6-15-15 fertilizer formulas are used principally for root and tuber crops such as carrots, beets, onions and potatoes, also celery. For general garden crops, with stable manure, a 5-10-5, 5-8-5, or 4-12-4 formula is better. These are standard formulas that are available from most fertilizer dealers or seed stores.

The root crops do best with a large proportion of potash and for that reason a 1-2-2 ratio is generally advisable. Seed crops such as corn, beans, peas and berries, require large amounts of phosphorus and for these a 1-2-1 ratio is best. Leafy crops such as grass, lettuce, spinach and similar vegetables respond to a 2-1-1 ratio. Much depends on the natural fertility and nature of the soil and the carry over from any previous treatment.

### Light for Growing Plants

What kind of fluorescent light could I use for the purpose of growing various plants in a dark cellar; and where could I obtain such light and the necessary fixtures? I realize that there are better places to grow plants than a cellar; but for reasons which it would take too much time to explain I would very much like to attempt the artificial light scheme on a small scale. C. S.

For growing plants with artificial light you should use the daylight type of fluorescent fixture. These are manufactured by the General Electric Company and should be obtainable from dealers in lighting equipment. For growing plants for transplanting in the open field, or flowers for their blossoms, you should have from 50 to 100 foot candles. For plants to be grown to seed maturity such as tomatoes, they will require from 300 to 500 foot candles of light.

### Asparagus Stalks Grow Twisted

Can you tell me what causes asparagus stalks to grow crooked; some curve over and start to go into the ground again, others grow tall but are twisted like a wrung towel. This is the first year we've seen any of the twisted ones. Our bed is over 15 years old, has been fertilized with poultry manure and wood ashes, and has been kept reasonably free of weeds. H. E. M.

Curved and twisted stalks of asparagus are usually due to injury by cutworms. These may be controlled by the use of poison bait scattered over the surface of the ground early in the season. Prepared bait may be purchased at seed stores or you may prepare your own by use of the following formula: Wheat bran, five pounds; either white arsenic or Paris green four ounces; molasses one pint; and water seven pints. Mix to form a dry mash and scatter around the field to kill cutworms, army-worms and grasshoppers.

### Small Potatoes

For two years I have planted Green Mountain certified seed potatoes, using a good potato fertilizer, and have never gotten any potatoes larger than an egg. I sprayed them, and kept them free from weeds. The ground is level. What to do to get fair size potatoes? A. I.

Green Mountain potatoes usually do not produce well in this latitude at the lower elevations. By planting them very early before April 15, it is possible to produce a fairly satisfactory crop provided the vines are sprayed for both insects and diseases. The Irish Cobbler is far better for the Northeast, planted early also.

### Rock Phosphate as Plant Food

How much phosphate rock would you recommend using with a compost made of cow manure and vegetable matter? Is there any danger from using too much? Kindly note I am asking about the phosphate rock, not the superphosphate. H. G.
Suffolk County, N. Y.

Rock phosphate becomes available so slowly that you would not get much benefit for vegetable crops until two or more years after it had been applied. About 20 pounds of superphosphate per 1,000, or double that amount, of raw rock, should be used. Due to the slow availability of phosphate rock there is little danger of using excessive amounts. Nor is there any advantage in applying more than the suggested amount.


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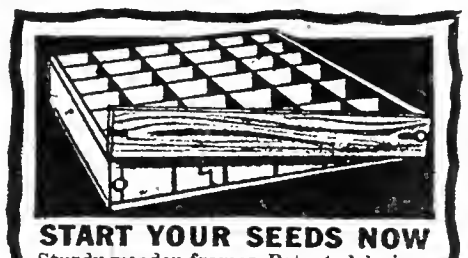

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## Christmas Trees A Cash Crop

Most farmers and landowners don't realize the money that can be made growing Christmas trees as a cash crop. In New York State Christmas trees can be grown in from nine to 12 years and a nominal investment can be made to pay up to 500 per cent profit.

All that is needed is some marginal or sub-marginal land that is not being used efficiently. The seedlings which usually can be purchased from the State Conservation Department should be ordered for Spring planting, rather than take a chance with the frost heaving that so often follows planting in the Fall. They should be planted about six feet apart each way, which spacing will allow about 1,200 trees to be planted to the acre. Some of the trees can be cut in nine years and all of them will be of saleable size in 12 years. After the twelfth year the cycle can be started again. The falling needles will keep the soil sufficiently enriched to make rotation unnecessary.

The amount of profit realized depends almost entirely on the method of selling used. If the trees are located near a town, the simplest and cheapest method is to insert an advertisement in the local paper and let people come and cut their own trees. About the only labor involved this way is marking the trees you wish to sell. They can be sold in this manner for at least 25 cents per tree, which represents a profit of about $228 per acre. If large areas are involved or the plantation is located some distance from a town or city, the best plan is to sell the trees to a large wholesaler who will cut and bale his own trees. This way a price of from 15 cents or more a tree can be obtained. The largest profit, however, can be made by taking orders from stores and individuals and then cutting and delivering the trees to the purchasers. In this manner trees can usually be sold anywhere from one to three dollars. Of course some extra labor is involved this way, but during the Christmas season there is also some extra time that can be efficiently utilized.

The kind of tree to plant, and the method of planting, vary so much from one section to another that the district forester or county agent should be consulted. He is equipped to give the best advice on these matters. A program like this offers a profitable solution to the problem of what to do with marginal or submarginal land that cannot pay its way by ordinary farming. J. S.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

## Propagating Blueberries

As an old subscriber I would appreciate some information on how to propagate blueberries. What is the best time of year to take the cuttings? Is it necessary to use a special box and medium in which to grow the cuttings? What age wood is best for cuttings? S. S. K.

Blueberries are propagated from hardwood cuttings of one-year-old wood taken in March or early April before growth starts. A special propagating frame devised at the Michigan Experiment Station is used successfully by some propagators. It consists of a tray four inches deep which is suspended near the top of a box six feet long by three feet wide by 16 inches deep. Around the tray is an air space about an inch wide. The tray is filled with fine peat in which the four-inch long cuttings are inserted. A shade of burlap, or burlap over a glass sash, covers the box. The peat is kept moist throughout the Summer.

Persons without considerable experience in raising plants from cuttings will probably find it more satisfactory to purchase their plants as blueberries are not as easy to propagate as other plants. G. L. S.

## Tomatoes Ripened Unevenly

For the last two years I have had trouble in ripening tomatoes. The bottoms of the tomatoes would ripen and the top around the stem would be hardy and green. We had to cut away a lot when we were canning. I had in two kinds of tomatoes but both would not ripen on top. Please give me any information in correcting this condition. R. T. F.

Onondaga County, N. Y.

In cool rainy seasons such as prevailed last season some varieties ripen unevenly. Pennheart for early, Valiant and Stokesdale for midseason and Rutgers for late are among the best for quality of fruit. Tomatoes produce a better quality of fruit on fertile soils that have been built up with organic matter in the form of manure or compost. Mulching also helps quality.

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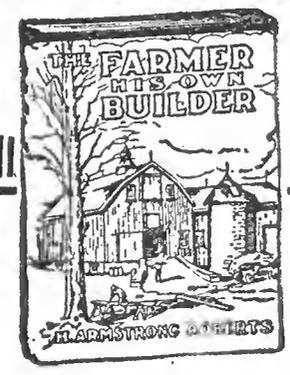


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## At the Potato and Vegetable Growers Convention

On January 7, 8 and 9 in Syracuse, the New York State Vegetable Growers and the Empire State Potato Club held their 13th joint convention. Attendance totaled over 900 with growers and tradesmen from all sections of the State and from Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Canada participating.

Spencer Duncan, in charge of perishable product inspection for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, reported that since October 1 about 1,000 potato samples had been inspected in 960 retail stores. Of 634 samples examined in the Hudson Valley area, 84 per cent were grown outside of New York, only 16 per cent in New York. Eighty-eight per cent of the New York grown potatoes were No. 1 grade, while 97 per cent of those grown elsewhere were in grade. This is considered a good record and indicates much improvement over the poor grading of potatoes from the previous year's record crop. In upstate retail stores, a much higher proportion of the samples were local grown, but again the proportion in grade was very high for all lots examined. There is a distinct trend toward retailing potatoes in packages smaller than the 15-pound unit and fresh vegetables in prepackaged form. Frank Hyatt, in charge of marketing Blue Tag Brand table potatoes for the N. Y. Cooperative Seed Potato Association, stressed the need for more careful handling of potatoes by the retail trade to avoid bruising and to preserve quality. William Hodnett, Allegany County grower, had made a study of potato marketing in the Buffalo area and reported that there was a need to establish better buyer confidence by more careful grading and a larger and steadier volume of potatoes in this deficit area. Lewis Hardison, a grower and seller of seed from Tioga County, urged more advertising and an increase in grade enforcement as a means of improving the position of New York potatoes now in competition with the Maine grown product. In other words, the consensus is that New York potatoes are in better repute than they were a few years ago, but they still could merit more consumer confidence if better graded and packed to meet competition from Maine, California and Idaho.

Several of the headline speakers on the joint vegetable and potato program stressed the fact that in the last analysis the consumer is the final judge of what and how produce should be marketed. Until the consumer is better educated as to how to buy on the basis of varietal quality, the grower and packer should remember that the majority buy what most appeals to the eye. More attractive packaging of a better graded product should therefore be the watchword of good merchandising. Too many farmers are satisfied when the job of producing is done and show too little interest in what happens to the product afterward. H. C. Bidlack of Farm Market Relations, Inc., New York City, stated that in the far West producers are forced by economic necessity to patronize cooperatives under an iron-bound contract in order that their product can be marketed in large volume, well graded, sold under brand and properly refrigerated and handled all the way to the retail trade. In the East, growers find it difficult to compete because of the high cost of packing and marketing even though they do not have the high transportation cost to contend with. Bidlack stated that over 186,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables are marketed annually in the New York metropolitan area and advocated better and more facilities for centralized packing.

Mrs. Lola Dudgeon of the State College of Home Economics at Cornell pointed to the high food and health values to be found in potatoes and argued that now, when we should save cereal grains, is a good time to substitute potatoes, which are not only not fattening but an excellent source of vitamin C, vitamin $B_1$, and iron. J. W. Robson, vegetable grower of Hall, N. Y., stated that more farmers should "keep pigs," another way of saying that too much low grade produce goes to market. What we need is less facing of our packages, an honest pack and an honest labeling. This does not mean that the lower grades should not be marketed, but rather that they should be sold as such.

John Wickham of Cutchogue, Long Island, as chairman of the joint resolutions committee, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: 1. The two organizations at the convention should make every effort to promote better understanding between producer and


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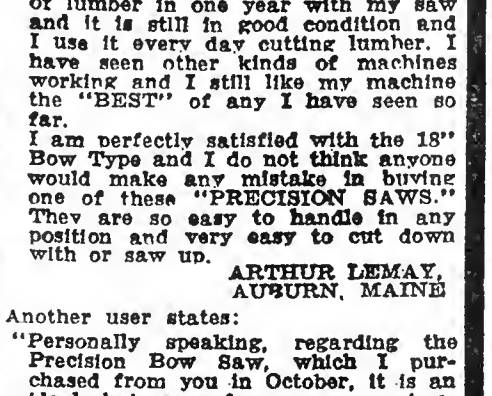

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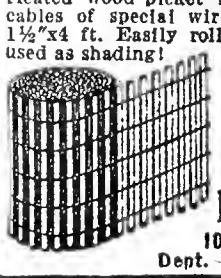

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consumer to counteract the assumptions that the public is being "gouged." 2. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets should hold a State Fair in 1948. 3. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets should exercise more vigorous policing of grades of potatoes found in our markets. 4. There should be a more vigorous program of research on the problem of internal dark spotting of potatoes on Long Island. 5. Research on the Golden Nematode of potatoes should be expanded and growers on infested land be reimbursed for infested land taken out of production. 6. There should be a continuation of price supports based on 70 per cent of parity after the Steagel Amendment expires on December 31, 1948.

Ward West of Irondequoit, N. Y., was elected president of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and Favor R. Smith of Fayetteville, N. Y., president of the Empire State Potato Club for 1948. Invitations were received from Utica and Buffalo to hold the 1949 convention in these cities. Final decision is in the hands of a special committee.

E. V. HARDENBURG

## Daffodils Can Take It

My daffodils were prisoners for 18 months during the war, without food or water or a bed to sleep in. Their dungeon was a fruit cellar, and when they got home to Mother Earth, their shabby overcoats hung very loose about them. But today they stand on parade, dapper and in step with the breeze. With them are some tulips that shared their misfortune. The will to live and make a comeback exists in little green things just as it does in people.

In May 1942 it became apparent that like thousands of others we were leaving the rambling garden, the little lake, the woods and knoll. That month I dug careful clumps of the various kinds of narcissus and put each variety into a brown paper bag, with the long tops out to ripen as best they could. These bags were set upright in bushel baskets which were placed in a sheltered porch off the laundry of the wartime home. The back of the porch is underground, but it opens on a shaded terrace looking south. Only a few bulbs were transferred to the new garden when a series of interruptions put an end to gardening entirely. Fall planting time saw the ripened bulbs moved to the laundry itself; Winter found them moved to the earthen floored fruit cellar. In the Spring of 1943 during stolen moments I found the bulbs still firm, though a bit wizened outwardly. In November 1944 the gardener, the bulbs, a spaded strip and a few daytime hours got together. The Spring of 1945 saw green leaves pushing up sturdily, but very few flower buds. By 1946 familiar faces began to reappear, and last year was like old times, with nearly every bulb in flower and strong young bulbs forming.

The varieties were, besides yellow trumpets handed down from old family garden selections, Spring Glory, Emperor, Sir Watkin, White Lady, Elvira, Cheerfulness, and the double sorts, gardenia flowered, Silver, Orange and Sulfur Phoenix, the Pearl, and a lovely double that developed in a clump of Silver Phoenix. Instead of the orange ribbons interspersing, the whole flower is composed of creamy white petals of good substance; about 48 petals is usual. Another survivor was one that appeared in 1940 in a clump of Sir Watkin, with a perianth of eight petals instead of six. This year it managed seven, so both of the changelings seem to keep on being different from their relatives. I'm hoping someone will tell us the causes of such variations in bulb flowers. I do not let narcissus go to seed, so they can scarcely be hybrids.

The tulips kept out of the ground so long were plump, well-ripened bulbs an inch and more in diameter. During their prison term they became half that size, but remained firm and had satiny, well-fitting coats under their loose-hanging old garments. They seemed like small young bulbs, and are back to growing lustily in quiet spots, with a few blooms. The varieties were Clara Butt, Princess Elizabeth, Pride of Haarlem and Ingelscombe Yellow. Many leucojums shared the exile and have bloomed well. Muscari armeniacum is as good as ever. Jonquilla simplex and the double form have not bloomed again, but show some foliage. The whole affair is rather gruesome to a gardener, but at the same time grimly encouraging in this atomic age.

N. B. C.

Ohio


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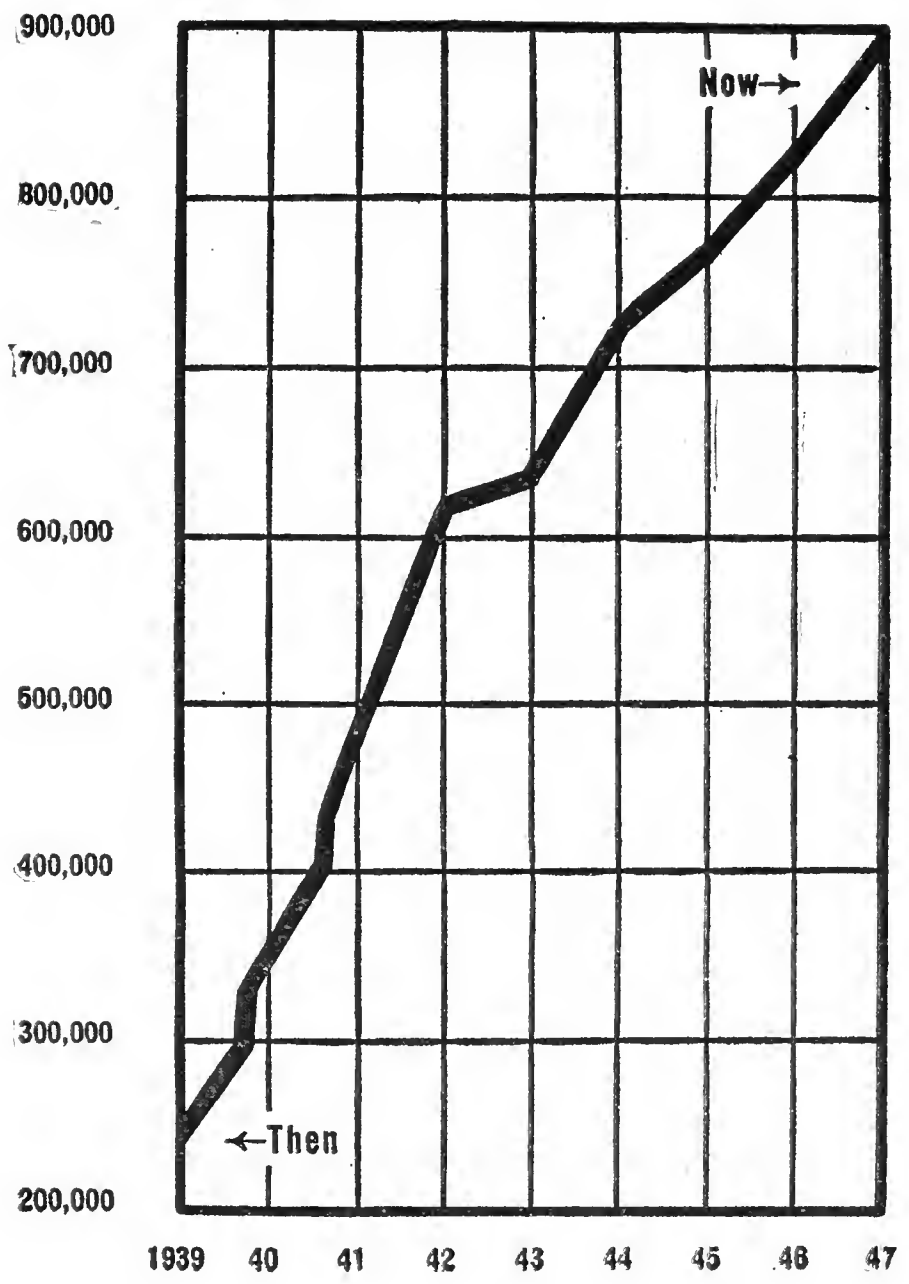


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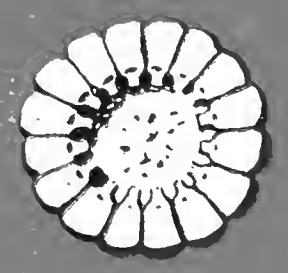

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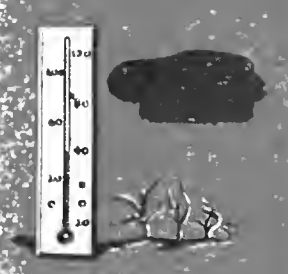

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Every Funk G Hybrid has three basic advantages which assure you of top yields.

First—They have *big root systems* which gather nutrients and moisture from the soil, get the plant off to an early start, give greater drought resistance, anchor the stalk against wind and storm. . . .

Second—They have *bigger leaves* and more of them, which provide nutrients to make bigger ears—or more nutritious bulk for silage. . . .

Third—They have *bigger stalks* which store the nutrients and feed them to the ear as it develops.

Of course, they have many other characteristics which make Funk G Hybrids more desirable, such as deep grains, short shanks, full husks, ears at uniform height, uniform maturity.

**But what's most important to Eastern farmers — Funk G Hybrids are grown and proved by Hoffman right in this area. That means you can be sure recommended varieties are adapted to your local soil and climatic conditions.**

We have special varieties for both husking and silage. Why not let us help you select the right one for your farm?

*Good seed is scarce—ORDER NOW!*—Middlewestern corn was short this year. The demand for Eastern-produced seed is great. We want our old customers and friends to be sure of getting their seed before our supply is gone . . . so we urge you to order your Funk G Hybrid seed early!

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# Questions on Fruits

## Young Apple Trees not Growing

Would you give me some advice about our young apple trees? They are Golden Delicious and while healthy and well leaved in Summer, they are not growing but almost stand still. Every Spring we scatter nitrate of soda under them, about one-fourth pound to a tree. Is there any good way to stimulate growth? R. L.
Maryland

It would seem that your trees are in poor vigor and need more fertilizer. Nitrate of soda should be satisfactory but on certain types of soil there is need for heavier applications than on others. A normal recommendation has been about one-fourth of a pound of nitrate of soda in Spring at time of planting and that the application be increased by one-fourth of a pound each year for the first 10 years. On light soils we find that it may be necessary to increase this application by 50 per cent. If there is grass or weed growth where the fertilizer is applied out under the drip of the outer branches, it is possible that most of the nitrogen may be taken up by the grass or weeds. Either the grass or weed growth should be destroyed, or heavier applications of nitrate of soda should be applied.

It may be that you need a complete fertilizer such as a 7-7-7 or a 10-10-10, in which case use one and one-half to two times as much as recommended for nitrate of soda.
H. A. R.

## Early Grape Varieties

I am an interested reader of your most excellent paper. On reading the November 1 issue I saw one person's experience with the much advertised Golden Muscat grape. Three years ago I bought two plants which were supposed to be the Golden Muscat, large bunches, beautiful golden color and true Muscat flavor. But only one vine has borne any fruit as yet, and that was a very small bunch with very small fruit and a nice blue color. They were to bear the next year but the one has not had a single grape on it. Do you think I was gypped or what is the trouble? A. D.
Ulster County, N. Y.

Your Golden Muscat vine with its small cluster and small blue berry is not true to name and you should ask the nursery for a refund.

I do not know how short your growing season is, but unless Concord ripens regularly before a frost, you should plant earlier varieties. Golden Muscat is probably too late. Earlier varieties are Van Buren and Fredonia for blue grapes; and Portland, Ontario and Seneca for green or yellowish grapes. Dunkirk is a good red grape. G. L. S.

## Prune Raspberries in Spring

I have an acre of Latham red raspberries on light soil and under irrigation. They made a good growth, five to six feet or more this past Summer. Should the tops have been pruned off at say about four feet, or are these tips for the fruit next year? Would the new tips, if pruned, bear next year?

What causes some Latham to crumble, others not?
Connecticut

You were right in not pruning your red raspberry canes. They should not be pruned off at any height during the season that they grow. Such pruning stimulates weak branches that may winterkill. The canes should be cut back only at the dormant pruning next Spring, at which time about one quarter of the cane is removed.

Crumbling may be cause by some unfavorable growth condition such as a wet spot or winter injury which weakens, but does not kill the cane outright. Mosaic infected plants also have crumbly berries. G. L. S.

## Hansen's Bush Cherry

How about the Hansen's Bush Cherry? We ordered some at $2.50 apiece and three feet tall. Are the fruits good to eat and are they sweet? The agent said they would bear fruit this Summer if we planted this Spring. We ordered two. Will they have enough pollination? How close together should we plant them? H. B.

Hansen's Bush Cherry is grown primarily for preserves and is not considered suitable for eating as fresh fruit. These bushes are generally very productive and should produce fruit at least the second year after planting. If you have sufficient room, it would be well to plant them 10 feet apart. H. A. R.


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## February Begins the Garden Season

The time has arrived when gardeners can begin to put their carefully made plans into action; for they can actually get their fingers into dirt. This applies especially to those who live in sections where a short growing season must be pieced out. Slow germinating varieties of both vegetable and flower seeds should be started in flats at once. Petunias, for instance, if not started this month will not produce plants large enough to transplant at the proper time.

If you use a hotbed for early seed sowing, see that it is in readiness by mid-February for planting early cabbage, cauliflower, eggplant and peppers, as well as some flower seeds. Remember that seed planted in February means a gain of five or six weeks over seed planted outdoors later. Place fresh, strawy manure over the bottom of the pit to a depth of 18 inches (assuming your hotbed is not electrically heated). Over the manure, place at least six inches of soil mixed with very finely shredded rotted manure. Keep a thermometer inside, and when it registers 60 degrees F. on cold nights, you can start planting. To prevent the damping-off of seedlings, shake seeds in a paper sack containing one-fourth teaspoonful of red copper oxide powder.

Another early "must" is the sowing of grass seed—just as soon as the snow starts to melt and right on the snow itself. Seed sown at this time germinates much better than that sown later in Spring when there is less moisture in the ground. Be generous with your seed, mixing with it a complete commercial fertilizer, thus taking care of two operations at one and the same time. Incidentally, one of the most beautiful lawns I have ever seen had been planted with seed containing a liberal amount of white clover. This produced a thick, plush-like mat, lovely to look at and luxurious to walk on.

Now also is the time to order those new tools, not forgetting a good file to keep them sharp. And what about stakes of various lengths and tomato and peony supports? Have you ordered your supply of commercial fertilizer? Also, orders for perennial plants, shrubs and other nursery stock should be placed without delay. Remember that roses, (dormant stock), for best results, must go into the ground just as early as it can be worked. If ordered now, the plants will be shipped at the proper time for setting out in your locality; also it precludes the possibility of disappointment in having some variety that you particularly wanted marked "sold out."

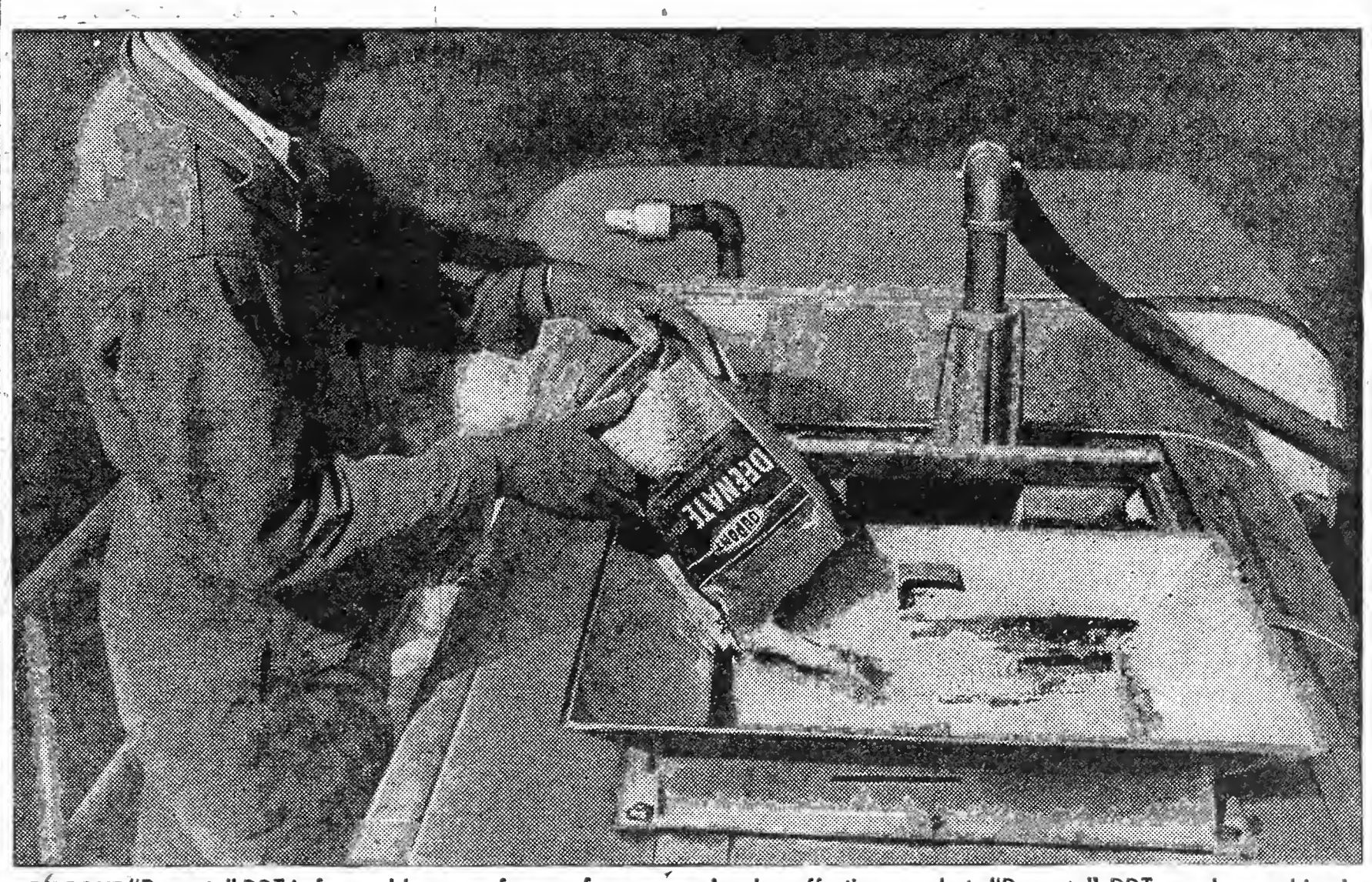
The latter part of February is a good time, in general, to start pruning the grapevines; before the sap starts, causing them to bleed when cut. Cut thrifty, new pencil-size canes back to three buds and smaller canes back to one or two according to their vigor. Tie the branches back into place with soft cord, spacing to permit each cane to receive the maximum of sunlight.

It is a good idea to take a look at your supply of stored dahlia tubers at this time. If you find they are too damp or starting to decay, cut out the decayed spots and dust liberally with powdered sulphur. Leave them out to dry a few days, then repack. Incidentally, if you wish to increase your stock of a particular variety, pot up the tuber and start into growth in the house. Later take cuttings from the shoots that have formed and root them for planting out later.

Old geraniums and other plants that have been resting in the cellar should now be brought up. Give them plenty of light but not too high a temperature at first. Later, they may be placed in direct sunlight.

And so begins the gardener's year!

ETHEL M. EATON

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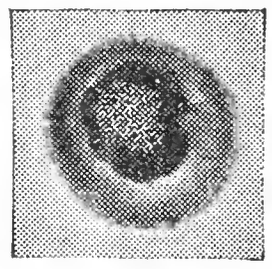

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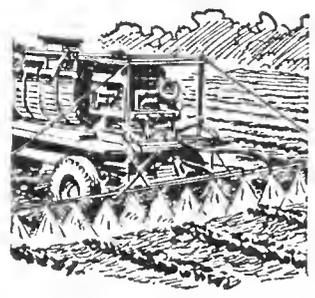

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# An "Ever Normal" Peachery

I was very interested in W. S. C.'s article "The Home Orchard" in one of your recent issues. One sentence in the conclusion arrested my attention: "The chances are that you may want a collection of old varieties for your home orchard, using some of the better new varieties as you see fit." That statement defines exactly what we have been tying to do in selecting our peach trees for the past four years, and I imagine that R. N.-Y. readers would like to hear about it.

An "'ever normal' peachery"—that especially their pedigrees wherever these pedigrees could be traced down to the new varieties. A fruit grower friend loaned us that very comprehensive volume, "The Peaches of New York," and we read it eagerly far into many a Winter night. We studied the best catalogues we could obtain. We asked our fruit friends to tell us all they could about the new ones. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER came to our assistance many times, with its articles on new varieties.

An "'ever normal' peachery" that is what my brother calls my peach orchard. It was my object to have a seasonal succession of fresh fruit for the table, with a surplus suitable for home canning. We need enough for two families, and while we might sell anything over and above our own needs, we plan to can and store up an extra supply in good years, as our valley is somewhat subject to late Spring frosts, and we are too far from Lake Ontario to count ourselves in the peach belt.

I insisted on having one Carman peach tree when we were setting out our first trees. "Why did you get that clingstone?" my brother asked. I replied, "I got the Carman so we'd have some *peaches*." Year in and year out, there is no better bearer for us than Carman here in the chilly Northeast. It is one of those oldtime early white varieties which we must not allow to become obsolete. And, on our gravelly soil, it has proved almost free. Our two families ate its first crop up fresh this Summer. There was not a Carman left to can.

We planted two Oriole trees, side by side, next to the Carman, and a Red Haven by one of the Orioles. Two Golden Jubilee trees came next. We were told that, as a general rule, we should plant early varieties beside early ones, mid-season beside the mid-season, and late by late, for best pollination, and we have carried this out. We were especially advised to get Late Crawford as a pollinator for the infertile J. H. Hale. We accordingly set a Late Crawford in the center of several J. H. Hale trees, with another Late Crawford, and such virile mid-season varieties as Champion, Sullivan's Early Elberta, and South Haven, out around the Hale. We surrounded the Hope Farm with late white varieties for the same reason. We felt we must have Prof. Collingwood's Hope Farm peach, in memory of his delightful "Hope Farm Notes" of old days in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. It is a white peach, ripening just after the Elberta season, and said to be very bud-hardy, and of superior quality. We have not tasted it as yet.

Our other late white varieties are the old Summer Snow, and that oldest American peach, the Heath Cling, which our foremothers were pickling in the colonies before the Revolution. The South Haven ripens a little at a time, and makes a fine mid-season tree to run to for about two weeks for daily use on the table. This trait would not be so good, however, in the large plantings of a commercial orchard.

The Champion used to be too well known to need mentioning. Yet, many people today seem never to have heard of it. It cannot be marketed at any distance. It must ripen on the tree to acquire its incomparable flavor. It is then rather soft and juicy and must go at once from the tree to the jars. About two trees of this variety are all that the average family can handle while in good condition. But we should all include those two trees at least, and not allow Champion to become extinct. It is absolutely free, as I have known it, and beautifully white when cold-packed. In days gone by, I have put up 60 quarts of Champion peaches from two trees, year after year, besides having plenty for the table. It is almost as hardy as Carman.

Sullivan's Early Elberta ripens here 10 days to two weeks ahead of the commercial Elbertas of this region, and so escapes damage from early Fall frosts. I harvested my entire crop and canned them the same day. They were beautifully ripe and in perfect condition. We have added a few kinds now and then, since the first settings three and four years ago. My brother wanted Early Crawford for old times' sake, and, I thought it no more than his due to have two of these.

We wished to find out if the Kalhaven, Colora, and Redskin were as hardy as they are claimed to be. Our three-year-old Kalhaven tree bore enough so we canned a few. It seems to bear readily in spite of Spring frosts. There is no finer-flavored peach for canning than the Kalhaven. But, if its unusually fine almond is to be used in the syrup, the pit must be cracked, the almond removed, and carefully peeled with a sharp knife, as the skin of this almond is very bitter. Three of these skinned kernels in a gallon of water, with four pounds of sugar, make an excellent syrup for any of the late yellow peaches. When the Kalhaven itself is cold-packed in this, its own, syrup, it has been called the finest canned peach in the world. It is also highly recommended for freezing.

It is too soon to draw conclusions on our year-old Redskin, or the two-year-old Colora. But the Colora bore five of the finest-flavored mid-season peaches I have ever tasted, early in September. They were firm and fine-grained, and there is no doubt in my mind but that they will be excellent either frozen or canned. Both the Colora and Redskin seem to have made a vigorous start. The Colora is a late bloomer, which, naturally, will be conducive to its hardiness.

Oriole is our earliest yellow peach. It is medium in size, firm, and of superb quality. Its almond is very bitter and should not be used in the syrup; but I am hoping to find the first few Red Haven peaches ripe when the Oriole is ready to can, and will use their pits for the Oriole. To our amazement, the tiny two-year-old Red Haven bore 24 bright red peaches. The Golden Jubilee is supposed to follow the Red Haven but our two-year-old trees of that variety have not yet condescended to give us even one for a taste. However, they are making good growth.

The night it was going to freeze, we harvested over a bushel of J. H. Hale from three little trees. Most of them were slightly hard-ripe, but they ripened gradually after that and kept perfectly for a week. I put up nine quarts of them, and the rest fairly melted out of our hands, and on the table, like so many oranges. We shall be swamped with Hale when the trees reach their prime, but, as we find that they handle better, as grown here, than any Hale I ever had before, the J. H. Hale will be one of our main canning varieties. A friend who has grown it for many years tells me it is one of the best for freezing.

A four-year-old Late Crawford tree gave us 24 quarts of canned peaches last Fall, in spite of severe early frosts. The dry, green texture of the Late Crawford, at the time of freezing on the tree, seemed to resist Nature's treatment. In fact, the peaches grew almost as much again after the frost and ripened up to be almost as good as usual.

An old 12-year-old seedling of our own gave us two bushels to can; and I bought two bushels of Stark's Early Elberta of a friend, and obtained a bushel of regular Elberta from a packing house, just to bring our canning up to the "ever normal," as most of our trees are so young. Yet, even in this year of first fruits, with the help of the seedling, we had 69 quarts of our own, besides 48 quarts from outside, seven varieties in all, to set on our shelves. We had fresh peaches on the table from early August until the 20th of October; and, as the article in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER pointed out, we had chosen the flavors we like.

E. S. S.

Genesee County, N. Y.

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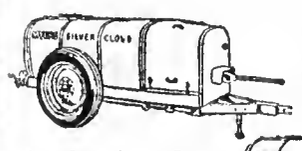

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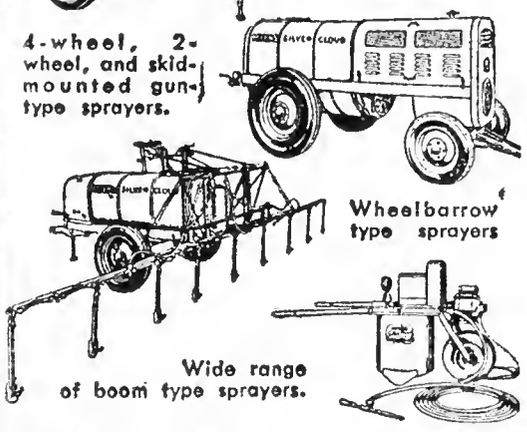

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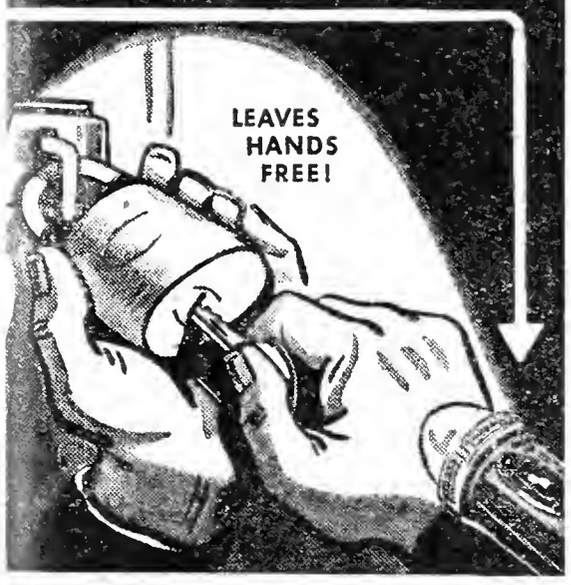


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## Making Red Raspberries Pay

(Continued from Page 76)

will then branch out and bear on a new Spring growth before dying. With us in Southern Connecticut, the Fall crop as ordinarily grown ripens too late and almost always is caught in the first freeze. Possibly if the heavy fruiting clusters were tied down beneath the foliage, which hold on very late, they might not be injured. We intend to try this out another season. For garden culture, cloth or heavy paper will usually protect from the cold at night. For the home gardener, if all growth is cut back in early Spring, the new canes will bear freely in August, which would be quite desirable to supplement the other varieties, just going out of bearing. This precedure, of course, would result in the loss of the Spring crop, and it is therefore not suited to commercial growing.

There is a developing market for raspberries for deep freezing. They hold their color and flavor even better than strawberries in frozen storage. Our wholesale prices averaged 25 to 27 cents a pint through the past season. One advantage in growing raspberries not generally considered is that the Spring blooming period is so late that very seldom is there injury from late frost, as with strawberries. If the canes get through the Winter without damage, one may usually expect a yield of 4,000 to 6,000 pints to the acre; much depends, however, on the condition of the plantation, the berry variety, and the weather.

## Mulching Strawberries

In the December 20 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, we note an inquiry from Erie County, New York, concerning mulch for strawberry beds. We wonder if he would be interested in our experience with corn fodder mulch and our method of applying it.

We have found by experience that the best results from our strawberry patches came from annually planted Fall mulched beds. The mulch straw or corn fodder was put on in the very late Fall — November or early December — as soon as the ground was frozen hard enough to bear the wagon without breaking through. The late application served a triple purpose—Winter protection, mulch, and the fact that it was applied when the ground was frozen retarded Spring growth, thus to a degree avoiding late frosts. In the Spring when new growth appeared, we scrape the mulch aside a little, just enough to prevent smothering. We invariably find that our largest berries are to be found where corn fodder mulch had been applied. We shall not attempt to explain why, merely give facts as we found them. We usually plow under the patch each year, planting the ground to late cabbage. Our strawberry patches, having been heavily manured the previous Summer, together with the mulch and green manure of the strawberry plants, have furnished excellent cabbage soil. D. W. R.

Pennsylvania

## Book Note

HORMONES AND HORTICULTURE — By George S. Avery, Jr., and Elizabeth B. Johnson, with the collaboration of Ruth M. Addoms and Betty F. Thomson. This recently published 326-page book carries many illustrations and tables to emphasize the various matters discussed. The material offered is extremely technical and is especially designed for use by the professional botanist and horticulturist. This is the first work that covers the important new field of the use of chemicals involving hormones in the control of plant growth. In it the authors have gathered under one cover the available and widely scattered information on this important subject. They present specific directions regarding the use and application of hormones and evaluate their usefulness in horticultural practice. Special chapters are devoted to such subjects as hormones and the rooting of cuttings; blossom thinning sprays in the control of fruit production; hormone control of the preharvest drop of fruits; aids to fruit set and seedless fruit production; hormone treatment of seeds; hormones and vitamins in relation to miscellaneous growth phenomena; hormones and weed control; breaking dormancy with hormones; hormones in prolonging or inducing dormancy and the chemical production of new varieties. D.

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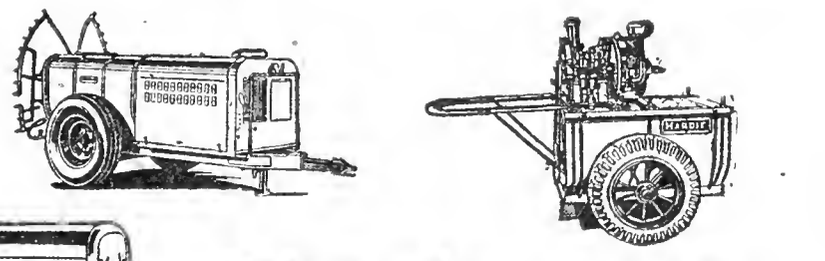

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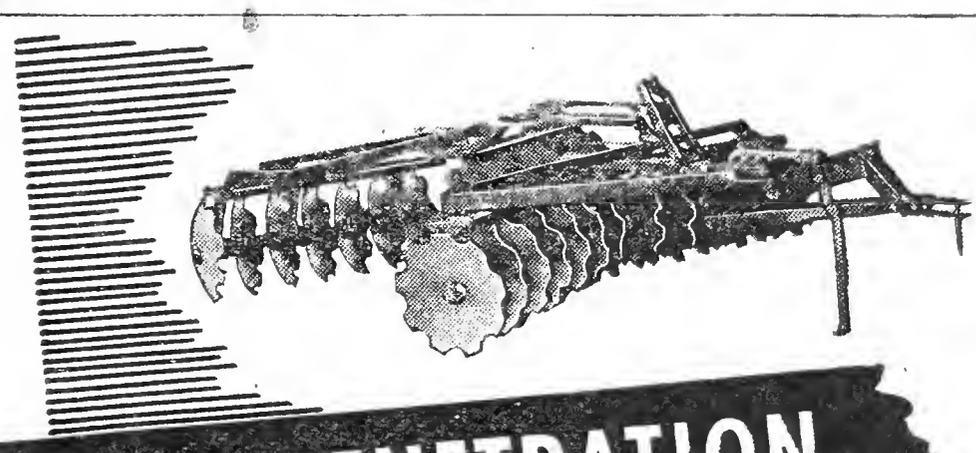

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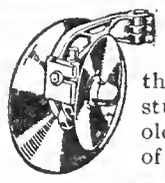

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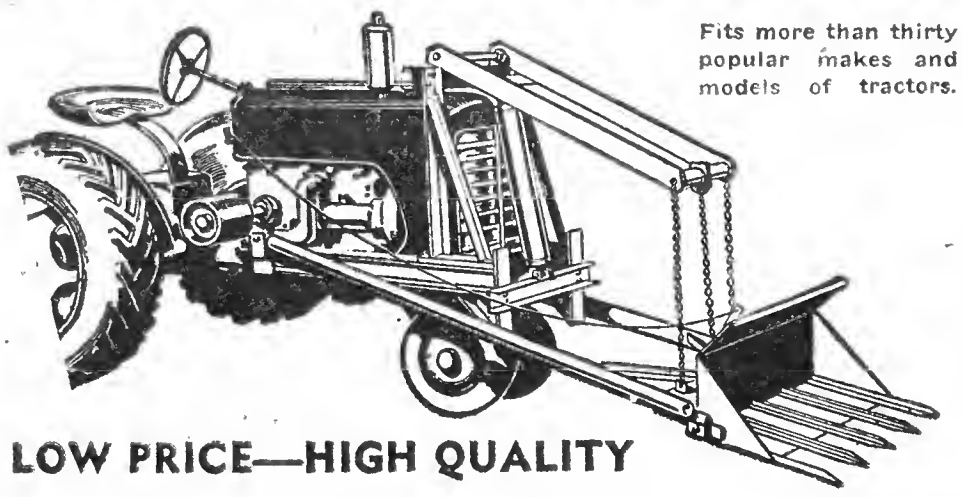

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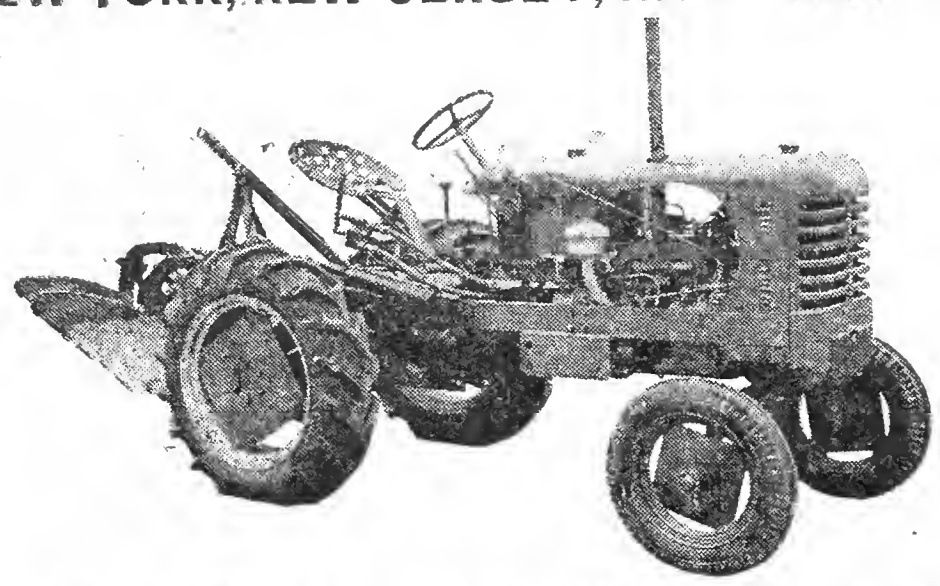

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## More on School Costs

The plaint of "Rensselaer County Taxpayer" in your December 6 issue is worthy of reply, as it is indicative of many taxpayers' attitude relative to school finances, whose sole interest often appears to be their tax bill.

It is not my desire to uphold any particular board of education, but as secretary of an association comprising 21 school boards in Northern Westchester County for the past four years, I am in constant touch with the men and women serving on the various boards of education and can vouch that they are earnest in their endeavor not only to provide the best educational services possible for the children of their district; but that they are ever beset by the problem of school finances. I assume that the Averill Park School Trustees are in no wise different in this respect.

The State Education Law requires that every Board of Education or Trustees shall (1) publish annually an itemized statement of the expenditures, (2) submit a budget to the qualified voters of the district, which shall be voted upon, item by item, and (3) publish the time and place of the annual and special district meetings, if in local paper for not less than three weeks preceding such meeting, and to state the purposes of such meetings. I also assume that the Board of Education in Taxpayer's District observes this requirement. My suggestion to Taxpayer is that he make it his business to attend the meetings of the Board which are public meetings and any interested person has a right to attend. Also, within reason, he has a right to examine and review the minutes of the Board and so become further informed. Boards of Education generally welcome those interested in the problem of education of the children of their district to their meetings. Unfortunately, too few are concerned or attend such meetings.

Now as to School Costs. The administration of all schools is plagued with the increased costs due to inflation and general economic conditions. The high costs of purchase of materials and labor over which local boards have no control add to the tax bill. Last year, the Feinberg Salary Law mandated a minimum of $2,000 a year for teachers, as well as an immediate increase of not less than $600 above the salary received June 30, 1945. This most likely accounts for the major increase complained of, and over which the local board had no control. Taxpayers may be interested in some figures, showing I believe that his district is not too bad off. The comparison is for the year ending June 30, 1944 (the last figures available) as between Averill Park Central District and Mount Kisco District, Village Superintendency.

| | Averill Park | Mt. Kisco |
|---|---|---|
| Assessed Valuation | $3,295,822.00 | $11,300,488.00 |
| Pupil Daily Average Attendance | 684 | 710 |
| Total Expenditures | 117,381.49 | 141,838.94 |
| Receipts by tax (local) | 25,788.05 | 92,400.00 |
| Receipts by State Aid | 90,285.19 | 43,592.93 |
| Cost per Pupil Daily Aver. Attendance | 140.05 | 178.96 |

To Taxpayer, I would like to point out that there are schools here in Westchester receiving less than two per cent State Aid and none over 30 per cent. The amount of State Aid to my district this year will be less than 19 per cent out of a total budget of $247,000. That under the so-called equalization, Westchester County contributes heavily to help pay the cost of upstate schools. The comparison above clearly indicates that fact. There are districts upstate receiving as much as 87 per cent of their budget in State Aid.

Schools are what the taxpayers and parents of the children attending want their schools to be. Schools cost money to operate. Yet it is far better to pay our money for the education of our children than to have to pay that and more to support jails and institutions of correction.

To all taxpayers and parents I would urge that they attend the meetings of their Boards of Education and become conversant with the problems of school operation. That they attend their P.T.A. group meetings and discuss both the curriculum and the finances of their schools. If necessary, form a lay group to make a study of their school. Visit other comparable schools and see how they are run and what services they render to their community.

School Districts are the sole remaining political entity in which "We the People" have a direct voice in its government and finances. Let us exercise this privilege with intelligence. The schools have nothing to hide, but they do need the sympathetic support of their people.

E. Paul Schaefer, *Secretary*


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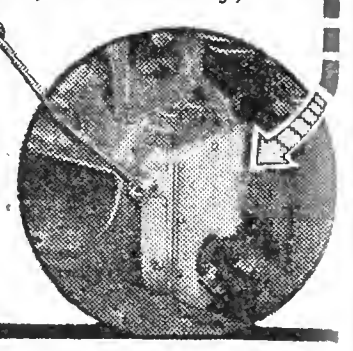



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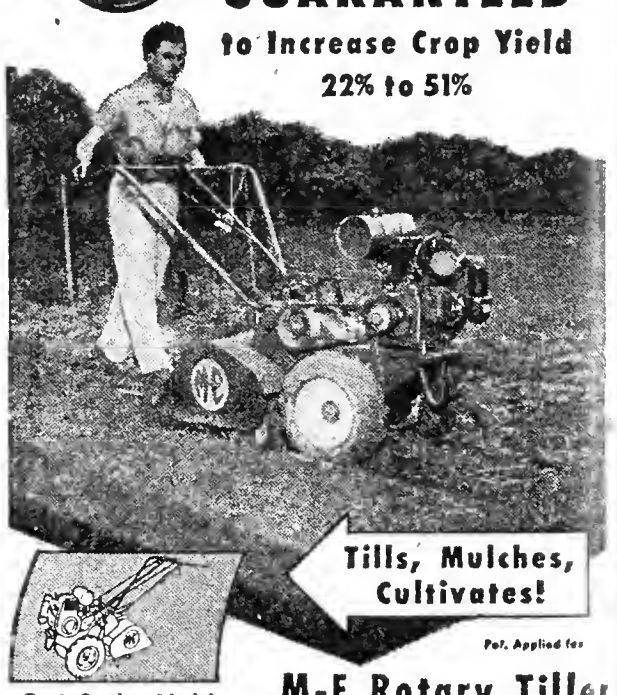


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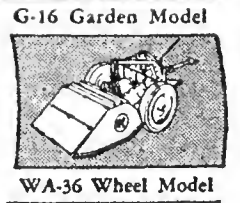
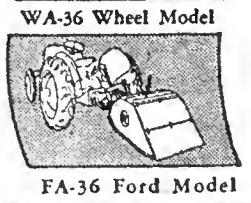


WA-36 Wheel Model



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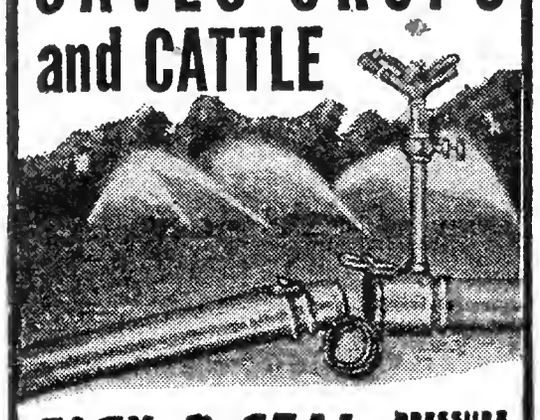

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## Exceptional Yield With Irish Cobblers

Last season I bought 25 pounds of Irish Cobbler certified seed potatoes and spread them on the floor of an outhouse to sprout. By May 15 they had hard, dark green sprouts one-half to three-quarter inches long. I cut them in two-inch pieces, planting nine inches apart in rows spaced 24 inches. They made three rows about 100 feet long. I used 40 pounds of 5-10-10 commercial fertilizer in the rows as a side dressing, covering two inches deep for the potatoes on May 25. On June 10 I began dusting with DDT and fixed copper dust, used three times at 10-day intervals. Then sprayed three times with a 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture and wettable DDT at weekly intervals. They were worked shallow twice and then they were completely covered by the soil. I dug the potatoes on October 11; had eight bushels and two pecks. Some were too large, but no hollow ones were found. They cook very quickly but are inclined to cook into a mush. When baked, they burst and also, when boiled with the jackets on, they do the same. Is this a characteristic of the variety or was my way of handling them the cause? There was plenty of rain until August 6; then very dry until September 28. The DDT kept off all bugs and the flea beetles were conspicuous by their absence. Japanese beetles were plentiful, but DDT controlled them on both my potatoes and beans.

H. B. F.

H. B. F.'s yield figures to about 617 bushels per acre, which is exceptionally good. The Irish Cobbler is a very tender, high quality potato especially when grown under the ideal conditions maintained. Possibly these potatoes are being cooked a little too long, although many people like a tender, mealy potato.

## Missing Girl

Mrs. Mary A. Robbins, Portland, Maine, is trying desperately to locate her missing daughter, Velva Joy Robbins, who left home August 20, 1946 and has not been seen or heard from since. The Portland Police Department has covered the situation through every regular police channel and Mrs. Robbins has also utilized

VELVA JOY ROBBINS

private detectives and private publications in her effort to locate her daughter.

Velva Joy Robbins is 16 years of age, weight 120 to 130 pounds, height about five feet four inches; dark blond hair, blue eyes and freckles; medium to light complexion. She may look older than her age. She has experienced a mild psychological disorder and was under treatment when she left home. She may be a victim of amnesia.

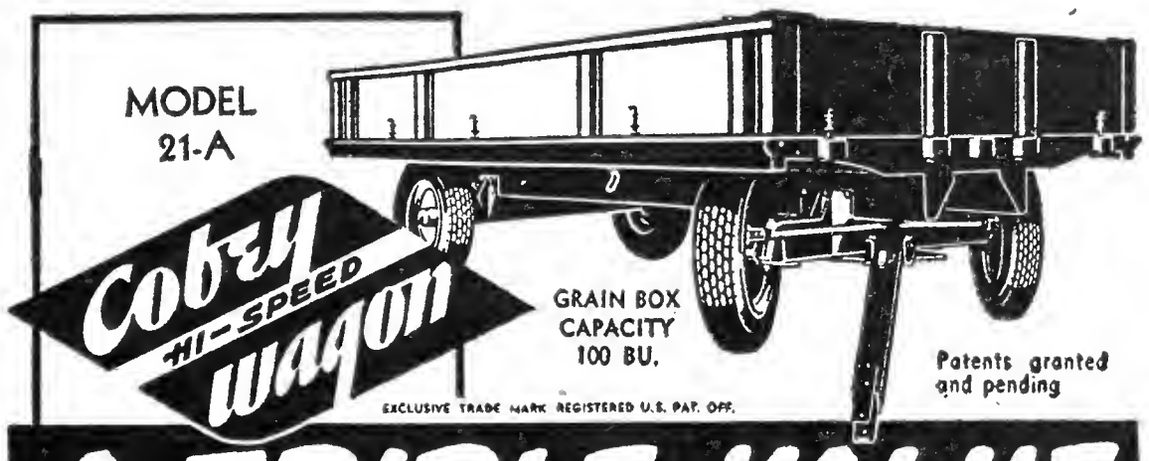
If located, the Police Department, Portland, Maine, requests that it be notified immediately via Western Union, collect.

## Beams for Cellar

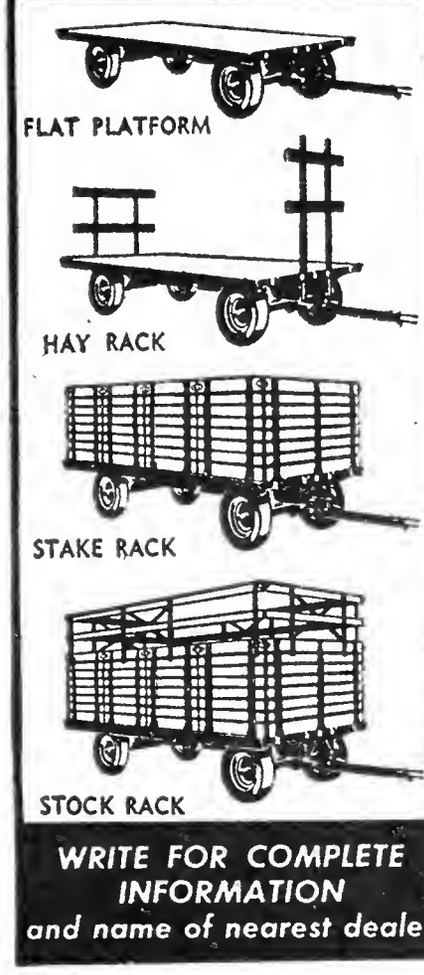
Are oak cellar beams as good or better than fir? I can buy oak from a local saw mill cheaper than I can buy fir at the lumber yard. Also, how many cinder blocks (8x8x16) would be required to lay a foundation 30x18 feet and nine tiers high, not allowing for cellar windows and door? C. K.

Hunterdon County, N. J.

Cellar beams do not require much nailing and since oak has greater strength than fir, I would certainly prefer to use oak, particularly because it can be obtained at less cost. A total of 612 cinder blocks of the size mentioned will be required for the foundation specified. W. M. F.




A TRIPLE VALUE

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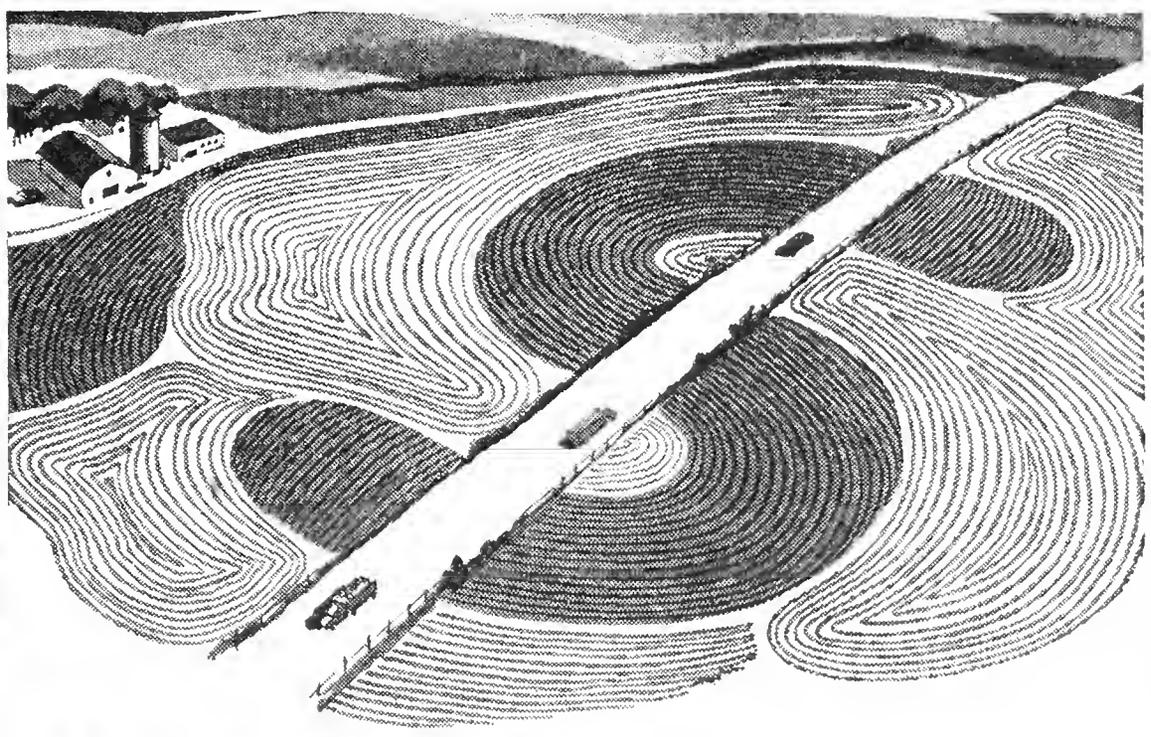

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## What's Ahead for Poultry?

THE poultry industry has been through a lot of stormy weather in the past year and as yet it is a little too early to predict when the skies will clear enough to be able to see ahead more clearly.

It is indeed heartening, therefore, to get the optimistic views and sentiments of leaders of the industry here in the Northeast, published on pages 106 and 107 of this issue. They realize, as they say themselves, that no one possesses a crystal ball or a magic wand. Yet they look to the future calmly and confidently. There is no complaint about what is past. They prefer to place emphasis on what should be done now and in the near future so that the obstacles can be hurdled successfully. The points stressed are — good breeding stock, care in handling feed, plenty of range, and rigid culling to keep only the best producers.

In a word, what's ahead for poultry is what the poultrymen themselves plan; and this applies to the farm flock owner and the commercial operator alike. We want to thank the men whose comments are published in this issue for their courage and clear thinking, and, most of all, for the good, sound advice they have given to the many thousands of R. N.-Y. poultry raisers.

## Poultry Feed Situation

SINCE 1942 the poultryman and the feed industry have been affected by a continuous series of crises and uncertainties, including protein shortages, corn shortages, wheat shortages, allotments, rationing, price control, black markets, threatened surpluses of poultry and eggs which never materialized, and high prices. As a result of these, no series of farm or poultrymen's meetings has been complete without some discussion of the feed supply situation. This widespread interest and publicity has been of value to the poultryman but, regardless of the situation, the poultryman's answer has been to feed and manage more efficiently so that production per animal unit and per hour of labor is increased. The reason is that poultrymen are in the business of producing eggs and meat and plan to stay in that business. It is not a business which can be turned off and on like a water tap. Thus those who are going to stay in business will continue to produce, regardless of the ups and downs in prices and ratios that may and always do occur.

In the recent crisis related to "poultryless Thursday," an agreement was made by representatives of responsible poultry organizations, to bring about immediate substantial reductions in the number of baby chicks for broilers up to January 31, 1948, as compared with 1947, an immediate reduction in the number of laying hens and a reduction in the number of chicks and turkeys started in the first half of 1948; also a reduction in the number of ducks raised during 1948. There have been reductions in the number of broilers and laying hens, and in view of the reduced number of breeders on commercial duck farms, the agreement in regard to ducks will be met. The signing of such an agreement has, however, not been responsible for these reductions. The fulfillment of any such agreement depends on relationships between cost of production and the price of eggs and poultry meat.

National and international factors which affect feed prices and supplies can change rapidly, and any report of feed supplies made at the present time may be incorrect tomorrow. Feed prospects have been affected by two major factors, the foreign relief program and a reduction in the 1947 corn crop. According to government reports, total concentrates available for feed are 14 per cent less than last year. In its latest report the Feed Survey Committee, sponsored by the American Feed Manufacturers Association, estimated a five per cent deficit in supplies for livestock units on farms. This, of course, means a reduction in livestock. The Committee indicated that much of this reduction will take place in the beef cattle and swine industry.

High feed prices are bound to be a result of present conditions. The effect on the poultryman depends on the price of poultry meat and eggs. Indications are that poultrymen in the Northeast will be able to bid for and secure nearly as much feed as last year. This means that there will be enough feed if the poultryman can pay the price, and he will be able to pay the price if the demand for poultry and eggs remains strong enough. Later in the year new season crops and prospects will affect supplies and prices. Preliminary reports indicate a reduction in Winter wheat. Early alfalfa crops in the Southwest have suffered from frost. It is, however, too early to make estimates of crops which would be affected by the 1948 growing season.

All this discussion assumes a free market situation. The experience of the past few years demonstrates that price or allocation controls result in maldistribution with resulting inefficiency. There introduction of such controls could prove disastrous to the poultry industry in the Northeast.

## Meat Control Will Not Help

LAST August it was stated on this page that the real meat shortage would begin during the late Winter or early Spring, following the seasonal marketings of fat cattle. Unfortunately, this prediction is now about to materialize, and as a result a return to meat rationing has been suggested by some government officials. A bill to this effect has been prepared by Senator Flanders of Vermont, proposing an annual allowance of 125 pounds of meat per person on a point system. This compares with 156 pounds of meat consumed per capita during 1947, and 135 pounds during 1939.

As usual, there is considerable confusion and disagreement in government circles as to just what the available meat supply will be this year. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has predicted that the annual rate will be from 125 to 135 pounds, but other sources of information place the average figure at 144 pounds. In any case, with an available supply of well over two and a quarter pounds per person per week during 1948, there is no great cause for alarm.

We have already had one sad experience with government planned and managed production and we found that it did not function efficiently or economically. There is no reason to believe that there would be any improvement if resumed now. The most recent illustration was the request to poultrymen to reduce the size of their flocks, which could only mean less meat and eggs. The idea was to save grain but it overlooked the fact that it is impossible to eat our cake and have it too.

A return of meat controls will, as before, drive a large percentage of the available supply into black market channels, where prices will be much higher than they are at present and only the wealthy will be able to buy. Apple tree slaughterings will predominate as they did during the former control period and legitimate supplies correspondingly decrease. One very practical obstacle is the time element, since it would not be possible to set up all the control machinery of rationing until well after the period of short supplies had passed.

If, on the other hand, government controls are not restored, the consuming public can help combat the inflationary spiral by purchasing cheaper cuts, using only needed amounts, avoiding waste, eating more fish, poultry and eggs, and using canned meats and more vegetables. Under the stimulation of a free market more meat will be produced and in time, if people cooperate, the price situation can and will correct itself. Contrariwise, artificial restriction will still further reduce supplies at their source with an indefinite continuation of the present crisis and the same aggravating problem about lifting controls facing us later on.

One great help would be for farmers, and as many others as possible, to raise their own meat supplies. By home butchering and then canning or deep freezing enough for family needs, they can ease much of the burden imposed on the retail meat trade. Home produced meat is better; and cheaper too.

## Says One Thing, Does Another

WHY is it that so often men in politics will publicly declare themselves one way on an issue although their performance, past and present, is in exactly the opposite direction? It is a trait that crops up continually, even with the most adept.

Take, for example, Governor Dewey's remarks before the New York State Agricultural Society two weeks ago in Albany. Mr. Dewey lashed out sharply against government interference with agriculture claiming that "every attempt to impose artificial restrictions and controls in the field of agriculture is inevitably doomed to failure"; and further, that where the program initiates with the farmer and he remains the master of his own fate, it is a success.

Now these are fine words and the Governor is astute enough to realize that practically every farmer everywhere in the United States will agree with him 100 per cent. Perhaps it is more than a coincidence that just a few days before that statement, the Governor's hat was formally tossed into the presidential ring.

The hitch is that the only farmers who know that Mr. Dewey's six year record doesn't square up with these lofty principles are the dairymen in his own State of New York. They are only too familiar with the restrictions and controls imposed on their business by State laws and regulations, which the Republican administration has not only made no attempt to repeal or amend, but has kept busy seeing to it that their enforcement has been made even more stringent and burdensome.

There are two types of controls — by government and by big business; and both are evil. Governor Dewey has countenanced both kinds during his tenure of office and has, on challenge, defended them as necessary to orderly marketing. Yet they constitute "interference with agriculture"; they did not originate with the farmer, nor has he been allowed to remain, or even, become, master of his own fate. Still not one finger has been lifted at Albany to change the existing monopoly system of dairy economics.

It is too much to hope now that Mr. Dewey would like to see a change. He was fully apprised of the situation years ago and he has failed to act. Dairy farmers of New York know this only too well. There is no reason why farmers elsewhere should not know it too.

## Brevities

NOTHING is so obscure as the obvious. It took thousands of years for someone to make a collar button. Who first thought of a pitchfork?

THE experts advise that chicks hatched in January, February and March will probably be more profitable during 1948 than those hatched later.

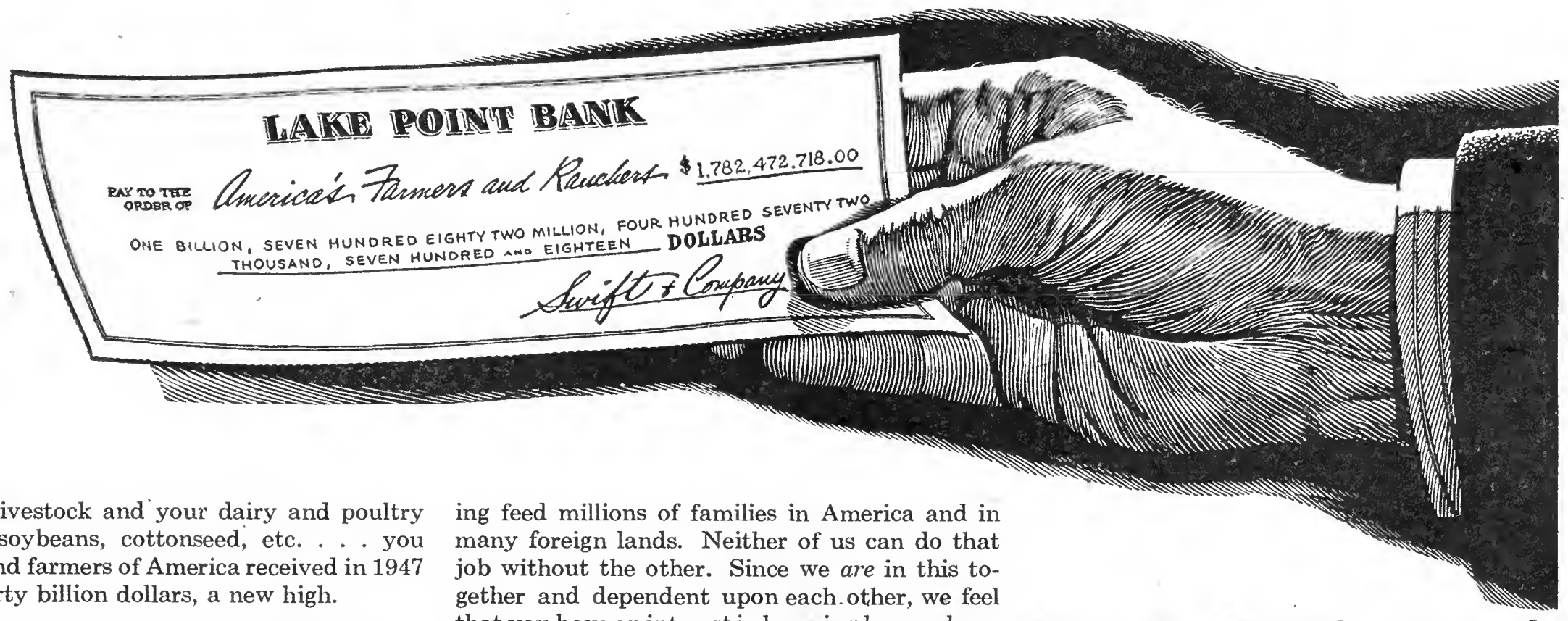
THE Pennsylvania State Poultry Federation has recently been reorganized and its program enlarged. Its current drive for new members is to be commended. Best wishes for success!

EVERY year more soil fertility is lost through erosion and leaching than would be used by seven years of continuous cropping. Cover crops and contour plowing will help a great deal in saving this loss.

"AND God created * * * * every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good. And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, * * * * and let fowl multiply in the earth."—Gen. 1: 21-22.

THE poultry business is the most universal industry in the world, because practically every farmer who can keep at least a few chickens. In this issue there are many good articles on all phases of poultry feeding, care and management.

# Your share, $1,782,472,718

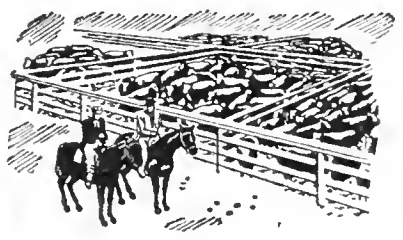



For your livestock and your dairy and poultry products, soybeans, cottonseed, etc. . . . you ranchers and farmers of America received in 1947 almost thirty billion dollars, a new high.

Out of that amount, $1,782,472,718 came to you from Swift & Company in payment for the products you sold to us. Of every dollar that *we* took in from the sale of *our* products, we paid to you an average of 79.3¢ for *your* products.

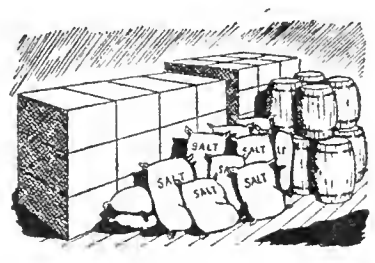
Together we are doing a big, vital job of helping feed millions of families in America and in many foreign lands. Neither of us can do that job without the other. Since we *are* in this together and dependent upon each other, we feel that you have an interest in knowing how *we* have handled *our* end of this "joint operation." This page is our way of telling you. It shows you how we handled, in 1947, our business of processing and marketing. It shows how much money we took in, where it went to, and what services we performed to earn our 1¢ profit per dollar of sales.

## HOW SWIFT'S DOLLAR WAS DIVIDED

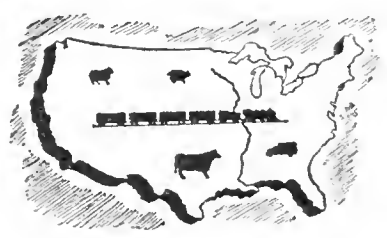


**79.3 Cents to Producers**—Swift & Company, during 1947, returned to millions of producers of agricultural products an average of 79.3 cents out of each dollar received from sales. We provide a daily cash market for your livestock, dairy, poultry and other products.

**9.7 Cents to Employes**—In 1947, Swift's 73,000 employes earned $217,072,169 in wages and salaries, or an average of 9.7 cents out of each dollar of Swift sales. It takes many skilled people to process livestock and other raw agricultural products into Swift's quality foods.




**3.8 Cents for Supplies**—Last year, out of each dollar of sales, Swift spent an average of 3.8 cents, or a total of $86,005,885, on supplies of all kinds—mountains of salt and sugar; trainloads of boxes, barrels, other containers; miles of twine, tons of paper; fuel, electricity, etc.



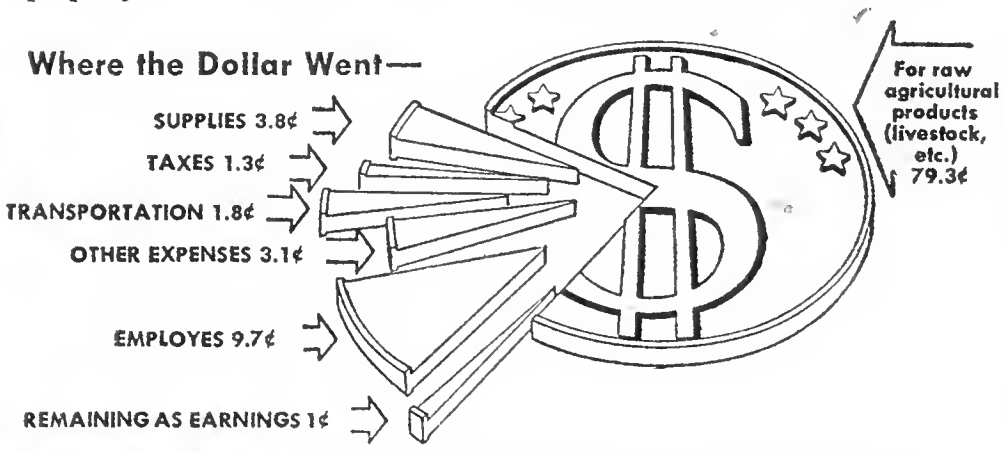
**1.8 Cents for Transportation**—Swift's transportation bill was $41,053,244 in 1947, or an average of 1.8 cents of each sales dollar. Approximately ⅔ of the livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River, ⅔ of the meat is eaten east of it. Swift service bridges this average 1,000-mile gap between America's producers and consumers.

**1.3 Cents for Taxes**—Our total tax bill in 1947 was $25,915,888. This averaged 1.3 cents out of each dollar Swift received for the products it sold. In addition to federal taxes, Swift & Company paid taxes during 1947 in each of the 48 states, and in hundreds of municipalities where the company owns plants or other property.

**3.1 Cents for Other Expenses**—Among other necessary business costs are depreciation, interest, employe benefits, sales promotion, rent, research, insurance, development of new products, advertising, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph, passenger travel, etc. These necessary expenses took an average of 3.1 cents of each sales dollar.

**1 Cent as Earnings**—The company's 1947 net earnings were $22,334,977, after provision of $12,000,000 for high cost additions to fixed assets. This represents an average of only 1 cent of each sales dollar. Swift & Company is owned by 64,000 stockholders, whose savings provide the money for capital, plants, equipment, tools and raw materials. Of the net earnings, the stockholders received $12,436,612 in dividends. The balance has been kept in the company as a reserve for future needs of the business.

**Where the Dollar Went—**



Here is a quick "picture" of how Swift's average sales dollar was divided in 1947. Smallest slice is Swift & Company's net earnings for many essential services in the processing and marketing of the agricultural products you produce. It averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the millions of pounds handled.

*Vice-President and Treasurer*

## How We EARN Our Profit

In addition to providing a market for livestock and many other agricultural products, Swift performs many essential services for producers and consumers. Most people can't go to farms to buy their meat—neither can retail dealers. Swift brings the meat to them. We have been doing this big, necessary job for 62 years, efficiently and economically.

Here are the services Swift & Company performs to *earn* its small profit:

1) We buy livestock and many other products that farmers and ranchers raise; then process and distribute them.

2) We process, brand, and perform all the many necessary operations to prepare our products for market and consumption.

3) We utilize all by-products. Every part that can be used is processed and sold in various forms. The income from this source increases the price of livestock to producers, decreases the cost of meat to consumers.

4) Our research finds new uses and new markets for farmers' and ranchers' products.

5) Our Martha Logan experimental kitchens test foods under home conditions, so that Swift products may give consumers the greatest possible satisfaction and value per dollar.

6) We pay transportation charges on our finished products, delivering them to dealers in all parts of the United States. This makes a broad, nationwide market instead of a limited local market for the products of livestock producers.

7) We provide employment and a livelihood—good wages, good working conditions and security—for 73,000 people who work for Swift & Company.

Our earnings for all this were one cent on each dollar of sales.

## Conservation of Our Land Resources

**by H. H. Kildee, Dean of Agriculture**
**Iowa State College**

*H. H. Kildee*

During recent years we have become increasingly conscious of the importance of conserving our land resources. Accordingly, we have initiated conservation programs and practices which are sound and logical. Such action was and is urgently needed, not alone for the current generation, but as an obligation to generations yet unborn. As one result of the programs adopted, much land (which because of its character and slope was being destroyed by erosion) has been turned back to grass. Thus, expanding livestock production has become an increasingly important part of the program of conserving our natural resources.

Continual sale of crops off a farm or ranch results in serious loss of plant food. But the maintenance of plant food elements in the soil is urgently needed if our crop land is to continue to provide adequate quantities of human food. Livestock farming is helping accomplish this. For when land is used for grazing, rather than for crops, soil erosion ceases and the unnecessary loss of plant foods is checked.

**Swift & Company**
**UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS**

*Nutrition is our business—and yours*

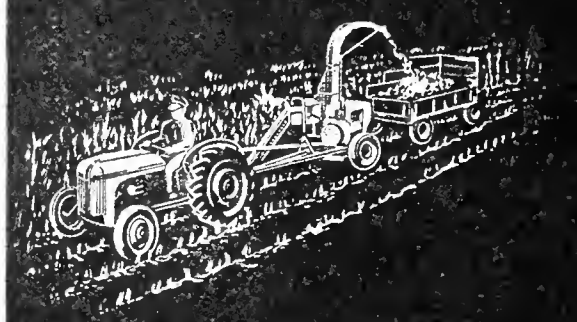
...nothing could be Finer

SKYLINE PRODUCTS

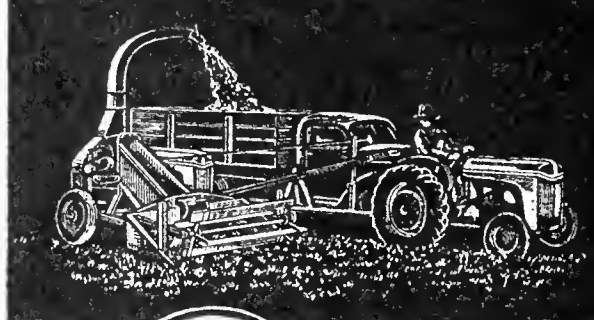
All Season HARVESTER

HARVESTS HAY, ROW CROPS or FORAGE and GRINDS GRAIN

The new improved Skyline harvester is a multi-purpose machine. You may buy it for one purpose, but it will always do more. Attachments for pick-up or forage harvesting are interchangeable with the row crop harvester.



The basic unit is easily converted to a portable grinder that will grind grain or roughage, after the harvesting season is over. This saves the trouble and inconvenience of getting out the tractor for your grinding jobs.



The Skyline Blower, available in standard or tilting models, completes the team for filling silos and "Making Hay the Skyline Way."

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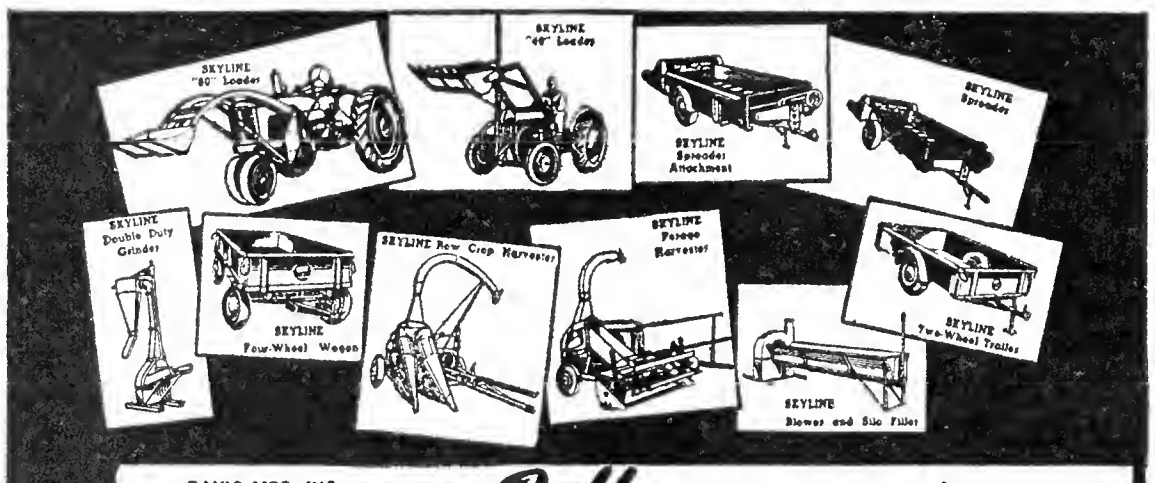


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Send me literature on this versatile Harvester that will give me year 'round service . . . as a Harvester and as a Portable Grinder. Also send literature on other Skyline equipment as checked above.

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RNY-2

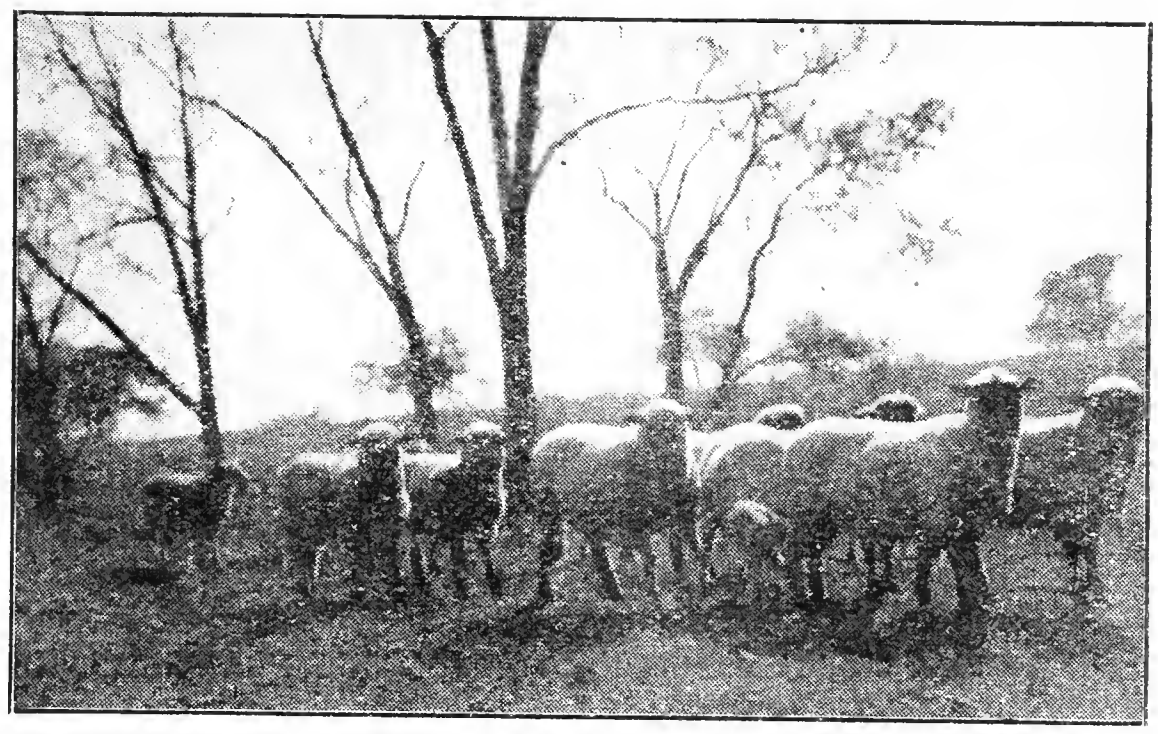

# Breeding Ewes and Their Lambs

*By R. W. Duck*

In spite of dog depredations and inadequate protective laws plus competition from foreign wools, most farmers who have kept a flock of breeding ewes for the past several years, which were properly fed and managed, have found them to be profitable. Yet the fact remains that sheep numbers continue to decline. The annual average number of stock sheep and lambs on farms in the United States for the 10 year period 1935-44 was 46,597,000 head, while at the present time it is only slightly over 37,000,000 head.

This drastic decrease is indeed serious if we as a nation are to continue to produce our meat and wool requirements. During the periods mentioned the average farm value per head for stock sheep and lambs increased from $6.90 to $9.57. In the face of these figures it does seem odd that sheep numbers in the United States should continue to become smaller. Uncertainty about future markets cannot be the complete answer because similar situations, which have developed from time to time with other farm products, have not had a corresponding effect.

The answer is more fundamental. The sheep industry has been sadly neglected by both our State and Federal livestock agencies, where the emphasis has been and still is principally on dairying, beef production, hogs and poultry. Very few of the State agricultural colleges, through their extension services, maintain a sheep specialist for this work exclusively. Yet most of these same institutions for the past several years have kept not one, but often several, specialists whose time is entirely devoted to each of the other kinds of livestock mentioned. The latter deserve this attention and consideration, but not to the almost complete exclusion of the sheep industry. Just why such a situation has come about is hard to say. Possibly the principal reason, at least in the Northeast, is that on most farms sheep are a relatively small sideline, and consequently have not had any large or well organized groups of breeders and producers to fight for their interests. Likewise very few county agricultural agents have ever been closely associated with, or know the special needs and requirements of, sheep and lambs. Consequently they do not really understand sheep husbandry, nor do they actually like sheep. As a result, when new farm flocks are started and some service is needed, their advice is well meant and perhaps correct, but it often fails to produce the desired result of keeping sheep on the farm, because it is not followed up. What is essential is to have at least one sheep extension specialist in every State who really understands the sheep business, and whose time and efforts are devoted entirely to assisting farmers with their sheep production problems.



*A desirable farm flock can be established by breeding a good registered ram to suitable grade medium wool ewes, such as these owned by Hirie Higgins in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.*

### Sheep Breeding Considerations

One of the most common mistakes in starting a farm flock is to buy some old cull ewes, either at the stockyards or from someone locally who wants to get rid of them. Ewes of this kind are usually inferior in type, health and breeding ability. Their initial cost per head may be less than that of young ewes having desirable type, but they are a poor investment and usually prove to be a financial loss. It is very seldom that comparatively young grade ewes of proven breeding ability and good mutton type can be obtained, especially at a reasonable price. About the only way to get good young ewes in any numbers is to buy either native or Western lambs in the Fall when pasture and range get short. If they have been well grown, they will come in heat and can be bred in the Fall, when they are from six to nine months of age. However, it is usually more profitable not to breed them until the following Fall, by which time they will have attained greater maturity and size. As a result of this later breeding age the yearlings will last longer, their lambs will be stronger, they will give more milk and consequently raise better lambs.

A few poor breeding and inferior ewes in a flock of 25 head or more will not ruin the entire schedule, although they will naturally mean some loss. However, when a "no good" ram is used, it means that every lamb in a small farm flock will be substandard, with resultant discouragement and poor financial returns. A ram is really more than half the flock, because he is the sire of every lamb in the flock. A ram can be a good breeder and still get poor doing lambs. There is nothing certain in the breeding of livestock, but the best plan is to use only purebred rams which are registered in a recognized breed association. On most Northeastern farms it is a good practice to buy grade Western ewes, carrying a predominance of Delaine breeding. Fine wool ewes of this type are hardy, they flock well, make good mothers, milk heavily if properly fed, and are prolific. If these ewes are bred to a registered mutton ram, carrying a good fleece and low, compact form, their lambs will be the kind that mature rapidly into top selling lambs.

If a few of the best type ewe lambs are saved each year for replacements and these in turn are bred to an unrelated registered ram of the same breed as the original ram used, a desirable and uniform flock will soon result. In many sections it is difficult, and often impossible, to obtain good registered rams locally. As a consequence, in several of the States the agricultural college officials, operating through their extension service, have for the past few years conducted purebred ram sales in various communities. Another excellent plan, which has worked well, is to call at various farms with a truck, where the owner has indicated that he would be interested in obtaining a good ram. Very often an exchange of rams can be negotiated to the mutual advantage of the farmers with small flocks of sheep. Both of these constructive programs have worked well wherever they have been tried. The members of the animal husbandry department of the New York State College of Agriculture have been very progressive in this needed sheep breeding work. A grade or scrub ram may cost considerably less than the price asked for a good registered ram, but the difference in the price of the first crop of lambs will usually more than offset the original ram cost. Another breeding factor is that the replacement ewe lambs will not only be superior for type and better mothers, but they will shear more wool, and with a flock of only 25 head this will amount to quite a bit of extra money each Spring. Figure it any way you

(Continued on Page 96)

## Pennsylvania Farm News

Out here in western Pennsylvania, farmers are doing the usual Winter work which is mostly chores, hauling manure, cutting wood and many are working in mills where money comes in much faster than it does on the farm. There have been only a few scattered public sales this Winter, but they drew huge crowds, some of them from long distances, and prices were as a rule fairly high for most everything sold. Grade cows brought from $125 to $220 and there seemed to be plenty of buyers. At a recent public sale ear corn brought $1.20 a bushel which was machine picked and had plenty of husks on yet. Little other grain has been sold at sales but hay brings from $12 to $15 per ton in the mow and straw about as much as hay, sometimes considerably more.

Feed prices are still rising. Every new batch of feed ordered is higher than the last one. Egg mash has gone from $5.70 to $5.80 this week, while 20 per cent dairy ration has jumped from $4.85 to $4.95. These rises may not seem much but when they have already been so high that there was little or no profit left, each little rise means just that much less. All other feeds have risen in the same proportion. Milk prices are about the same as last month, $5.40 for four per cent milk. This sounds like a good price but it is not good enough with feed and labor what they are.

A number of farmers attended the State Farm Show at Harrisburg and quite a number exhibited livestock and were quite successful in their winnings. There seems to be a fairly good demand for all kinds of livestock except horses. Very few buyers stop at the farms any more as they all seem to depend on getting what they want at the livestock auctions. At present there are three such auctions held in our own county each week and two others just over the line in an adjoining county. Most everything is sold at these auctions, from fruit to vegetables, meat of all kinds, sausage, livers, hearts, hogs' heads, kidneys, half beeves or quarters, butter, smearcase, as well as all kinds of livestock: hundreds of calves, pigs, fat hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, ducks, turkeys; fat, poor and most every other kind of cows as well as bulls, steers and whatnot. If a farmer has a calf for sale any more, he most usually takes it to one of these auctions. This also applies to all other livestock except dairy cows which as a rule are not sold at these auctions. Buyers would rather buy them at private sale right from the farms or from a private auction where the farmer is making a sale of everything.

Recently I saw a hog's head sell at one of these sales for over $2.00. I can readily remember when they sold for 25 cents each and many people would not take them at even that price. Meats of all kinds are high but poultry and eggs are still much lower than they should be considering the cost of producing them. P. M.

## Treating Horse for Gas

I have a middleaged horse that seems to have much gas in his intestines. There is considerable rolling in his bowels and has been for the past year, but lately he seems to be worse. Am feeding him timothy and alfalfa hay mixed, and ground oats. What is the cause of this, and what should be done to prevent this rolling? Was wondering if it is a sign he has worms, as never noticed any to pass. G. O. N.

Niagara County, N. Y.

In case of excessive gas in the intestines of a horse, it is important to find and remove the cause. Such a situation could be produced by a number of factors, including feed and a general subnormal body condition. However, the hay you are feeding should not produce this trouble which is more common with alfalfa or clover, or when these legumes are pastured. To relieve any distress from this acute ailment, a suggested treatment is to drench the animal with chloral hydrate, using one ounce of this drug in one pint of water. A long necked bottle should be used for drenching, and the solution poured slowly down the gullet, being careful not to get any on the lungs. It might be of benefit, and result in permanently relieving the condition, to use only timothy hay and to make the grain feed about one-third wheat bran. A good commercial mineral mixture should be kept before the horse at all times.

## Conn. Rabbit Assn. to Meet

The Connecticut State Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Assn. will hold its Fifth Annual Show on March 5, 6 and 7 in Cheshire, Conn. There will be three nationally known rabbit judges, one of whom will be Oscar Schultze, Norwalk, Conn., president of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Assn. The show is expected to draw between four and five hundred entries. The committee is planning for a banquet to be held Saturday night, March 6.

Special items of interest will include: demonstration of plucking and spinning of Angora fur by the American Angora Wool Spinners Assn.; four-unit cavy pen; colored slides of the Rockland Farms Rabbitry; and a display of Golden Hamsters.

## December Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of December, 1947, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley Co-op | $6.27 | $.1334 |
| Shawangunk Co-op | 5.98 | .1272 |
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op | 5.84 | .1243 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op | 5.55 | .1181 |
| Erie County Co-op | 5.55 | .1181 |
| Sullivan County Co-op | 5.49 | .1168 |
| Mount Joy Co-op | 5.41 | .1151 |
| Crowley's Milk Co | 5.375 | .1144 |
| Delaware County Co-op | 5.355 | .1139 |
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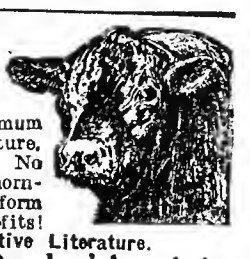

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# Woman and Home

## A Valentine to You

Dear Readers All: Should it be true that pleasant things oft come in threes,
Then may I say to each of you a word about our three years, please?
For just three years ago today we met upon this very page:
The pleasure mine in every way, and growing greater with our age.

*Refrain*

And so, because the month is ripe for sentiment in scented tissue,
Present styles recalling, too, the lady with a lacy fichu.
Let me add a special thought, in this our February issue:
Threefold joys as Valentine — that is what I fondly wish you.

— *Persis Smith*

## Variety With Eggs Is Always Welcome

Eggs, soft boiled, scrambled or in omelets are the regulation bill of fare for most of us. Below are recipes that give variety in your own cooking hours and also at the family table—a welcome change for all.

CREOLE EGGS

Simmer ¼ cup each of chopped onion, green peppers and celery in 3 tablespoons of hot fat in frying pan. Add 6 well beaten eggs and a little water. Cook slowly, stirring often, until creamy and thick. Stir in ¼ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley. Put in a hot dish and have heated some canned lima or green beans, well seasoned. Serve these around the egg mixture, or you can serve with hot toast well buttered. This makes a fine substitute for meat.

MIMOSA EGGS

Ingredients: 6 hard boiled eggs, 2 cups medium white sauce, 1 cup seedless raisins, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, 2 cups cooked rice, ¾ cup cheese, chopped fine, and ½ teaspoon salt. Put raisins in hot water to plump them, then drain. Mix the hot, well seasoned white sauce with the rice, raisins, and ½ cup of cheese. Put half this mixture in a greased baking dish. Add eggs cut in halves lengthwise. Sprinkle the eggs with salt and pepper. Cover with remaining sauce and sprinkle with cheese. Bake about 25 minutes in a hot oven, or until the cheese is melted.

EGGS STUFFED WITH CHICKEN

Cut 6 hard-boiled eggs in halves lengthwise, remove yolks and mash. Add ½ cup finely minced chicken, 1 tablespoon chopped red pepper, salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce; moisten with ½ cup of white sauce. Fill the egg whites with this mixture; put the halves together, and cover with a square of wax paper until ready to use.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH SOUR CREAM

Use 6 well beaten eggs, ½ cup sour cream, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon dried mustard, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons butter. Mix together the eggs, cream and seasonings. Melt the butter; add eggs and cook over a low fire, stirring all the time until as firm as you want them.

### Thought for Today

All ideas for this column, for the first issue of The R. N.-Y. in each February, are always centered in a particularly happy event for me. Perhaps I should just ask you to glance at the verses at the top of today's page. They tell you what I mean.

P. S.

## Early Start on New Patterns for Easter, March 28

2442 — FULLER SKIRT FROCK gives the "New Look;" styled with all-round softer figure lines. Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 36, 3⅜ yds. 39 in. fabric. 16c.

2166 — BOLERO 3-PIECE SUIT for Easter outfit; waist-slimming blouse with tie belt, smart simple jacket, graceful skirt. Sizes 10-20. Size 16 bolero and skirt, 3¼ yds. 39 in.; blouse 1¾ yds. 35 in. 16c.

2242 — HANDY HOME DRESS for all day Spring use; attractive with cap sleeves, big patch pockets; brighten with braid. Sizes 12-20; 36-48. Size 36, 3½ yds. 35 in. 16c.

2305 — DRESSY PEPLUM BLOUSE starring brief cap sleeves and smart scallops; wonderful under jacket, coat, or above a slim-hipped skirt. Sizes 10-20; 36-40. Size 16, 1⅞ yds. 39 in. 16c.

2360 — TINY TOT EASTER flare dress; wing shoulders, dainty tucks. Panties included. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 3. Size 2 dress and panties, 2⅛ yds. 35 in. 16c.

2935 — PRETTY PANEL FROCK boasts matching bonnet and panties; little girls look dear in a sweetheart neck or contrasting collar, both included. Sizes 2-8. Size 4 dress and bonnet, 2½ yds. 35 in.; panties ⅝ yd. 35 in. 16c.

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# AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"Sometimes I wish I was rich. Then I could stop workin' when I have a headache, but folks like me never have time."

Nonsense, Aunt Het, you don't have to be rich to afford—

**MILES**

**Anti-Pain Pills**

*A quarter buys 25!* And a single tablet can relieve an *occasional headache* **almost instantly.** Neuralgia, muscular pains and achy feeling of a cold, too! Miles Anti-Pain Pills have relieved millions. Won't upset your stomach or cause constipation either. For really fast relief, start taking **Miles Anti-Pain Pills.** Use only as directed. 25c and $1.00 packages.



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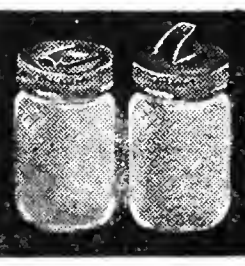

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*Send no money!* Just send postcard or letter to Dept. P., Jiggs Penny Corp., 270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. for as many sets as you need. Here's a tip—order several sets—you'll love the beautiful canister sets these POR-TOP COVERS make. Each set of 4 sent you for only $1 plus few cents postage, or mail $1 per set and *we pay postage!*

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**Get Well QUICKER**

***From Your Cough Due to a Cold***

**FOLEY'S Honey & Tar Cough Compound**


## Cupid Sharpens Arrows for Feb. 14, '48 — Leap Year

This is a great day for the young folk and for that small boy with bow and arrow who has lived down the ages as symbol of Valentine's Day.

Written valentines began to appear, old records say, about the year 1400. But legend has it that Valentine's Day goes back to February 14, 270 A. D., when a young Roman priest, named Valentine, gave his life for the Christian faith.

The secrecy about anonymous valentines, the first written ones, came into being because fathers of young ladies disapproved of these missives. A bashful suitor left his message on the doorstep of his sweetheart, and promptly ran away. Valentines then were also left in hollow trees so that fifteenth century damsels could find them undisturbed. All this, at least, has been handed down with the lore of olden days.

It was in France, apparently, that valentines grew into messages on gilt paper, decorated with cut-out hearts, real lace, ribbons, cupids, flowers and filmy layers intricately put together. If one imagines that in the 20th century St. Valentine's Day is on the wane, we must reckon with greeting card publishers' figures. They tell us that last year, among all members of families and friends, 300 million valentines were exchanged. With 1948, a Leap Year, it is expected that those figures will be even greater! P. S.

## Crochet Yours for Spring

White gloves are always in good taste. But other colors, too, can match your Spring outfit if you crochet your own for dressy durability, or as an Easter present. For free leaflet of complete instructions, just write for CROCHETED GLOVES, enclosing a 3c stamp to cover mailing costs, and address: Woman and Home, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. If, at the same time, you are ordering our regular patterns on page 92, please use separate sheets of paper.

## Filling the Footprints

Our Winter birds have taken to little clubhouses of their own in deep snow dugouts left by my own clumsy galoshes where I tramped to throw slices of bread to the squirrels and rabbits! This is how it happened. From the house I noticed some 50 juncos, chickadees, myrtle warblers, tree sparrows and fox sparrows eating sliced bread on the hard snowcrust. Suddenly, half of them disappeared though not a wing had risen to the air. Taking the binoculars, I discovered the missing regiment had dropped from sight down into the dugouts made by my deep footprints. Out of the wind, there was the band eating, chipping and chirping, even quarreling a bit. Their private quarters were so appreciated that now and then a few took turns at coming up, and going outside to "bring home the bacon," dragging a crust down into the dining hall for all hands to tackle happily.

Now I fill my footprints with seeds and peanut butter on diced bread. There all the club members dine regularly out of the wind and cold.

L. W. C.

## Whinnocks Piping Hot!

Whenever I think of bannocks, I think of whinnocks. Whinnocks make me think of cold Winter evenings when Grandmother got out the iron spider, whenever she ran short of bread from the week's baking in the old brick oven. From that spider's glossy insides, set on the wood burning range, came smoking hot supper food—delicious and unforgettable.

Whinnocks were nothing more nor less than cream of tartar biscuits, shortened with cream, but rolled out thin. Fried in the spider to a crunchy brown on both sides, the whinnocks were split open, well buttered, and served with real comb honey. N. R.

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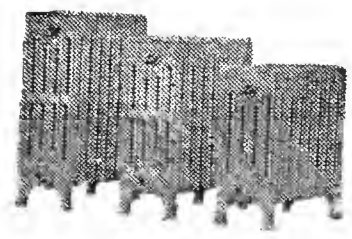

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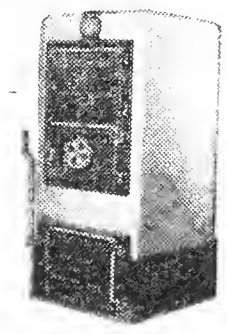

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| GRAPEFRUIT | $2.75 | Bushel | $1.75 | one-half bushel |
| MIXED | $2.75 | Bushel | $1.75 | one-half bushel |

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**SEND NO MONEY** (Unless you prefer to)

**Ed. Robinson, Box 8202, Noroton, Conn.**

Dear Ed: Please send me a copy of your "Have-More" Plan postpaid. If I decide to keep it, I'll send you one dollar in full payment. If it doesn't please me, I'll send it back, owe you nothing, and we'll still be friends.

Your name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

(Of course, if you'd prefer to send your dollar now, that would be fine—save me a lot of record keeping. I'll give you DOUBLE your money back if you return the Plan for any reason in 10 days! That's how sure I am you'll like it!)



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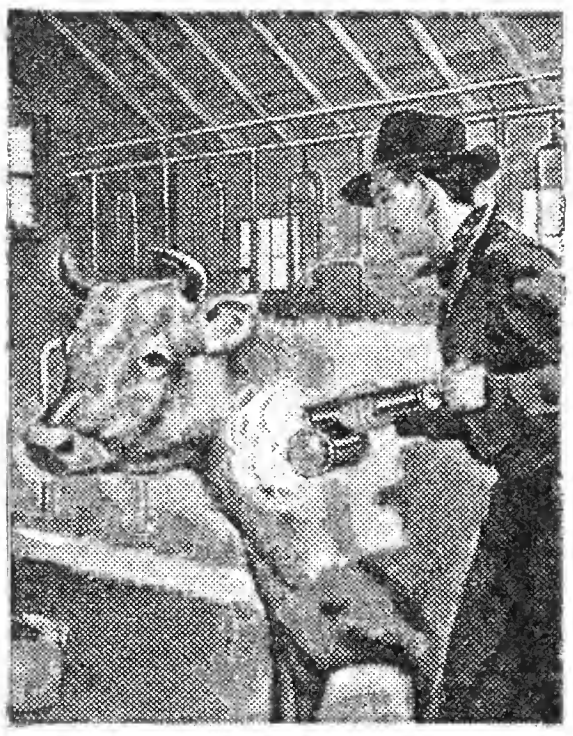
# Cattle Lice—

## DIE FAST THIS WAY

**GULF'S TWO-STEP METHOD EASY AS SPRAYING FLIES—COSTS ONLY 3¢ PER ANIMAL!**

**Here's the easiest** way we know to give your herd relief from the destructive annoyance of chewing and sucking cattle lice.

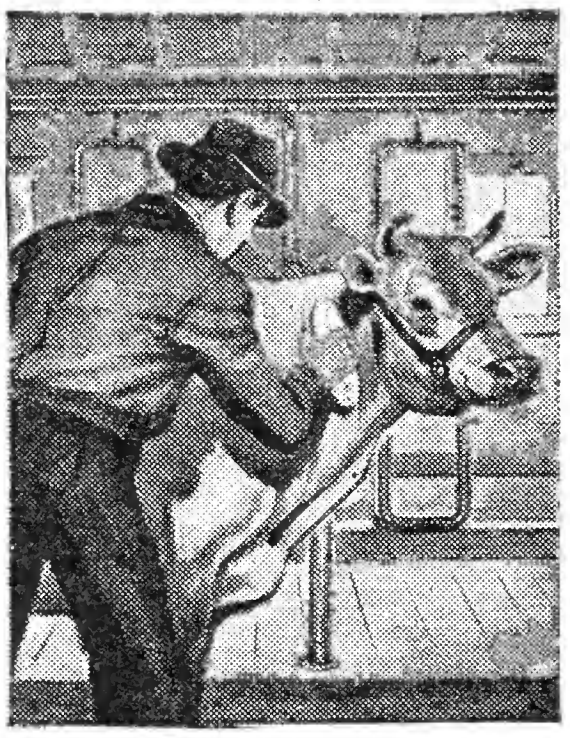
No messy dipping, powdering, dousing or clipping. Just two simple steps—and you're done. The cattle lice die fast when you follow Gulf's Two-Step Method—



**Step 1.** **Spray Each Animal with New Gulf Livestock Spray.**

Apply approximately 2½ ounces of new Gulf Livestock Spray to each mature animal. (Correspondingly less spray on calves and younger stock.) Quart sprayer will hold enough to treat 12 head. Cost: about 3¢ per head.

Spray the entire body—especially around neck, withers, and base of tail where lice usually are most active.



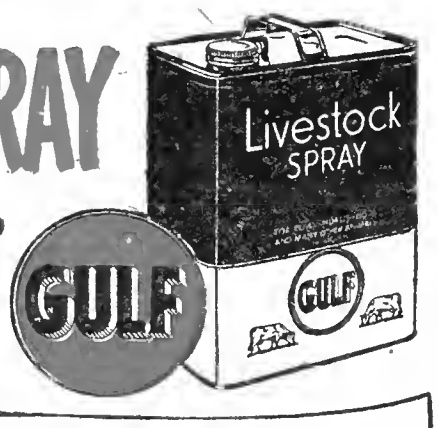
**Step 2.** **Brush New Gulf Livestock Spray into Animal's Coat.**

With stiff bristle brush work spray into hair. The more thoroughly you brush in the spray, the more lice and nits will be destroyed, as new Gulf Livestock Spray kills by contact.

If necessary, repeat treatment in three weeks, as the spray may not have come in contact with all lice and eggs during first application.

**Do not repeat** treatment oftener than every three weeks. Do not use more than 2½ to 3 ounces per head. Follow these simple directions, and you don't need to worry about new Gulf Livestock Spray burning or blistering normal, healthy cattle. *It should, in fact, improve their appearance.* Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

# GULF LIVESTOCK SPRAY




**1-Gallon Can $1.35 2-Gallon Can $2.39**
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**You can get New Gulf Livestock Spray at many farm implement dealers', milk plants, and Gulf Stations.**

**Note:** New Gulf Livestock Spray contains only Pyrethrins and the amazing new Piperonyl Pyrethrins "booster" in a bland base oil. For those who prefer DDT, Gulf provides Gulf G-50 (50% DDT) Wettable Powder and Gulf G-25 (25% DDT) Emulsifiable Concentrate, both for mixing with water before use. For "in-barn use" of DDT solutions, follow directions carefully.


## Home Heating Problems

Recently, while attending the Better Homes exhibition in Schenectady, I was greatly impressed by the steady increase in improvements for home heating of the past 25 years.

Yet with all this advance in heating, it seems to me there is still something lacking. There are thousands of homes in the Northeast where wood will always be used for fuel. There are many others where wood is the natural fuel if it could be used economically. Why doesn't some bright fellow invent better ways of burning wood? Each year brings cheaper methods of harvesting wood. The new chain and other power saws make wood cutting easier and cheaper. Still it is no special pleasure to stoke a wood stove or furnace. Creosote leakage and chimneys burning out are just some of the problems.

Several years ago the writer installed a hot water heating plant. We burn wood several months each Fall and some years have burned wood all Winter. We remove the grates and as embers accumulate in the ash pit, the fire becomes permanent; it will last several days without going clear out. There are drawbacks, however. The furnace flues have to be cleaned often. Sometimes the chimney becomes almost clogged with soot. The furnace door is not large enough for the large chunks. The 28-inch round fire box is not the best shape for long wood, and when husband is away, wood is heavy for the missus to lift. In spite of these drawbacks we like wood heat. In normal times wood costs no more than coal. A standard 128-foot cord will last about the same as a ton of coal. Our chimney is built so it can safely be burned out. I wish we had a boiler which would burn four foot wood and a chimney flue 12x12; ours is 8x8.

None of these however are the real answer to the wood burning problem. Several years ago I visited a city home where wood was used for heat. The heater looked like the usual enameled circulating heater. When the owner placed his foot on a pedal, the entire stove top raised up. He could put in a chunk as large as the stove interior. A thermostat admitted air as the room needed more heat. He filled the stove only twice a day in cold weather.

It is patriotic to burn wood, if in doing so one doesn't burn his buildings. Every ton of wood wisely used helps delay the inevitable time when the coal mines are empty and the oil wells go dry. Meanwhile many home owners will burn wood more or less efficiently.

Even at its worst wood burning has its brighter side. During the ice storm of 1943 this area was without power or light from four to five days. The most modern homes were hard hit as they had no heat. Wood burners at least had heat.

The boys who are today growing up on the farms are the engineers and inventors of tomorrow. How will they be burning wood in 1960?

W. B. T.

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Graceful is the word for the New Look in Spring fashions.

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See our NEW SPRING '48 FASHION BOOK for both—for your Spring and Easter sewing!

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Just off the press! Get your copy early! Send for THE NEW SPRING '48 FASHION BOOK, 15c. Order it from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York, 1, N. Y.

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NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY.....ZONE....STATE.....

Drawn by Ruth Every, 15, New York

### MEMORY VERSE
### A SERMON

At Nikko I saw three monkeys;
The monkey that sees no evil,
The monkey that hears no evil,
The monkey that speaks no evil.
For the monkey that sees no evil
I care not.
For the monkey that hears no evil,
I care not,
Evil I hear harms me not.
But I will give ear to the monkey
That speaks no evil,
For by the evil I speak am I judged,
The evil I broadcast
Injures others and myself.
Therefore will I give heed to the third monkey
And cover my mouth with my fingers
Lest an evil thought escape into the world.
— By Alice Barkley

Drawn by Alma Martin, 14, Pennsylvania

Dear Our Page: My main interests are drawing, skating and horseback riding. I used to have two ponies. My first was a Welsh gelding. He was a blue roan and I called him "Rhoney." My second was a Welsh mare named "Peaches." She had one watch eye and one brown one (a watch eye is a blue one). She was white except for a spot on each side of her stomach and the upper half of her head. Both ponies could run like lightning. I have lived in many places and towns and at the present I am living in Massachusetts which I like very much. The school here is good; I am a freshman. I think the drawings on "Our Page" are especially good, and the pen pal idea. — Claire Grover, 14, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends: Let me thank The Rural New-Yorker for this lovely page. All my pen friends are from that page, and if it weren't for that I wouldn't have known all of these nice people. I know many who enjoy this page the most. I hope more people will write and keep it up. — Edith Di Pasquale, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: We have been getting The Rural New-Yorker for five years but it is just the past year that I have been reading "Our Page." I go to the Hershey Junior and Senior high school. Yes, it is in the same town where the Hershey chocolate bars are made! I enjoy drawing very much and would also like to have some foreign boys and girls write to me. — Doris Nye, 14, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends: I live on a small 15 acre farm and like it very much. I like to draw mules, horses and many other animals. We have about 60 laying chickens, a cow named Beaver, a heifer named Penny and a steer named Ferdinand; Ferdy for short. We also have a ridng horse, Flash, who is about 13 years old, a strawberry roan. Flash is a five-gaited horse and my sister and I like to ride him very much. We also have a cat named Kitty and three dogs, Rover, Buster and Midge. I would like very much to hear from girls about different pets too. — Joan Yogodnick, 14, Pennsylvania.

Dear Contributors: Horse and dog stories and most of my school subjects are interesting to me. We live in the country, though not on a farm, so our only animals are two cats, Sunshine and Smokey; a fox terrier and a cocker spaniel. — Patty Lyon, 15, New York.

Dear Friends: My father has been taking The Rural New-Yorker for about six years. I never realized there was such a wonderful thing as "Our Page" in it. Now I am the first to reach for this magazine when it comes. Dad has a chicken farm of four acres. If any of you have trouble waking up in the morning, try keeping 200 roosters in your barn—it's a sure cure! My favorite hobbies are pen pals and drawings. — Alene Greco, 16, New York.

Dear "Our Pagers:" May I join the "Our Page" gang? I lived in the country for eight years and like it much better than the city. I have several hobbies—reading my favorite, collecting post cards, sketching, oil painting and collecting little wooden and china and glass figures. I also like dancing and go to dances once a week. I like animals though (dare I confess?) I am a little bit afraid of horses! I think I would get over it though if I were around them much. I love dogs and have a cocker spaniel. I want to get a collie too, some day, as they are my favorite breed. I am a senior in high school and hope to enter college next Fall, if I can get a scholarship. If not I will probably work for a year and try again. I am interested in just about everything, poetry, chess, flying, sports; my favorite teams are the Yankees for baseball and the West Point football team. Do any of you have relatives at West Point or Annapolis?—Dea O'Donnell, 16, New York

Dear Friends: Although I live on a farm I now work in a department store. My hobbies are corresponding, the radio, collecting post cards, reading, movies and riding my bike. Swimming and boat riding I enjoy in the Summer as there is a lake near our farm. Fashions interest me, especially now that they are changing. Tell me, girls, do you like the longer skirts? — Rena Wright, 18, Maryland.

Dear "Our Pagers:" I am interested in music, travel, animals and sports of all kinds. My home is in the United States but I spend my Summers in Canada. I am very willing to exchange photographs. I have a pet dog named Josy; she is a good companion as I have no brothers or sisters. I hope to hear from all of you. — Caroline Fagan, 14, Rhode Island.

### SNOW CHANGES THE WORLD

The fall of snow is a wonderful event. You go to bed in one kind of world, and wake up in another. As the snow falls soundlessly hour after hour, we are asleep in our beds. Outside of the warm cozy house a transformation has taken place. It is almost as if you and the house had been moved to a different country.

From the inside of the house nothing is more enjoyable on a cold night then sitting in front of a fireplace. As the wood burns it fills the room with a sweet aroma of pine and cedar. Outside where the garden was yesterday, there is now a white and glistening level, and the lake beyond is covered with snow on ice. You do not feel quite the same as you did yesterday. There is excitement all around the house over the coming of the snow. Today is quite different from yesterday. You and I find that we have moved through it feeling a different person. — Eugene Lyness, 16, Massachusetts.

### "BEST PAPER YOU HAVE EVER READ"

My Uncle gets the best paper you have ever read, "The Rural New-Yorker." I find it very interesting and educational. Of course, my favorite page is Our Page. I always turn to this first. My hobby is animals; I love them, especially horses. I ride them all the time. — Julia Conant, 14, Maine

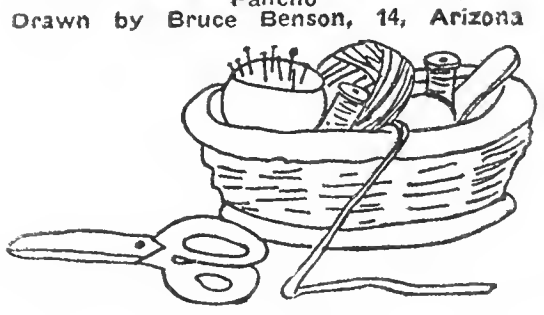
### PHOTOGRAPHY AS A HOBBY

There is one suggestion that I would like to make to "Our Page:" a place on it so that some of us amateur photographers could display some of our art too. I have noticed that quite a few "Our Pagers" are interested in photography; so there should be a lot more of them among you. Let us at least write articles about this hobby, and how you got some special photo for your collection. — Dave Phelps, New Jersey.

Pen and Ink
Drawn by John Simonsen, New York

Girl in Pinafore
Drawn by Elaine Loucks, 16, New York

Pancho
Drawn by Bruce Benson, 14, Arizona



Homework
Drawn by Alice McCormick, 8, New York

### COWBOYS AND INDIANS!

Our farm has about 100 acres. I belong to the 4-H Club and had about 100 hens when I started; I now have 75. I like goats and when I was five I raised one. Last Summer I took a goat to the fair and won second prize. What I would like is letters from cowboys and Indians. — Coral Hartnett, 10, New York.

Drawn by Gretchen Dedy, 11, New York

### GEORGE WASHINGTON

When I look at Washington
On our schoolroom wall,
I think how I'd like to see him
Standing so straight and tall.
If he could come to earth today
He'd be surprised with our modern way.
He would be astonished at the train
To say nothing about the fast airplane.
Somehow I wish he could appear
So we could see him really here.
— Polly Miller, 13, Connecticut

### THE BEST OF ALL

I see the mountain-tops rise far above the land;
The ocean, with its mighty waves, storm upon the sand;
The sun on high, with distant reach, shine down in glory grand;
But the best I know of all is the goodness of His Hand!

I hear the wind a-blowing, a-rustling in the trees;
The droning, steady, hopeful hum of many, many bees;
The rolling thunder of the waves on the seven seas;
But the best I know of all is a man praying on his knees!

I smell the scent of pine trees, the essence of the birch;
The smell of wild flowers, for which I have to search;
The scent of early dew-drops, from high on the eagle's perch;
But the best I know of all is the essence of a church!
Robert F. Magnus, Jr., 12½, New Jersey

### THE ROBIN FAMILY

Up in an old oak tree,
A father robin is as busy as a bee,
Building a nest
In which the family can live and rest.

When the Summer is o'er
To the south they will fly,
And when the Winter is o'er
Back to the north they will fly.
Barbara Winton, 12, New York

Winter Night
Drawn by Bob Langer, 16, Connecticut

Study in Black and White
Drawn by Robert Storm, 17, New Jersey

### A NOVEL COUPLE

On our farm of about 550 acres with its cows, horses, cats, chickens, ducks, rabbits, a goat and two dogs, we also have quite a novelty. At least, everyone who has seen it thinks so. It is a pair of black crows. My brother got them out of the nest when they were almost fullgrown. First we fed them on bread and milk until they got all of their feathers; then we let them go outside.

We still feed them bread but as soon as you give it to them, they take it to the water and soak it until they think it is all right to eat. If we give them a little more than they can eat, they will hide it until they get hungry and then go and get it. You can catch them even if they are outdoors.

My father once had a crow that would say "Hello," but we just can't get ours to do it. Maybe if I keep at them they will. Their names are Dick and Jim, and they will come when you call them. I hope some of you boys and girls will write about your own unusual pets or doings. Iliene Hine, 17, Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Irene Perry, 12, Connecticut

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and name and State of the person you are writing to. Then this should be put into an outer envelope addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York: Coral Hartnett, 10; Katie Thompson; Janet Wilson, 10; Rosemary Winter, 13; William Bodien, 16; Arlena Brown, 19; Barbara Schriver, 15; Helen Gates, 16; Patty Lyon, 15; Margaret La Lande, 13; Audrey Prach; Alene Greco, 16; Dea O'Donnell, 16; Virginia Potter, 15; Beverly Seeley.

Pennsylvania: Doris Nye, 14; Joan Yogodnik, 14; Regina Niles, 14; Jean Walfrom, 15; Lorraine Haupt, 14; Iliene Hine, 17; Ella Hees, 14; Janet Mechaels, 16.

New Jersey: Barbara Bollweg; Mary Whitehill, 14; Miriam Roussin, 17.

Maine: Faylene Rowe, 13; Julia Conant, 14.

Maryland: Phyllis Taylor, 17; Mildred Hill, 12; Rena Wright, 18.

Rhode Island: Caroline Fagan, 14.

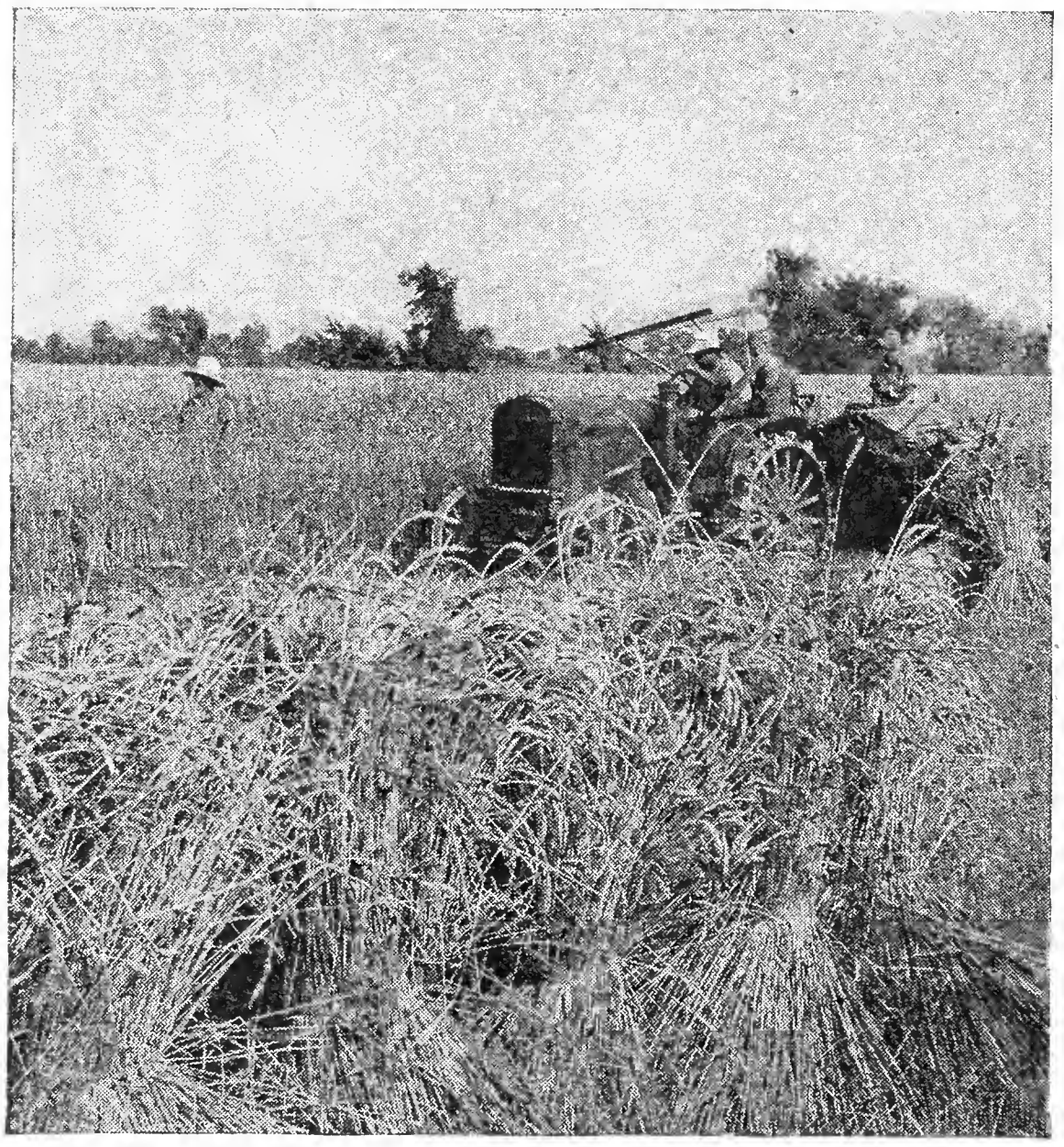
Massachusetts: Abraham Perry, 16; Eugene Lyness, 16.

Drawn by Emily Wright, 17, Maryland

This month we have the birthdays of two famous men in history, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Our country has certainly progressed in chemical, mechanical and engineering matters, since their day. We have our modern inventions such as radio, airplanes, television, automobiles and so many other things too numerous to mention here. These two men would indeed be surprised and perhaps dismayed for a time, if they rode in the sky or on one of our fast trains or listened to a radio broadcast equipped with television. Perhaps they might feel a bit like some of us do when we take our first trip on a roller coaster. In spite of all the wonderful inventions, we are much the same human beings as they. We all think a heavy snowfall is a wonderful happening. We all derive a sense of peace and nearness to the Almighty when we get close to nature and see her forces quietly but surely at work. It is still a wonder as to how a bud opens when the time comes after months of freezing temperatures. We still ask how the birds know where to spend their Summers in this big world of ours. Yet the same ones come back year after year in the Springtime. Yes, it is the same old world for all the hustle and bustle of the 20th century.

Next month we have the first day of Spring, St. Patrick's Day just before; and last, but not least, Easter on March 28. Let us see if we can make "Our Page" a real Springtime "Page" by sending stories, short articles, sketches, 4-H items, and poems at once.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to state your name, age, address and State. E. U.



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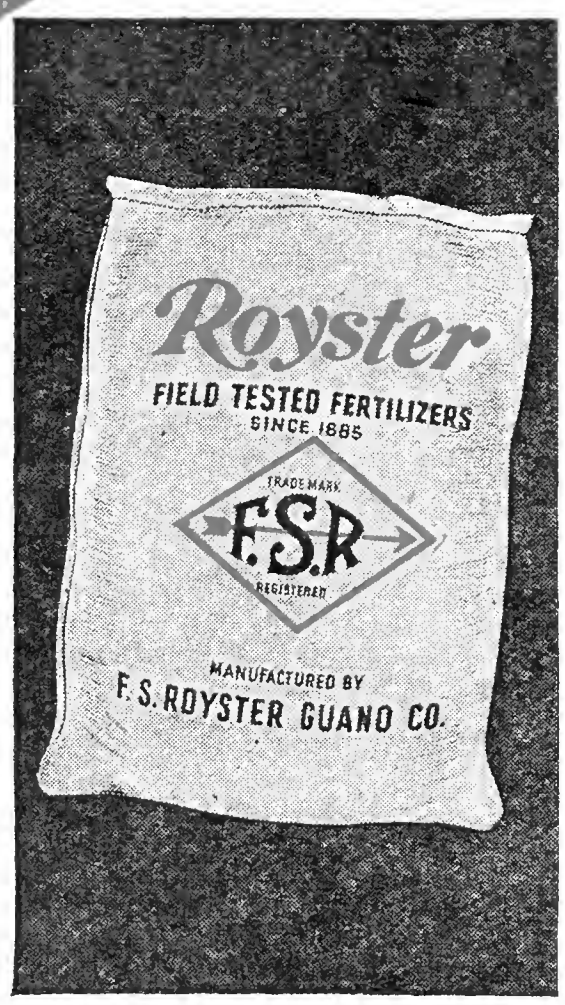


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## Breeding Ewes and Their Lambs

(Continued from Page 90)

want, the most profitable investment that a farmer or sheepman can make is to use continuously the best registered rams that he can afford to buy.

### Handling Pregnant Ewes

Most of the fine-wool breeds of sheep, such as the Rambouillets, Delaines and Merinos, have an average gestation period of 152 days, while ewes of the Shropshire and Southdown breeds average about 145 days gestation. Most of the other better known Down breeds, such as the Oxfords, Hampshires and Suffolks carry their lambs an average of 147 days. It is good practice to keep records of the approximate time the ewes were bred, so that they can be put in small individual lambing pens shortly before they are due to drop their lambs. This practice will cause the ewes to own their lambs and allow them to nurse more readily and as desired. These first few hours of a lamb's life are critical and where they are born in a crowded shed, at approximately the same time as several others, they may get lost or confused. A ewe recognizes her lamb only by its individual smell and if it does not nurse shortly after being dropped, she may not own it. In such cases the lamb has to be raised on a bottle, just the same as if it were an orphan. In addition there is the trouble of milking out the ewe by hand for several days, in order not to spoil her udder.

Farmers who have successfully raised sheep for several years, say that the most important and necessary consideration in their husbandry is to do the right thing at the right time. Every Spring on many Northeastern farms where sheep breeding flocks are maintained, there is considerable loss from an ailment known as stiff lamb disease. Investigational work by Willman, McCay, Morrison and Maynard, at the New York Experiment Station, has definitely demonstrated that this trouble is of nutritional origin. When lambs are affected, they first manifest it by walking in a stilted and stiff manner. This is followed shortly by a total loss of locomotion and inability to rise. Many die as a result, and those that do live are of no value because they fail to develop normally or make any subsequent suitable gains or growth. A lack of sufficient vitamin E, in regular amounts, is the causative agent of this disease. The best and most economical way to supply this needed vitamin is to feed the pregnant ewes a daily ration which will furnish them enough of it to ward off the ailment. If the ewes receive sufficient vitamin E during pregnancy, their lambs are born with a resistance or lack of susceptibility to the stiff lamb disease.

In the tests mentioned it was established that no stiff lambs were produced when the pregnant ewes were fed a ration consisting of corn silage and good quality mixed hay (clover and timothy) for roughage, and a concentrate mixture of two parts whole oats and one part wheat bran, by weight. After the lambs were born, they were creep fed a mixture composed of two parts shelled corn, two parts whole oats, two parts wheat bran and one part linseed meal or cake. In a series of trials, from a total of 167 ewes, fed this ration, they raised 205 lambs and none of their lambs exhibited any symptoms of stiff lamb disease. In addition, as a further check, many of these lambs were slaughtered at various times and examined for lesions, whitish areas in the muscle tissue being characteristic of this trouble. In no case were any such lesions found. On the other hand, when a ration consisting of second cutting alfalfa hay for roughage and a mixture, by weight, of three parts whole oats, three parts whole barley and four parts cull beans, was fed to pregnant ewes, a high incidence of stiff lambs resulted. Some more recent experiments conducted in 1944-'45-'46 showed that when pregnant ewes were fed a ration of alfalfa hay and cull beans, they averaged producing stiff lambs in 60 per cent of the animals. The continued use of wheat bran, to the extent of about one-half pound per head daily during pregnancy, has prevented this disease. If the pregnant ewes have been fed a wintering ration without the use of wheat bran, the ailment was also prevented in the New York trials by feeding them daily per head from one-half to one-third of a pound of wheat germ meal, the highest known feeding source of vitamin E, for a week or more before lambing, along with their regular feed; and then continuing the use of wheat germ meal during the nursing period or until they get on pasture. Green growing legumes and grasses are very high in vitamin E, so that on pasture no supplemental feeding of this vitamin is needed.

### Some Things to do

When the lambs are from seven to 21 days old, it is best to cut off their tails, and at the same time castrate the buck lambs. Long tailed lambs do not make as good appearance, and docked ewe lambs make more sure breeders when they are later bred. It is also more humane to dock lambs because they do not suffer so much by becoming pasted down behind from manure, accompanied with frequent infestations from flies. Docked lambs make better gains and growth too. When lambs are docked and altered at an early age, as suggested, they suffer no setback and bleed very little. Their tails should be removed about one inch from the rump. It is best to perform these operations early in the Spring or late Winter before flies have started. Pick a pleasant, sunny day and, if the flock is confined, bed them down well with clean straw; or if conditions permit, turn them outdoors for a few hours. If it is not possible to operate until after fly time, it is advisable to apply a fly repellant to the affected parts. We have had good reports from several farmers and sheepmen who have used DDT dusts for this purpose. The use of oil sprays containing DDT should not be applied on livestock; however, water soluble sprays are satisfactory.

Probably the most important single factor in successful sheep husbandry is to prevent and control internal parasite infestations. The use of temporary pastures and rotational grazing on permanent pastures is of great help in preventing this trouble. The proper and continuous use of a drug known as phenothiazine is very effective in ridding sheep and lambs of worms, also in preventing their becoming reinfested. It is not necessary to starve sheep before dosing them with phenothiazine. The flock should have constant access to a mixture of one pound of phenothiazine powder thoroughly mixed with nine pounds of salt. In addition the ewes should be drenched with a proper dosage late in the Fall and two weeks after they have dropped their lambs; the lambs should be drenched when they are from three to four months old.

## Farm Prices in Canada

Since I wrote you last Fall about farm prices in this section of the Province of Ontario, feed and farm prices have advanced considerably and, to a lesser extent, farm products. Here are some recent feed prices: laying mash $4.10 a cwt.; scratch feed $3.25; 16 per cent dairy ration $3.25; ground barley and ground oats $3.10; bran $2.60; shorts $2.65; corn gluten $3.00; oilcake meal $3.70.

Milk prices have advanced somewhat. Condensary milk is now $3.00 per cwt. for 3.5 test as against $2.60 last October. Milk for fluid consumption is about $4.05 on the quota basis, the balance paid for in butter prices. Butterfat at creameries is about 65 to 70 cents a pound. Not much cheese is made here during the early Winter months; however, small lots are being bought at 37 cent a pound. which should net producers around $3.20 to $3.50 a cwt. at the factory for the milk.

Hogs are selling at $28.50 dressed weight at Toronto and Montreal markets. Trading in dairy cattle is quiet. No dairy cattle are being exported to the U. S. at present except a few from accredited herds. Eggs are wholesaling at 45 cents for A-large at Toronto and Montreal; two to three cents higher on local markets.

The poor grain crop in this section of Canada has made it necessary for us to purchase most of our feed grains. There is, however, an abundant supply of hay, although not always of the best quality. In some sections good crops of corn silage were harvested. There was quite a lot of Fall wheat sown in this section last year, owing to the discouraging crops of Spring grain. We are considered rather far north for this crop (about the latitude of southern St. Lawrence County, N. Y.) but hope for a crop this year as we have a good covering of snow at the present time.

There is also quite a bit of interest here in pasture improvement and in growing more grain at home to lessen dependence on purchased supplies. Owing to the continuing shortage of labor, much interest is being shown in the newer types of farm machinery.

W. G.

Canada

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## Need for D. H. I. A. Records

To meet the increasing demand for milk and milk products and to continue to improve the production efficiency of our dairy herds, the need for Dairy Herd Improvement Association records is greater today than ever before. With grain prices soaring and the cost of labor at a high figure, it is very desirable to have a definite idea as to which cows are worthy of a place in the herd, and which animals are only occupying space and consuming valuable feed without offering a fair return. Members of cow testing associations have been extremely fortunate. Year by year they have improved their herds until today the average association cow is producing an all-time high average of 8,635 pounds of milk and 349 pounds of butterfat. Testing participants have also gained valuable information which will enable them to make further progress through better feeding and breeding programs.

Sadly enough, however, testing associations are experiencing difficulty in finding and keeping trained testers, and this at a time when production records would prove of the greatest value to the industry. It had been the hope of State dairy specialists that, with the ending of the war, the problem of finding suitable men for the work would be alleviated, but at the present time there are still 300 fewer testing associations in operation than in 1942. New York has some 20 associations on the inactive list while other nearby States have fared little better. Vermont is operating with 16 less than during the peak year; Massachusetts is minus 12 and Connecticut has lost five.

In an endeavor to cope with the shortage of testers, some States have found that a centralized laboratory method offers possibilities, and in some instances a system of owner-sampling has worked with good results. The central laboratory is usually located at a county seat and is intended to serve a wide area. It is equipped with facilities for testing large numbers of milk samples; adding and calculating machines are provided to speed the record work. In most associations of this kind the actual testing is done by women technicians, while field supervisors handle the sampling and spend time working with the association members. The owner-sample system, in which all weighing and sampling is done by the herd owner himself, has been worked in with standard testing in some cases and, in others, operated as separate units. Although the records on such tests do not have the official status of D.H.I.A. records, and cannot be used in the proving of a bull or for publicity purposes, they are of much value in matters of better feeding and as a guide in culling unprofitable cows.

Four owner-sample testing units, the first in New England, are now under way in Vermont, being sponsored by a large cooperative creamery association. Kits containing all necessary sampling equipment are delivered to three or four closely grouped farms daily by the supervisor. Samples are picked up the following morning and taken to a central laboratory, where all the testing and record keeping is done. Testers under this plan are more apt to stay with the work, as it affords them a normal home life and they can continue in the job if they are married. Many small herd owners, who once regarded the price for official records as being prohibitive for their size dairies, are no longer obliged to go without testing for such a reason and farmers, unable to accommodate a regular tester in the home, are likewise benefiting from this system of testing.

In all instances, complete cooperation of the herd owner with the dairy tester is of utmost importance to be sure of obtaining satisfactory records. New testers, often coming on the job with only short and hurried training, will especially need help and encouragement until they become completely familiar with their duties. Association members, county agents and State extension dairymen must cooperate fully in order that dairy herd improvement work may be satisfactorily continued and expanded at every opportunity.

Vermont W. E. H.

---

The sewing needle was invented thousands of years ago, even before the time of recorded history. The earliest needles were made of bone, later came those of ivory, thorns, wood, copper, bronze, silver, gold, iron, and steel.


# Yield Per Man is My Yardstick

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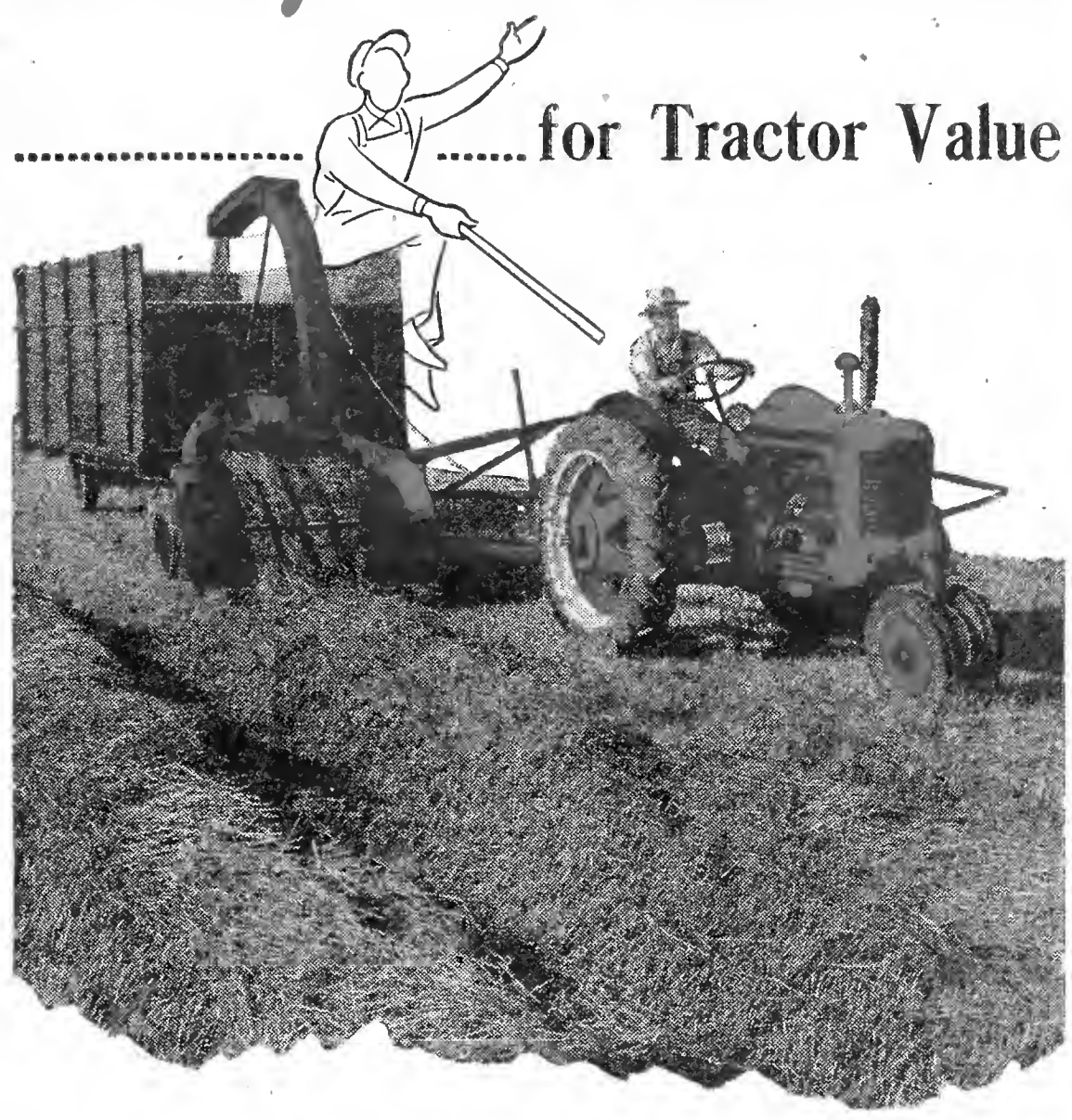

Farmers by the thousand are turning away from the old idea of using the smallest tractor that will "get by." Postwar needs for food and postwar wages for hired help are giving them a new vision of farm power. Their new measure of a tractor is how much they can produce with it. The thing that counts is *yield per man.*

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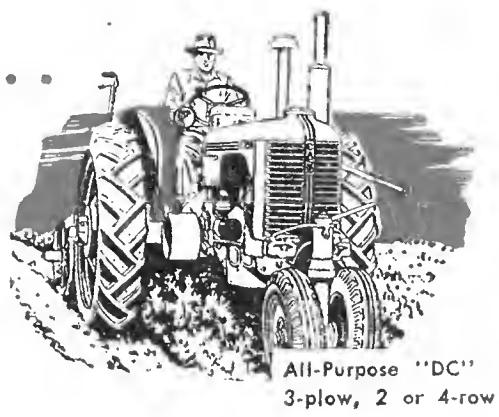

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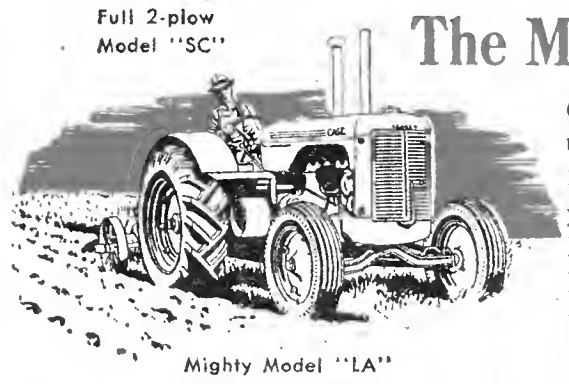

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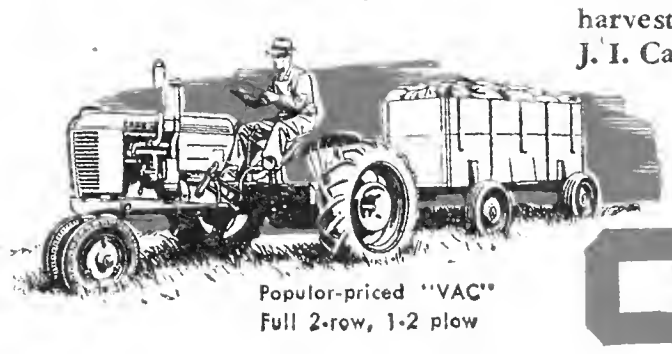

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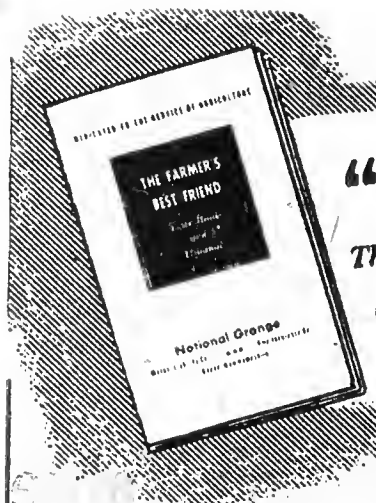


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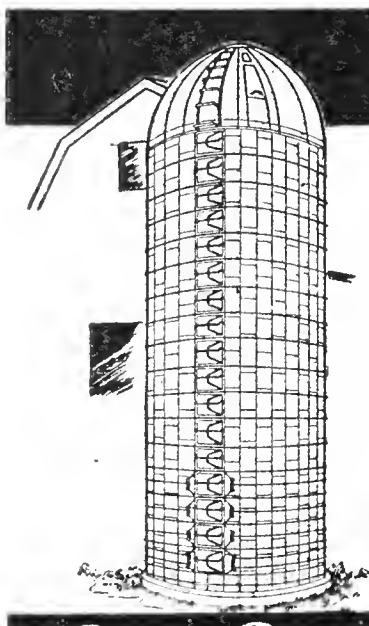

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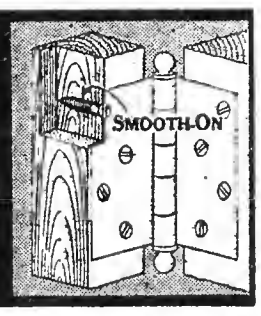


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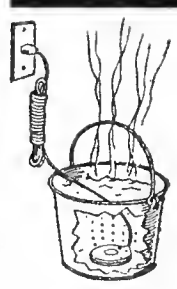

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## Why Special Feeding for Dry Cows?

While the daily production of milk is in itself important, farsighted dairymen nevertheless plan months and years ahead to insure efficient production. One important phase of the long time program is the contribution to be made by every dry cow in the herd. The following facts quite definitely answer the question, "Why a special feeding program for the dry cow?"

I. To Rebuild Body Nutrients

(a) Fats are stored on the body for future use. Supplies are diminished during heavy production and must be replaced. Additional energy is also required after calving to make milk. The cow will maintain a higher level of production during the next lactation if her body is rebuilt while dry.

(b) Proteins to rebuild body tissues worn out during the previous lactation. If not replenished the cow will use part of her feed while milking for this purpose, which leaves less feed to make milk.

(c) Minerals which were used up faster than replaced during lactation must be furnished or the entire digestive system is out of balance and the health of the cow may be affected. As an example, a high producing cow assimilates less phosphorus from her feed than she produces in the milk. She draws upon body reserves to supply the required amount of phosphorus, and it is only during the dry period that she can recover this loss. A cow producing 8,000 pounds of four per cent milk expels from her body during that lactation 56 per cent more protein, 30 per cent more nonnitrogenous nutrients and 19 per cent more mineral matter than is in the entire body of a fat, two-year-old steer weighing 1.200 pounds.

II. To Properly Develop the Calf

About two-thirds of the birth weight of a calf develops during the last 60 days before birth. Considerable research work has been done on the development of the fetus. Several years ago a large number of animals were examined in cooperation with the National Stock Yards organization, and from that work, average figures of weights and sizes of the fetus in various stages of its development were computed. In addition, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, USDA, shows in a movie film some of the early development of the calf. Growth is very slow during the first seven months, but the fetus develops very fast during the last 60 days. This rapid growth increases the requirements of the dam, and if not available, these nutrients are taken from the reserve supply. This hinders the cow still further in giving birth to a normal, healthy calf, and certain deficiencies may result in weak or dead calves. A weak calf is more susceptible to disease, and the end result is less profit to the farmer. Most dairymen keep cows for income from the calf crop as well as from milk production. A special feeding program for the dry cow, including heavy fortification with vitamins A and D, is the most promising means of preventing these deficiency conditions.

III. To Determine Future Production

The amount and kind of feed a dry cow receives has an important bearing on the amount of milk she will produce during the next lactation period. Experimental work has clearly demonstrated this point. In starting this research work it was assumed each cow should have approximately two months' dry period. It was also assumed that gain or loss in body weight would be one of the measuring sticks as to whether or not the feed given was adequate. The results of this study clearly showed that with mature Holstein cows every pound of condition put on during the dry period, according to this feeding program, resulted in 25 pounds extra milk next lactation. An average Holstein cow should have 100 pounds condition built into her body while dry, resulting in about 2,500 pounds extra milk. More limited work with Guernseys resulted in about 20 pounds extra milk, and with Jerseys, 15 pounds extra. This means extra profit.

IV. To Gain Weight and Condition

A cow should be gaining in weight and body condition at calving time. For several days, during and following calving, a cow goes through a critical period. Common sense dictates that of she is not properly fed, and is in a losing condition at calving time, she just doesn't have a fair chance to do her best during the coming lactation. J. C. Thompson

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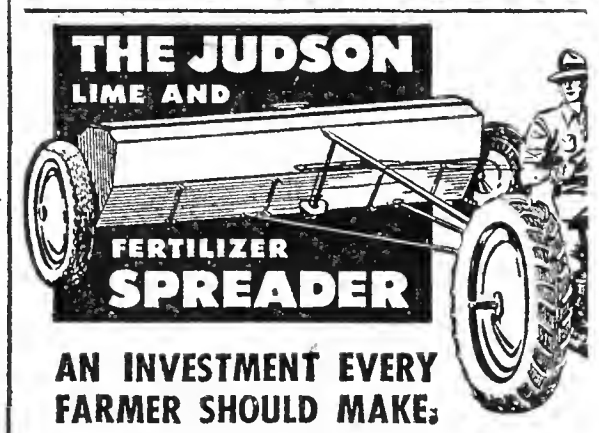

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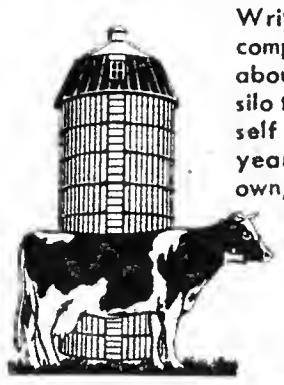

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# Developments in Poultry Rations

Chicks and poults grown on purified diets show striking improvement in growth as compared to chicks and poults fed rations composed of natural feedstuffs.

Greater growth of chicks, higher egg production and better maintenance of body weight of layers occur when corn or wheat replace wheat by-products in the ration. This increased efficiency of the feed is greater than can be explained on the basis of the reduction in fiber. Concentrate mixtures for other farm animals are formulated on the basis of total digestible nutrients (tdn), based upon the digestibility of protein, fat, fiber and nitrogen-free-extract (nfe). Poultry have only limited ability to digest fiber which appreciably lowers their digestibility of high fiber feeds. Total digestible nutrients of poultry rations, calculated from digestion experiments with poultry, are therefore considerably lower than when digestion coefficients of ruminants are used. Poultry rations that differ in the growth they support have been found to vary in the same order as their tdn. Productive energy, the usable energy of the feed less the energy required for digestition and body maintenance, has been suggested by Texas workers as a better measure than tdn of the value of feeds. Productive energy, therefore, is the energy that can be used for growth, fattening or egg production. Corn and wheat are higher in productive energy than are oats and barley which, in turn, are higher than wheat by-products.

Results from Oklahoma show that greatest growth of both male and female chicks occurred when fed 30 per cent protein as compared to higher or lower levels of protein. Greatest returns over feed cost and lowest cost per pound of gain in broilers in California experiments were obtained when chicks were fed a 30 per cent protein starter for one week, after which a 20 per cent protein ration was fed.

The protein requirements of chicks are being put on an amino acid basis and requirements have recently been published by the National Research Council. They are given in the following table.

Tentative requirements of chicks (0-8 weeks) for certain amino acids.

| | |
|---|---|
| Glycine | 1.0 per cent |
| Arginine | 1.0 per cent |
| Methionine | 0.9 per cent |
| or | |
| (Methionine and Cystine) | 0.5 per cent |
| | 0.4 per cent |
| Lysine | 0.9 per cent |
| Tryptophane | 0.25 per cent |

"Recommended Nutrient Allowances for Poultry," June (1944) revised Nov. 1, 1946. National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Broiler rations high in available energy, suggested by Connecticut investigators, make use of high levels of corn supplemented with synthetic niacin and with choline. Research has shown that corn is deficient in niacin and is low in tryptophane. Since tryptophane can be converted into niacin in the body, and thus serve a function as a vitamin as well as for protein formation, the justification for the added niacin is seen. Other instances are available where purified vitamins have been added as a supplement to poultry rations. This is particularly true in the use of crystalline riboflavin for poultry starting and breeding rations.

Recent work reported from Ohio shows that the diet of breeding hens had a marked effect on the growth of chicks fed rations without animal protein supplements. In Washington turkey poults fed a vitamin-D deficient starting mash were observed to grow in relation to the level of vitamin D in the breeding hens' diet. The carryover of pantothenic acid and riboflavin through the egg has been reported from Cornell. Similarly, the carryover of vitamin A has been reported from Washington. The application of these findings to the feed industry indicates that attention given to manufacturing adequate rations for breeding hens may prevent many of the borderline deficiencies frequently reported in chicks. Furthermore, adequate breeder rations will produce more efficient growth in chicks.

The metabolic rate in farm animals is determined partly by the production of thyroxine produced by the thyroid gland. By the use of iodated casein to increase the thyroxine production, Missouri workers have reported improved growth rate in chicks, improved feather development and increased egg production from older hens. Other investigators, however, have not been in agreement with those findings, particularly in relation to increasing the production from old hens.

Two types of fattening agents for poultry have been widely reported in recent scientific literature. Synthetic estrogens have been shown to produce a feminizing effect when implanted in cock birds. The accelerated rate of fattening has improved the quality of meat in old male birds similar to the improvement in quality of meat produced by mechanical caponizing. Diethylstilbestrol has been the compound used mainly for implants for tenderizing mature cock birds, and its use for this purpose has recently been permitted by the Food and Drug Administration. This compound, however, is not effective when administered in the feed. Dianisylhexene and other related compounds have been effective in promoting fattening in male and female broilers and older birds when incorporated in the feed. Thiouracil has also been shown to be an effective fattening agent when measured by the improvement in market grades of chickens. The effect of thiouracil is to block the action of the thyroid gland and thereby lower the metabolic rate in the activity of chickens.

In the future greater consideration will be given to the availability of nutrients in rations designed for fast growth. More grains and less wheat by-products will be used in broiler rations. High fiber oats will find fewer buyers. Feed manufacturers will shift their attention to higher quality alfalfa products and other sources of vitamin A that do not carry undue amounts of fiber. More emphasis will be placed on quality in breeder rations. Synthetic compounds as growth stimulants and fattening agents will find increased use on specialized poultry farms.

L. C. Norris and E. I. Robertson

*The "Cornerstones of Agriculture" booth at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg last month. Sponsored by the Production and Marketing Administration of the USDA, this attractive display laid emphasis on (1) Traditions of Industry, (2) Health and Fertility, (3) Marketing and (4) Finance and Management.*

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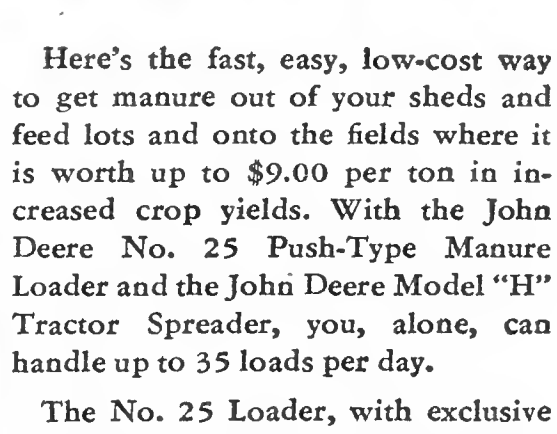

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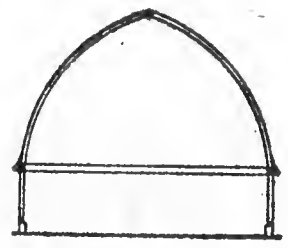

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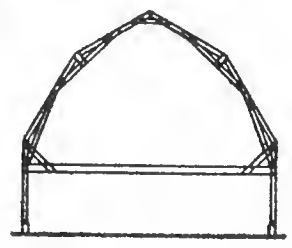

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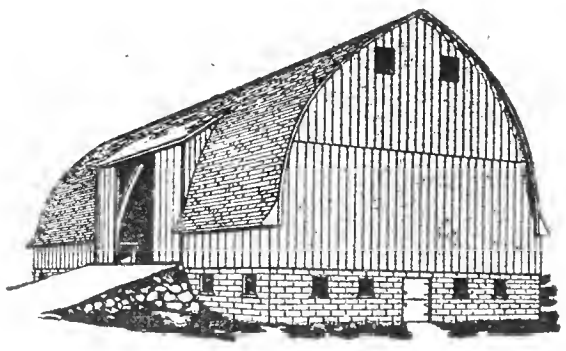

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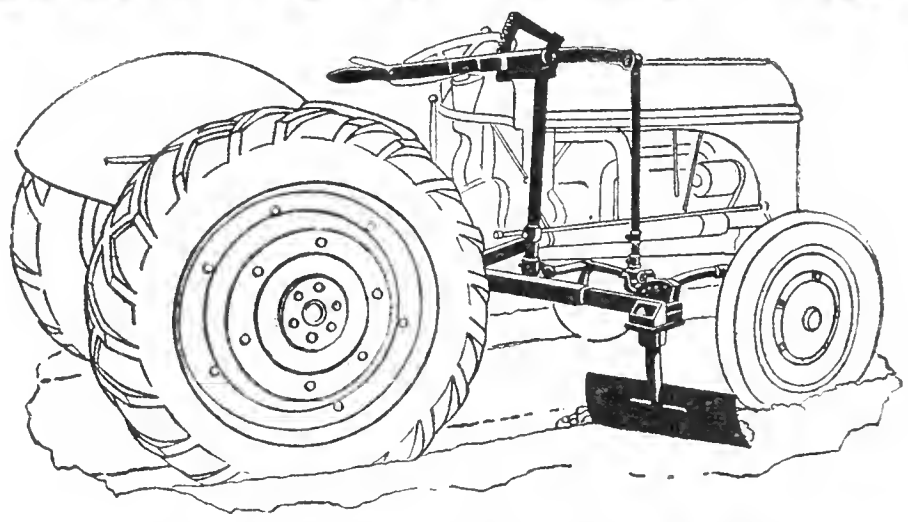

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# *Pastoral Parson*

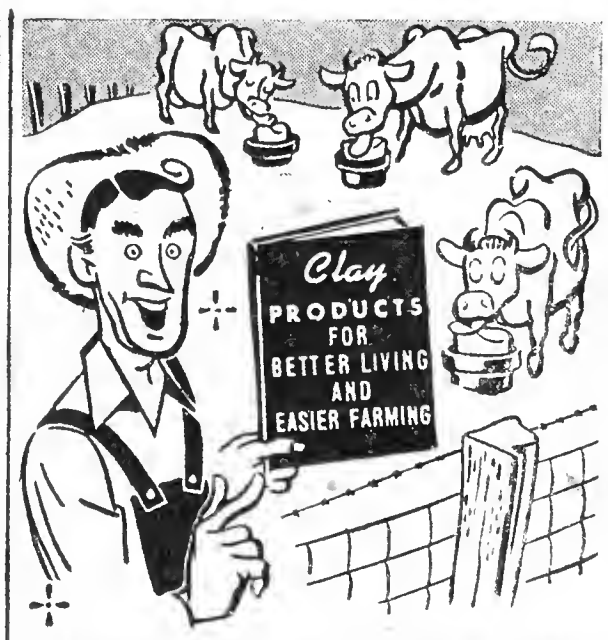
There have been a few occasions on which the Parson has wondered whether snowshoes would prove a most practical means of getting about, and this Winter has certainly been one of those occasions. In back of the parsonage, the honey house stands forlornly, giving every appearance of an old, forsaken building well on the road to decay, when, as a matter of fact, it is just another case of arrested development. Some of the members of the local fire company came over one evening to lend a hand in placing some of the heavy sections; but they found the work very slow and a bit hazardous with the limited lighting facilities available, so did not have enough time to complete the job. Another neighbor came over a few days later, bringing hired hands to lift the roof sections in place. 2x4's had originally been used for rafters, and several of them had split in the handling. Fearing the result of a possible heavy burden of snow, the Parson nailed an extra 2x4 along the side of each rafter, and placed lateral and vertical braces at reasonable distances underneath. Then came the snow. With the heaviest burden of snow in nearly two generations, the entire building would have been a shambles without those extra supports. As it is, some window sash is in place; others, because framing parts lie beneath the snow, are not.

The honey house is the least of the projects which the weather has disrupted this Winter. Community meetings have lacked the necessary quorum for business sessions because few would risk driving the roads at night. On the first Sunday after the big storm, the Parson waded through the snow to the church, fairly sure that there was little chance of holding services, because only those who lived within a short walking distance of church could hope to get there, and most of their homes were completely shut off from the road by deep snow. It seemed that no community could ever have been more completely snowbound. Even though one realized the inherent dangers in the snowbound roads, it was impossible not to admire the picture. On Christmas Eve, the front of the church had been floodlighted, the soft interior lights had shown through the stained glass windows, and Christmas music had rung from its belfry, all in all, a perfect Christmas card. But now it stood silent and solid in its mantle of snow. The Parson was supposed to take his vacation during January; but, as he stood admiring the artistry of Winter, he knew he could not go away. Travel conditions would be such that no visiting preacher could be certain of reaching the church in time for services and, if he did arrive, he could hardly be assured of having a congregation because the addition of just a little snow to that which is already upon the ground, can make driving well nigh impossible. So he thought it might be best if he were to stay at home and keep the church schedule running as smoothly as possible.

With January and February such unpredictable months anyway, he could not fairly expect anyone else to assume responsibility for church, cemetery, and community duties that are normally his, especially when such duties would be entirely unfamiliar to them. The time since has proven that it was not an unwise decision, for several occasions of emergent nature have already arisen. Thanks to a good neighbor in time of need, the Parson has been able to get his car out. Mr. John Dykstra came along a few days after the storm and plowed out the new driveway and a good sized parking lot at the parsonage. It took a very large tractor with 1,600 pounds of ballast to do the job but, had it not been done, the Parson would be shovelling yet.

Even such a severe Winter as this it has its good points. It brings neighbors just a bit closer together.

REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT
New Jersey

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## Fear Propaganda on Milk

I wish to thank you for publishing the milk pasteurization series. Your editorial in the November 1 issue is the best thing of the sort I have seen. The whole United States has been badgered for years on this milk question. Fear is injected into a community and then certain trusts move in behind ordinances and many independent milk dealers are put out of business.

I believe that pasteurization is not the best method of getting wholesome milk; it is a defeatest concept. A pair of wealthy M. D.'s, father and son, living in Los Angeles, read some pretty damning papers about the bad effects of pasteurization on milk's food value at a midwinter session of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association some six or seven years ago. The more light we have on these health questions, the sooner we will reach a better standard of living. The M. D.'s have a great deal of the witch doctor in them yet. First, they scare us and then they bankrupt us with an avalanche of costs. In Louisville we have had scare campaigns and establishment of precautions (at great cost to taxpayers), then later, a quiet sinking of the precautions. Health has survived too. I would like to bet any M. D. that there are more hemolytic streptococci in one bus in downtown Louisville than in all Kentucky's herds of dairy cattle.

Your paper is excellent. I don't know of a better one anywhere. Let's have more light on milk treatment, undulant fever and similar questions.

Kentucky J. L. E.

## Colostrum Conserves Calf Feed

Some recent research conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station has provided new evidence of the superior nutritive value of colostrum in feeding calves. It has been found that colostrum contains several times as much of the amino acid tryptophane as does normal milk. In addition, it was found that the calf is born without a reserve supply of tryptophane, the amount in the blood being very low. Tryptophane is needed for the new-born calf for the proper digestion and assimilation of the proteins which have been ingested. After a few feeds of colostrum the condition changes, and by the third day of colostrum feeding the amount of tryptophane in the blood of the calf has doubled.

Nature has supplied a wonderful food for the calf in colostrum. This first food is generous in quantity and much superior to later secreted milk in nutritive value. So generous is the supply that the calf will usually consume only about half of what is produced. The remainder is generally milked out and thrown away. At least it is seldom used in such a way that the greatest nutritional benefits in calf raising are obtained. It is good feed conservation practice to save this excess colostrum and feed it to calves as a replacement for an equivalent amount of milk. In addition its healthful properties act as an extra fortification, especially against such common ailments as calf scours and colds.

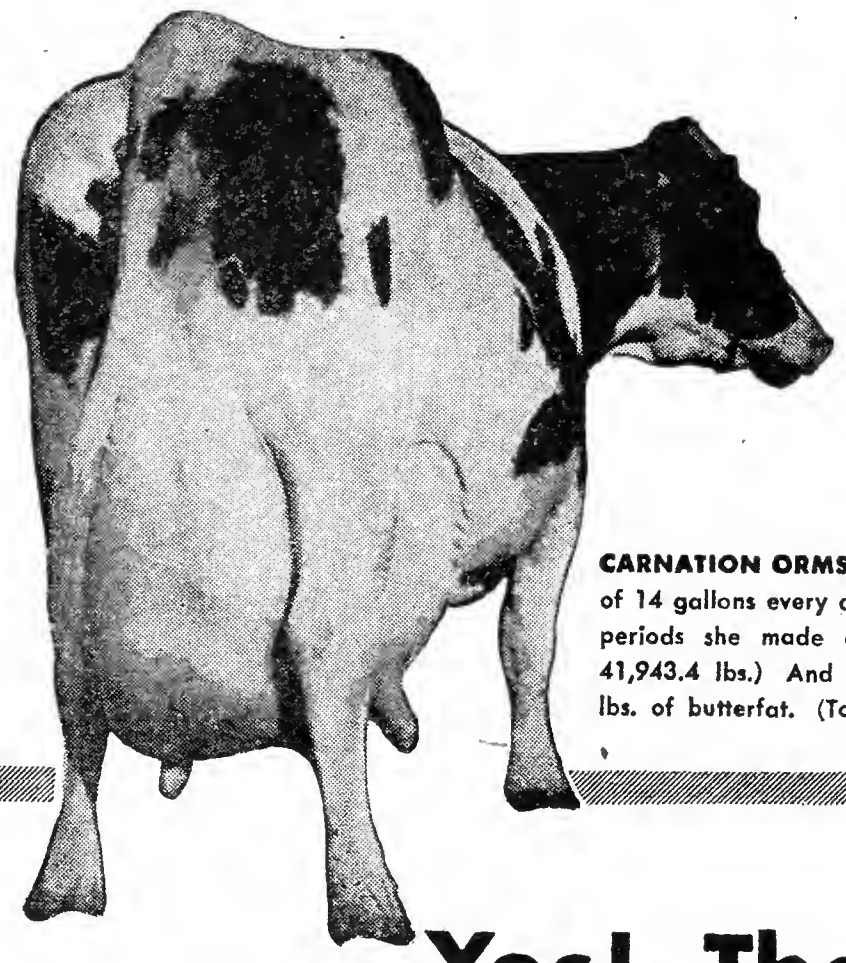
## Horse Has Bad Teeth

My horses have very poor teeth. They were out in good pasture all Summer long and one is quite fat now, but the other horse is a little thin. Last Winter I noticed that the thin horse, who is over 10 years old, didn't eat hay very good, although he ate the feed good. I have since found out that the reason he didn't eat the hay good was because he couldn't chew it because of his poor teeth. I would like to know how to help him eat his feed. I am using oats and good long hay. Should it be stopped? R. K.

Fulton County, N. Y.

After horses are over 10 years old, it is very common for their teeth to wear in such a manner that the outer edge of the upper molars and the inner edge of the lower molars develop very sharp edges. This condition can be overcome by using an instrument that is called a float, which is a file with a long handle on it, and these sharp edges are filed down until they are comparatively smooth. It is best to have this done by a veterinarian. If you will have this operation performed, it will probably benefit your horse considerably.

The feeds you are using are satisfactory, and chopped hay would not be more beneficial. If you will have the teeth floated as suggested, you will find that they can eat to much better advantage.

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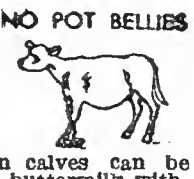

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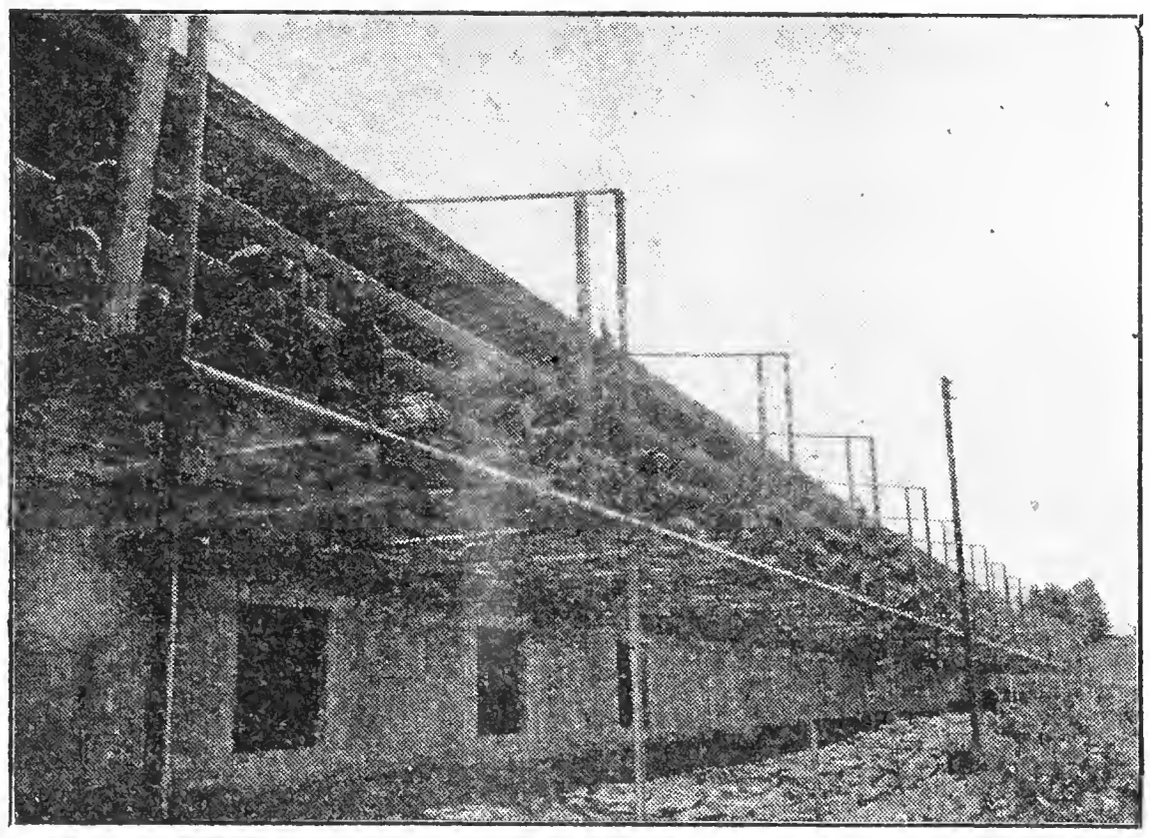

*When turkeys are properly fed and raised in confinement, their disease hazard is lowered, there is practically no loss from predators, the birds finish uniformly and with high quality.*

# *Contentment in Confinement*

By Mack O. North

They're raising turkeys differently these days. They're raised in close confinement on porches and the birds never set foot on the ground at any time. It's a method that was unheard of a few years ago, but one which is now used in producing thousands of birds. Raising turkeys in confinement off the ground on porches necessitates some special knowledge of the turkey business and this method of production. Like any other program, it has both advantages and disadvantages, but so many growers believe that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages that it is becoming increasingly popular.

In following this program, it is necessary to start the birds in the usual manner, brooding them for the regular period of six to eight weeks. Brooding conditions, temperature, and so forth, are those employed in the usual program of range-raising turkeys. At about six to eight weeks of age or when the birds are old enough to do without brooder heat, they are transferred to larger growing porches and kept there until ready for market.

Some of the advantages of this program are that intestinal-borne diseases are lessened, the birds are under closer observation, there is practically no loss from predatory animals, and the birds finish uniformly and with high quality.

There are some disadvantages, however. The investment is naturally higher because the cost of constructing the porch is greater than for range equipment. A substitute for the forage crop found on ranges has to be furnished, inasmuch as the birds do not have occasion to get any roughage on wire. This disadvantage may be overcome by feeding alfalfa hay or other similar products. Cannibalism or featherpicking is more prevalent, because the birds are in close confinement and get into more mischief. Sometimes the birds fly across the porch and stampede, but this may be overcome by partitioning the porches with wire poultry netting at regular intervals. Breast blisters are more common on platforms than on range, especially in the toms, but most of these can be overcome by correctly constructing the porch floor.

In many areas, it is becoming increasingly difficult to raise turkeys on the ground because of the prevalence of intestinal-borne diseases, like Blackhead, which harbor in the soil and multiply rapidly during warm, wet weather. For the man who has limited range or no range, the porch confinement system has many advantages and enables him to raise a large number of turkeys in a limited area.

In constructing the porch, the following principles must be followed: First, it is necessary to furnish six square feet of floor space for each turkey kept on the porch to maturity. Not over 200 birds should be kept together in one pen or one unit, although the pen or porch may be as long as is practical. The floor should be constructed about four or five feet above the ground, so that the droppings can be easily cleaned from under it. Some people like to construct the porch on the southern slope of a hill, making the back of the porch near the ground level and the front five or six feet above the ground. There should be about six and one-half feet of head room above the floor so that a man can easily walk around on the porch. The porch floor should be well supported with 2x4's or 2x6's and all supports should be no greater than two feet apart.

The material used for the floor covering on which the birds walk must be carefully selected. Inasmuch as the birds spend a great deal of their time sitting, this contact causes abrasions and blisters to form on the breast which would not be found if the birds were raised on ground. These will be more common in the toms than hens because of their heavier weight. If all the porch floor is of wire, there is usually a high incidence of breast blisters. Most of these can be eliminated, however, if a part of the porch is constructed of slats rather than wire. At least one-third of the porch floor should be constructed of 1x2 inch slats (laid flatwise) and spaced one inch apart. If very heavy birds are to be raised, it may be better to construct an even larger proportion of the floor of slats. The area which the birds frequent the most, which would of course be near the feeders and waterers, should be of slats, while the section under the roosts could more practically be made of wire. 1x4 inch mesh, welded wire fabric seems to be an excellent material for use where wire is needed on the porch floor. There are, however, other types of material as well suited, but they must be types that will not stretch or break when the turkeys reach maturity. The wire should also be heavy enough to support a man walking on it.

About a third of the porch should be covered with the roof under which the roosts may be constructed. Do not board up the sides, front, or back under the roof, however, unless the turkeys are kept during the very cold months of January or February when the back and sides may be closed in. Turkeys do better and have fewer colds if allowed to roost more or less in the open instead of in a tightly enclosed, warm shed. Only a roof is necessary for most conditions. Fifteen inches of roosting space should be allowed for each turkey raised to maturity. The roosts are best constructed of 2x4's laid flatwise or tilted slightly, or four inch poles. Roosts which are narrow and sharp have an inclination to cause more roost dents and breast blisters. Slightly tilting the 2 x 4 roosts aid in preventing roost dents.

Feeding is usually done from feeders hung around the outside of the porch or from large self-feeders constructed either at the back or front of the porch. If the turkeys are to be fed pellets, self-feeders work very satisfactorily, but if they are to be fed dry mash, it is better to have the open, trough-type feeder. Six inches of feeder space should be allowed per bird, which means that approximately half of the birds could be eating at one time when necessary. Lack of ample feeding space is conducive to cannibalism and other vices. Automatic waterers lend themselves very well to porch use and should be supplied whenever possible. It will require about one quart of water for every pound of feed that a turkey consumes. Turkeys fed

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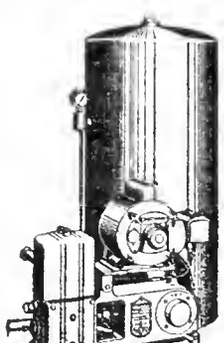


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pellets will consume more water than those fed mash. Inadequate water space may lead to pendulous crops during hot weather.

Cannibalism and featherpicking are inclined to be prevalent when turkeys are raised on porches. This is especially true of white-feathered varieties. Beak cleaners (a wire stretched tightly across the feeders, or wire on the sides of the pen) should be used to help prevent this vice. Feeding a forage crop substitute or any roughage which will tend to give the turkeys something to do when they are not eating feed will also be helpful. Many people use grain shocks, baled alfalfa hay, or other forage. Another good safety device in preventing cannibalism is to purchase enough hog rings or turkey bits so that they can be used as soon as featherpicking is noticed. They are placed in the turkey's nostril with the heavy part of the hog ring in between the mandibles. These hog rings or bits should not be used on the birds until picking actually begins. If they are, a groove will tend to wear in the beak and may become so deep that the birds can actually get their beaks together and pull feathers, thus defeating the purpose. These bits will not throw the turkeys off feed noticeably and consequently may be used at any time until market age. The practice of de-beaking turkeys is also used to prevent cannibalism. The de-beaking is done by removing about a third of the upper mandible with an electric cauterizer at the time the poults are six to nine weeks of age. The fact that only one mandible is de-beaked, makes it impossible for the bird to pull feathers until it grows back again. Normally there will not be enough growth take place to enable the birds to pick again before market age.

One method of constructing a porch is to build it 30 feet wide and cover the back third with a roof. Six roosts are then constructed across the back underneath this roof. At least a front third of the porch should be covered with slats and if heavy turkeys are being raised, at least the front two-thirds should be covered with slats. Suitable feeders may then be hung on the outside or constructed between the pens. These porches may be built any length desired but a wire partition should be used every 40 feet. A porch 30x40 feet in size has a capacity of 200 turkeys to market age.

Good nutrition plays an important part in the raising of turkeys on porches, inasmuch as there is no chance for a turkey to get any food material other than that which is supplied through the feed. Special formulas have been devised for this type of production and the birds are usually fed either mash or pellets or a combination of the two. It has been demonstrated that the turkeys will eat more pellets than mash, and consequently this system of feeding has been well accepted by turkey growers. Good formulas will also help prevent poor feathering, crooked legs and other deformities and aid in producing fast, economical growth. Good feeds will produce a pound of live turkey meat on four and one-half pounds of feed, but formulas not built for porch management will require more. Only because of the newer knowledge of nutrition has it become possible to raise turkeys on porches without green range. This system is one which is now practical and efficient. It is highly recommended for turkey producers as a tried and proven method. It means "Contentment in Confinement."

## School Vote in Alden, N. Y.

I read your article entitled "Will You Help Us Solve a Problem?" and am sending you $2.00 for seven more years of your magazine.

I, too, have a problem with which I believe you can help me. I have followed with great interest your various articles on school centralization. Last December we had an election on a proposed central school district in Alden which was to be composed of 18 surrounding districts. I am happy to say that out of 1,243 votes cast, we, the opposition, polled 673, while the supporters polled only 556 with 14 void.

Here, however, is where our problem begins. The supporters of centralization have promised us another battle over the issue as soon as they can begin again. They will be more shrewd this time and we will have to organize as well as possible. I hope, therefore, that you will print this news item in the columns of The R. N.-Y. so it will be seen and read by everyone who is interested. Then they will be on their guard.

New York ALDENITE


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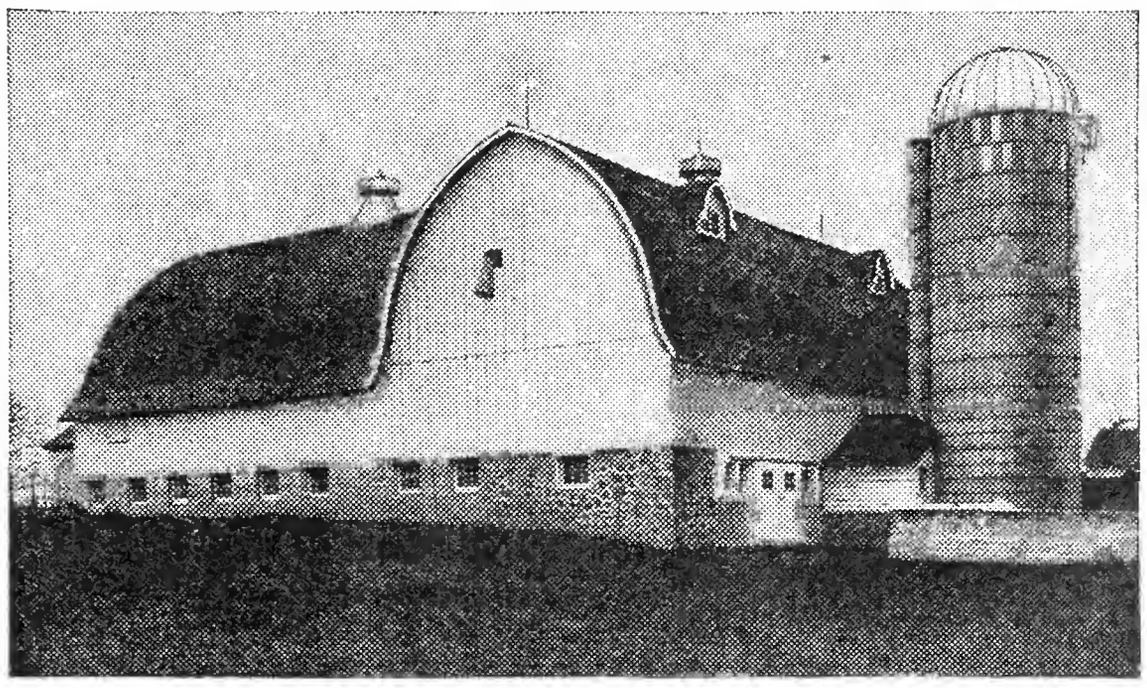
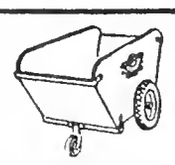
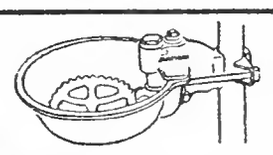
*Jamesway equipment in this barn helps Mr. Carroll handle more cows in less time.*



✓ Check this Jamesway Chart to See How Much Time You Can Save Every Day


☐ Save up to 40 minutes with Jamesway feed truck.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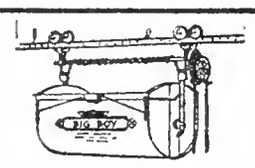
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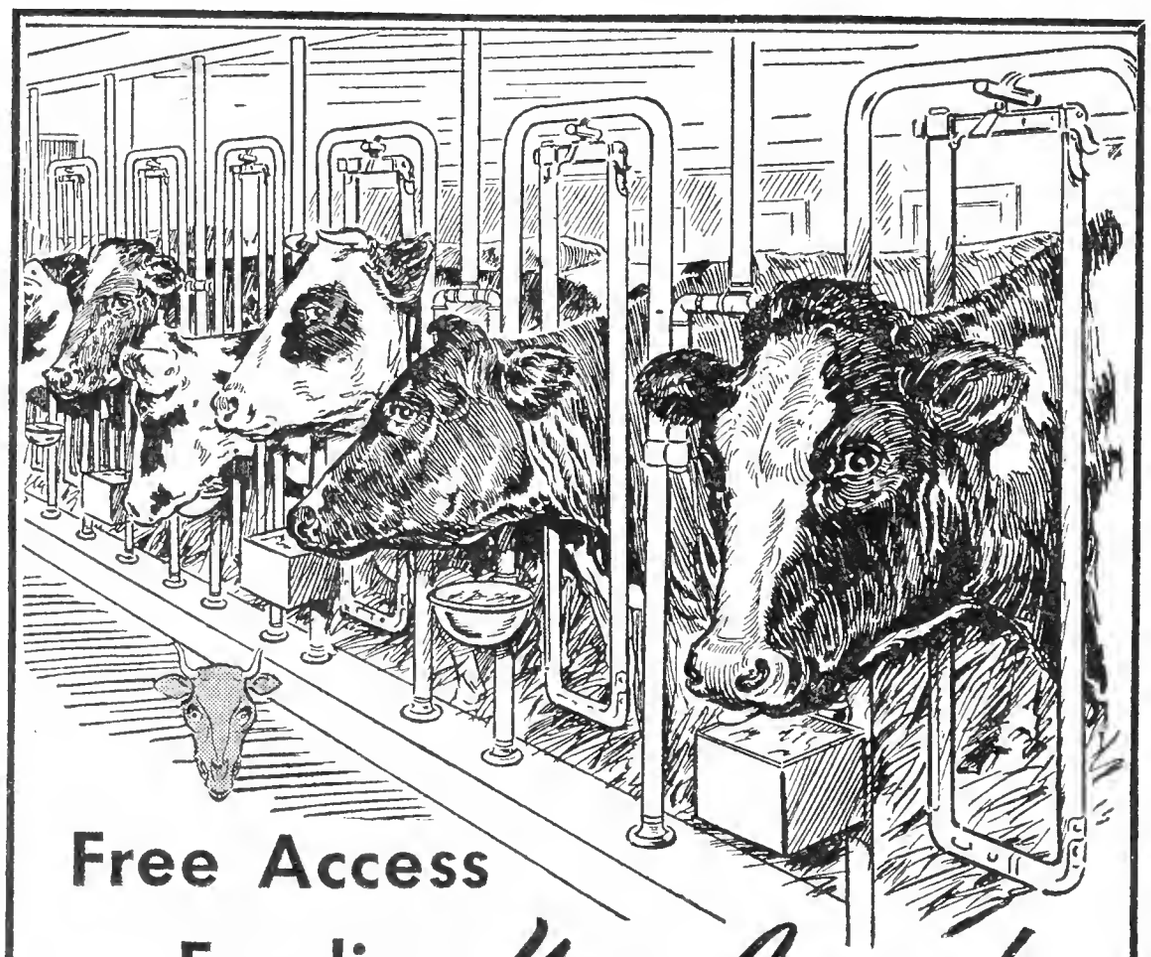

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# *At the Pennsylvania Farm Show*

The 32nd annual Pennsylvania Farm Show held January 12 to 16 at Harrisburg lived up to its reputation for being the biggest Winter agricultural exposition in the world. There was a total attendance of 525,000, a record volume of exhibits, and a distribution of $44,600 in cash awards to 8,947 competitive entries. Except for attendance, which was 20,000 under the 1947 total, the show was bigger and better than ever before. Capacity crowds thronged the main arena daily for special attractions. Among these was a rural talent festival, "Song of the Seasons," authored, staged, and directed by W. R. Gordon, extension rural sociologist. The opening night crowd heard Gov. James H. Duff pay tribute to agriculture as one of the State's leading industries. Livestock judging, horseshoe pitching, and log sawing contests, and the livestock auctions were other highlights in a week filled with action and entertainment.

The Grand Champions chosen were:

Beef cattle Herefords, junior champion and grand champion bull, owned by George H. and C. E. Bortz, Uniontown; these same exhibitors taking the senior, junior, grand, and reserve grand championships in Hereford females. Shorthorns, senior, junior, and grand champion bulls, Christley and Frisk, Mercer; senior, junior and reserve grand champion Shorthorn female, Fred W. Smalstig, Pittsburgh. Aberdeen-Angus, senior and grand champion bulls, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Henning, State College; Angus females, senior , junior, grand, and reserve grand champion, H. E. Millard, Annville.

Percheron horses: Senior and grand champion stallion, Charles B. Orndorff, Waynesburg. Senior, grand, and reserve grand champion mare, Gladys H. and James Cornwath, Jr., Newton. Belgians: Senior, junior, grand, and reserve grand champion stallion, Charles B. Orndorff; senior, junior, grand, and reserve grand champion mare, also Charles B. Orndorff.

Wool awards: Champion ram, and champion ewe fleeces, Charles B. Orndorff.

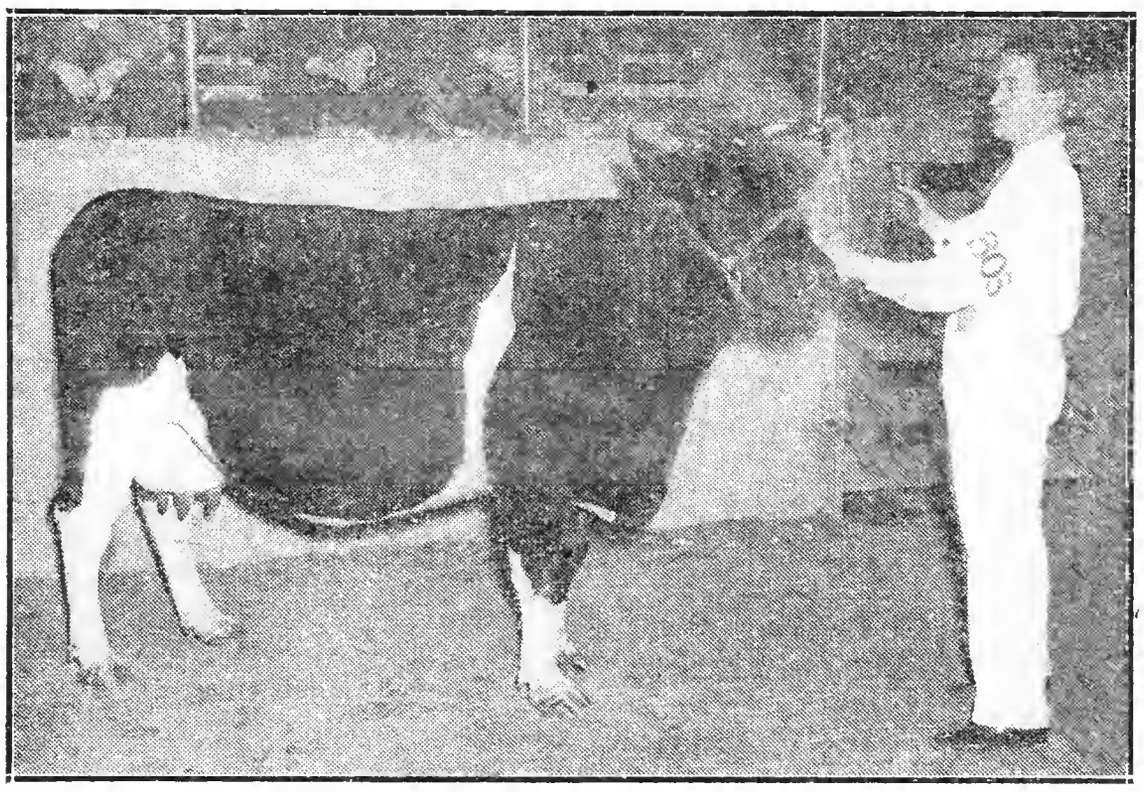
Fat sheep awards: Grand champion, Erla Mae Lininger, Denver; reserve grand champion, Maxine Mellott, Lancaster. Cheviot fat lambs, champion, Roland G. Conklin, Montrose. Dorset fat lamb champion, Eleanor Rowe, Strasburg. C-type Merino, champion ram and champion ewe, Charles B. Orndorff. Shropshire champion ram and champion ewe, Kenneth T. Moore, Nichols, N. Y. Hampshire sheep, champion ram and champion ewe, Mrs. A. R. Hamilton, Johnstown. Dorset champion ram and champion ewe, J. Raymond Henderson, Hickory. B-type Merino, champion ram and champion ewe, Waldo Barron, Slippery Rock. Rambouillet sheep, champion ram, Kenneth T. Moore; champion ewe, Waldo Barron. Southdown sheep, champion ram and champion ewe, Lehigh Portland Farms, Stetlersville. Oxford sheep, champion ram and champion ewe, David E. McDowell, Mercer. Suffolk sheep, champion ram and champion ewe, George Hunter, Mercer. Cheviot sheep, champion ram, Lewis F. Nickols, Mt. Bethel; champion ewe, Mrs. David McDowell, Mercer.

Swine awards (all entries females): Berkshire, champion, Ritterlea Farms, Harrisburg. Duroc Jersey, champion, J. R. Hartle, Bellefonte. Hampshire, Herman Gionder, Jr., Mt. Joy. Yorkshire, champion, L. E. Sentz, Felton. Chester White, champion, J. Harold Little, Hanover, R. D. 3. Poland China, champion and reserve champion, W. H. Sheaffer and Son, Huntsdale. Spotted Poland China, champion and reserve champion, Allen K. Sensenig, Ephrata.

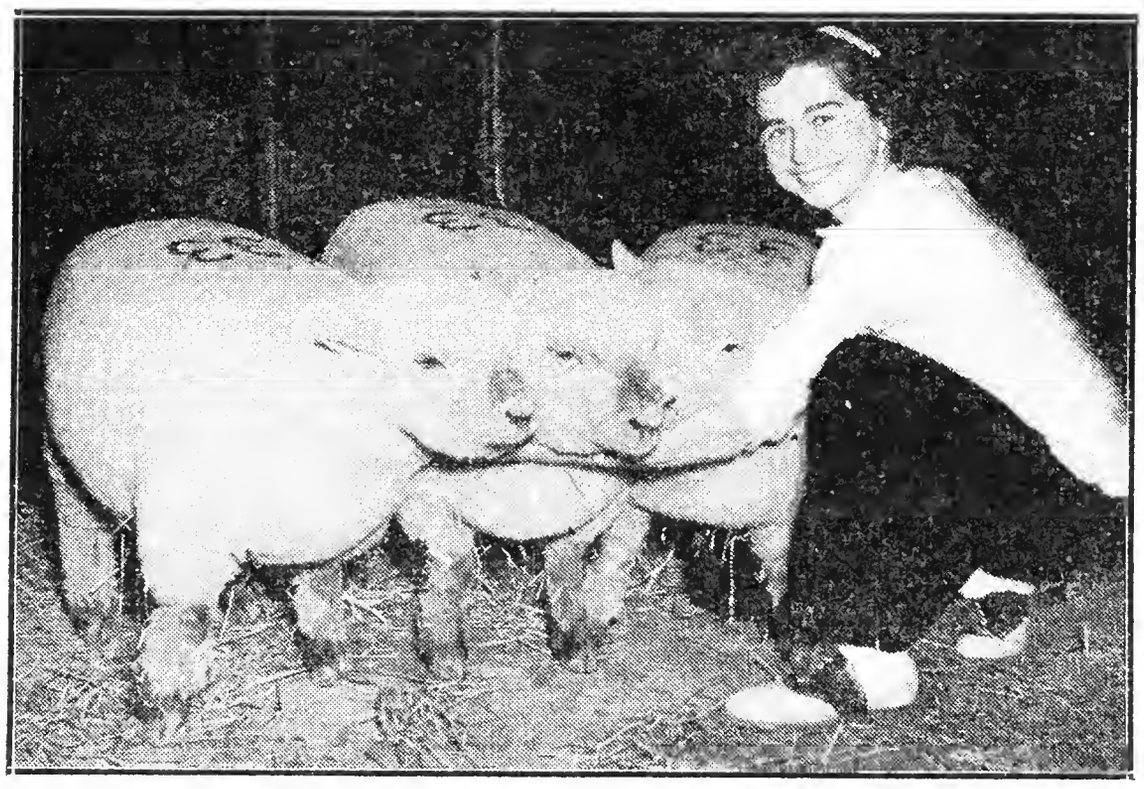
Tobacco awards: Grand champion Wrapper B's, Ephraim Kauffman, Manheim; grand champion Filler B's, LeRoy H. Kreider, Kinzers.

Potatoes: Champion, Clair Dumm, Ebensburg; vocational exhibit and grand champion exhibit, Patrick Dumm, Ebensburg.

Dairy cattle: Holstein - Friesian, junior and grand champion bull, Hubert S. Miller, Lebanon; senior and grand champion cow, Earl L. Groff, Strasburg; 4-H Club, grand champion, J. Mowery Frey, Jr., Lancaster. Ayrshire, senior and grand champion bull, W. Dietz, Spring Cress Farms, Yardley; junior bull and junior, senior, and grand champion cow, Cuthbert Nairn, Douglassville. Guernsey, senior and grand champion bull, Samuel Yost and Son, Stillwater; senior, junior, and grand champion



*Earl L. Groff, Strasburg, Lancaster County, with Yarba Della Thrysa II, grand champion Holstein cow of the 1948 Pennsylvania Farm Show.*



*Maxine Mellott, Lancaster, with her three Southdowns which won the 1948 Pennsylvania Farm Show 4-H fat lamb grand championship.*

cow, Robert Moffat, Dalton; 4-H grand champion, John Barto, Jr., Sligo. Jersey, senior, junior, and grand champion bull, M. S. Broderick, Mansfield; senior and grand champion cow, Hill Farm, Coatesville. Brown Swiss, senior, junior, and grand champion bull, Ray A. Bickel, Brogueville: senior and grand champion cow, J. H. Handley, Delta.

Poultry: Dressed turkeys, grand champion, L. H. Fosselman, Wila; reserve champion, Basil E. Gantt, Newport. Bourbon Red turkeys, grand champion and reserve champion, Basil E. Gantt. Waterfowl (geese), champion, Henry K. Miller, Lebanon. Roaster champion, Bilbohern Farms, Ellwood City. Bantams, champion, male, Harold Bomberger, Manheim; female, Dr. Paul Seibert, Muncy; trio, Roy Baker, Manheim. Large birds, champion, male, W. B. Coombs, Temple; female, Robert F. Fischer, York; trio, Charles W. Carbeau, Ellwood City. Eggs: best dozen white, George M. Anthony, Strausstown; best dozen brown, Mervin Brenneman, Willow Street, Lancaster County.

Hoopes Yarnall, Cochranville, who previously had received the American Farmer degree, was designated as the most outstanding "Future Farmer" in Pennsylvania. He will have all expenses paid to the National FFA convention at Kansas City next Fall. Another vocational agricultural student, Carl Spacht, North East, won the Pennsylvania Canners' Association award, a $50 U. S. Savings Bond, for top score in growing canning crops. Ray Buss, 15, Easton, R. D. 3, won the 4-H baby beef grand championship with his 990 pound Aberdeen-Angus, "Smokey," and realized $1,386 in the 4-H livestock auction. Food Fair Stores, Inc., Philadelphia, bought him at $1.40 per pound, a new high for the Farm Show. Col. Guy L. Pettit, Bloomfield, Iowa, was the auctioneer. Guy Rupp and Son, Lemoyne, bought the reserve grand champion, "Ginny," also an Angus, shown by Wilbur Buckwalter, Lititz, at 85½ cents per pound — 5½ cents more than the previous high of 80 cents paid for grand champions. Another high price was set when Economy Meat Market, York, bought the grand champion pen of Southdown lambs shown by Maxine Mellott, Lancaster, for $1.00 per pound. Beeves averaged 42.98 cents per pound, a new high.

Seven different swine breeder associations conducted consignment sales of purebred sows. Among these was the Yorkshire group which entered the show for the first time. Champion of the breed, Callumlea Princess, consigned by L. E. Sentz, Felton, went to R. C. Hutchinson, Smethport, for $200. Top price in any breed, $350, was paid by Robert Simmons, Springtown, for Epoch Lady, champion Berkshire. The Poland China champion, Huntsdale Pride May, by W. H. Sheaffer and Son, went to D. W. Rittenhouse, Smock, for $200. Sally II, top Spotted Poland China, by Allen Sensenig, Ephrata, went to Charles N. Field, Annville, for $300. Proper Lady, champion Chester White, by J. Harold Little, Hanover, was worth $275 to J. Lloyd Rohrer, Lancaster. Fashion Rocket, best Hampshire, consigned by Herman Gionder, Jr., Mt. Joy, was bought by G. W. Mitchell, Erie, for $305.

Ivan Lute, Barnesboro, Indiana County entrant, defeated John Dale Baker, New Enterprise, Bedford County, 30-54, 51-23, and 57-47 for the State horseshoe pitching championship, and won $25. Baker, second, received $20. On the same program, Jacob and James Warner, Pocono Lake brothers, cut through a 20-inch red oak log in 35⅖ seconds for State honors in the two man crosscut log sawing. Guy and Leonard Rosenberry, brothers of Freestone, took 36 seconds and second place.

Reuben Yoselson, Montrose, was announced as Pennsylvania's finalist in the Chicken of Tomorrow contest.

N. M. EBERLY

## New Conn. Egg Grades

New standards, grades and weight classes for all shell eggs sold in Connecticut became effective on February 1.

The new standards are the same as the current ones of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The principal change is in the weight classes wherein the minimum net weights per dozen for Jumbos will be 30 ounces, for Extra Large 27 ounces, and the establisment of a Pee Wee size at 15 ounces.

Copies of the new standards, grades and weight classes may be obtained gratis from the Farms and Markets Department at Hartford by asking for Bulletin 90.

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# What's Ahead For Poultry?

The outlook for the poultry industry in 1948 cannot, in my estimation, be called "rosy." All farming, to a certain extent, is a gamble and poultry is not to be excluded. We gamble with the elements, and if we succeed in beating them, we gamble with the markets. This year the weather and what we as a people do with the Marshall Plan seem to me to be the two biggest "ifs" affecting our business. The fuel that stokes the egg machine is grain. We have no back-log in this country, no carry-over, upon which to fall back if we get a crop failure; nor are there any countries to whom we can go, to purchase this grain. A crop failure could result in catastrophic liquidation of poultry with consequent heavy losses. Aid to Europe in the form of grain shipments has already shot our grain prices sky high. Will further shipments be made under the Marshall Plan? Will farm machinery which is needed here for maximum production of Spring grains be shipped abroad to Europe and China where the need for it is much greater? Our profits in 1948 depend a lot upon how these questions are answered.

We poultrymen have not followed through on our promise to the government to reduce our flocks. The government has in its hands the means to help bring about this reduction. It is required to support egg prices at 90 per cent of parity on a yearly basis only. This means that the government can allow egg prices this Winter and Spring to sink so low that chick replacements will be discouraged. Will this be done? I think it will.

There are some things we poultrymen can do right close at home to help. We can start out with pullorum clean stock from a reputable breeder or hatcheryman. We can buy sexed pullets and do a careful job of rearing them in isolation, for the first six weeks at least. We should cull them when they go on range and when they come into the laying house; right now we should cull our laying flocks and keep culling. Next, we should check over our whole program for wasteful practices and correct them now. We should buy our feed and sell our products through an organization over which we have some control and we should freely exercise this control. Let's repeat the word "efficiency" to ourselves a hundred times and make every effort to practice it.

JOHN V. B. RICE
Egg and Apple Farm,
Trumansburg, N. Y.

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We, who class ourselves as poultrymen, make all or part of our living from poultry production. We have labor, equipment and capital investments in our business. We want to use these things to best advantage. It is always a dead loss if they lie idle. Every indication points to a more favorable 1948 grain harvest in this country than we had last year. It is probable that the war-torn countries will be more successful in increasing their food production and in securing supplies from other producing areas of the world.

I believe that part of our increased prices and increased cost in the production of poultry and eggs is a psychological one caused from the inflationary spiral which has been present in our economy. There are many good reasons to believe that this has leveled off and adequate supplies of essential materials and goods are in sight or will soon be in sight to check any further substantial price increases. There is a fair chance of price adjustments being made on the downward side from here on out.

This is a year when poultrymen should plan their programs carefully. With a smaller volume of January chicks now being placed on farms, it should be a splendid opportunity for folks who are ready to put out early chicks. Probably January, February and March chicks will be the best bet. As always, we should avoid crowding our facilities and equipment but utilize all to their proper capacity, together with our time, to get the early flock going. The early chicks will be the most profitable part of our flock in 1948.

LESLIE S. HUBBARD
Hubbard Farms,
Walpole, N. H.

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Are we going to make any money in the poultry business in 1948? No doubt thousands of poultrymen are asking themselves this question right now. 1947 wasn't one of the most prosperous years for this branch of farming, especially the last half of the year.

In arriving at an answer to our question, there are several factors to be considered. First, we know that the price of grains and millfeeds is very high right now and is almost sure to go higher in the immediate future. However it may drop somewhat in price during the last half of the year but that will depend on still another set of circumstances such as the weather during the growing season, our foreign policy, etc., etc.

Second, labor is going to be hard to secure and wages will be higher than in 1947. This will not be too important on the so-called one-man farms where most of the labor is performed by members of the family but on larger farms where much help is required, it will have to be considered.

Third, we may as well accept with as much grace as we can the fact that all materials and supplies other than feed will be as high in 1948 as they were last year and not unlikely even higher. Also, we are going to be affected in a substantial way by the future legislative program of our Congress, both foreign and domestic. For example, meat rationing, if it should come, would have a very definite effect on our business.

Most of the above looks bad but it is only one side of the story. We know that industrial activity is at the highest peak in the history of this country. We know that these consumers are earning more money than ever before and I believe that this year a larger share of these consumer dollars is going to find its way into the pockets of the poultrymen who have quality poultry and eggs for sale than ever before.

J. C. SMITH
Wayside Farm,
Middletown, N. Y.

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Feed has always been of major importance to the poultryman, and why shouldn't it be? The poultryman's feed bills normally come to 60 to 65 per cent of his cash outlay. Today, because of the current egg-feed price ratio, the economical use of feed becomes of even greater importance. It is surprising how much feed can be saved by planning.

First and foremost, eliminate rats and mice. Eliminate waste at the feed hoppers by making the hoppers non-waste and filling them only three-fourths full. This will save feed and give the birds fresh mash more often.

This is the year you need a good range and plenty of it; three to four hundred birds to the acre. Good sod, and kept short. I know that means cutting the range three to four times during the Summer, but it will be profitable labor, the grass will be more tender and succulent, and the birds will eat more of it.

Move the range hoppers frequently —two to three times a week. Moving is important, if only a few feet each time. Keep moving them a little farther from the shelters each time. Make the birds range; they'll do that. You, for your part, keep the range cut short.

Possibly you may have some land on which corn can be grown economically without any additional cash outlay for labor. Take time to consider such a project. A few acres of corn may come in very handy next Winter.

And don't forget the stock. Feed should not be wasted on mediocre stock. It has to be good this year to justify keeping it. You will have to keep it healthy, growing every day. It should be early hatched to make the greatest return. Treat your young stock this year as you do your best suit. A properly managed range can save you up to 15 per cent of your feed bill. That 15 per cent saving looks good to me, with feed at $6.00 per bag.

EDWARD S. WALFORD
Hall Brothers Hatchery,
Wallingford, Conn.

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These are stormy days for the poultry industry, but in spite of the fact that to some of us it seems that our industry is for the moment like a ship in a storm with a broken rudder, I feel that we ought to be stimulated instead of frightened by the accident. While the seamanship of the captains and crews of our industry could not control the storm, certainly they can fight and conquer the destructive effects.

The problem that confronts us today is a big one. We are caught in the storm of government interference, regulation and control on one hand and high feed costs on the other. Still I believe we are good enough seamen to adjust our course and bring our ship safely to port. It is almost axiomatic that after the storm comes the calm. The silver lining is already visible.

Statistics show that 1948 will see food consumption in this country still 13 to 14 per cent above the prewar average. The big reduction facing Americans is red meat, which may even be rationed. In that event our people will have to fall back on chickens and eggs as they did during the war years. Present indications, however, are that both egg and poultry meat will be in short supply also. Therefore I believe that the poultrymen of America are in a position once again to prevent a meat famine for our people.

In short, what we really need in this country of ours today, is some real old fashioned American courage, vision and cooperation. I know that. Moreover, the poultry business has within itself the ability to develop these qualities and achieve the success that always accompanies them.

ANDREW CHRISTIE
Christie Poultry Farms,
Kingston, N. H.

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I loaned my crystal ball to a professor, so I will have to guess on what is going to happen to poultry and egg farmers in 1948.

First guess: Nobody can predict what Russia, Western Europe, or the folks in Washington are going to do. They don't know themselves. This has a great bearing on prices and domestic supply of everything that governs profits in the poultry business.

Second guess: If we continue to eed Europe, our grain prices are going to be high regardless of size of crops.

Third guess: As long as red meat is in short supply and high in price, poultry and eggs are going to be high.

Fourth guess: As long as folks are all working and earning big pay, eggs will be in good demand.

My advice: Do your own planning. Don't be stampeded one way or the other by what government planners suggest. In the long run the sentiment of all poultrymen and poultrywomen will be more accurate and deliver more patriotic results for the good of all. Most good poultrymen, I believe, think government support of egg prices is a lot of nonsense. In event you are planning on support prices, I wish to warn you that there might not be much, if any, government support of egg prices. If you are a poor poultryman, I suggest you quit. If you are a good poultryman, you have your coops, your equipment, your market and your experience. So why not stay in every year?

MONROE C. BABCOCK
Babcock's Poultry Farm,
Trumansburg, N. Y.

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With feed at a very high level poultrymen should purchase their replacement chicks from breeders that will give them top results. Purchase pullet chicks only, unless you have a special market for males. The chicks should have a good livability, uniform growth, maturity at about 200 days, good egg size at the start with 24 ounce eggs or better at 60 days after the first egg, freedom from broodiness, and good intensity, which means the pullets should lay 20-25 eggs per month; freedom from Winter pause and good persistency, that is, pullets that will lay 12 months or longer without a molt period. The pullets should also lay good colored eggs with good shape and with good strong shells.

We feel sure that, if one can purchase stock that has these qualities, he can make a profit regardless of the high price of feed.

There is one other point that is very important, so much so that it means the difference between profit and loss. That point is the control of disease. No matter how good the breeding is behind the pullets, they cannot make a profit if disease holds them down to a low level of egg production.

Grow the pullets on a grassy range away from the old stock in small units with some shade. Keep the range clipped so the grass or clover is tender. Fertilize the range if necessary so the green feed will be palatable and nutritious. Supply plenty of cool water in shady spots if possible. Restrict mash feeding on a good range to four hours or less per day.

H. A. RICHARDS
Harco Orchards and Poultry Farms,
South Easton, Mass.

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This is a year when a combination of optimism and efficiency can be used by the poultryman, with emphasis on the efficiency. In my opinion there will be little change in the size or number of the back yard or general farm flock. We will hear the comment that feed is high and so it is. However, the small flock will place eggs and poultry on the table at a great saving over what the same amount of other food would cost on the market.

The flock owner who has a retail outlet for his products is concerned but not worried about the high feed costs. This type of poultryman is today in an enviable position. His labor problems are small, his overhead low and he can afford to be optimistic.

But how about the big commercial poultryman? In my estimation he is the fellow who really needs to check often on the meaning of the word "efficiency." With labor high and indifferent, wholesale poultry prices, all too often out of line with production costs and with everything he has to buy, from the kiddies' shoes to a pair of overalls, costing two and three times what they used to, the big producer had best forget about expansion and put all his efforts into keeping production at its peak. This is a time when everything he has learned about his business can really be put to good use.

I am optimistic enough not to want to give the country back to the Indians, but give the poultry business back to the poultrymen who have to make a living from it.

A. HOWARD FINGAR
Sunnybrook Poultry Farms,
Hudson, N. Y.

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It will probably take a magic wand to make anyone's prediction on the 1948 poultry outlook come true. Experience in the predictions coming out of Washington the past few years should make poultrymen look elsewhere for anything approaching accuracy.

The principal raw material used by the poultryman is grain which will not be any more plentiful until a new crop arrives. Many things can happen between now and harvest to make predictions on production entirely out of line. The good poultryman is keeping his feed inventory high which is exactly opposite the practice of the good business man. If our United States economy balloon bursts with a bang, many producers will be caught with an inventory of feed but in my opinion this will not bother the "rank and file" poultryman.

My prescription for the poultryman in 1948: 1. Produce the best product you possibly can. You'll receive the best price for it, not average or below. 2. Avoid purchases of unnecessary equipment. High prices can't last and the value of second hand equipment declines or increases with the value of new. 3. Collect cash for what you sell, allow no credits. Business failures are already increasing. 4. Make no expansion of plant facilities unless such expansion clearly results in lower production costs. 5. Keep as liquid as possible and avoid going into debt. 6. Keep your chin up and a smile on your face. Operate economically and you don't have to worry.

C. H. STAINS
Flemington Auction Market,
Flemington, N. J.

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Poultry and egg prices during 1948 are directly tied to the outlook for red meat and the outlook for consumer incomes during the year. From the most recent information available, the production of beef, pork and lamb is expected to be lighter than for any recent year; the estimate is for a reduction of about 10 pounds per capita in the supplies of these meats in 1948, as compared to 1947. Such a reduction in the supplies will probably mean higher prices. This certainly will be true if consumer incomes in 1948 continue at 1947 levels, as is expected because there apparently will be no material reduction in either employment or wage rates. Such an outlook should

mean higher prices during 1948 for eggs and poultry than existed during last year.

The production of eggs and poultry meat during 1948 will certainly not be any larger than in 1947 with a real possibility that the volume will be smaller. If these facts are true, it is pretty safe to forecast that both poultry and egg prices will be somewhat higher this year than last. What the ratio between feed costs and egg and poultry prices will be is very difficult to estimate. I would hazard a guess, however, that the poultry producer who has eggs and poultry to sell after the first third of the year should have a favorable ratio above costs of production.

HOWARD WHELAN
Brockton Co-op. Egg Auction
Brockton, Mass.

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There are three phases of management which will help every poultryman get through 1948 and 1949 with a good poultry profit. These are: (1) To get more eggs from present birds; (2) To get better prices for their eggs through better quality; and (3) To save on feed waste and cost in every possible way. Probably the biggest single source of high feed bills on every poultry farm is wasted feed—through billing out of hoppers, rat depredations, and carelessness.

By more careful attention to management details, and by planning to use a somewhat smaller number of higher quality pullets, I feel that every poultryman and farmer can be sure of a reasonable profit, even under prevailing conditions. Put as bluntly as possible, it means that if you have a large flock, you must spend more time in supervision of every detail. If you have a one-man plant or a farm flock, you must put the same amount of time on fewer birds.

With planning and work, poultry can be a good income producer in 1948.

IRVING KAUDER
New Paltz, N. Y.

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In spite of all our feed price scares, 1948 will probably be one of the best years on record for some poultrymen; that is, the poultrymen who have the skill to raise better birds and to get top performance from them. For the mediocre grower, on the other hand, this might be the worst year on record.

To get good results the poultryman must start with good chicks, and he must provide them enough room to grow and grow right. Shortcuts and carelessness will hurt this year. When it comes right down to it, I don't think anyone ever went broke in the poultry business because of feed prices or egg prices. The losers were driven out by disease and poor results.

According to poultry statistics conditions are showing improvement for poultry growers now; but I will leave the figures to the experts in that line. I repeat, chickens that are really earning will be earning in bigger figures this year than last.

ROBERT R. PARKS
Joe Parks & Sons
Altoona, Pa.

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The poultrymen of the Northeast are entering 1948 under many conditions that at this moment are unknown. It is most essential that every known factor of good management be fully utilized to combat the problems confronting us. Quality cannot be stressed too much as it will probably be the determining point between a profitable and unsuccessful enterprise. This starts with chicks, feed etc., and follows through to the finished product, as the buyer or consumer usually sets the value you receive for your efforts.We are now reaching an era of careful and intelligent purchasing and with this in mind, plan your program accordingly.

FRANK H. ELLIS 3RD
Fuzzydele Farm,
Elverson, Pa.

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It is most difficult to predict how we poultrymen will fare during the next year. Conditions are uncertain. Our foreign policy and next year's grain crop will have much bearing on this.

The wise poultryman will, of course, continue his regular program. This is no time to consider expanding, nor is it a time for the poultryman to reduce his program. The efficient poultryman who operates his plant wisely and economically should expect a fair return from his investment. High quality stock and the very best of management should be uppermost in the poultryman's mind if he expects to have a successful year.

J. C. WEISEL
Kerr Chickeries
Frenchtown, N. J.


# THROW THESE IDEAS OUT THE WINDOW

1. **THAT it is necessary to raise pullets on range to secure the necessary "nature's nutrients."**
2. **THAT vitality cannot be increased year after year when pullets are raised in confinement.**
3. **THAT mortality is higher when pullets are raised in confinement.**
4. **THAT anti-pick devices and the practice of debeaking are necessary when pullets are raised in confinement under congested conditions.**
5. **THAT you cannot get heavy feathering on chicks raised in confinement in either hot or cold weather.**
6. **THAT pullets cannot be raised as economically in confinement.**
7. **THAT pullets cannot be raised in confinement with older birds in the same buildings without heavy losses.**
8. **THAT it is cheaper to raise pullets on range when health, mortality, and losses from other causes are considered.**
9. **THAT it is impossible to secure heavy yellow pigmentation in the shanks of birds raised inside.**
10. **THAT the bloom of pullets raised on range is better than that of pullets raised inside.**

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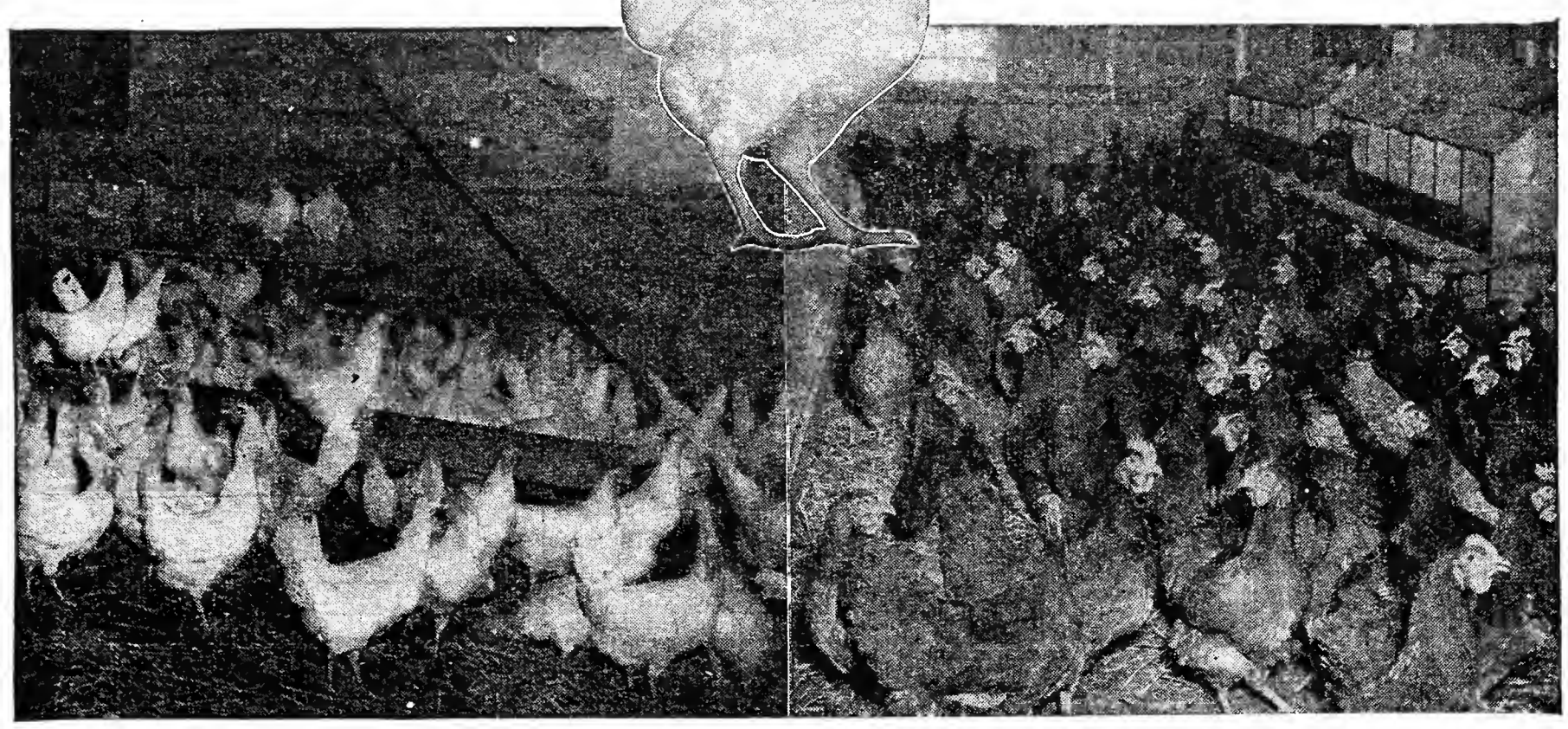


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Chester Valley Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

# News From New Jersey

The northern part of New Jersey along with adjoining sections of Pennsylvania were "blacked out" for periods of three or four days to two weeks by a power failure resulting from an unusually severe ice storm on New Year's Day. Dairymen and poultrymen were particularly hard hit although some damage was done to fruit trees, particularly young peach trees just coming into bearing which were split down. Farmer ingenuity soon came into play and a lot of milking machines were operated with power lawn mower gas engines or the suction from the manifold of a tractor or truck. Small gas engines were also soon brought into play to operate pumps with the exception of jet pumps which, in most cases, did not permit the use of belt power. Where small gas engines were not available for milking machine compressors or water pumps, powerful tractors chugged merrily along and took the place of electricity. Poultrymen were particularly concerned about electric lights as well as water for their flocks and some used storage batteries and six volt bulbs. Several farmers borrowed gas operated electric generators from the Army Depot at Bellemead and many others purchased generator equipment through War Assets. Perhaps the heaviest losers, although these were few in number, were the hatcherymen who had settings of eggs in incubators. High producing flocks which had been in production since midsummer were either thrown into a molt or knocked down quite seriously in egg production. Birds just coming into production were little affected by the loss of artificial illumination. Failure of water supply was responsible for loss in egg production and loss in milk production.

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The Hunterdon County Poultry Assn. in cooperation with the Extension Service gave poultrymen a peek into the future at the annual Poultry Outlook Conference. A budget for a one-man poultry farm made up of 2,000 Leghorns, 1,500 pullets and 500 hens, was set up by a panel of local experts. The major items in the budget were feed and eggs and the panel's prediction was for feed to average around $120 a ton and eggs at last year's level or 60 cents a dozen. Last year's egg price was obtained from Mr. Stains of the Flemington Auction who reported that the 1947 average for all white eggs sold at the auction was a fraction of a cent under 60 cents. Other costs of production were predicted to be slightly higher and the total operating costs of the sample 2,000 bird Leghorn farm totalled approximately $13,500 with the anticipated income a little over $16,000. This made an income per bird for the operator's labor, managerial ability and investment of about $1.33 for the year 1948. The panel was led by Dr. Frank Beck, Agricultural Economist of Rutgers University. Other panel members were Clifford Darby of North Branch, Wallace S. Suydam of Quakertown, Paul Wirtz of Lebanon, Tom Blanchet and Edward Carter of Flemington.

Four-H Pullet Rearing Awards were presented to Eleanor Hodulik of Pittstown, Henry Desnos, Jr., of Flemington, Steve Rawlyk of Pittstown, Sol Kutner of Baptistown and John Eisenbeil of Stockton. The awards were in the form of bronze medals and were given by the Hunterdon County Poultry Assn. to 4-H Club members on the basis of records kept, practices followed and general attitude toward 4-H Club work.

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Wet poultry house floors are a problem on most farms during the Winter months particularly where the pens are full of high producing birds. Jacob Oster of Hunterdon County is one of many poultrymen who has found that hydrated lime works wonders in drying up litter as it begins to become damp. His pens are 24x24 with about 185 Leghorns and at 75 per cent production he finds that floors begin to get wet. Two bags of hydrated lime to each pen quickly overcomes this condition and makes the litter dry, according to his experience. He finds also that it helps to use a fork to stir up the litter, particularly around the fountains where the first dampness appears. Adequate ventilation is also needed and this poultryman leaves the front windows open enough to prevent collection of moisture on the ceiling above the birds at night. He, like many other poultrymen, finds that the birds do not mind low temperature providing the floor of the house is dry.

Dr. Robert A. Cooke of Hockhockson Farm, Monmouth County, was elected President of the New Jersey Aberdeen Angus Breeders Assn. for 1948 at its annual meeting. Stephen Birch, Jr., of Mahrapo Farm, Bergen County, was chosen vice-president and William A. Ljungdahl, Rutgers University, selected secretary-treasurer. Board members for a three year term are Robert Brooks of Brook's Orchard, Burlington County, and Eugene K. Denton of White Gates Farm, Morris County. For a two year term Ferdinand Roebling of Valley Run Farm, Mercer County and for one year terms Dr. Armand Hammer, Shadow Isle Farm, Monmouth County, and Charles I. Smith, Baker Hill Farm, also Monmouth.

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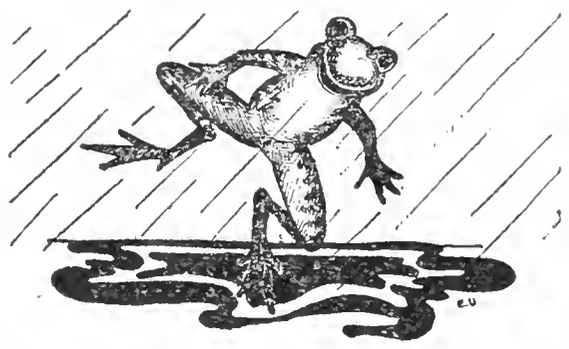
New Jersey's champion tomato grower is Monte F. Norcross of Hightstown who topped the 661 growers in the Ten Ton Tomato Club with an average of 23.27 tons per acre. Norcross came in second in the "Quality" class with a grade of 86 per cent U. S. No. 1's and 13 per cent U. S. No. 2's. G. Elmer and Elmer A. Tindall of Windsor, who won the quality class last year, repeated this year with a grade of 87 per cent No. 1's and 12 per cent No. 2's. Second place in yield with 22.19 tons per acre was taken by Louis Schrider, Jr., of Vincentown and third place to Harley and Henry Wright, also Vincentown, who were in first place last year. Their yield this year was 21.6 tons per acre. D. M. BABBITT



# Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 119.***

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FOR Sale or lease: Large unequipped Vermont farm. 800 acres, Southern Lake Champlain Valley. 500 acres tillable, 280 hay-land, 45 in crops, 244 of fine pasture. Fertile fields, gently sloping, stone free. Ideal for mechanized farming. Never-failing water supply. This farm will maintain 200 head dairy cattle. 18 buildings now in use, 10 newly painted. Jamesway dairy barn, 70 stanchions, waterbowls, concrete floor, 6 grain rooms, and repair parts room. 350 ton capacity hay mow; 2 silos, each holding 280 ton. Barn in good condition. Milk house adjoining. Operating milk plant 100 feet from barn. Also 3 additional stock barns, 2 machinery sheds, several field barns, 2 modern tenant houses, each with furnace, bath, electricity. All buildings on State highway. All this for lease. If sold, another unit of eight buildings is added, including beautiful modern Colonial house of 11 spacious rooms and every modern convenience for year-round living. Elevation 1,230 feet. Large sunroom with scenic windows, four baths, and extra lavatory downstairs. Cedar room, and many large closets. Insulation, oil heat, gas for cooking. Guest cottage of four rooms, equipped laundry, greenhouse for early vegetables. Two-story 6-car garage and 2-story coach house. 65 foot slate terrace overlooks the valley to mountains beyond. No better climate anywhere. A lovely farm home and fine investment for discriminating people. One of the best values in New England. Reasonably priced. All cash. Property available April 26th. Inspection by appointment only with owner. Financial references required. Write E. von Hesse, 21 East 87th St., New York City. Telephone ATwater 9-5432.

OUTSTANDING Niagara County farm. A substantial income operation for the "country gentleman," who wants both pleasure and profit from an agricultural operation. Owners of fine farm developments throughout the eastern states, who have visited the Churchill Farms, pronounce the operation as one of the best planned business farms in the State. 165 acres, valued at upwards of $300,000, and developed over a period of years, will be sacrificed. Annual gross up to $70,000, net profit $15,000-$20,000. Modern cold storage plant, complete under one roof recently built at $60,000 cost. 40 acres of choice Niagara County fruit. Modern turkey raising plant, capacity 3,000 birds. Complete chicken unit. Chicken and turkey brooder, capacity 1,200 birds. Modern cow barn, 26 stanchions, Jamesway equipment, modern water system, two large silos, De Laval milking equipment. New, modern owner's residence, 6 bedrooms, tile baths, Timken heat, every convenience. Conservative value, $40,000. Two tenant houses. Equipment modern and complete. Immediate possession. Appointments may be made by prospective purchasers through William S. Harrison. Harvey B. Harrison, Inc., Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo 2, New York, CL. 5540.

FOR Rent: Small dairy farm, Northern New Jersey. 76 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: Dairy farm, good buildings, house with bathroom and furnace. Barn with watercups, stock and machinery, about 150 acres, 50 to 150 miles from N. Y., on good road; from owner only. Give full particulars about location and price. BOX 7005, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted: No inflation prices, must be reasonable price; description, location, etc. BOX 7007, Rural New-Yorker.

BUY or rent: Small house, small acreage, water, electricity, preferably near Catholic church; for Summer and weekends; 50 miles from New York City. BOX 7009, Rural New-Yorker.

220 ACRES, modern dairy, two good houses, large barn for 50 head, 3-car garage, poultry houses, two silos, electricity, good water, road, school bus, mail service; private pond and creek; 30 cows and machinery; suitable for two families; best buy in county; $24,000 part cash. Owner, Madison J. Hilts, West Fulton, Schoharie County, New York.

FARM: 39 acres, 5 acres pears, 12 acres pears, tillable land, woodlot, 8-room house, electricity, new decorated garage, chicken house, 2 miles Lake Ontario. State road, school bus. Possession at once. $2,000 down. A. M. Wadsworth, Wolcott, N. Y. Owner.

INTERESTED in farm without livestock. 75 acres or less. Give details in full. BOX 7012, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm on share basis; 5,000 week chick hatchery, hot water brooder plant 7,000 chicks; laying house 2,000 brooder house and range shelter house to live in. Hatchery has been run since 1937. Owner unable to run due to sickness. BOX 7002, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Dairy farm with retail milk route. Would consider buying route providing I can buy milk from producer. BOX 7014, Rural New-Yorker.

I WANT to rent or buy a business of farm machinery and implements, located in city within 100 miles of New York. BOX 7016, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Rent: Dairy farm, 200 acres, on main highway near Binghamton, N. Y. Road open all year. 40 stanchion modern dairy barn, two silos, calf barn, excellent dwelling, level fields, high alfalfa yields, quantity of hay and silage on hand. Immediate occupancy; rent reasonable. Good proposition for dairyman with herd and equipment. Please furnish reference. BOX 7017, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL farm with old house, elevated. Make ideal Summer location. Orange County. BOX 7018, Rural New-Yorker.

ASK Mr. Scofield. Booklet. New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Florida. Ward Scofield, Beacon 11, N. Y.

SMALL, fertile, Maryland farm on state highway, water, convenient to city; for cash only. BOX 7019, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 30 acres, highway, brook, electricity, telephone, four log cabins, two room house; $6,400 cash. Arthur Jones, East Lempster, N. H.

FARM for rent or share crop, Goshen, N. Y. 125 acres, barns, machinery. Telephone morning IL. 9-7444. BOX 7024, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 140 acre farm, level land, good barns, 9-room house with bath, macadam road, school bus goes by; 4 miles to town. Easy terms. Price $5,800. Louis Fell, R. D. 2, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Farm, 106 acres, stock and dairy. Natural alfalfa soil. In sight of main Route 31, Rochester to Syracuse. School bus by door. Midway between two large villages (3½ and 4 miles). Large gravel bed; large house and tenant house, electricity, ample buildings for stock and dairy. Will sell bare, equipped or stock and equipped. Possession at once. Owners, Jonison Farm, R. F. D. 2, Lyons, N. Y. (Lock Berlin).

NEW JERSEY farms, general, poultry, dairy, land and acreage, also various business properties. Write for list stating requirements. John R. Potts Agency, New Route 28, North Branch, N. J., phone Somerville 8-2551.

ROADSIDE farm, on concrete highway, with huge 32 tie dairy barn close to road, ideal for cattle dealer, dog raiser, or poultry man seeking roadside retail business. With little remodelling, barn could be used for antiques, furniture factory, etc. House is central hall Colonial with 6 rooms, 1½ baths, in good condition, with new hot water, oil burning furnace. A 6-room rear extension of the house, in bad shape, could be remodelled or removed. House commands glorious view. With 20 acres, price $11,500; with 86 acres (including half mile frontage on big stream) $15,000. Columbia County Realty Associates, Chatham, N. Y.

GREENWOOD Lake, shed, used as 5-room house, no improvements, ¾ acre, formerly nursery; $2,800. Terms. Paul Boughton, Farm Broker, Warwick, N. Y.

ONE hundred rolling acres, 4 houses, stone barn, brook, concrete road, commuting. Asking $40,000. Descriptive circular. Paul Boughton, Farm Broker, Warwick, N. Y.

CENTRAL Massachusetts, near Worcester. Fully equipped bearing orchard. 1,300 trees, mostly McIntosh; also Cortland, Delicious, Spy, Gravenstein. 130 acres with large colonial house, all modern conveniences. BOX 7031, Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm, upstate New York, about 30 acres, 18 acres tillable. Modern farm house. Buildings adapted for 5,000 chickens or game birds. Entire equipment for sale. BOX 7036, Rural New-Yorker.

WANT chicken farm with or without stock. Send details, location. I. Silvani, 1619 Melville St., Bronx, N. Y.

ORANGE County properties of all description, vicinity of Middletown. Let us know your wants by mail, telephone or visit Sidney H. Starbuck, National Bank Building, Montgomery, N. Y. Telephone Montgomery 5-1513.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vt.

HONEY—5 lbs. white clover postpaid 3rd zone, $2.00. Send for complete price list. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, New York.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Prices right. Send for price card. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage propaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money rofunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

WHITE Clover honey: 60 lbs. $13.20; goldenrod or buckwheat, $12.00. Price lists. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE Clover honey: 5 lbs. $2.25; 10 lbs. $4.25; 30 lbs. $12.00. Pure wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwhoat flour, 10 lbs. $1.60. Postage paid and insured to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free honey receipt booklets. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, New York.

TREE ripened oranges $2.50 bushel; grapefruit $2.00; tangerines $3.00. Express collect. W. H. Potts, Pomona Park, Florida.

INDIAN River citrus fruits: Florida's best. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seeded grapefruit, $4.25; seedless grapefruit $4.45; half seedless grapefruit, half oranges $4.60; oranges $4.75; Temple oranges $5.75; half seedless grapefruit, half Temple oranges $5.20. Per half bushel, prepaid: Tangerines $3.45; kumquats (with foliage) $4.15. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

BUTTERNUT meats $1.50 pound postpaid third zone. Mountain Meadows, South Royalton, Vt.

ORANGES and grapefruit: Tree-ripened fruit. New prices effective immediately. Express prepaid direct from grove. Delivery unconditionally guaranteed. Bushel mixed fruit or all oranges $4.50. Full crate 90 pounds $6.85. Prices 10 per cent higher West of Mississippi and to Canada. Send money order or check to Burkart Groves P. O. Box No. 126, Dept. R. N. Clearwater Florida. Licensed and bonded growers and shippers. Visit our groves when in Florida. The home of personalized gifts of fruit.

PURE honey: 60 lbs. white clover honey liquid $12.90; 120 lbs. $24.90; candied $12.75; $24.70. Price list. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

FLORIDA tree ripened fruit. Shipping date about Nov. 25. Express collect. Oranges $2.50 a bushel; tangorines $3.00 a bushel; grapefruit $2.00 a bushel. W. C. Van Alstyne, Pomona Park, Florida.

VERMONT clover honey. Fancy grade, guaranteed pure and of best quality, 5 pounds $2.00; 6 5-pound pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

FLORIDA tree ripened oranges $2.50 bushel, tangerines $3.50 bushel, mixed fruit $3.00 bushel, express collect. Sunset Citrus Grove, Lake Como, Florida.

FLORIDA'S finest tree ripened Indian River oranges, grapefruit and tangerines. A full bushel basket shipped direct to you from our groves for only $5.00; mixed or as requested. Express prepaid East of Mississippi, add 10% West and Canada. Crate only $7.90. Send check or money order to Ingram Groves, Box 15, Rockledge, Florida.

HONEY: Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

PURE York State maple syrup; $6.50 gallon, delivered third zone. Cerows, Clayton, N. Y.

PURE maple syrup, finest quality, $6.00 per gallon f. o. b. Walter J. Robertson, Bloomville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Butternut fudge, creamy, delicious; $1.25 per pound delivered. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, Deposit, New York.

DELICIOUS sun ripened oranges or grapefruit, $4.35 bushel prepaid. New customers trial bushel 50 cents less. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

ORANGES, grapefruit and tangerines: owing to our heavy crop and to get you on our mailing list, I am offering choice mixed fruit at $2.50 per bushel express collect. J. W. Noble, Oklawaha, Florida.

CLOVER honey, five pound pail $2.00 postpaid third zone. George Arp, Catskill, N. Y.

INDIAN River fruit. Florida's finest. Oranges and grapefruit. A full bushel basket shipped direct from our groves for only $4.50 mixed or as requested. Crate (90 pounds) only $6.90 express prepaid east of Mississippi. Check or money order to Ingram Groves, Box 15RN, Rockledge, Florida.

TREE ripened pineapple oranges and Duncan grapefruit prepaid as follows: One bushel oranges $4.25; one bushel grapefruit $3.75; one bushel mixed $4.00; one-half bushel oranges $2.75; grapefruit $2.50; mixed $2.60. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

CHOICE clover honey, 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

NECTAR brand honey, clover, buckwheat, thyme. 5 lb. pails postpaid third zone $1.75; 6; 5-lb. pails by express not prepaid $8.50. Honey Brook Apiaries, Coxsackie, N. Y.

MID-SEASON oranges, Floridas juiciest and best flavored. If you do not agree give them to some poor family and I will return your money. Bushel $2.50. Express collect. Miss Mabel Andersen, Crescent City, Florida.

MAPLE walnut fudge. Really delicious. Made with real cream, dairy butter, fresh wainut meats, $1.50 pound, postpaid. Helderhurst Farm, Route 2, Voorheesville, N. Y.

TREE ripened fruit $2.00 per bushel. Grapefruit or oranges, mixed if desired. Mail check or money order to Hartridge Grove, Lake Como, Florida. Express charges collect.

FROZEN cherries for home canning or refreezing. Highest quality guaranteed. 25 pounds of pitted cherries and five pounds of sugar in 30-pound tin at $7.50 delivered. B. J. Case Farm, Sodus, N. Y.

THE very best "North Country" clover honey. Write for new 1948 prices. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

LIGHT table honey from Fall-flowers: one case of 6 5-lb. pails $6.50 express charges collect. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

LIGHT honey: 5 lb. pail $1.45 prepaid; 6 pails $5.90 express collect. Bohr Bros., Catskill, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. can clover $13.20. Clover and Fall flowers mixed, good flavor $10.80. Buckwheat $9.60. Not prepaid. 12 lbs. clover, postpaid $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

TAKING orders for 1948 maple syrup. First come first served. $6.00 gallon prepaid insured third zone. No C.O.D.'s. C. L. Chaffee, R. 1, Natural Bridge, New York.

THE BEST for less. High quality tree ripened (no color added) citrus fruit, direct from grower-shipper by prepaid express. Bushel (55 lbs.) grapefruit $3.75; mixed oranges and grapefruit $4.00; oranges $4.25. As good as the best you've ever had or your money refunded. Robinson Groves, 2069 Gulf-to-Bay Blvd., Clearwater, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges, grapefruit $2.25 bushel, if prepaid $4.00. Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Florida.

DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River citrus fruit sent express prepaid from our own groves. Oranges or oranges and grapefruit mixed. Box $7.75; bushel $4.75. All grapefruit, box $7.25; bushel $4.40. F. M. Cooper, Box 346, Cocoa, Florida.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Spy, Baldwin, Greening, Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, one or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

THE ideal breakfast companion for New England maple syrup. Old fashioned Virginia dark, rock and water ground buckwheat flour, 3 pounds postpaid $1.00. Same packed with choicest Virginia mountain grown apples individually wrapped in fir box. Approximately 14 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Satisfaction or money back. W. A. Wolfe, Chilhowie, Virginia.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

MAN seeks board in country for several weeks, reasonable. BOX 6085, Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER with two grown boys would like Summer board with work on farm. BOX 7001, Rural New-Yorker.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw. All grades. Will deliver by trailer or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 47-282.

WANTED: Two carloads of timothy, clover, and alfalfa mixed hay. Must be fine quality, high in clover. Will accept best offer delivered. Best offer on one carload clean oat straw. Best offer on barley and whole corn by ton. Mahrapo Farms, Mahwah, N. J.

FOR Sale: New and never-used International snowplow attachment for Farmall A tractor; $135. George Crandall, 20 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GARDEN tractors: Standard Twin, five horsepower, two forward and reverse speed. Garden King: three horsepower forward and reverse speed. All attachments for above tractors including snow plow. Both tractors nearly new. BOX 285, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone: 306-J.

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Browster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED: Old hobnail glass. Please state price and condition. W. Furman, Metuchen, N. J.

3,000 egg mammoth incubator, condition like new, excellent hatcher, at one-third cost price. Charles Schneible, Route 5, Rome, N. Y.

TWO used incubators, Petersimes 15's, mechanically complete. Write for prices. H. G. Rogers, Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y.

LAYING cages for sale. Fifty "only" cages. 72 bird capacity each. These cages are in excellent condition and equipped with automatic waterers. Linwood Farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Friend sprayer on rubber, 15 G. P. M. pump, 700 lb. pressure; like new. David E. Byler, Route 1, New Wilmington, Pa.

FOR Sale: New W. C. Allis Chalmers tractor. J. Bordonare, Eden, N. Y.

LADY wants photo enlarger, reasonable. Please describe all particulars. BOX 6086, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Magic egg cleaner, 12 egg size, new in 1947. Triangle Poultry Farm, Callicoon, N. Y.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages; 2-lbs. $4.50; 3-lbs. $5.85, queens included. Booked full until May 20th. None C.O.D. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: Witte heavy sawing outfit; cheap. Fred Beek, Stanhope, N. J.

FOR Sale: 15 4-deck Million Dollar Hen electric baby chick batteries. Practically new. Perfect condition. Jonallen Farms, Box 285, Honesdale, Pa.

FOR Sale: 1948 model TD14 International Crawler tractor, new, unused, fully equipped. P. O. BOX 379, Central Valley, N. Y.

ELECTRIC motor for sale, 10 horsepower Century motor. Single phase, mounted on an all steel two wheel portable iron carriage; 200 feet heavy rubberized all weather cable. Can be used for ensilage cutting and other heavy work. Skyer Stock Farm, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED: Ford-Ferguson tractor on rubber with or without equipment. State price, condition. Box 93, Port Jefferson Station, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Used Gravely garden tractor and attachments. Robert Ballou, Cold Spring, N. Y.

FOR Sale: De Laval Magnetic Speedway milker No. 40 complete with two units; also De Laval cream separator S-12. All in excellent shape. Lily Pond Dairy, Oakland, N. J.

WANTED: Foreign coins or collections; cash or trades. BOX 7035, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE: New Holland Hay Baler and Oliver "70" tractor; both in excellent condition. H. E. Dubuy, Davenport, N. Y. Phone; 2358.

## The Hen That Lays is the the Hen That Pays

(Continued from Page 77)

laying birds of Massachusetts. Their reports have, year after year, shown the average mortality for the State to be 11 to 13 per cent. This high production and low mortality in Massachusetts, which the breeders have put into their flocks through scientific genetics, is of tremendous importance to the average fellow on our poultry farms. These are the chief reasons why it is possible to still carry on profitable commercial egg operations.

The White Leghorn has practically vanished in our State. It is not because she is not a high producer nor an efficient one. The reason is that a white egg sells at a price disadvantage on the Boston market. Then, too, the White Leghorn fowl sells at a far lower price than the heavy fowl. For practically all of New England there is every price advantage in keeping the heavy chicken.

Though I have tried to bring out that inheritance is tremendously important in determining production, it would be most unfair not to give credit to disease control and good management. It seems to me that the narrow margins which seem almost certain, demand more and more that full vaccinating and immunizing programs be followed. To be more specific, it looks foolish for poultry keepers to take a chance on fowl pox this year. It is so easy to vaccinate, so cheap and such good insurance that few can afford to skip it. Laryngotracheitis is something different. More poultrymen can take a chance on it. Perhaps, before the year is over, there will be a Newcastle vaccine for you. If it sounds reliable, use it. The scientific work looks favorable. That leaves bronchitis, the one disease which can be handled through immunization. If you live in a State where this program is available to you, don't take a chance. An outbreak of a respiratory disease in the Fall can practically ruin you financially. It does not pay to take many chances.

I am one who believes it is more important to get layers to eat a lot of feed than to get them to eat it in a certain relationship between grain and mash. I have seen about the same results from grain and mash, complete mash and free choice feeding.

You can drag out that old saw, "the hen that lays is the hen that pays," and say it over and over. If you believe it and follow it in 1948, you'll be dollars ahead.

## School Transportation

I am in trouble. I have four children who go to school. One boy is not very strong. We live about two and one-half miles from the school and one mile from a bus stop. It is too far for them to walk when the roads are full of snow and it is cold. There are no houses nearer the school for us to rent. We are on the main road from a good sized town. There are seven houses on the road and all but one family have children who are of school age or soon will be. There is no reason why a bus can't go past here but they refuse to do so. Can anything be done about this? MRS. D. R.

Steuben County, N. Y.

I have recently moved on a farm one mile from the State highway and four miles from the central school. I have one child eligible for kindergarten, one for the first grade, and one other for the fourth grade. I have been informed by the local school principal that there is no transportation provided off the State highway except for the kindergarten pupil whom they will pick up directly at home but will not provide transportation back to the home closer than the State highway. I would like to find out from you what authorities to contact and what I can do about this situation. F. S.

Washington County, N. Y.

Sections 206 and 503 of the Education Law authorize transportation for those pupils who "reside so remote from the schoolhouse." The Commissioner of Education has determined, and the courts have sustained him, that a pupil is not remote from the schoolhouse unless he lives two miles from the same or two miles from the bus route; high school pupils, three miles.

If the distance from home to the bus route or to the school exceeds two miles, the district would be required, by order of the Commissioner, to furnish transportation, provided an appeal is taken by the parent after the district's refusal to grant said transportation.

ON JUST 2 LBS. OF

# PURINA STARTENA!

This year, every poultryman can see what a wonderful start he can give his chicks with Purina Chick Startena. Just think . . . big, fully feathered young pullets in about 5 weeks on only 2 pounds of Startena per chick. And thousands of poultrymen report 95 to 97 per cent livability! Results like these on the Purina Plan come from Purina's research leadership.

When *you* get life and growth like this on only 2 pounds of Startena per chick—100 pounds for each 50 started—you *know* there's no more profitable way to begin a laying flock.

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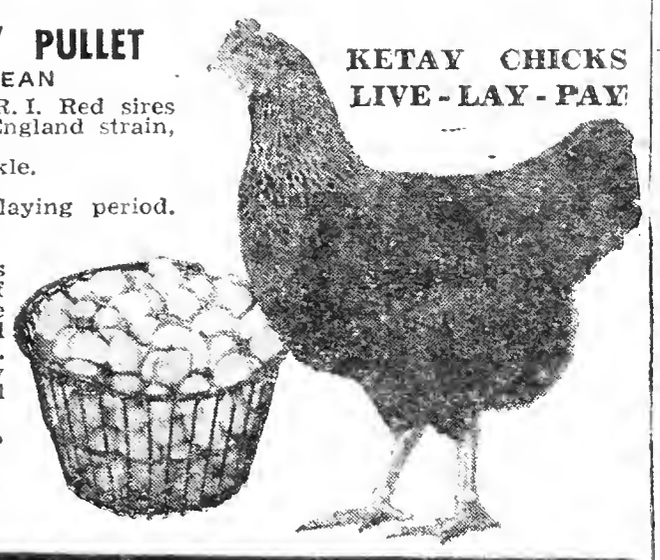


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How science discovers what makes things grow

# HENS THAT LAY "GOLDEN" EGGS

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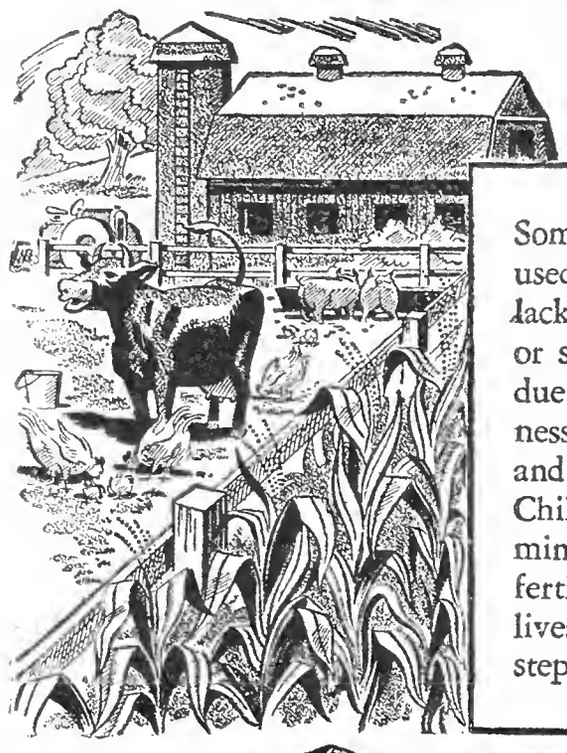

## DISEASE AND THE DIET

Some livestock and poultry ailments that used to be called diseases are really due to lack of certain minerals in the diet. Perosis, or slip tendon in chickens, for instance, is due to lack of a little manganese. Salt sickness in cattle is traced to lack of iron, cobalt and copper. This is one reason why Natural Chilean Nitrate, containing traces of many minor elements, is preferred as a nitrogen fertilizer. From the seed in the soil to the livestock that eats the crop, it enriches every step of the growing process.

NATURAL CHILEAN NITRATE of SODA

## It's Chick Time Again

"Chick Time" is back with us once more. Literature from various hatcheries and breeders is being scanned eagerly, searching expectantly for something even better than was gotten the past season. Plans are being made to fill the brooder houses, and the equipment is gone over and inventoried to make certain it will do another season. Despite high-priced feed and erroneous deterrents from Washington, poultry farmers and egg producers are tightening their belts for another year of production. No better nor healthier nourishment can be produced than that in eggs and poultry.

Real poultrymen have a long range view of the situation. They refuse to be impressed by erroneous propaganda; they have passed through too many similar situations to waver with every breeze; they have spent many years learning their trade and they love it. There will always be room for the efficient producer.

Yes, another season is at hand, and the family is looking forward to the day Dad will bring home that fresh batch of fluffy chicks. That reminds me; recently I received a somewhat scathing letter from one of the poultry publications for championing the yearling. They insist that I stick to approved poultry practices. Because some station out West can show records to prove the advantage of the pullet over the yearling, I must refrain from speaking a good word for the tried hen. Preposterous! Would you sell your best cows in the dairy just because they have come to the end of their first lactation period? Of course not! If she has produced well or above average, you wouldn't sell her at a premium, not to mention the sacrifice price we poultrymen have to take for our good, proven hens when Fall rolls around. I still insist that a good, proven yearling is as good as any high-priced pullet. I also keep records of my production, and if I had the housing facilities, I'd keep the hens for several years, and then only sell them when their production declined.

The all-important thing this season is to get good replacements. There will be many newcomers in poultry farming who think they'll save a dollar by lending a willing ear to fly-by-night concerns. These are the people who should think twice before ordering. We have not the grain to throw away by gambling with poor stock. On the other hand, every effort should be made to keep up production. Who knows what a few months will bring? So, get those hoppers sterilized, and the fuel lines in the stoves cleaned out. Lye is plentiful and cheap. I am building a new 16 by 36 brooder house. Not only the brooder house, but my plans call for a laying house 100 by 30; cinder block construction with glass block lighting from the windward, which in this section is the West. I intend to originate a few of my pet ideas in the new house. The quarters must be finished before the pullets mature, so I have a job before me.

I've often wondered if anyone uses track type feed carriers to lighten the morning and evening chores? If they have, I would like to hear of it, as I intend to do this very thing in my new project. Simple things are best, fundamentally, that is; so a feed distributor shouldn't be too complicated to design and build. This walking back and forth with pails of feed takes time, and at present time means dollars.

One thing I look forward to is the new range at my new location. I expect wonderful results from my next flock of layers, as the ground hasn't had a chicken on it for decades. I still haven't decided what type of waterers I'll select, but one thing I do know, and that is, whichever I pick must save me the many backaches I've had in the past, such as cleaning and disinfecting. We are beginning to realize the importance of resistance to disease. More and more is heard of inbred resistance. This is a good sign. Too much emphasis has been laid on high egg production, with its resultant high mortality. I haven't been entirely satisfied with the last few batches of chicks. Although B. W. D., the white scourge, has been to a large degree conquered, new diseases are coming into their own of late years, causing high mortality in those flocks which have not been bred to resist them. So now, I'm going to favor the breeders to whom disease resistant flocks mean as much as high egg production. For after all, what good is a pullet, even after laying a few months, when she comes down with one of these devastation maladies?

S. M. K.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.


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# Must Chickens be Boarders?

It is a far cry from the primitive chicken of the ancients, that laid her eggs in clutches to reproduce her kind, to the hen of modern times that is capable of producing up to 300 or more eggs annually, or to the present day broiler which has been bred and fed to reach a weight of three or more pounds within a short space of 12 to 13 weeks.

Poultrymen generally may be said to be of two classes and it is a significant straw in the wind that many poultrymen, who nearly always seem to make a profit, seem to belong to the first class: First, those who are quick to take advantage of the opportunities that present day science offers, such as strains and breeds of poultry specially developed for high production and quick fleshing; specially developed chicks, blood-tested and practically disease-free; sexed chicks; and the many modern methods of management, available to the poultryman only during the past few years. Second, those who are content to follow the easy path of habit, and who only depart therefrom after they are forced into better methods of management by, frequently, all too costly experiences.

Let us take an individual case: Our prospective poultryman, having decided upon the poultry venture, should first determine whether he is going to specialize in one particular phase of the industry, such as production of table birds like broilers, whether he will specialize in egg production for table purposes or sale to hatcheries, or whether he will raise an average type farm flock which will enable him to produce a varied type of product. The choice will not be difficult if he will first investigate his prospective market to determine the type of product in demand. Another factor should be considered. Having investigated his market, would he, with a reasonable investment in equipment and stock, with his present experience and what he could learn, be in a position to operate on a scale that would make him reasonably successful?

The next consideration would, of course, be housing and equipment. For the average sized enterprise, the same type of house can be utilized for practically any type of poultry. Factory built houses of every kind are usually available. Some agencies offer complete building plans at low cost. Frequently the feeder will have buildings available which can be turned into poultry houses at little expense. Barns, unused dairy floors, garages, old wagon sheds and similar buildings have frequently been converted into perfectly satisfactory poultry houses, at little cost. If range is not available or desirable, modern methods make it no more difficult to successfully confine the flock entirely to indoors. At our Red Rose Experimental Farms in Lancaster, Pa., hundreds of thousands of birds are raised each year, entirely in confinement. Buildings of any type, however, should be draft-proof, weatherproof, protected against rats and other enemies of poultry, and should be equipped with sufficient floor space, feed hoppers, water fountains, and a dependable type of litter, and brooder stoves where required.

The birds themselves are the next consideration. It is beyond question that the purchase of cheap stock always represents a bad investment and poor judgment. Regardless of whether the birds purchased are regular-run chicks, sexed chicks, or partly grown birds, the few cents per bird extra which must be paid for stock of good quality, from a reputable breeder or hatchery, will be returned many times during the course of the feeder's operations. High quality birds are usually disease-free, have greater resistance against disease, and are better, quicker, and more profitable producers.

The last decision to make, and in many ways the most important, is the type of feed and system of feeding to be used. So many suggestions, systems and methods are offered these days, that the poultryman is quite likely to ask himself, "Which is best? I can't afford to test them all to determine which is best for me to adopt." It is to answer such questions as these, and to help the poultryman simplify his whole method of operation, that many reputable manufacturers have devoted time, labor and effort. It is for this purpose, for instance, that the Red Rose Experimental Farms at Lancaster, Pa., were established years ago. Here, feeding and management methods are put to the test. All types of equipment have been used in experiment. Large numbers of chicks, 4,500 to 5,500 layers, and more than 200,000 broilers grown annually to market weight, give the answers to these and other questions. Consequently, in practically all factors of feeding and management for both meat and egg production, the lessons learned are based on long experience, and on quantities of birds sufficiently large to be conclusive.

Various types of feeds are necessary to bring a flock to maturity from chicks to layers under production, or to marketable broilers. There is a very definite relationship between these feeds. For instance, if chicks are started on a certain brand of commercial feed, there are reasons why they should be given feeds of the same manufacturer, when they reach the age where a change of feeds is required. Reputable manufacturers build their feeds on the basis of complete balance for each stage of growth, and their feeds supplement one another. The same is true of feeds for other farm animals. It is important, in my opinion and judgment, for the feeder, having once decided upon a system of feeding, to stick to that system until he reaches the end of his operation. As the old adage goes, it doesn't always pay to "swap horses when crossing a stream."

The problem of disease must also be considered, for it certainly seems to be one of the most difficult problems with which the poultryman must contend. With the development and advancement of poultrydom, more and more ailments common to poultry have appeared, and in some cases diseases have run rampant. But the plain truth is that poultry diseases can be prevented and controlled with strict sanitary and hygienic measures, and a sensible method of management.

The subject of heating deserves special mention. A great deal of publicity has been given, during the past several years, to radiant heating. In order to determine for ourselves some of the answers to this question, a large broiler house was recently erected at the Red Rose Experimental Farms and equipped with radiant heat. It can be said that it works out very satisfactorily, that it reduces labor and fuel costs, almost entirely eliminates the use of litter, and is as nearly fool-proof as can be expected of any system of heating. We believe that radiant heating is definitely here to stay. On the other hand, we do not believe it to be a panacea for all of the ills of poultrydom, or any type of cure-all. While it does reduce the incidence of disease to a most marked degree, several cases of coccidiosis have appeared. Notwithstanding all of this, however, the disease appeares to be less widely spread and is more easily controlled. The floors are always warm. This means that even if a small amount of litter is used, it is dry at all times. The importance of this factor can hardly be overestimated, because many authorities feel that damp litter is the number one breeding place for disease germs. In discussing radiant heat, however, there is no intention to gainsay other types of heating. Radiant heat is costly to install, and there is a question in my mind whether it affords enough advantage to warrant its installation for small or average sized flocks. Certainly, for those whose means are necessarily limited, the time-honored methods of brooding chicks have their advantages.

R. K. GUMPF

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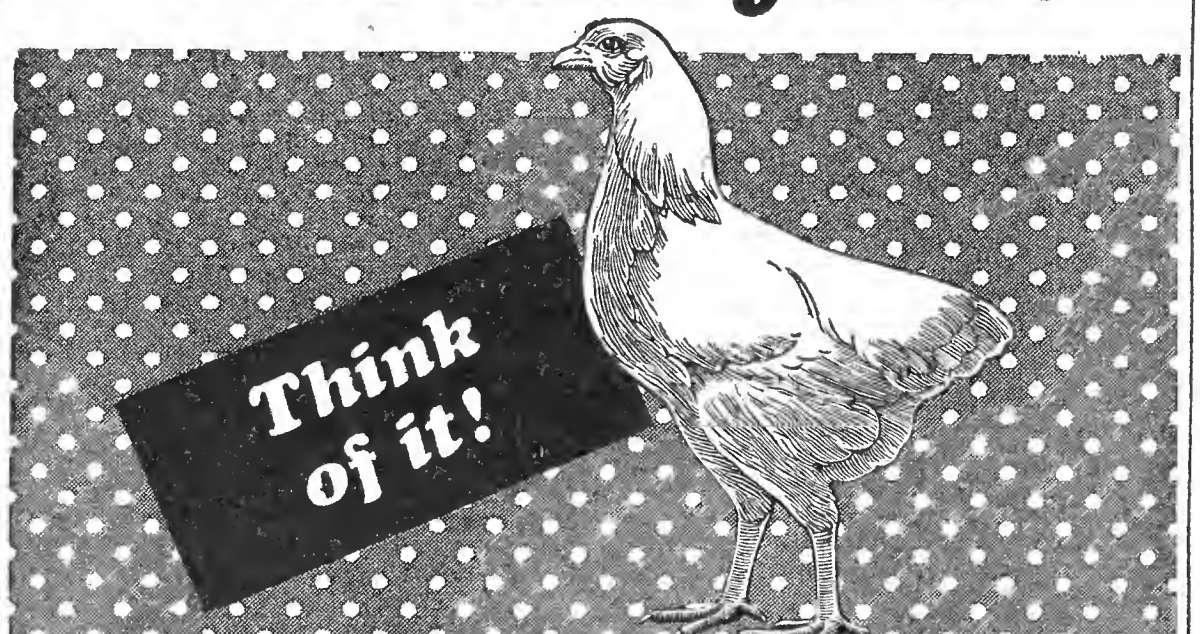


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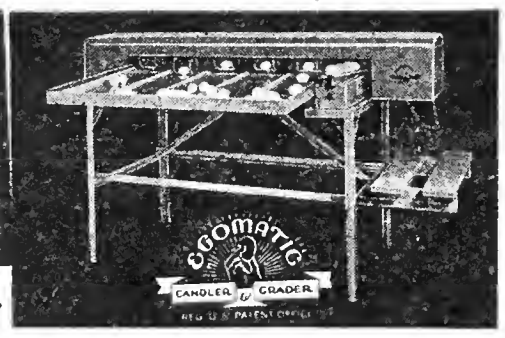


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# *1946-47 Egg Laying Test Record*

The last official egg laying tests throughout the United States ended on September 22, 1947 with the top honors going to the Rhode Island Reds of Harco Orchards, South Easton, Mass., entered in the Western New York test. The pen entry of Harco Orchards produced 3,919 eggs that scored 4,222.95 points to establish a new official U. S. laying test record for the breed. The high individual bird produced 338 eggs scoring 371.00 points, a creditable showing but not quite up to the best previous record of 351 eggs, 386.10 points made by an entry of E. B. Parmenter, Franklin, Mass., in the Western New York Test of 1943.

In the White Leghorn breed the leading pen in the country was an entry of the Babcock Poultry Farm, Ithaca, N. Y., also in the Western New York Test, with a total production of 3,807 eggs, 4,113.20 points. The pen ranked third in the United States in all breeds, being exceeded by the entry of the Harco Orchards previously noted and also another Rhode Island Red entry of the Crooks Farm, North Brookfield, Mass. The second highest Leghorn pen was a Hunterdon County, New Jersey, pen of the Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J., its record being 3,799 eggs, 3,943.35 points. Babcock had the highest individual Leghorn in the official tests, its production being 333 eggs, 365.10 points.

In the Barred Rocks, Harco Orchards again held the lead for all the tests, their entry at the Storrs, Conn., test topping other pen scores for the breed with a total of 3,696 eggs, 3,918.30 points. Louis Schaible, Shiloh, N. J., had the second highest Barred Rock pen with his Hunterdon County entry, its score being 3,471 eggs, 3,700.50 points.

Entries among the less familiar breeds succeeded in establishing new production records, one of the most interesting being the Black Leghorn entry of the Strober Breeding Farm, Stockton, N. J., in the Hunterdon County Test, its production being 2,516 eggs, 2,573.15 points.

### Three - Year Average Production Records

In recent years the Council of American Official Egg Laying Tests, through the office of its secretary, has published the average of all pens entered by the respective breeders throughout the country during the past three consecutive years. This report has just been made available and from it some interesting records are obtainable. The three-year average perhaps may be considered more representative of the breeder's stock than the record of any one year, in view of the difficulties that may arise in any given year that might influence the records of that particular year.

This three-year report lists the Rhode Island Reds of the Webster Poultry Farm, Auburn, N. Y., as having the highest production with a record of 279.8 points, 263.9 eggs per bird. Leghorns of Guy A. Leader, York, Pa., were second with 278.1 points, 263.7 eggs per bird. The 10 highest men in the United States in the three-year averages are shown in the accompanying table. Reference to this table will note a mortality of 1.5 per cent in the entry of Howard Woodward, Englishtown, N. J. Incidentally, this was the lowest mortality among all the entries for the three-year period.

### Non-Standard Tests

In addition to the standard egg laying tests which have been in operation on their present basis for 10 years, several other projects are being carried on in connection with the laying test program. One that is new in design is the broiler test operated at the California Egg Laying Test in Pomona. The project was planned to measure the efficiency of broiler production in various breeds and strains and was conducted with entries of 50 day-old cockerel chicks and 50 day-old pullet chicks in the heavy breeds, and 100 day-old cockerel chicks in the light breeds. After charging each entry with the market price of the chicks and the feed consumed, the greatest net return was from an entry of Cornish crosses, the income being $34.45. Second and third places also were won by Cornish crosses, with respective returns of $30.61 and $29.75. In the Leghorn breed the highest return on 100 cockerels was $15.06. With an increased interest in broiler production, the possibilities of obtaining some valuable information from the California test appear to be unlimited. Similar projects could be operated with profit in other sections of the country.

Still another new element in the laying test program is the Flock Mating Test in New Jersey, operated on the principle of securing entries from a sample of wingbanded chicks selected at random on the breeder's farm, the object being to avoid selection and to establish whether or not the breeding program being followed is reflected in the owner's commercial flock. The chicks are wingbanded and then left on the owner's premises until they are old enough to be sent to the laying test. The original sample in each instance consisted of 70 straight-run chicks, from which the owner had to send 16 pullets for testing. The leading entry averaged 232.4 eggs per pullet entered, which showed a return over cost of feed of $95.69, the entry being White Leghorns from the Rogove Poultry Farm, Lakewood, N. J. The second highest entry returned $89.66 over cost of feed, with an average production of 232 eggs per bird, and again were Leghorns, being entered by the Shady Lawn Farm, Englishtown, N. J. Third pen was a Leghorn entry and returned $85.23 over cost of feed with a production of 228.4 eggs per bird. The net return is not necessarily directly in proportion to the egg production because of the fact that all eggs were weighed and received market credit according to the grade of egg produced. The evidence suggests that with a fairly liberal allowance in the rearing of chicks, it is possible to produce pullets of exceptional productive quality from commercial matings as they are now being made up on well-established breeding farms.

C. S. Platt


## Useful Poultry Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin | $4.50 |
| Commercial Poultry Farming, Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart | 4.00 |
| Poultry Production, Lippincott and Card | 4.00 |
| Hatchery Management, Hartman and Vickers | 4.00 |
| Diseases and Parasites of Poultry, Barger and Card | 3.75 |
| Raising Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Game Birds, Morley A. Jull | 3.75 |
| Roberts' Commercial Poultry Raising, Clarence S. Platt | 3.50 |
| Successful Poultry Management, Morley A. Jull | 3.50 |
| Domestic Geese and Ducks, Paul Ives | 3.50 |
| Starting Right with Turkeys, G. T. Klein | 2.50 |
| A-B-C of Poultry Raising, J. H. Florea | 2.50 |
| Successful Broiler Growing, Hoffman and Johnson | 2.50 |
| Making Pigeons Pay, Wendell M. Levi | 2.50 |
| Egg Farming, Willard C. Thompson | 2.25 |
| How to Select the Laying Hen, Lamon and Kinghorne | 1.50 |
| Backyard Poultry Keeping, G. T. Klein | 1.50 |
| How to Run a One-Man Poultry Farm, Haydn S. Pearson | 1.49 |

(New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.


Ten Highest Breeders in Average Annual Production for the Past Three Consecutive Years — All Breeds — All Tests in the U. S.

| Breed | Owner | No. Birds Entered | Points Per Bird | Eggs Per Bird | Per Cent Mort. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RIR | Webster Poultry Farm, Auburn, N. Y. | 39 | 279.8 | 263.9 | 10.2 |
| WL | Guy A. Leader, York, Pa. | 143 | 278.1 | 263.7 | 8.4 |
| RIR | Harco Orchards, South Easton, Mass. | 247 | 276.8 | 256.4 | 5.7 |
| WL | Dryden Plty. Breeding Fm., Modesto, Calif. | 221 | 272.2 | 261.7 | 7.6 |
| RIR | Crooks Farm, North Brookfield, Mass. | 351 | 271.3 | 255.4 | 8.2 |
| BPR | Harco Orchards, South Easton, Mass. | 169 | 269.7 | 255.6 | 4.8 |
| WL | Howard Woodward, Englishtown, N. J. | 65 | 269.2 | 258.2 | 1.5 |
| WL | Darby Leghorn Farm, Somerville, N. J. | 169 | 268.2 | 256.7 | 10.1 |
| WL | *Rapp's Poultry Farm, Farmingdale, N. J. | 91 | 267.9 | 252.7 | 11.0 |
| WL | *Burr's Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa. | 104 | 267.9 | 250.2 | 10.6 |
| RIR | L. D. Bartholomew, Torrington, Conn. | 39 | 265.9 | 251.2 | 12.8 |

* Tie score

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| Large Typo S. C. W. Leg..... | 12.00 | 25.00 | 2.00 |
| N. H. Reds, Wh. and B. Rocks... | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |
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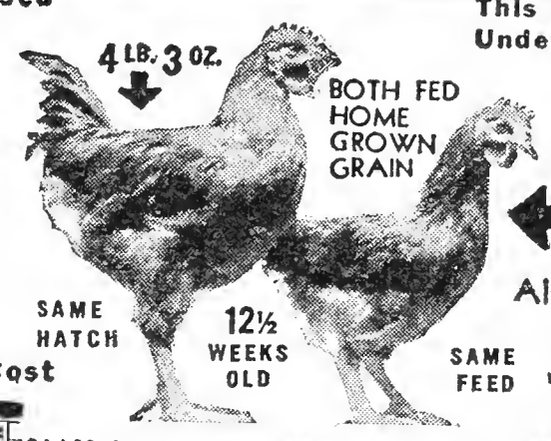


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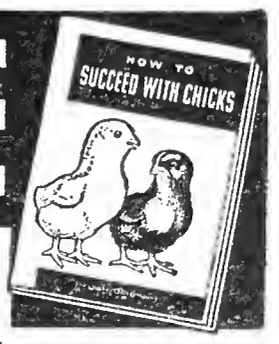


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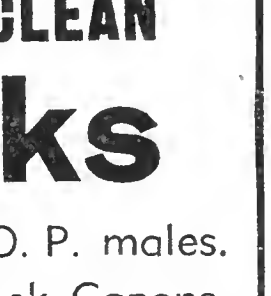




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## Plan for a Paying Flock

Midwinter is the best time to plan ahead for a paying flock. This will be determined largely by the quality of the chicks raised for the Fall laying flock. If you order your chicks early, you will have a better chance to get the quality chicks you want, the time you want them and the number you want. Whether you raise chicks for market or for your laying birds, it always pays to buy the best grade of chicks. Either the marketing or laying strains of the best grade chicks feather faster and earlier; they are quick growing birds with plenty of vigor, and will therefore make more money for your time and expense. Pullorum disease must be avoided, so be sure to buy your chicks from a hatchery whose breeding flock is free from it.

When you order your chicks, you should think about the feed you have on hand and the commercial feeds you must buy. It never pays to skimp your chicks on feed, either early or late, or any time at all if you want them to bring you the most profits. Use a good, proven chick starter as it will make better chickens with more livability, more growth and faster feathering, better bone and body development, to bring you more profit on the market or in the new laying flock. Be sure to have plenty of feeders and waterers ready for the birds when you bring them home from the hatchery. It is the feeders and waterers which you do not have that mean loss of profits. Of course, plenty of feeders won't make you anything either, if they are not kept well filled with good feed. Water, of course, is very important; keep it in front of the chickens at all times. Never let fountains run dry; empty them every day and refill with fresh water, so that the water never gets stale or has an odor.

You won't want poultry pests feasting on your flock, so make sure that predators and rats can't harm your birds. Once they start in on your flock, they simply will not stop until you fight back. This is often very hard to do under certain conditions. Try to get rid of the pests early before your flock is started, and thus avoid losses. You can gas and poison the rats, or trap and dig them out. I have poured lye in their runways and disposed of them in that way. The lye will get on their feet and stomachs when the weather is damp and cause the rats to travel to different locations; it also harms them in the first place. There are rat killers too on the market that will help get rid of them. Plan early to dispose of as many pests as you can. MRS.O.C.

## New York Poultry Show

Approximately 250 breeders and exhibitors showed 1,000 birds at the New York Poultry Show which was held January 7 to 11 at the Ninth Regiment Armory in New York City. The quality and type of the exhibits were of high merit.

Top placings were as follows: Best Bird, Light Brahma, cock, owned by Harvey Wood, Newton, N. J.; Best Large Fowl, Light Brahma, cock, Harvey Wood; Best Bantam, Black Red Modern Game, cock, owned by Harlow H. Morgan, Montclair, N. J.; Most Beautiful Bantam, Black Red Pit Game, cock, owned by F. L. Gary, Crosswicks, N. J.; Best Waterfowl, Embden, old gander, owned by Al. Bjorken, Fairfield, Conn.; Best Goose, Embden, old gander, Al. Bjorken; Best Duck, Rouen, drake, owned by Albin C. Anderson, Galba, Ill.; Best Turkey, Royal Palm, cock, owned by Elsie M. Hallock, Cornwall Bridge, Conn. Special trophies were awarded to the exhibitors having the largest number of birds in some of the various groups. In the classes for large poultry this premium was won by the exhibit of S. Hallock DuPont, Wilmington, Del.; the waterfowl trophy was won by the exhibit of Little Falls Poultry Farm, owned by J. T. Eiswald, Little Falls, N. J.; the trophy for turkeys by the entries of Sunnyside Farm, Berlin, N. J. In the pigeon classes the top exhibit was won by the entries of Drybrook Farm, Stewart Ferenback & Sons, Allendale, N. J.; Best Pheasant was won by a Lady Amherst, cock, owned by George J. Pollard, Valley Stream, N. Y.

In the rabbit classes, top award went to the exhibit of Frederick A. Weston, Underhill, Vt., and his White New Zealand, junior buck, was high for individual placings.

This show was in charge of superintendent John Kriner, Sr., Stetlersville, Pa. Paul H. Kuhl, Flemington, N. J., is president; Harry W. Sterling, Bordentown, N. J., is vice president; and Clifton T. Alden, Roslyn Heights, N. Y., is secretary-treasurer. D.


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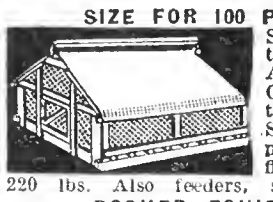

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All Breeders Blood Tested. Cash or C.O.D. Sexing 95%. Catalog FREE.
BOX R, T. J. EHRENZELLER, MC ALISTERVILLE, PA.

## Ducklings Are My Hobby

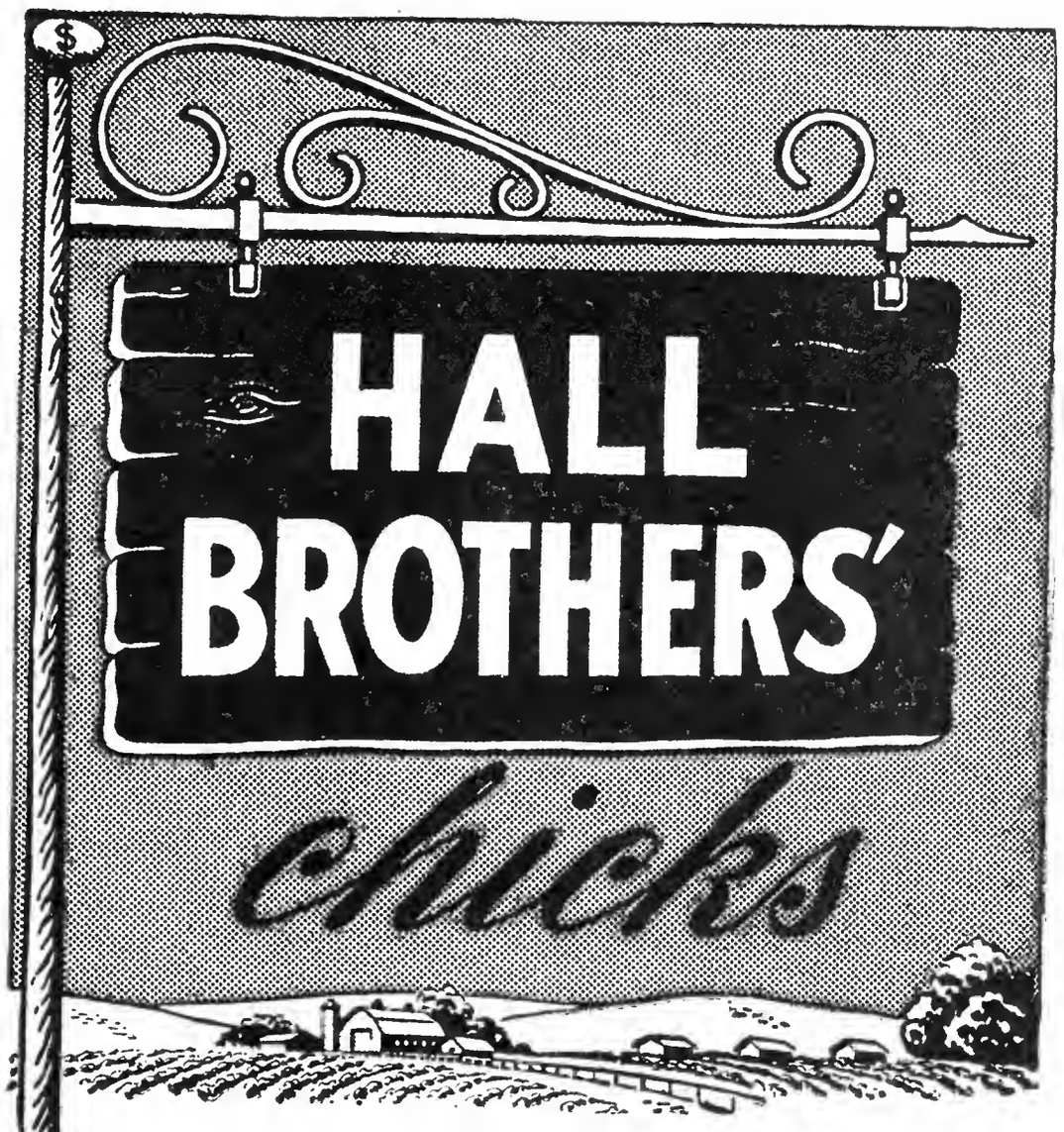
The best known of the duck family, the Pekin, is generally considered the best duck for meat, although the flocks that I have had of this breed are also fair layers. Ducklings of this breed are usually hatched the first week in May. They are not allowed to get into water to swim until they are at least one month old. The first covering of the ducklings is a very fine down, and their real feathers do not begin to appear until they are at least one month old. After they are feathered, they may be allowed to go into the water, although it is not absolutely necessary for them to do so. It is possible to raise good ducks if they are never allowed to swim, provided they have enough water at all times to drink. An important point to remember in the care of either old or young birds is that the water fountain must be deep enough for them to immerse the entire beak above the nostrils. It is better if they can cover the entire head in the water as often as they desire. Deep vessels, therefore, should be provided for the watering. One of the principal reasons for duckling dying is the fact that the nostrils may become badly clogged and the breathing thus interfered with.

Ducks require a different system of feeding than is practiced with hens and most other classes of poultry. The feed must be largely of a soft nature. The birds will eat hard grains, but soft feed is better. The same kinds of grains that are fed growing chickens as a dry mash, mixed into a wet mash with milk, will make ducklings put on weight more rapidly than chicks. We have had Pekins weigh four and one-half pounds at three months old, and many duck farms market the green ducks at 10 weeks. A duckling will need more feed than a chick. Water should always be near the feeding trough, for the birds shovel up what feed they can hold in the bill then run to the water and wash it down. Ducklings require a lot of green feed. They ought not to be confined in bare pens, but if it is necessary to do so, tender lettuce or some other green should be provided for them.

Ducks hatched before the weather becomes too warm will usually come up without much trouble. After real warm weather comes on, the case is different. Sunstroke is not infrequent in hot weather. The feathers are very thick and unless they can spend the hottest part of the day near water, they seem to suffer a good deal. So be sure there is plenty of shade if they cannot have water in which to swim. Ducklings are harder to raise in warm weather than chicks. To make the most profit from Pekins, we like to hatch the ducklings as early as possible and get the green birds upon the market the first week in August. We sell most of our early ducklings to Atlantic City hotels at a very good price. I have also found that for the Indian Runner, the leading egg producing breed, to pay well, they should be hatched as early as possible, so that they are laying along the last week in September. By early I mean the third week in April to the first week in May. Indian Runners are great layers. In 1946, I hatched two dozen ducklings the first of May. When the birds were four months old, four began to lay. Birds hatched in May invariably lay in October and keep it up for about 100 days. During the middle of January they slow up, laying but a few eggs for about five weeks. Then they would start in and keep it up until July.

An experience of many years with ducks indicates that conditions should be right for a profit with ducks. They will live almost anywhere but it is better if a pond or stream is available for them. An acre of land that has a spring or a springy brook flowing through it makes an ideal location for a small flock of ducks. If a large flock is to be kept, there should be a larger pond. Build a low fence so the birds will not fly over, and give them a shelter that will be dry during rainy weather; then they will almost take care of themselves. They should never be kept with other poultry, because their feeding habits are so different that they will not do well. They are also rather dirty in their habits and should not be kept around buildings frequented by livestock.

We have never found it hard to sell duck eggs. In the Spring we sell all we want for settings of hatching eggs at a very good price; at other times the eggs are sold to bakers and hotels. Eggs from our Indian Runner flock have usually been sold at a price somewhat above the average for chicken eggs. We get all kinds of calls over the weekends from folks that travel from Atlantic City and we are almost always sold out. J. S.

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Box 12, Walpole, N. H.

Please send me your FREE colorful catalog.

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## Outlook in Poultry Business

(Continued from Page 77)

ever be sold on a diet of rice and cereals. I still think that the consumers of this country will demand a well-rounded diet including plenty of fresh vegetables, milk and other dairy products, red meats, eggs, broilers, fryers, roasters, capons, turkeys, ducks and geese, as well as all the trimmings.

Every business has its ups and downs, and we are on the rough and tough side of the poultry cycle now. You can, however, make definite plans to stay in the hen business. Here are a few concrete suggestions:

1. Secure, if you do not already have it, high producing stock. Breed or purchase stock that produces efficiently. We need to secure more pounds of meat per ton of feed, or more dozens of eggs per ton of feed. In addition we can prevent feed wastage as a means of greater efficiency.

2. A disease control program is essential to future success. Starting with the hatching egg, through the growing and laying stage right to the chopping block. Mortality in the laying house has licked many an otherwise efficient poultryman. Prevention and control are the important points of attack.

3. Improvement in marketing methods is still greatly to be desired. Too many poor quality birds are sold. Why not remove the head and legs and present a clean, well wrapped and processed bird to the public? You will be agreeably surprised to find that you can increase your sales of quality poultry. Of course it will cost more because of the labor and material required, but in the long run it must be done if you want to sell more poultry meat.

4. Keep capital investment at as low a level as possible per bird. Some of this can be accomplished by using larger pens and multi-decked houses; cost per bird can be reduced, and labor requirements also reduced per unit.

5. Raise as much of your own feed as is possible. In many cases it may cost as much to raise grain as you will have to pay for it, but you will have the feed if you raise it. Under normal conditions you should make more money working with your poultry than raising grain. I do not know what "normal" is any more, and neither does anyone else, so I guess we had better make up our minds that we are not returning to "normal" and stop using the term. We are moving ahead and we have the choice of keeping up with the times or going under the grindstone. As for me, I am an optimist and believe in the future of the poultry business.

6. Good poultry pasture will save from 10 to 15 per cent of the feed cost of raising pullets and a good pasture program is just as important to a chicken man as to a dairyman.

7. Keep all-pullet flocks unless you are in the business of breeding chickens. Old hens lay only about 65 to 70 per cent as many eggs as pullets. Pullets can be hatched as desired to produce eggs when prices are most favorable, usually the last six months of the year. It is not sufficient, however, to have only six months good production.

8. Rodent control is imperative. One rat will eat and destroy more food than one high producing hen will require. Rat proof all your buildings and fight rats all the time. In addition to loss of feed, the rat is a disease menace.

Remember, we poultrymen are selling time, labor and services, just as truly as a manufacturer of shoes or automobiles. If we stay in business, we must make a reasonable profit. The poultry business, however, more than anything else, depends on your personal efforts, enthusiasm and vision.

## Small Brooder House for Chicks

Will you please advise me how to build a brooder house for about 50 chicks, with a wire floor, also size of wire to use? P. G.

Erie County, Pa.

Each chick needs about half a square foot of floor space for the first six weeks, and one square foot per chick from six to 12 weeks. Thus you will need 50 square feet of floor space, or a building about seven feet by seven feet, or six by nine, that will provide about this floor space. I would recommend a wire sunporch attached to this house, using one by two inch mesh welded wire fabric. The outside yard should provide about the same space as the house so that as these chicks grow older, they can be given access to the sunporches. It is not necessary to use a wire floor inside the house.


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## HEAVY, CONSISTENT LAYERS (Few Culls)

Warren Reds are just what you need this year to maintain a high level of production with minimum waste of feed, time and labor. High livability, fast growth, quick feathering, early maturity — these are inherent characteristics of all Warren Reds — and they spell more profits for you.

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Pep up your flock with lively Kerr Chicks. They're bred to lay eggs often and lay 'em big . . . *quality* eggs that bring top prices.

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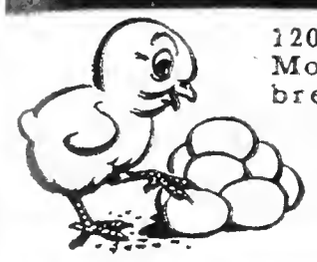

120,000 breeders. Modern 240-acre breeding farm. All stock blood tested annually for BWD (Pullorum) by slow-tube agglutination method.

**FAIR DEALING FOR 40 YEARS**

Kerr Chicks live; thrive, grow. Thousands of satisfied customers. 100% live delivery. Weekly hatches. Order early, get special discount.

• Write or call for FREE Poultry Raiser's Guide and price list, or visit nearest branch office.

NEW YORK: Kingston, East Syracuse, Schenectady, Binghamton
NEW JERSEY: Paterson, Woodbury, Jamesburg
PENNA.: Lancaster, Dunmore, Reading, Stroudsburg
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19 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

**KERR CHICKERIES**

**SPRUCE POULTRY BREEDING FARM** REDS ROCKS CROSSES LEGHORNS

Spruce Farm's pedigree breeding has established top livability as well as high production of eggs and meat. Our customers get greater income per bird and have less laying house mortality. Order some Spruce Farm Chicks soon! All hatching eggs produced on our own farm—Every breeder N. J.-U. S. Pullorum clean. N. J.-U. S. Certified R. I. Reds and Sex-Link Cross. N. J. - U. S. Approved Rock 'N' Red Cross and Wh. Leghorns. Sexed cockerel chicks available in all breeds. Hatches Weekly. Expert Sexing. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write today for Catalog and Prices.

Spruce Poultry Breeding Farm
5 Davidson Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.

Foundation Breeding N.J. - U.S. R.O.P.

**GRAYBILL'S** OFFICIALLY PENNA. TESTED **SUPER QUALITY CHICKS**

Hatches each week. Order from ad or ask for Free catalog. Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.

| Graybill's Large Type | 100 Str. Run Plts. | | Ckls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | $14.00 | $28.00 | $2.00 |
| Black Minorcas | 13.00 | 26.00 | 2.00 |
| New Hampshires | 17.00 | 24.00 | 10.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross, W. Rocks | 15.00 | 22.00 | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 15.00 | 22.00 | 10.00 |

Heavy Mixed $12-100. All flocks have been blood-tested for B. W. D. by a registered Veterinary under the Penna State Official Agglutination tube method, reactors removed.

W. D. GRAYBILL, BOX R, THOMPSONTOWN, PA.

**Cut Costs — Build Profits**

PECK'S POWER PACKED CHICKS

Peck's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Sex-Link Cross — sired by males from R.O.P. stock — give you far more eggs than the average farm pullet. Bred for high hen-housed averages, meat quality. Barred Cross matings available for egg or meat production. U. S. Approved—Pullorum Clean. Write for folder, prices today.

WILLIAM C. PECK, BOX 5, MADISON, CONN.

For Sale — GUINEAS. PURE WHITE BREEDERS, 3 Hens and 1 Cock $10.00. Will lay early Spring. DREXEL TURKEY FARM - EDGEMONT, PA.

**— FAIRYLAND TURKEY POULTS —**

B. B. Bronze, White Holland, U.S.D.A. Whites. Highest quality. Reasonable prices. Pa. State tested. FAIRYLAND TURKEY FARM, LEHIGHTON, PA.

**GET THE BEST POULTS Day-Old and Started**

N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean

Broad Breasted Bronze White Hollands. Also Beltsville Whites (Limited Number)

All bred and produced on our own farms. 5,000 breeders carefully selected from 20,000 birds raised. Hatches start in January. Place orders early—send for prices now.

McDONALD FARMS, Box 57-R, Port Jefferson Station, Long Island

**COMBS BARRED ROCKS**

Don't take chances this year—make your feed produce more eggs and meat. Combs chicks live and grow fast into heavy layers or big meat birds.

N. H. - U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN AND APPROVED

Write for Folder — Then Order Early.

WALTER W. COMBS, Box R, Hampton Falls, N. H.


## *The Henyard*

T. B. CHARLES

### Salt Prevents Pickouts

Every time I have read an article on cannibalism or picking in chickens, I have meant to write you about my experience last Spring. I purchased 100, four week old Leghorns, all nice, healthy birds. I hadn't had them more than four days before they began picking at the tails and eventually some of them were killed. I worked with them constantly. As soon as possible, I turned them out on open range, fed them mash and grain and plenty of fresh water. I even ground salt pork, added to their mash and hung chunks of it on wire, fed them green stuff, and still they picked each other. I lived with those chickens and nearly went crazy. At a friend's suggestion, I hung red paper over the windows, and tore up paper in their coop. I tried everything anyone had ever thought of or tried. Finally they stopped picking at the tails, and started picking combs. I lost a few from bleeding to death. As soon as they drew blood, they would not leave a bird alone. When I confined them in the Fall and they started laying, it got worse than ever. I started giving them slightly salty water about two or three times a week, letting them have only this salty water in the morning and giving them fresh water in the afternoon. I found out by trying this that it was the one thing I could do to prevent picking, because just as sure as I forgot once, they started picking again. This is a very cheap thing to try and I think well worth anybody's time. I do hope some of your readers will find this remedy as good as I did. MISS R. B.

Allegany County, N. Y.

Your discovery of salt as a preventive of picking is a nice piece of experimental work. This fact has also been discovered by some of the experiment stations, as well as practical poultrymen, and they agree with your findings. We are glad to pass this information along to help others.

### Incubating Goose Eggs

I want to hatch some goose eggs in a small, still-air, hot water operated incubator. Please tell me the necessary things to do. W. C. D.

Virginia

Your small, still-air machine should be operated at about 102 to 102½ degrees F. for the entire period. If the temperature creeps up to 103, or slightly over, near the end of the hatching period, it will be a good sign, but do not allow the temperature to stay above 103 degrees for any length of time. For a short period during the early part of the hatching period the temperature may jump up to 104 or 105, but it is an indication of a probable good hatch; it will drop back quickly as the goslings begin to dry off.

Turn the eggs by rolling them with the palm of your hand, three or four times daily. Cooling may be desirable in small incubators during the second and third weeks but is done only to increase ventilation, which is not too good in small incubators. Cool slightly once daily, if at all. Keep a moisture pan in the machine, and during the latter part of the period you can apply tepid water to the eggs. This often helps improve the hatch. The percentage of hatch in any incubator for goose eggs is not very good. Hatching them under hens gives better results.

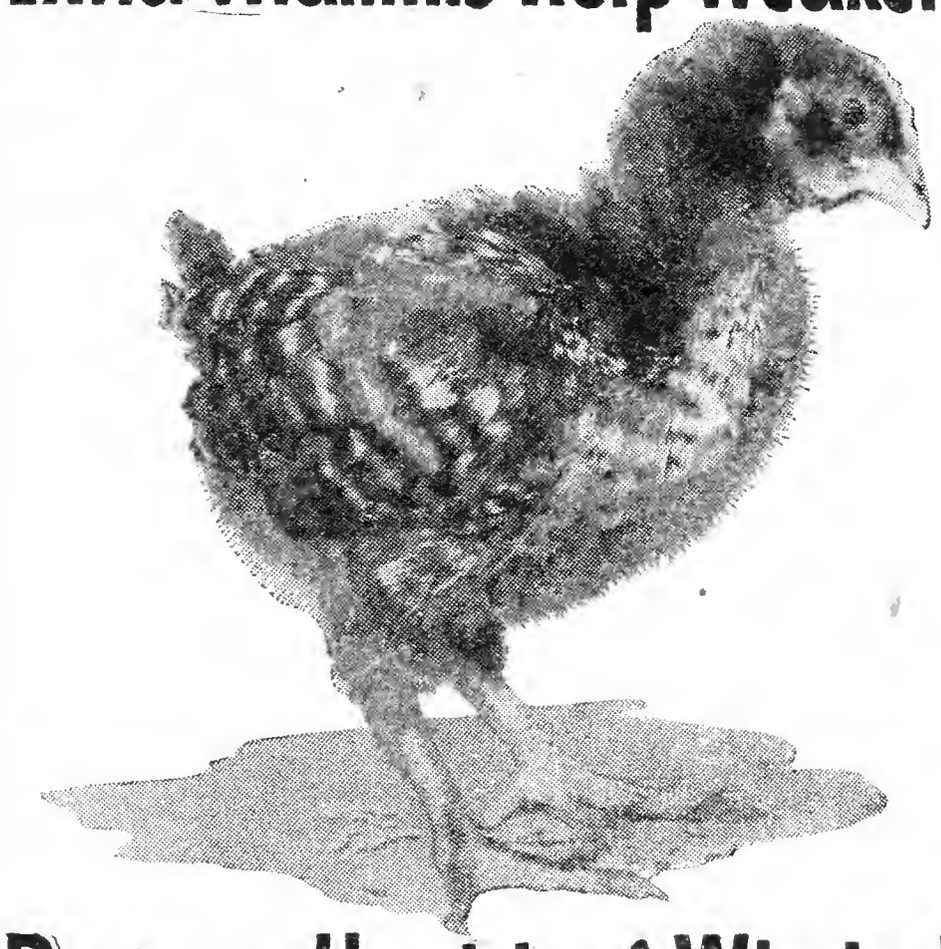
### Small Incubations of Eggs

Please give me all the information you can on the incubation of chicken eggs in very small quantities, about 50 eggs. J. W. H.

New York

It is a common practice to use a convection, non-forced draft incubator for small quantities of hatching eggs, as they are economical to operate. The following is a description of a standard procedure with such machines. Temperature 102 to 103 degrees F. at the top level of the eggs for the entire three weeks. Turn eggs by rolling with the hand, two or three times daily, from the first to the eighteenth day, inclusive. If you desire, you can candle out the infertile eggs at seven days, in order to make it easier to turn the rest by hand. Turn the eggs before taking care of the machine, especially if lamp heated. After the eighteenth day, do not open the machine until the hatch is completed. If there is a moisture pan in the incubator, keep it filled throughout the hatch.


**Extra Vitamins Help Weaker Chicks**



**Protect Health of Whole Flock**

**Extra Vitamins** in Lay or Bust Chick Starter are for vitality and health protection. They are the "ounce of prevention" to help bring low mortality, rapid development, and safeguard against infections.

**Vitamins** are no "cure all". They will not compensate for crowding, chilling, or poor management. They *are* a build-up for the weaker chicks. Combined with 20 balanced ingredients in Lay or Bust Starter, you can be sure of full nutrition—rich feeding value to quicken the growth and development of your brood.

**Cut Losses — Increase Profits**

The loss from runts and low vigor is usually greater than from deaths. Chicks that live without the stamina to become good layers cost you more than the original purchase price. Good management together with superior feeding value is the profitable combination.

**Research Farm Feeding Methods** get your chicks off to a flying start.

**1.** Feed 24 hours after hatching. (Not later than 48 hours.)

**2.** Start feeding with FULL hoppers and more mash on newspapers to encourage all chicks eating at once.

**3.** Feed **No Scratch** the first week.

Early scratch feeding gets chicks off to a slow start and often teaches them to eat only the coarse particles.

The real nourishment and vitamins needed are richly supplied in your Lay or Bust Starter Mash.

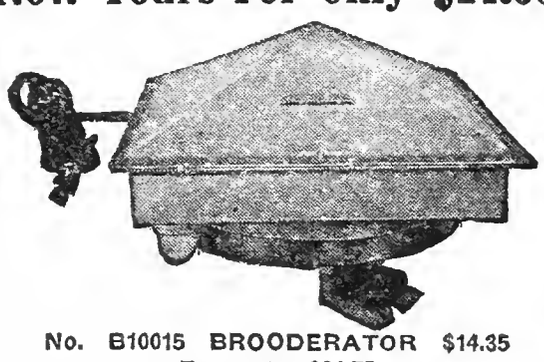
*Ask your dealer or drop a card for new FREE Lay or Bust Poultry Manual. (Includes building plans.)*

THE PARK & POLLARD COMPANY
Buffalo 7, N. Y. Boston 9, Mass.

LAY OR BUST

". . . made with prescription care"

**Now Yours For Only $14.35**



No. B10015 BROODERATOR $14.35
Formerly $21.75

At last a complete heating, ventilating, and control unit for use with your own hover. Calrod heater, pilot and attraction lights, fan circulation, thermostatically controlled. We furnish instructions for constructing 3600 sq. inch hover.

Send Today For Latest Catalog

**BEACON STEEL PROD. CO., Inc.**
BOX N, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

**THE WHITE EGG FARM**

Leghorns New Hampshires
N. Y. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Clean
Quality Breeding Write for Folder
E. R. STONE & SON, BOX R, CLYDE, N. Y.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS $18.00 PER 100**

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglutination. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN & SONS, INC. I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE, THE BEST at ONE PRICE
DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

**CHAMBERLIN BARRED ROCKS**

FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS

This year choose your chicks carefully — make sure they inherit High Livability, Quick Growth, Early Maturity, Big Eggs, High Production, and Good Meat Qualities. Chamberlin Barred Rocks have been bred 23 years for just those characteristics. They'll prove profitable for you to own.

5,500 Vt. - U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders

Chicks straight-run or sexed. Write for new booklet. Order Early

Chamberlin Poultry Farms R. F. D. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

**REDBIRD FARM**

**Bred for Profits 36 Years**

REDBIRD FARM chicks are vigorous and healthy. They grow rapidly, mature quickly, and are heavy producers of large eggs and wonderful meat. These profit factors have been bred into them for 36 years in our careful, scientific breeding program which has included trapnesting and pedigreeing. Customers report pullets in 50% production of standard-size eggs at six months.

**98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED**

FIRST FOUR WEEKS ON CHAMPION Grade A and Grade B Chicks

**Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean**

R. I. REDS — Our original strain. Official egg record of 334 eggs in year.

NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own authentic New Hampshire strain — a dual-purpose breed.

*Write For Literature And Prices.*

**Redbird Farm,** Route 7, Wrentham, Mass.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915

**PARMENTER REDS Inc.**

**HIGHEST EGG-PROFITS CHALLENGE**

"Highest egg production"— that's what Parmenter Reds are famous for. Once in a while this statement is challenged. That makes us happy because both our official records and customer-experience tests are proof-positive that our Reds do consistently produce BIGGEST egg profits. Don't be satisfied with "half" profits—get ALL the profits that come from Parmenter Red scientific breeding. Pullorum Free.

Send in your order now to assure delivery of chicks when you want them.

**ORDER NOW**

Parmenter Red Day-Old Chicks for more profitable Egg Production. U.S. R.O.P. Sired Males for new flocks and flock improvement Work.

**Parmenter Reds, Inc.**

484 King Street. Franklin, Mass.

**Authorized Reproducer**

Famous Parmenter Reds, mated to R.O.P. and double pedigreed males bought direct. A contest proven strain of Reds that will pay you extra profit. Also, Gove barred Rocks and a sex-link cross of Harco Orchard Rocks and Parmenter double pedigreed Red males. Satisfied customers throughout the east.

**Mass.-U.S. Pullorum Clean**

**F. D. THOMAS**

**Box 61 Bellingham, Mass.**

**NEDLAR FARMS**

**NEW HAMPSHIRES**

Nedlar Farms' 17 years of R.O.P. breeding is assurance of excellent egg breeding in good meat birds. Matings for flock improvement, foundation stock or commercial production—U.S. R.O.P. and U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean. Get all the facts —write for new 16-page catalog today.

NEDLAR FARMS, Box R, Peterborough, N. H.

TOP PEN RHODE ISLAND CONTEST 1945-46

**HARDY'S MASS. R.O.P. REDS**

409 of 524 Candidates in 1946 averaged 258.2 eggs—26.5 oz. per doz. 6½ lb. birds. None better for breeding or commercial production of eggs and meat. Chicks from U.S. Certified-Pullorum Clean stock. Write for free catalog.

C. NELSON HARDY, Essex, Mass.

TRIM COSTS WITH HOMESTEAD REDS, known for Reliability (26th year)—Profits. Meaty—15 Chicken of Tomorrow birds averaged 4.15 lbs. (dressed, 14 weeks). Layability proved by trapnest-contest. Many satisfied customers. Barred-Sex-Link Crosses available, U. S. Approved-Pullorum Clean. Write HOMESTEAD FARM, Rt. 1-R, NEWTOWN, CONN., for details.

**Mattern's Reliable Chicks**

MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY

New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.

MATTERN'S HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

**CLEARANCE SALE RECONDITIONED POULTRY PICKERS**

Complete line new Poultry Dressing Equipment. The latest Pickers and Scalders, also Eviscerating Tables.

LUDWIG ROTHSCHILD

1671 Amsterdam Ave,. New York 31, N. Y.

AUdubon 3-7683


# *Publisher's Desk*

This Department again publishes the record of its work during 1947 and our annual report shows that $30,733.42 have been saved for our readers this year. It is true some of these claims would have been paid eventually; some arose from misunderstandings, errors and, at times, failure of the reader to make a prompt report of delay or damage. But there were many that would have been ignored completely if repeated demands had not been made by us, and in some cases legal steps taken to prove the justice of the claims. The smallest claim was for ten cents — a packet of seeds, ordered but never received. The largest was $2,595 on a disputed stock claim. One claim, which has been partially collected, was taken up in 1944, and we propose to stick to it until the full amount is paid. We wish our readers to understand we cannot work miracles; we cannot collect personal private claims nor claims against neighbors in the same locality. Any matter sent us is given careful attention and every effort is used to clear up disputes. A failure to accomplish this is more disappointing to us than to the reader. Occasionally we must conclude our reader is in the wrong; usually because he did not understand the conditions or had waited too long to present a claim, but we do not easily give up. Persistency is a good cudgel to wield. We have answered inquiries on almost every subject under the sun; where to buy a stove; how to get in the mail order business; what to sell for the best profit; and an unusual request from a party in Germany for a concern in Bolivia who was said to want workers who would emigrate to South American countries. We were unable to encourage him. Some of these requests are simple; some require time and research to get the proper replies; some cost us considerable in time and money to get definite advice as to the responsibility and standing of an individual or concern. Each one is answered with the best information available. Our record for 1947 shows 1,219 claims submitted amounting to $47,921.35. The claims collected were 879 in the amount of $30,733.42. We submit the record for the years 1910 through 1947 and must admit a feeling of pride in what we have been able to do with the help of our friends and willing assistants.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 400 | claims collected | $9,665.45 |
| 1911 | 539 | " " | 12,110.63 |
| 1912 | 550 | " " | 10,026.51 |
| 1913 | 743 | " " | 10,112.91 |
| 1914 | 800 | " " | 10,665,50 |
| 1915 | 921 | " " | 13,021.12 |
| 1916 | 1,192 | " " | 18,131.54 |
| 1917 | 1,630 | " " | 23,961,21 |
| 1918 | 2,232 | " " | 37,425.54 |
| 1919 | 2,596 | " " | 44,684.29 |
| 1920 | 2,493 | " " | 45,592.74 |
| 1921 | 1,584 | " " | 45,804.23 |
| 1922 | 1,479 | " " | 62,549.60 |
| 1923 | 2,246 | " " | 79,138.91 |
| 1924 | 1,588 | " " | 52,753.39 |
| 1925 | 1,436 | " " | 56,323.09 |
| 1926 | 1,613 | " " | 45,864.59 |
| 1927 | 1,450 | " " | 52,520.94 |
| 1928 | 1,046 | " " | 47,159.59 |
| 1929 | 1,459 | " " | 49,554.01 |
| 1930 | 1,148 | " " | 41,128.04 |
| 1931 | 1,064 | " " | 57,065.68 |
| 1932 | 1,240 | " " | 38,141.49 |
| 1933 | 1,080 | " " | 39,791.83 |
| 1934 | 1,153 | " " | 28,985.83 |
| 1935 | 1,184 | " " | 39,452.15 |
| 1936 | 1,093 | " " | 21,650.54 |
| 1937 | 1,008 | " " | 20,714.48 |
| 1938 | 1,098 | " " | 22,347.45 |
| 1939 | 911 | " " | 23,568.07 |
| 1940 | 820 | " " | 22,996.65 |
| 1941 | 2,202 | " " | 35,876.36 |
| 1942 | 1,104 | " " | 29,563.29 |
| 1943 | 1,434 | " " | 36,164.72 |
| 1944 | 1,058 | " " | 24,370.67 |
| 1945 | 1,064 | " " | 26,526.24 |
| 1946 | 894 | " " | 29,867.55 |
| 1947 | 879 | " " | 30,733.42 |
| | 48,425 | | $1,297,010.25 |

There are many adjustments made that are a satisfaction but do not have a monetary value.

Our help is available to all, in any matter, large or small. We may succeed or we may fail, but there will be no lack of interest and concern in your problems. We aim to please and we please to aim at those who take advantage of the unwary. The items we publish cover the kinds of misrepresentations and schemes that are used by the majority of the unscrupulous. If you know these earmarks you can separate the sheep from the goats, and there are more honorable people in business than those who want to take advantage of others.

Some years ago I paid $50 for a share in a Baker Estate of Buffalo, N. Y. Many others also paid in various sums to share in the estate. It is now 15 years and we realize we were swindled. However, a man is calling on us again telling us that next year we would surely receive large sums of money from the Estate if they can raise enough money for the lawyers to fight for it. I don't in the least understand it. So I am asking you if you have any information about the Baker Estate in Buffalo, N. Y.

New York M. F. P.

This Baker Estate crops up every once in a while and we have frequently referred to it. In our estimation the promoters and associates have received more money than was in any Baker Estate, if such an Estate ever existed. Memberships in the Baker Heirs' Association have been sold at various times, but the proposed Estate is considered merely a myth by the authorities. In 1936 a report stated that the promoters were alleged to have collected millions of dollars from more than 3,000 persons. Jacob Baker, who lived during the Revolution, was represented as being worth between one and three billion dollars, but there has been no proof of it and the whole alleged scheme seems to be based on an imaginary Estate. Three groups, with headquarters in Pennsylvania, were under indictment. The attempts to secure contributions or memberships in an Association to recover the Estate of Jacob Baker have been so persistent the Philadelphia authorities sent a circular to all claimants, stating that this matter was a notorious fraud and all promoters should be prosecuted wherever they attempted to operate. We would not advise paying one cent for participation in this alleged Estate.

Our Women's Missionary Society ordered some writing paper from Gelnett-Mears Enterprises of Philadelphia, Pa. It was a long time in coming, but we finally received it. Later they sent a sample of dish cloth material and we sent a check for $27 for same. The check has been cashed, but we have not received the goods and they do not answer several letters we have written them.

Pennsylvania MRS. H. B.

The proprietor seems to be John C. Mears. He claims that he was ill and unable to attend to his orders and complaints came in such quantity that the Post Office inspectors made an investigation. They did not prosecute Mr. Mears, but he voluntarily abandoned the business and all mail sent to him since then has been marked "out of business." He does not have sufficient funds to repay those who sent him money, but he has a job and he claims that he is going to endeavor to repay them in the future. There is no way to reach him through the mail and while it is doubtful that claims will be adjusted, or money refunded, it is possible if he gets on his feet he will take care of the indebtedness. An individual may have the misfortune of not being able to carry out a business in the way he designed originally, but we still feel that when it comes to the point that he cannot fill his orders he should return the money and not pile up indebtedness that he will not be able to pay. Naturally we hope he will be successful and will make refunds to those who sent him money for goods.

We have a certificate for stock of Feuerborn and Klode, Inc., of Chicago, Ill., that was issued December 1928. The company went into bankruptcy some few years ago and a real estate firm of Chicago was said to be settling the affairs. We have had no word as to how the matter was settled. Could you ascertain if there were any assets and what became of them? If you can help us in any way and let us know where we stand we will appreciate it? H. B. B.

Washington

Feuerborn and Klode got into difficulties and went into bankruptcy. Now the people to whom the corporation owes money must be paid first. The funds are available only to holders of preferred claims, representing obligations of the company. The outstanding debts, exclusive of any stock, are in excess of the liquid assets and, therefore, no stockholders of any type will receive any payments. We regret that some of our readers got caught on this stock, but the incident should be a lesson to those who consider purchasing stocks to make sure that there is substantial backing and that the stocks are active before they invest.


**GOVE BARRED ROCKS**

Increase your income by raising chicks that inherit abilities for efficient production. Years of careful, selective breeding have endowed Gove Barred Rock Chicks with all these profitable traits: High Livability; Extra Early, Full Feathering; Rapid, Even Growth with Abundant Vigor; Early Maturity; High Average Production and Large Egg Size. N. H. - U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN. Order Gove Barred Rocks Chicks Early — Write for New Catalog, Today!

**GEORGE C. GOVE**

BOX R, RAYMOND, N. H.

TWIN CEDAR FARM

PREFERRED STOCK

**NEW HAMPSHIRES**

**EGG-DOLLARS in the "Dog House"?**

That ain't right. It won't be if you buy Twin Cedar Farm New Hampshires. Take my word for it they are prolific layers of large premium eggs. That's what they are bred for. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Free. Order today.

ERNEST W. CAMPBELL

Route G-1, - Gonic, New Hampshire

**SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS**

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. All Chicks Shipped PREPAID.

| PULLETS GUAR. 95% Unsex. Pul'ts Ckls. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Large Type White Leghorns.. | $14.00 | $28.00 | $3.00 |
| Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds | 16.00 | 24.00 | 15.00 |
| Rd.-Rk. & Rk.-Rd. Cr. (Spec.) | 18.00 | 28.00 | 16.00 |
| New Hampshire Reds (Spec.) | 18.00 | 28.00 | 15.00 |

We specialize in ONE GRADE, ONE PRICE. OUTSTANDING SIZE and EGG PRODUCTION. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders, farm and hatchery. Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Guar. 100% live del.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY, H. C. Shirk, Prop. BOX RN, RT. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**MAPES Healthy CHICKS**

For Feed Savings and Profits

Mapes R.O.P. sired chicks from U. S. Approved—Pullorum Clean flocks give you high average egg production and rapid weight gains that mean low unit costs. Your choice of New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Rock-Reds, and Red-Rocks. For full information, write—

MAPES POULTRY FARM, Box R,R-3, Newburgh, N.Y

**VILLAGE VIEW CHICKS**

From one of the oldest hatcheries in Michigan. *Large S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Minorca-Leghorns, Rock X Red Cross. *All chicks U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested. We have a number of old hen flocks for chicks with livability. *Started pullets three weeks and older. Free Catalog.

Village View Hatchery and Poultry Farm Box R, :-: Zeeland, Michigan

**—FOR PRODUCTION & LIVABILITY—**

MT. FAIR FARM

Conn., U. S. Certified-Pullorum Clean

BARRED ROCKS — R. I. REDS

A wise choice for efficient production of eggs or meat. Based on Mt. Fair R.O.P. stock selected for early growth and complete feathering at 10 weeks of age. For information, write —

**MT. FAIR FARM**

BOX 101-F, WATERTOWN, CONNECTICUT

BIG RUGGED **WHITE LEGHORNS**

Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 22nd year breeding Leghorns. Now booking orders for Feb., March and April delivery. Straight run Chicks. Pullets and Cockerels. Send for free catalog. Low Prices.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM

BOX 34 :-: RICHFIELD, PENNA

**ULSH FARMS CHICKS** PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Write now for our New Catalog and Prices. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.

**STARTED PULLETS**

6 AND 8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN AND MINORCA-LEGHORN CROSS. 100% Floor Raised. 37 Years Breeding for Body Size, Heavy Egg Production, and Livability. Send for Free Catalogue.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

**HEALTHY BALL CHICKS**

Properly Hatched from Proven Strains. Guaranteed. RED ROCKS, LEGHORNS, REDS

BALL HATCHERY, Box 3, OWEGO, N. Y.

**Baby CHICKS Started**

The All-Purpose New Hampshire Red. Blood Tested.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Year-around Service.

KENYON POULTRY FARM

Phone 167 Marcellus, N. Y.

**TOM BARRON CHICKS**

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Run Chicks and Pullets.

North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

**ALLEN'S CHICKS**

DELAWARE U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN

REDS ROCKS CROSS

Write for Particulars

ALLEN'S HATCHERY, SEAFORD, DELAWARE

— WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS — EGGS —

FINEST MEAT AND EGG PRODUCERS

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BOWDEN'S WYANDOTTE FARM, Mansfield, Ohio

**BEES** Good side line, pleasure, profit. Send $1.00 for book "First Lessons In Beekeeping" (new Edition) & 6-months subscription. Free literature.

American Bee Journal, Box R-3, Hamilton, Illinois

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WOMEN: Attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $125 per month and room, board, and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

BEEKEEPER, experienced with bees, extracted honey. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced all around man on vegetable farm. Drivers license desirable. $8.00 per day. Year round job. Write full particulars to J. C. Paffendorf, Metuchen, N. J.

WOMAN, under 50, to help care for year old baby and do light laundry and some housework. Mrs. F. Hamilton Merrill, Woodstock, Vt.

WANTED: Single, reliable, able bodied man to operate milking machines and do general farm work; good wages with room and board. BOX 22, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced poultryman for up-to-date poultry farm; 2,200 layers. $160 a month, modern house and privileges. Apply Pennington Dairy Farms, Pennington, N. J. Phone: Pennington N. J. 124.

WANTED: Housekeeper-farmerette. One man alone. State age, details, wages first letter. If you can't milk please don't answer. Virgil Spencer, Friendship, N. Y. Telephone 2328 Friendship.

WANTED: Man, boy or girl, for general farm work. State wages. Room and board furnished. Russell Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE woman appreciating good home wanted as general houseworker with doctor's family. Salary $125 monthly. Write Mrs. W. A. Newlands, 25 Hemlock Drive, N. Tarrytown, N. Y.

FARMER-Herdsman on modern farm, purebred Holsteins; Central New York. Single, good character, fully experienced, operator's license essential, BOX 6062, Rural New-Yorker.

INDUSTRIAL plant in Tidewater Virginia has openings for first-class tradesmen: machinists, millwrights, and sheet metal workers. Modern tools, and well-lighted, airy shop. Also openings for mechanical draftsmen with chemical plant lay-out experience and some training in machine design. Located in rural area, mild climate, excellent churches and neighbors. Write us for employment forms and further details. Personnel Department, Sylvania Division-American Viscose Corp. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

WOMAN for cooking and downstairs housework; own room, bath, radio. Two adults, four children. $150. Ward, Box B, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.

MARRIED and single farmer or father and son on large dairy farm; $30 week. Electricity, fuel, house, milk. A. Heisser, Red Hook, N. Y. Phone: 194-F12.

REFINED couple, man full time as caretaker, some driving and gardening. Wife full or part time as preferred. Separate home and permanent opportunity. Write BOX 6068, Rural New-Yorker giving details of selves and references.

COUPLE: Man, help milk and general chores. Wife, cook, general housework. Your own private wing, all modern conveniences, congenial atmosphere. $175. Thomas Oakes, Route 2, Boonton, N. J.

COUPLE for Connecticut country estate 55 miles from New York; man caretaker, gardener. Wife as cook and general housekeeper. Permanent, attractive quarters. Car available. References. State experience and qualifications. BOX 6079, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL housekeeper, white, German. All conveniences; three in family. Plain cooking. Mrs. Katherine A. Koentopp, Oak Grove Road, Swedesboro, New Jersey.

WOMAN work with owner, dairy farm; good salary, room, board. Cedar Lane Farms, Ridgefield, Conn.

DISABLED veteran, gardening; wife work in house, with no children. Best living conditions. Permanent position. Cedar Lane Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.

HATCHERY manager, married man preferred. Separate house with conveniences. Please give full details first letter. Established 23 years. Savage's Hatchery, Doylestown, Pa.

WOMAN who appreciates good home to care for 2-month baby; business couple; light housekeeping; small apartment midtown, New York City. State experience and salary desired. References required. BOX 6088, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Married, $150 month, 3-room modern apartment, refrigerator, furniture available, 6-day week. Highest references. Max Brender, Ferndale, New York.

FARMER gardener: Connecticut private estate; near Westport and Bridgeport. Married, reliable, experienced, intelligent, reference; permanent. Modern 4-room cottage, electricity, furnace, telephone, fuel, garage; excellent wages, bonus, farm privileges. Write 812 Park Avenue, New York, apartment 11-B.

WANTED: Single man with general farm experience for work on poultry farm. Milk family cow. Good board and wages. Give age, experience, references, wages wanted, first letter. Post Office Box 666, Manchester, Conn.

DAIRYMAN for farm pasteurizing and bottling plant near Albany, N. Y. $42 per week and milk. Cleanliness and good habits essential. BOX 6093, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER with dairy and poultry experience, excellent position; good salary and modern home. BOX 6094, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted for congenial home, Westchester County, comfortable surroundings. Cook, housework, gardening, etc. $225 month start. Telephone collect Peekskill 3520-R1, evenings.

GIRL or middlecaged woman for general housework for man and wife (white). Modern home. State wages wanted. P. O. Box 68, South Westerlo, N. Y.

COOK-Houseworker for two adults in busy rural home. Clean healthy person; plain cooking. Snapshot or photo, returned. Describe self and experience. Mrs. B. F. Park, Park Lane, White Plains, N. Y. Transportation to White Plains paid.

CARETAKER, all around handy man, single, one who loves dogs preferred. Steady position with good future. Carl Muser, River and New Bridge Roads, West Englewood, N. J.

WANTED: Housekeeper (white) for couple with two school age boys, from February 15 to June 15, 1948. $75 monthly and nice home in Brooklyn, N. Y. BOX 6096, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER-Cook: Own room, laundry equipment, house in Great Neck Long Island. $35 per week. Write or telephone L. Pomerance, 87 Vandam St., New York City. WAtkins 4-1400. References.

EXPERIENCED poultryman for large commercial poultry farm on Long Island. Steady job, top pay for reliable man; 6-room house. References required. BOX 7000, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Man to work on fruit farm; house provided. Renwick Baillie, Suffern, N. Y.

MAN on poultry farm near Albany, N. Y. Small, neat family; $150 per month. BOX 7008, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: Pleasant country home. Family of four. Every working convenience. Private living quarters. Mrs. Roy, South Branch, N. J.

WANTED: Experienced farm couple to operate small dairy, 20-25 cows in Delaware County, starting May 1. State experience and salary desired. BOX 7010, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHERS: Elementary grades, also retarded classes. Experienced. Residence optional. BOX 7011, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL to work in private home, small family, $25 per week, private room and board, light work. Getomer, 1307 Stadium Ave., Bronx, New York.

MARRIED man to work on modern dairy farm, must be sober, reliable, experienced. Wages $160 month plus excellent house and liberal privileges. Apply in person. James Stein, Weedsport, N. Y.

YOUNG married man for a small fruit farm. Apples and peaches. Experience desirable but not essential. High school graduate preferred. Small new house and usual privileges. State wages desired, size family, experience, etc. Harry B. Holcombe, R. D. 4, Trenton, N. J.

POULTRYMAN-Caretaker, experienced, able take full charge; share basis. Separate, modern home available. BOX 7022, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Houseworker, own room and bath; two children. Thursdays and Sundays off. Light ironing; Bendix. BOX 7023, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman: If you like horses there is an interesting position with a Saddlery Firm for outdoor type girl with sales aptitude. Part time travel. Able drive car, knowledge typing desirable. Salary and expenses to right party. Write full details concerning yourself to BOX 7027, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: Desirable position for capable woman. Must like children. Fine home. Mrs. J. Eisenberg, 6 Starr Ave., Monticello, N. Y.

OLD landscape gardener needs able ambitious worker, anxious to learn and earn $2,000 up. Responsible, stable character with drivers license. Leroy Tuttle, 465 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. EL.3-1737.

FARM manager wanted: An experienced farm manager is wanted for a good Long Island farm with mostly dairy operations. Must be comparatively young and reliable. Write, giving age, experience, size of family and any other important information, including references. Orbacker Agricultural Service, 1175 East Main St., Rochester 9, N. Y.

RESIDENT Farmer: Young man with some education and experience in farming, for year-round operation of small, highly-modern farm just outside Albany, N. Y. Must be dependable, sober, and of good character; will not act as chauffeur, but must be able to drive car and have license. Farm produces for needs of owner's family only; has all-electric dairy with two or three cows, alfalfa acreage for pasture, small orchard and truck garden, and complete motorized farming equipment and snowplow. Two other outside men on place for help as needed; all employees covered by compensation insurance. Location is convenient to churches, markets, shops, and buses to Albany and Troy. Beside good salary, farmer will have rent-free use of a modern house with all conveniences, free electric current, use of land for his own truck gardening, etc. Reply, with full details, to BOX 7028, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper in farm home; age 30-35; $15 week, room and board. BOX 7029, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER to start new 200 acre dairy farm. New machinery and equipment for most efficient operation, modern, attractive living quarters, situated state road between Sharon, Conn., and Amenia, N. Y. Excellent opportunity. Give full details of training, experience, family, and salary required. BOX 7030, Rural New-Yorker.

PLANT manager: Fluid milk plant. Orange. Ulster. Familiar N. Y. C. health requirements. BOX 6089, Rural New-Yorker.

DIETICIAN and cooks (2) for girls organization camp, Northern New Jersey, 75 miles from New York. Accommodates 175. Kitchen equipped with electric mixer, vegetable peeler and refrigeration. Separate cabin for kitchen staff with toilet and shower. Camp operated for nine weeks. BOX 7033, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Caretaker and general handyman, sober, efficient; Westchester County; estate. BOX 7034, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM couple, or good gardener and wife, for five acre country home near Pittsburgh. Fine equipment and working conditions. References. BOX 7043, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced harness maker on repairing riding tack and fine luggage. Wages $50 per week. Balmer and Ferris, 21 Bank St., Stamford, Conn.

HOUSEWORKER-Cook: Experienced, reliable. Excellent wages, own room, pleasant surroundings. Household with two school girls; laundress kept. BOX 7037, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE Wanted: Experienced gardener and handyman; wife as housekeeper. No children. For two adults in Vermont country home. Must be efficient, dependable, healthy. Not afraid of work. Every modern convenience. Quarters, private sitting room, bedroom and bath. Good salary for right couple. References required. Position open April 5th. BOX 7038, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Working farm manager, 25 to 40, agricultural graduate, modern farm development, southern New Jersey, modern house. Permanent opportunity with future. Furnish education, age, religion, detailed experience, references. BOX 7039, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN to help with care children. Large modern house. Excellent living and working conditions; $100 a month. BOX 7040, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairyman, married, De Laval milker, drivers license; house on farm. I. Katz, Holtsville, New York.

WORKING superintendent: Capable of handling and maintaining farm equipment. Position requires man with practical experience and ability to handle men. Permanent. Location North Shore Long Island. Modern cottage available. Candidate must be thoroughly qualified. Reply BOX 7041, Rural New-Yorker.

LADY: Refined, under 50, wanted. Intelligent, congenial, personable, with some musical talent preferred for business home and one refined unencumbered gentleman in good standing; enjoyable living; will travel some; references, salary option. Write particulars. BOX 7042, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl for general housework, rural community, physicians family, two children; individual room, modern conveniences. State wage expected. BOX 19, Moodus, Conn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

PLUMBER wants work in country. Have full line of tools. Experienced opening hotels, alterations, new work, or maintenance. BOX 6060, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager with the experience, energy and executive ability to handle any agricultural enterprise open for engagement. Life experience handling purebred dairy cattle and modern farming operations. Capable, efficient, have initiative, unquestionable integrity; married, no family. BOX 6065, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Cook: Couple, Germans, 42, teetotalers, full maintenance, for yearly salary, private cottage or institution. Experience, reference. Write all details. BOX 6067, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, 50, whole life experience in dairy farming, purebred cattle, breeding, calf raising. Sanitation, disease eradication. Maximum production. Efficient and dependable. No tobacco or liquor. Best references, available in 30 days. BOX 6072, Rural New-Yorker.

CORNELL agriculture graduate, 24, single, desires position of responsibility on dairy or livestock farm, experience, conscientious. State full particulars. BOX 6071, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE poultryman desires contact person with place for poultry. Collaborate in business. Have some capital invest. References. BOX 6076, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Handyman, experienced, care of chickens, garden, grounds. Chauffeur's license, single, wishes steady employment on private estate. References. BOX 6080, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager on small dairy and general farm; good references; two grown children. New York or Connecticut preferred. BOX 6082, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN: Experienced, pasteurization and general plant work; also cheese and buttermaker; able to assume responsibility. BOX 6083, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wants work on small farm or village place. E. Anderson, Manchester, Vermont.

WANTED: Monthly job; general farming, poultry. Elderly single man. John Klein, 68 State St., Hackensack, N. J.

AGRICULTURE graduate desires permanent position on modern dairy farm. Ten years experience as successful working superintendent. Family man, age 30. No smoking or drinking. Mechanically trained. Excellent references. BOX 6087, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Responsible caretakers, complete charge estate. Wife all household duties part time. Husband, supt., gardener, farmer, mechanic; excellent refrences; cottage. BOX 6091, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted: Housekeeper for elderly man by white, refined, American, Protestant widow in sixties. Capable, neat, excellent economical cook. Drivers license. Permanent. References exchanged. BOX 6090, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Institutional cook and helper, $200 per month and maintenance to start. BOX 6098, Rural New-Yorker.

CHEERFUL, conscientious, Protestant woman; elderly, capable, superior type, seeks refined household position in home of one or two people; preferably one. If out-of-way place needing overhauling, do not answer, for positively only up-to-date, cultural home considered. Top references. Salary open. BOX 6092, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, married, desires work on farm. Field work preferred. Must have house. Howard Mollar, Jr., Route 2, Coopersburg, Pa.

WORKING farm manager on modern dairy farm, good herd; Guernsey preferred. Experienced, reliable, no liquor. Position by April 1st. BOX 6095, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG widow, German-American, wishes housekeeping job. Frances Knopp, care Brown, 315 East 84th St., New York City.

GARDENER, single, 49, seeks work; estate. Mr. Egelhof, R. 3, Brewster, N. Y.

MARRIED man desires job on dairy farm. Experienced dry hand or machine milking. New Jersey preferred. BOX 6099, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager and herdsman, life time experienced, herd and farm crop, understand all type machinery, can handle men. Registered herd preferred. State wages and privileges. Farm sold and making change by March 1, 1948. Complete charge preferred. Married, one child. BOX 31, Hartsville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

CARETAKER position wanted. Married man with small family. Experienced as caretaker, farmer, gardener, handyman. References. Permanent. Separate cottage. Available April 1st. BOX 7006, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, assistant, single, neat, honest and sober. State wages and particulars. BOX 7013, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager: All branches, sincere, honest, hard worker; specialty Guernseys; smoked pork delicacies. Share profits. BOX 7015, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted: Manager, dairy, poultry, hog, general farming; lifetime experience; knowledge milk and egg sales. Cornell University training. American, married, age 45, sober, reliable; four children. Salary and percentage of profits. Only first class proposition considered. Available April 1st. BOX 7020, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, taught last year, best of references, wants rural position. BOX 7021, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED middleaged German refugee, American wife; seeks caretaking position. Reliable. Not servants. Address Ern, 94 Stratford Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

TURKEY farm operator for hire now. 14 years experience in all branches, breeding, hatching, raising, dressing; can take full charge any size plant. R. A. Rummel, Columbia, N. J.

YOUNG man desires job on farm, experienced, farm school graduate. BOX 7025, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER wishes to manage stocked and equipped farm; 15 years experience. Skilled in dairy, hogs, sheep, poultry and general crops. References. BOX 7026, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN, single, 26, agricultural school graduate. Experienced dairying and machinery. Available April 1st for position on dairy or general farm. I. Levy, N. Y. Aggies. Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

COUPLE: Middleaged, reliable, reference; garden, grounds, handy. Cook, serve, houseworker. BOX 7032, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

JAMES WILLIAMS (the farm man) sells, buys, exchanges farms, businesses, homes. Here are three dandies, 250, 100 and 50 acre dairy farms. A dandy store business in Herkimer. R. D. 1, Clinton, N. Y.

FARMS: Stocked, bare, resort properties, businesses. Brynilsen Real Estate Dealer, Rome, N. Y.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, nine miles from Stroudsburg. Old Colonial stone house of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, furnace heat. Ideal property for a country estate, home, dude ranch or boarding house. House is in very good condition. 124 acres. About 60 acres in woodlands, balance rolling fields. Drilled well with electric pump. Springs. Old barn. Recreation building. Poultry house. Garage. Immediate possession. Low taxes. Price $10,000. Terms of about $6,000 cash and balance can remain on mortgage. Write for catalog of Pocono Mountain properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna. Phone 354.

WANTED: Farm, good buildings, 25-150 acres, 50-200 miles from New York City. BOX 6022, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farms, boarding, tourists houses, stores, gas stations, taverns, hotels. Stanley Panek, Tivoli, N. Y.

FOR lease, 100 acre dude ranch farm, $100 month, long term lease. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

200 ACRE level dairy farm in perfect condition. House of 12 rooms and two baths; 50 stanchion barn, tile silo. Can be sold bare or entirely equipped. Price bare is $45,000. W. E. Brown, 167 Prospect St., Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED: Productive farm about 100 acres; Central New York, Seneca County preferred. Reasonable with terms. BOX 6061, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 1,100 acres timberland, Essex County, approximately 2,500 cords white birch, million feet other hardwoods such as oak, etc. 700,000 feet white pine. Large quantity pulpwood. Write 103 Maple Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED: A reasonably priced dairy or poultry farm or service station, or wood business; details please. No sales talk. BOX 6073, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, dairy farm in Orange County with the option to buy. Write full particulars. BOX 6074, Rural New-Yorker.

FAST going up-to-date livestock or dairy farm on hard surface highway between Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia; 191 acres, beautiful home, new tenant house, large stock barn, concrete silo, electricity, running water; several other good outbuildings. 115 acres open high state cultivation, woven wire fences; 80 acres seeded in grain and grass. If seeking good improved level easy to work convenient to market farm, here is your opportunity. Priced to sell $25,000. Possession short notice. Call or write for appointment, H. R. Hamlett, telephone 73, Blackstone, Virginia.

FAMOUS Waverly, Missouri, apple district, 77 acres, good improvements, 50 acres fine bearing apple orchard; must sell on account of my health and age. Henry Grundmeier, Waverly, Missouri.

FOR Sale: Wholesale and retail milk business, complete modern pasteurizing and bottling plant, two trucks, modern stone building, 7-room bungalow with all improvements, hot water heat; doing 1,200 quarts daily now 1,600 in Summer. Located on main highway in central Orange County. About one acre land. A good income producer for wide awake party. Asking $25,000. May be had with 160 acre adjoining dairy farm, stanchions for 80 head; 14-room house. Price for all $40,000. Write BOX 6063, Rural New-Yorker.

RICH Florida farms also trailer residence $475. Fruit $2.00 bushel. Eugene Ingalls, Wildwood, Fla.

FOR Sale: 115 acre farm in southern Chester County, Pennsylvania, with or without equipment; reasonably priced. For further information write BOX 6064, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO Americans with long experience in dairying and poultry want to rent farm with good land; good location, good market; cash rent. Guernseys preferred, with or without cows. BOX 6066, Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE farm near Dover. 79 acres, 29 good timber, 8-room house, modern kitchen, electricity, running water, barn, granary, garage, chicken houses. Write for full information. Alfred Neldig, Wyoming, Delaware.

FOR Sale: 457 acres of old farms and woodlands. 50 acres on back road, no buildings. $700. 70 acres on state highway with camp, $2,000. 50 acres woodland and camp near small village, $700. 100 acres woodland, two camps on back road, $1,000. 50 acres woodland and pasture on back road, $2,000. 65 acres woodland on back road, $1,000. 50 acres on good road and camp, $700. Two acres good hunting camp, $1,500. 50 acres good hunting camp, $2,000. Louie G. Roberts, Bondville, Vermont. Tel. So. Londonderry, Vt. 102-11.

FOR York, Adams County farms, business places, contact James D. Critchfield, W. Market, York, Penna.

NEAR Cooperstown: 301 acre now running dairy farm, attractive home of 10 rooms, up-to-date bath room, all utilities, electricity, running water, telephone. A cow barn to accommodate 38 head, all electricity and drinking cups in barn; two new milking machines, milk cooler, tractor and all other machinery that is on farm; 19 purebred cows, one bull, five heifers, one small bull, two horses, one pig, chickens; poultry houses; also other buildings; sacrificing, $23,000. BOX 6069, Rural New-Yorker.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.: 208 acre dairy farm, 100 acres tillable, 60 acres pasture, 48 acres timber, two trout streams, 30 apple trees, some pear; also black walnut trees. House eight rooms, electricity, new shingle roof and all new brick siding on outside of house; well in front; barn and milk house; also about 30 tons of hay. School bus and mail comes past your door. $5,000; can make terms. BOX 6070, Rural New-Yorker.

STOCK or dairy farm, 114 acres unexcelled location near Rochester, N. Y. 11-room house, 7 outbuildings including huge barn with stanchions for 34 cattle, stables, 5 wells, 20 acres woods. Bare farm, $27,500 or $35,000 house furnished including rare antique pieces. If desired antiques sold separately. Photos available. BOX 6075, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Poultry farm, equipped for 750 layers, near Canton, Penna. 53 acres, includes woodlot, fenced in pasture. Large barn, brooder house, 5-room house, electricity, good water supply; State road. BOX 6077, Rural New-Yorker.

$17,000 village gas station and grocery with nine acre fruit and poultry farm buildings include five room house, gas, electricity, running water; near college. Good income. Owner retiring. BOX 6078, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Six, seven room country house, good view, stream, land, farm buildings unimportant. BOX 6081, Rural New-Yorker.

WANT farms, boarding houses, bungalows, gas stations, any properties. Plenty buyers waiting. Arena Farm Agency, 204 East 119th St., New York.

COUPLE wish to rent or buy house in country reasonable. State price and full particulars. BOX 6084, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, at least 50 cow tie-up dairy farm. Everett Lounsbury. Batavia, N. Y. Tel. 1930-M3.

FARM in New York State, Rensselaer County. Well paying dairy farm, 287 acres, 200 tillable. With or without stock and equipment. Completely equipped including two tractors and field baler, 70 registered Holsteins. Land in high state of cultivation, well watered. modern cow barn, several other large farm buildings, three silos, two new; lovely 11-room Colonial house, three baths, completely modernized, newly decorated, electricity, new hot water heating system with oil burner, new deep well equipment. D. S. Sheridan, Valley Falls, N. Y. (owner.)

FOR Sale: Modern country home, five out buildings, 20 acres, immediate possession; $20,000. I. H. Class, Langhorne, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

SARATOGA County: 106 acre dairy farm for sale. A. Velders, R. I, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FARM for sale: 80 acres or more. BOX 60, Oxford, New York.

DAIRY, fruit, poultry farms, ranches, two with lakes. Wants? Lists. 95 acres, school bus, R. F. D. route, with view, colonial home, electricity; barns; woodland-sapbush; bargain. $6,200. Also stores, feed business, gas station, lunch, resort hotels, etc. Hendrickson Bros, Cobleskill (Eastern), N. Y. 28th Yr.

247 ACRE stocked farm, near Nichols, N. Y., on macadam highway, barn 40x60, new silo, two sheds, two poultry houses, other outbuildings, modern house with furnace and bath, complete line of tools and machinery, 25 head cattle, owner will sell complete for $15,000. W. W. Werts, 356 Main St., Johnson City, New York.

APRON manufacturing business, Binghamton, N. Y., doing approximately $15,000 yearly, could be increased, $2,200 buys stock and fixtures. Grocery store and 5-room bungalow, near Binghamton, N. Y., $10,500 for real estate plus stock at inventory. Restaurant, Whitney Point, Broome County, N. Y., completely equipped, low rent, gross business last year $60,000, price $14,000. Dry cleaning business, in prosperous Tioga County village, monthly gross business $1,800, low overhead; no competition. Many other business opportunities in industrial Southern Tier. Write for our free bulletins. W. W. Werts, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

FINGER Lakes: 200 acres, 75 acres wood. 17-room house, four fireplaces, bath, furnace, large porch, shaded lawns. Large barns, silo, milk house, fine possibilities. Meadow Brook Farm, Moravia, N. Y.

TO Rent: 250 acre farm in Dutchess County; without equipment, all improvements. BOX 6097, Rural New-Yorker.

$1,150. Five acres, new house, creek, timber; accept car; easy terms. Wanted old piano rolls. Willhite, R. 1, Dolgeville, N. Y.

13 ACRES, Chautauqua County. 7-room house, bath, cellar, basement barn, Cornell 100-foot poultry house, basement, drilled well, electric pump, lights, good soil, improved highway; near village, five miles Jamestown; $5,500. J. W. Sanbury, Buena Park, California.

FOR Sale: 72 acre Delaware farm, half timber, other half good tillable land, good 2-story 7-room house, outbuildings, good location; cash price $3,500. Mrs. Anna Schwartz, R. 2, Greenwood, Del.

FOR Sale: 60 acre dairy or poultry farm, good 20 cow barn, small dwelling, poultry house; $9,500, one-half cash. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED: To lease or rent stocked and equipped farm with option of buying. Practical background. Excellent references. Hard, honest, reliable worker, trying to get a start. BOX 6042, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: 10-50 acre farm, reasonable, within 75 miles N. Y. C. Part woodland, small stream, modest 6-8 room house. BOX 7003, Rural New-Yorker.

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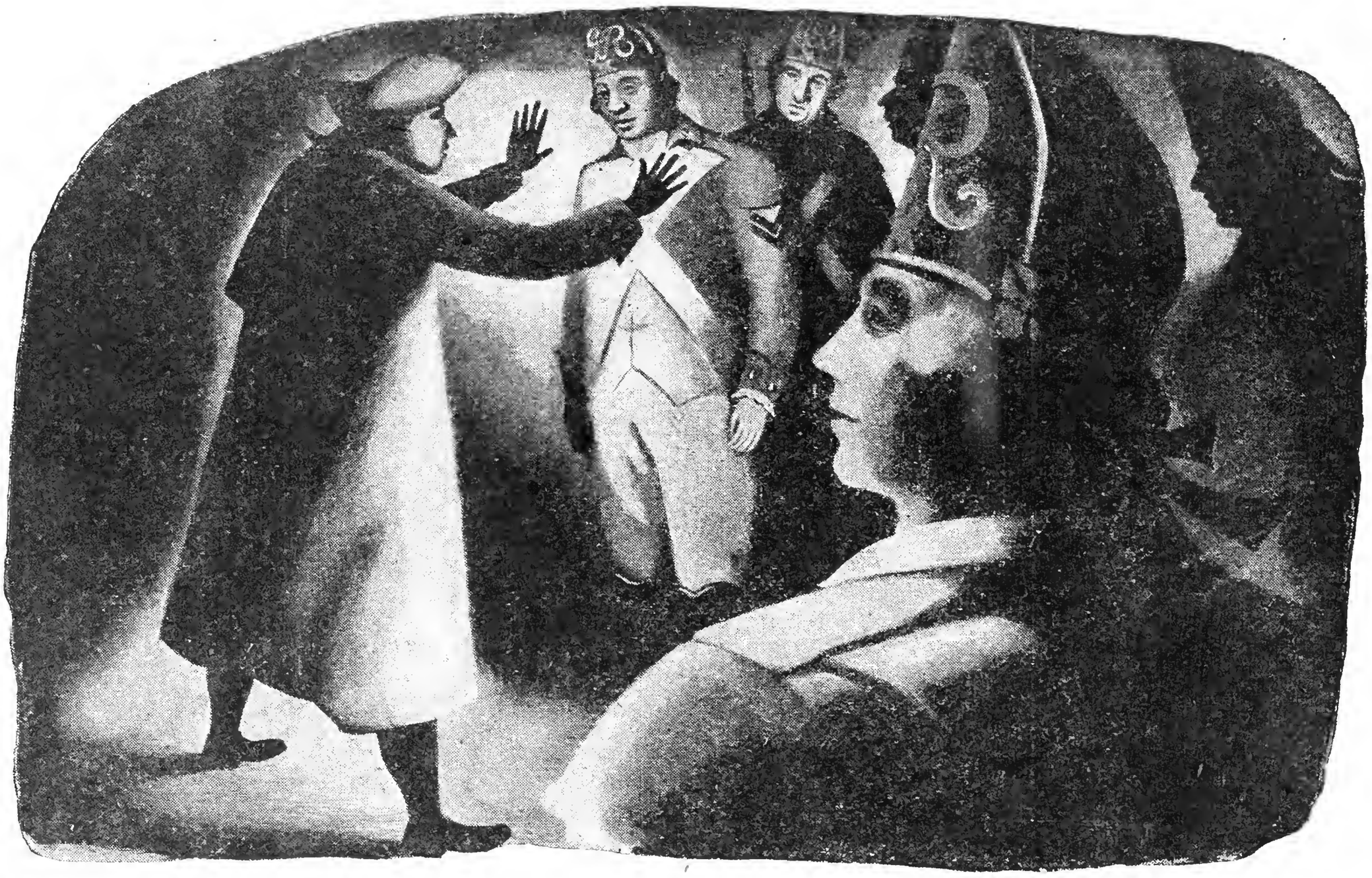
***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 108.***



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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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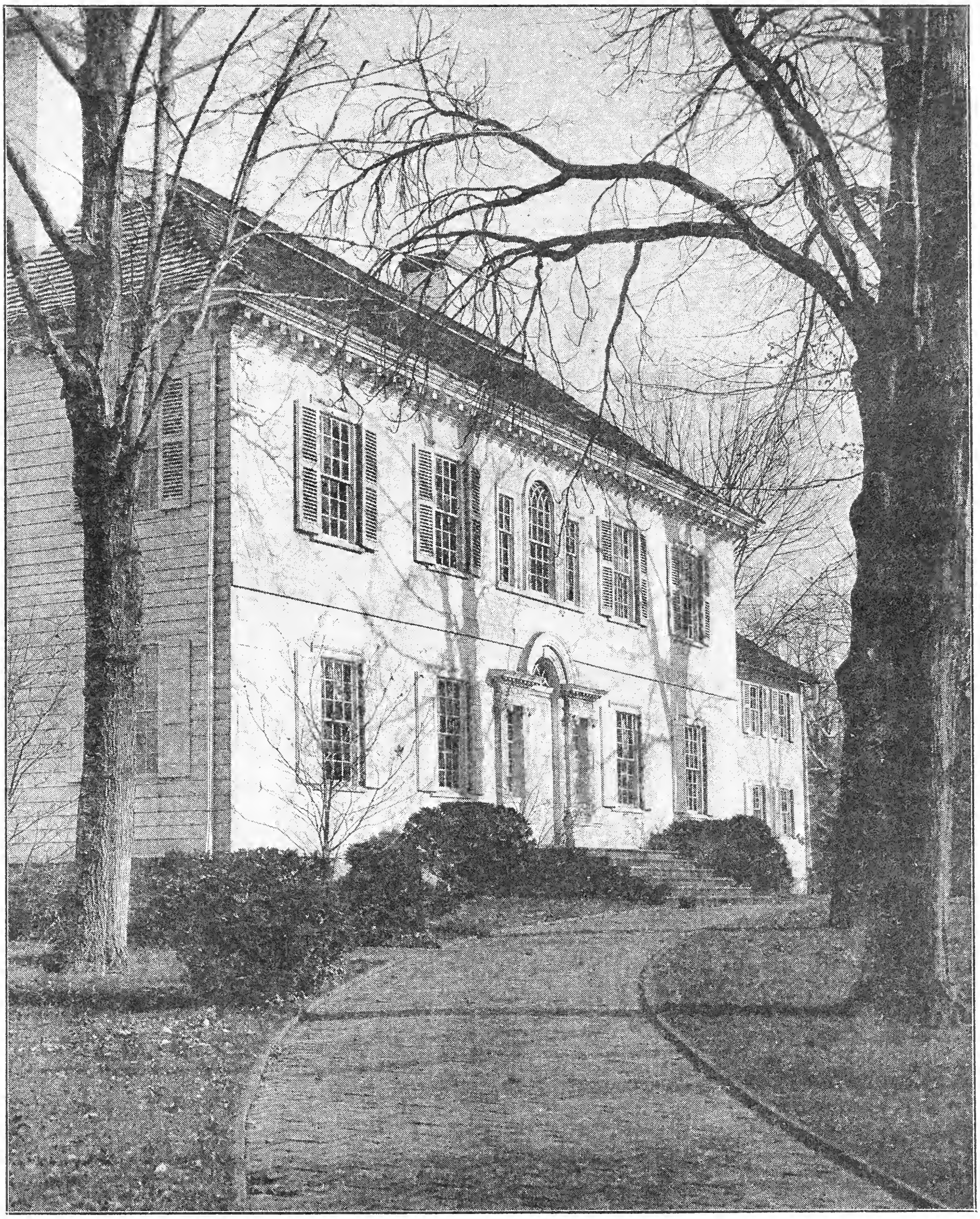


Photo—Clarence A. Purchase

Washington's Headquarters (Winter 1779-80), Morristown, N. J.

## Along the Way

The average taxpayer shrinks from discussing taxes as he does from talking war. The reason is the same. He hates both and feels that he can do nothing about either so draws into his shell when either is mentioned.

But our forefathers discussed taxes in no uncertain terms; they did more, they did something about it. The taxes they went to war over were trivial compared to the ones we are paying today. When they were freed from taxes imposed from across the sea, they set up their own system of taxes to pay the bills for war and build a new nation. Improvements in the new nation were paid for by those benefiting from the improvements. New roads, bridges, and other improvements were taxed against the property which benefited most from such improvements. A clearing in the forest with its cabin was wealth and a means of making more wealth. Naturally our present tax system grew out of the soil with the new towns and counties and States. The better the farm, the more benefit it received from the taxes levied. Naturally the better the farm, the more it should pay for the benefits received. Such a system was hard to beat under the conditions prevailing at that time.

Today all is changed and we live under a tax system that is years out of date. The man who pays the taxes today is not the man who is benefited by the spending of the tax money. Let us cite a few examples: John Jones earns $3,000 a year, saves his money and builds a home. He is honest and thrifty; he is not a burden to society. Jim Jones also earns $3,000 a year. He never spends a cent for real estate. His surplus is invested in the friendly tavern. He doesn't even pay an indirect tax since his rent is either paid to a tax free housing project or he lives in a house under OPA control where taxes are not considered in the cost. When times are good, John pays his share of governmental support (local government). He also pays Jim's share if Jim lives in a government owned home. Then when times go bad and both men are out of a job, John must pay a tax to care for Jim on relief. The irony is that Jim can get relief while John cannot. The old argument that the renter pays taxes indirectly is fast losing weight. Rents were fixed in 1943 but taxes are still going up. The taxpayer no longer even has a voice in the amount of tax to be raised.

The State tells the towns how much they shall spend on roads. Every taxpayer knows that gasoline and auto tax money is more than enough to pay the cost of maintaining every road in the State. Yet every farmer is taxed to pay to maintain roads he has already paid for in gas and auto taxes, to say nothing of snow removal. The State sets the salary and wages of every official in the town, so the taxpayer has to pay, not according to the voters' judgment, but according to orders from Albany.

When one tries to suggest a better or more fair method of levying taxes, he is usually met by the stony indifference of discouraged taxpayers. They seem to think that the case is hopeless. Death and taxes must be endured, so why get all het up about it. I believe that if a principle is right, we can always work out details for a solution. If the principle is wrong, the more we try to work it out, the greater the confusion.

Today few homes are means of making income. Even on most farms, the home is the family center rather than the income producer. The income is produced in the barns and fields. The tax paid on a home must be paid from income. If the home owner has no income, his tax is a capital levy. In other words, a home should not be taxed. Every man should have the right to own a home free from every lien and tax up to a reasonable value. The State of Texas has such a clause in its constitution.

America today must take stock of its moral resources. No man knows the path we are moving on, nor just where we are moving to. Today thousands of young men are building homes; they are investing their lives, their jobs, and their faith in democracy, in those homes. If a major slump in employment should come and they lose those homes, they will lose faith in our democracy. We know that our present system of taxation is outmoded and unjust. We impoverish the thrifty to feed the wastrel. Let us keep faith with our children by working in our Granges and lodges and with our lawmakers for a better and more honest system of taxation.

W. B. T.

New York

# Down In The Calf Barn

*By R. W. Duck*

THERE is considerable controversy and difference of opinion as to the importance of, and possible benefit to be derived from, the administration of some of the various vitamins to calves, especially vitamin A. A review of recent investigations at several State experiment stations shows that no benefit was obtained by dosing newborn calves with vitamin A, provided they were receiving good quality hay as soon as they would eat it, and had been allowed to nurse their dams for the first two or three days following birth. If for some reason, however, a calf is not fed enough colostrum and whole milk, or is fed poor quality hay after the milk feeding period, then the feeding of extra vitamin A will help to correct this deficiency. There is no question but that a newborn calf needs to be well fortified with vitamin A in order to develop normally and have good resistance to disease. The necessity for this is proven by the fact that nature provides for this need by furnishing many times the amount of vitamin A in colostrum, as compared with the later produced milk.

### Calf Scours and Milk Feeding

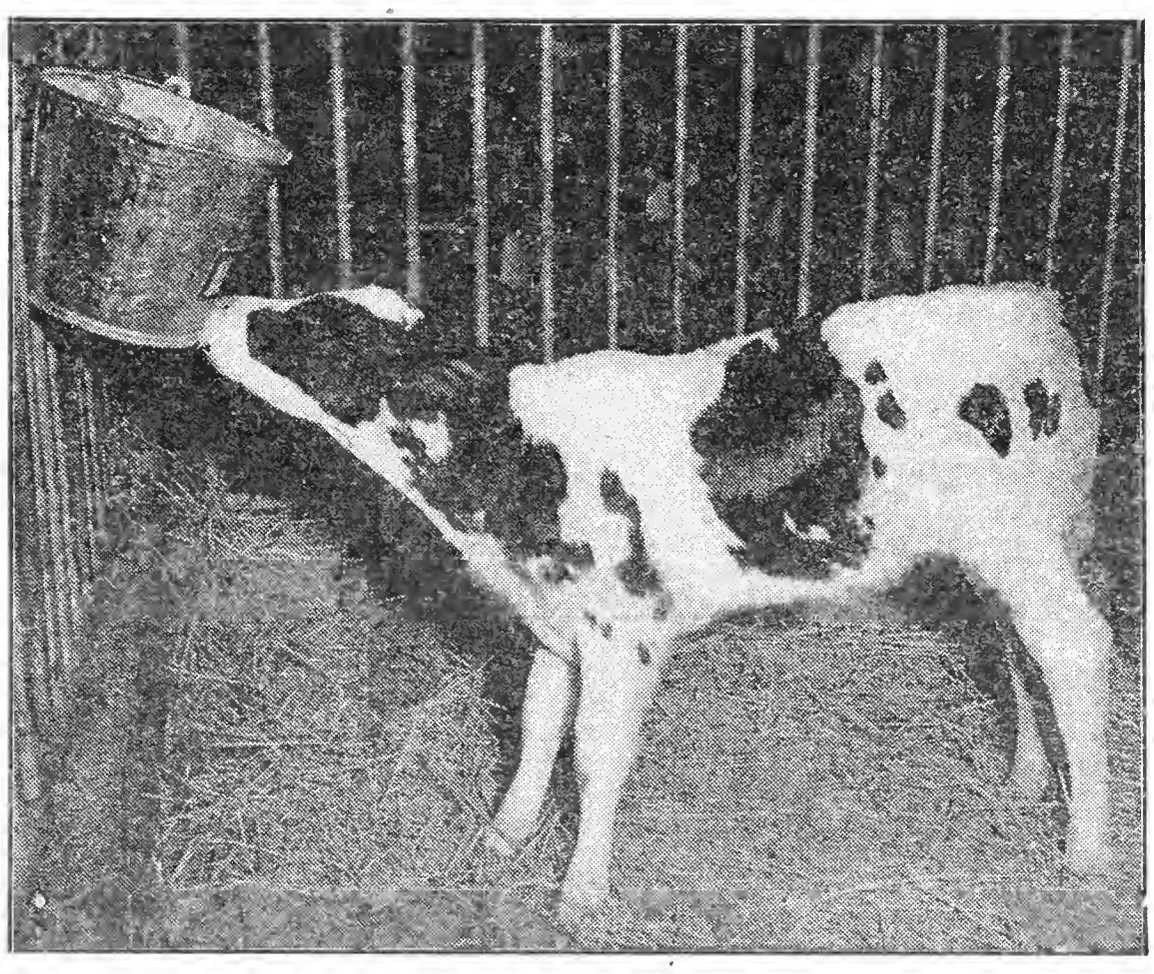
When our soils were first being farmed, they were much richer in natural elements, with a corresponding higher content of nutrients, vitamins and minerals in both cured roughage and grain, than exists at present. As a consequence calves were healthier then, and disease was not so prevalent. It was a more common practice in former years to allow dairy calves to remain with their dams, or else permit them to nurse enough to get all the milk they needed. Nurse cows were the rule rather than the exception. When handled under these conditions, the calves seldom developed scours which weaken them and pave the way for other and more serious infections, such as pneumonia. The most frequent cause of non-infectious or common scours is both overfeeding and too rapid feeding of milk. It must be remembered that the fourth or true stomach is the only one which is functional for some time in a newborn calf. When too much milk gets into this stomach, it overflows into the rumen, commonly known as the paunch. If this occurs, the milk stays there until it putrifies, and this results in an intestinal upset which usually manifests itself in the form of excessively loose bowels, known as ordinary calf scours. The best way to prevent and control this condition is to allow relatively small amounts of milk more frequently, and to use a nipple pail for feeding. These can now be obtained at most dairy supply stores, and if kept sanitary and placed at a nursing level so that the nipple is about as high as the average cow's teats, it will produce a more natural flow of milk into the stomach.

For the first week or two after the calf is born its fourth stomach will normally hold only about two quarts of milk at one time. This is the physiologic reason why investigators at various experiment stations have found that it is advisable not to allow a dairy calf more than four quarts of whole milk, daily, for the first week after it has been taken away from its mother. It should be divided into three or four feedings. This amount is advised for the larger breeds, such as the Holstein, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss, but for the Jersey and Guernsey it has been found best to feed not more than two and one-half to three quarts of milk daily for the first seven days. One of the safest rules for feeding whole milk is never to allow the calf more than 10 per cent of its body weight daily in milk. The third week the whole milk allowed should not exceed five quarts for large calves and four quarts for the smaller breeds. After that it should be gradually reduced until at the end of the seventh week the dairy calf is not receiving more than two quarts of milk daily. The milk should be fresh drawn, fed in a pail from which you would not hesitate to take a drink and, by actual test with a thermometer, at a temperature of between 95 and 98 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Calf Management

Some recent research work at the Ohio Station has shown that the degree of temperature is not nearly so important as the manner in which it may vary, as a possible contributing cause for producing sickness in calves. In other words, an open door or window in cold weather will have a much worse effect on calf health, as a result of drafts and suddenly lowered temperature, than will a comparatively constant low temperature without any drafts. A careful check of three Ohio farm dairy herds for several weeks, under ordinary conditions, with a total of 74 calves, and a record kept of diarrhea attacks, shows that 38 occurred on Mondays and Tuesdays, while for the other five days combined a total of only 36 occurred. In view of the much higher rate for the first of the week it was thought that management factors during the weekend were involved. Observation disclosed that the calves were often fed more hastily on Saturday night and Sunday, and that barn temperatures and drafts were consequently more commonly disregarded, with the result that many of the calves became sick within 24 to 48 hours.

*Good pasture is an excellent source of all the known vitamins except vitamin D; and sunlight will take care of this need. These well grown Jersey heifer calves are enjoying a pleasant day on pasture at the farm of Henry Stevens in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.*



*A nipple pail, if kept clean and placed at about udder level, is a more natural way of feeding dairy calves than a regular pail, and consequently helps to prevent scours, caused by too fast drinking. In order to prevent spilling, the pail can be fastened with a bracket or placed in a special feeding rack.*

The administration of vitamins to calves suffering from ordinary scours, caused by mismanagement, has not resulted in curing the condition, according to numerous tests at various stations. Blanketing the sick calves, keeping them at a uniform temperature free from drafts, and dosing them with about three ounces of castor oil in some warm milk is beneficial. There are several other home remedies, such as giving two eggs in either water or milk, dosing with turpentine and red pepper and numerous others. Probably in many instances the calf recovers in spite of the treatment, rather than because of it. In cases of non-infectious scours it is well to remember that if the cause is removed, the calf will usually make a natural recovery in a few days. On the other hand, a case of infectious or white scours is much more serious, and something entirely different.

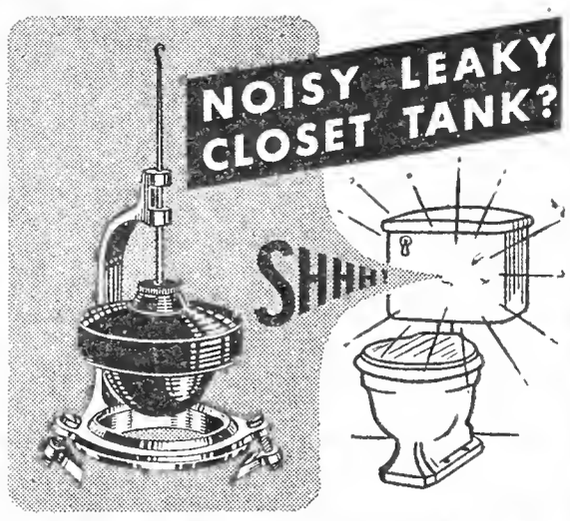
### White Scours and Pneumonia

When a calf has white scours, it is a sorry looking sight. It is weak, has a rough coat, lacks appetite and has an excessive bowel discharge which is a light yellow in color. The animal looks sick, and it is sick — very sick. This disease is caused by a germ, and it is extremely contagious. Any calf afflicted with this trouble should be placed in a separate pen having no direct contact, and kept warmly bedded and blanketed in cold weather. Unless suitable treatment is administered during the early stage of this disease, many calves will die from the infection. The most effective known drug to use is sulfaguanidine. The proper dosage, based on each 100 pounds of bodyweight, is to give a first dose of 10 grams; four hours later a second dose of five grams; then in six hours from the second dose a third dose of three grams; and continue with doses of two and one-half grams, at each subsequent six hour interval, until recovery is apparent. The sulfaguanidine should be mixed in a pint of either warm water or milk and given as a drench. Use either a long necked bottle or dosing syringe, give the medicine slowly, and be sure that the calf swallows all or most of it. Do not get the calf's head very high or it will choke; the liquid may get on its lungs and this can have bad results. This drug may be obtained or ordered at any local drug store. It is best to have it administered by a veterinarian but if the services of one cannot be secured promptly it is advisable to get the drug and start treatment early, as each hour of delay is dangerous.

While experimental tests have shown that the use of supplemental vitamins are of little or no value in preventing any kind of calf scours, some recent work at Ohio has demonstrated that vitamin A may be helpful during convalescence. This is due to the fact that when a calf has had scours for several days, the amount of vitamin A in both the blood and liver is reduced to dangerously low levels. Therefore, if a capsule containing 250,000 units of vitamin A is fed daily for a few days, it will aid the calf in restoring its depleted vitamin A, and thus help to prevent secondary ailments, such as pneumonia, which might be caused by this lowered vitamin A reserve.

The reason that pneumonia ranks high as a calf disease killer is that it strikes when the animal is weak and low in resistance, usually from some other disease. The preventive and general treatment for pneumonia is the same as that suggested for calf scours, with special emphasis on keeping the calf warm, blanketed and free from drafts. In starting treatment it is usually a good plan to give the calf from three to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil in order to clean out its intestinal tract. The best known

(Continued on Page 138)

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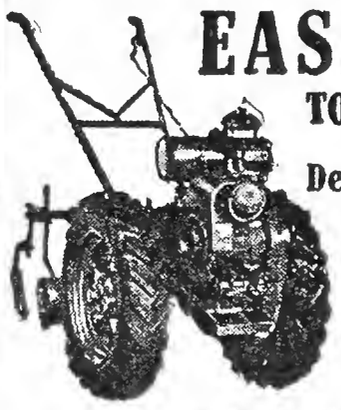

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# *The Fruit Bearing Habits of Apple and Pear Trees*

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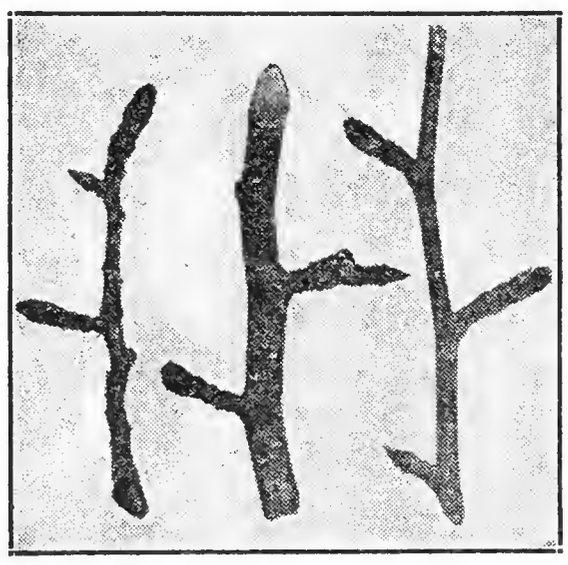


*Young pear fruit spurs. The small diameter growth on the left is too weak for good production. The center group represents a healthy condition, with a moderately vigorous growth on the right.*

Apple trees begin to bear at from three to six or more years of age depending on the variety and the manner in which the young tree is grown. An apple tree is not large enough to bear a very sizable crop of fruit until it is about ten years old. Pruning during the early years should consequently serve to shape and form the young tree. In most varieties of apple and pear trees the major portion of the fruit is borne on short, wrinkled, crookedly branched shoots from larger limbs, known as fruit spurs. These spurs grow very slowly in comparison with the terminal twigs and other vegetative portions of the tree, often making only a fraction of an inch of growth a year. During the latter part of the growing season a terminal bud is formed on the end of the spur. This may be either a leaf or a fruit bud. If it is a leaf bud, the spur will not bear the next year but may make several inches of vegetative growth. If it is a fruit bud, it will produce bloom the next Spring.

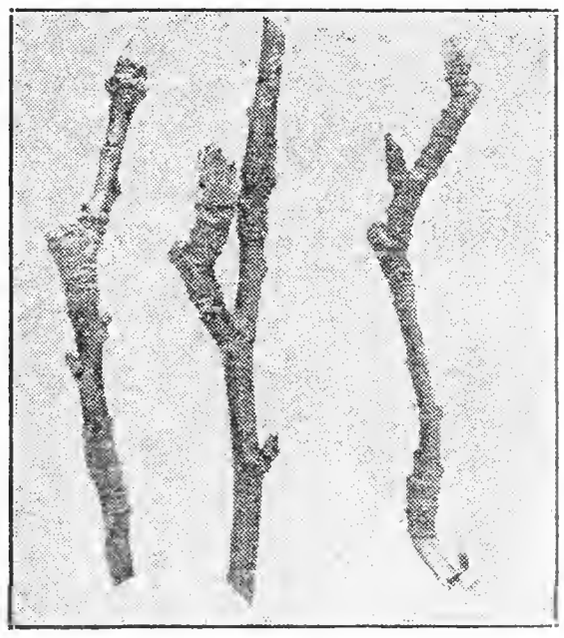
The fruit buds of apples and pears are called mixed buds; that is, they produce both flowers and leaves. So-called leaf buds give rise to leaves only. There is usually a group of five flowers in a fruit bud, sometimes four or six. Any, all or none of these flowers may produce fruit depending upon the conditions of nutrition and pollination. The set may be so heavy that it is necessary to thin off some of the fruit and prevent overbearing. The number of leaves produced by these mixed buds varies also. Some fruit spurs bear year after year, others bear in alternate years or irregularly. Usually, spurs branch and rebranch as they become older, so that one spur may bear several fruits the same year. Sometimes a vegetative shoot may arise from the spur the same year a fruit is produced.

The age of a fruit spur may be determined by counting the annual scars or rings that are caused by the falling off of the bud scales. Each group of scars, forming a ring-like mark upon the spur, indicates that a bud was once produced in that location, probably a terminal bud if the spur is a straight one. The short, smooth growth between rings is the length which the spur grew in the season when the bud, forming the ring, opened. It is interesting that fruit spurs complete their growth in length in from about ten days to two weeks; spurs continue to grow in diameter, however, for a much longer period.

A fruit spur also writes its production history as it grows from year to year. If the spur is straight and of approximately the same diameter over its entire length, it probably has borne no fruit and each year the terminal bud has been a leaf bud only. If the terminal bud is a fruit bud, a thickening of the spur begins after the blossoms open, causing a swelling of the spur called a cluster base which, if a fruit is produced, has a flat sided projection, or fruit scar, that remains in evidence for many years. The spur then usually changes its direction of growth from a vegetative bud formed on one side of the cluster base. This causes the crooked, branched condition of productive spurs. Generally a leaf bud is formed at the end of the vegetative shoot arising from the cluster base. The next year, however, a terminal fruit bud may be formed. Usually a given spur forms a fruit bud only every other year.

In any case, the bearing apple and pear tree have these rather ugly growths scattered over much of the central portions of the tree. It is probably natural that persons lacking in powers of observation, or in the understanding of the fruit bearing process, make quick work of removing these ugly spurs in order to streamline the tree and make it a thing of beauty. Of course, they wonder why the tree produces so little fruit after this beautifying operation and sometimes the real reason never is realized. The removal of some of these spurs is, of course, advisable and necessary, but the operation must be intelligently performed. In older trees the spurs in the inner portion of the tree, where they are heavily shaded, produce no fruit or fruit of little value. They may be removed to advantage. Likewise, it is necessary to remove some spurs with the branches that must be cut away in the ordinary pruning operations that are performed to shape the tree and to admit light and air to the remaining parts. The aim in pruning should be to encourage the formation of fruit spurs in the most desirable locations by a judicious removal of wood from the upper and outer portions of the tree.

A second method of fruit bearing, found in certain varieties of apples such as Rome Beauty and Willow Twig, is the tendency to produce their fruit on terminal buds on shoots along the outer portion of the trees. These terminal fruit buds may occur on pliable shoots several feet in length. At the terminal end of these shoots an enlarged, woody growth, also called the cluster base, is formed. A long vegetative shoot may arise next season from a bud on one side of the cluster base. These swollen portions sometimes are taken to be a diseased condition and erroneously removed.



*Apple fruit spurs and fruit buds. These are mixed buds giving rise to both flowers and leaves.*

Occasionally, on some varieties and especially on young trees, fruit buds are formed as lateral buds along one-year-old wood. Some varieties make things more interesting by bearing a portion of their crop by two, or perhaps all three, methods at the same time. Some varieties such as Stayman Winesap, Winesap, York Imperial and Baldwin may form both lateral and terminal fruit buds during years of light crops or complete crop failures. Although these buds blossom along with the buds on the spurs the following Spring, they often fail to

(Continued on Page 148)

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## Consider the Flowers

Flower lovers often ask questions of me as they pass my garden over which I have worked many years. Here are simple answers which others as well may care to try. Let us start with the poppy.

The poppy is the gypsy among our flowers, and will not withstand transplanting. It must be grown from the seed, which is sprinkled in loose soil wherever the roots are supposed to remain; and then, kept weeded and thinned without disturbing the ones desired for blooming. I have never known a transplanted poppy plant to live. Poppies present a very cheerful appearance with their silken texture and vivid colorings, but the blossoms do not last long; and for that reason they are disappointing when used in bouquets. The oriental poppy, though, will endure for that purpose a whole day, or so, if not crowded and given a cool place in plenty of fresh water. This poppy is very attractive with its rich markings and immense size. Poppies do not thrive on a fertilized soil; and they like the sun better than the shade.

Most people like peonies, and they are easily grown. They may be planted either in Spring or early Fall from the root. They do best when placed about four feet apart in sunny spaces, away from trees or other bushes. The ground must be well drained and the eyes of the roots left about two inches below the surface of the ground. As they begin to bloom, their blossoms look quite like roses, especially the half-opened buds. When full blown, the peony flowers are large and heavy, and droop sadly in the rain. When down, they should not be lifted, as that is their own way to shed the water that weights them. Then, as soon as they have dried off enough, they will rise up again naturally. Peonies are of different colors, pink, white, and red. The darker the red, the more prized they are.

The peony bush ought to be topped after blooming and left thus until Spring when it will sprout up and push the old leaf shields off. They might be mulched in the Fall with a few inches of soil spread over the hills from which they grow. Peonies should never be allowed to bloom too freely, especially during the first year. Only the thriftiest of the buds should be left to develop if the bush is not to be overtaxed; the smaller and more slowly unfolding ones should be clipped off and destroyed. After the blooming season is over, the prunings should be burned in order to keep diseases from affecting any part of the entire plant.

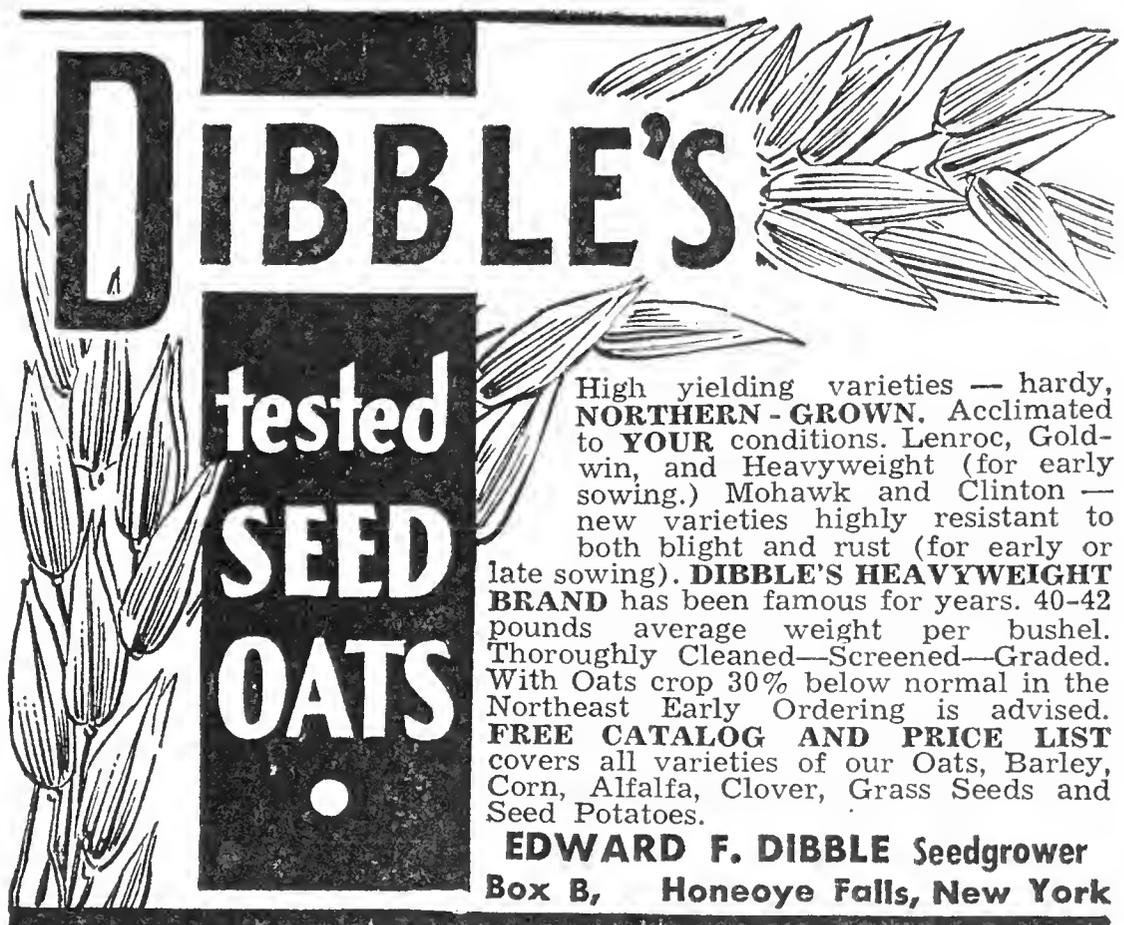
Vines, as well as ornamental trees, are among the most satisfactory of growing things by which a new lawn may be quickly made to look homelike and inviting, as vines grow without much care, and cover unsightly places beautifully. Among these are the madeira vine and the heavenly blue morning glory. The higher the morning glory vine may climb, the more pleasing it becomes to the eye, for it seems to radiate its lovely shade of blue the better, when able to display itself from an elevated point in the early morning sun. The flower of this vine is rightly named morning glory. It furnishes a glorious finish to the vine's handsome greenery.

Okra is a plant not classed with the flowers, but it grows up like the hollyhock, only its leaves are not so large. Okra is an herb, valued for its glue-sapped pods, which are used mostly in soups. But it is the blossom that I wish to call the reader's attention to. The blossom of the okra plant is a gorgeous flower, but to see it, one must look under the leaves to find it. It is a shy, retiring bloom, sprouting at the base of the leaf and remaining near the stalk. Unlike the hollyhock flower, the okra blossom never shows as long as the leafage is there to cover it.

When I raise okra in my garden, I begin to look for the blossoms about Midsummer, and find, by searching under the leaves, a long slender bud just starting to unroll its wonderful crown of yellow purple-spotted petals rich in the yellow and deep in the purple hues. The texture of the flower is soft and velvety. I never get tired of looking at it. If I wish to make a bouquet of okra blossoms. I gather a few and put them in a flat glass dish, with just enough water to keep them for a short while, because of the sliminess of their sap. But they are one of the garden's wonders, as long as they last.

The okra plant belongs to the great Southwest, but it flourishes rankly as far north as my garden in Southeastern Iowa. The seed of it was given me by a friend who went on a visit to a place where the okra is found at home. A. J. T.

DIBBLE'S tested SEED OATS



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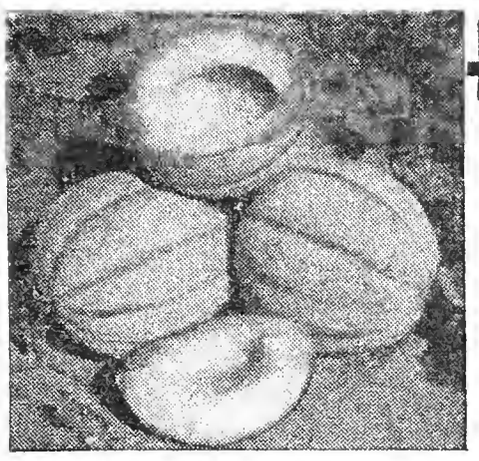

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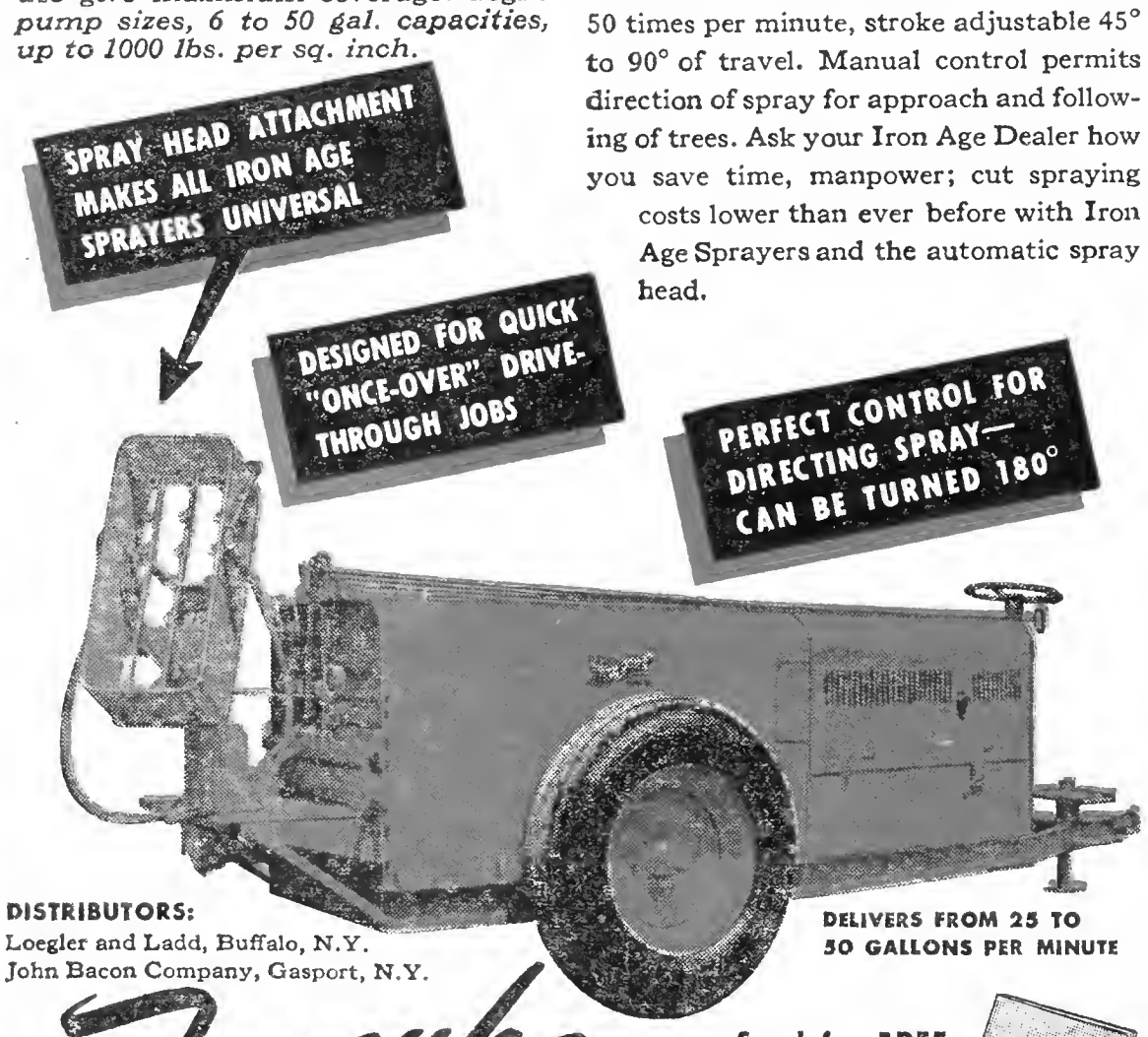


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# *In Tune with the Times*

Tired of growing oats and corn because of low yields, William Needham, of Newark Valley, Tioga County, N. Y., has changed his farm to 100 per cent grass crops. He has a 145-acre farm located on a hill just north of the town. For 20 years Bill has been dairy farming on this place, and during that time he says he has never had a good oat crop. The land is too wet and springy and not well adapted to corn either. This meant that in wet years it was difficult to seed and harvest crops like oats and corn.

Three years ago the farm was changed over to all grassland farming. There are now 65 acres of cropland, and two 14x35 foot silos carrying 30 cows. This year the silos were filled with first cutting hay from 27 acres. The two silos hold about 200 tons of silage, ample to feed the herd of 30 cows all Winter, and also to supply Summer silage if needed. The remainder of the first cutting hay is used for bedding, pasture and Winter fodder. Most of the Winter hay supply, however, comes from second cutting of the meadows. There was plenty of second cutting last season, because of the fact that all the first cutting was taken off early.

To keep meadows in good condition, Ladino clover at the rate of one pound per acre is seeded in September with no plowing or harrowing. Bill says this is nature's way of seeding Ladino clover, and it seems to work well for him. No change in fertilizer and lime practice is planned. He expects to continue to use about 500 pounds of superphosphate and one ton of ground limestone per acre on all his hay land every third year.

---

William Gunderman of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., is a young farmer who is practicing some modern methods. Among those which he has found useful on his farm are dairy record club work, artificial insemination of dairy cows, labor saving hay chutes, feed and silage carts on rubber tired wheels, nipple calf feeding pails, a combine, buck rake, hay chopper, pasture improvement program, strip cropping and diversion ditches.

By these methods Bill now operates a herd of 14 cows with an average milk production of over 10,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. As a means of handling hay and straw, the buck rake has been found both fast and efficient. There is less labor and less waste with both hay and straw that is chopped before it is blown into the mow.

In cooperation with the Yates County Soil Conservation District, Bill is strip cropping the whole farm. Erosion was bad when he moved to the farm five years ago, and he called on the conservation experts to solve the problem. With this done and with their further help he now expects to build a farm pond. This will cover only one acre but it will provide not only water with which to irrigate 60 acres of his farm land during dry seasons, but also a place for swimming, skating and fishing. Both Bill and his wife are 4-H Club leaders. He works with the boys in the neighborhood on calf, pig, duck and garden projects; she is leader of the girl's 4-H cooking class.

---

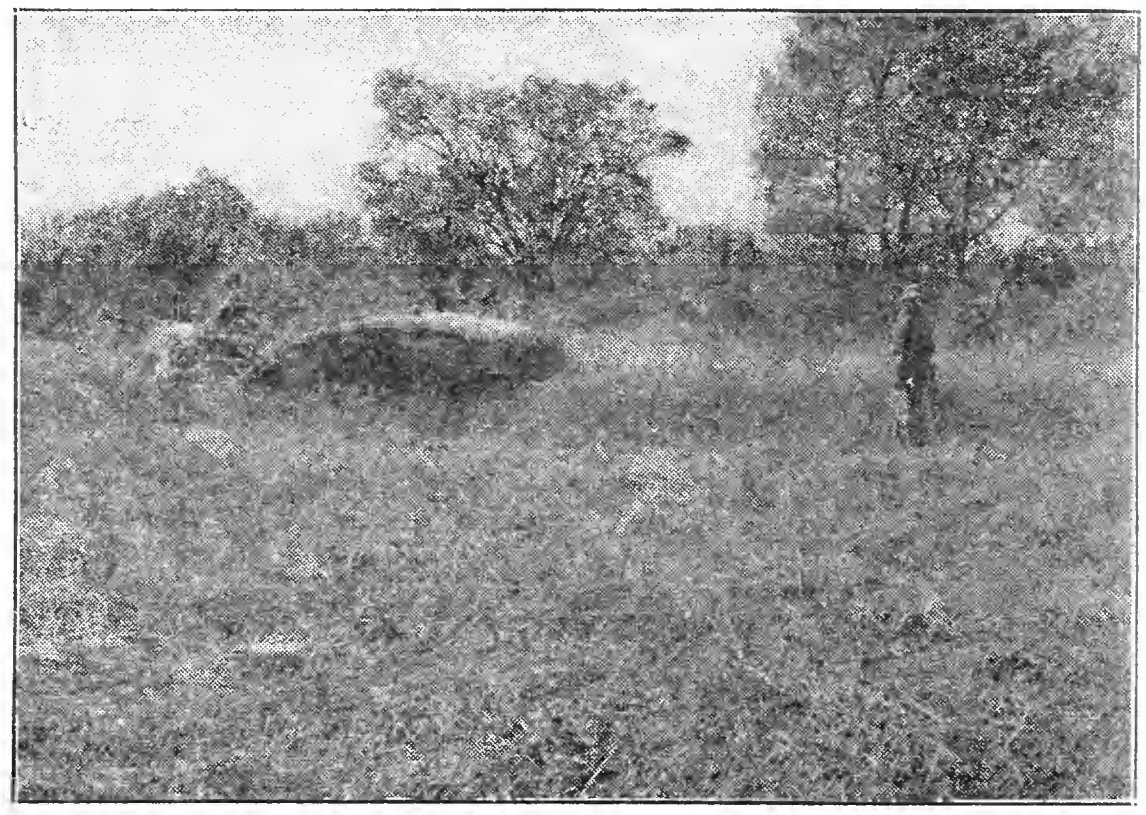
Robert Barrows of Harpersville, Chenango County, N. Y., cured all his hay during 1947 in a large fan-ventilated unit at one end of his dairy barn. After last season's experience he says he is more convinced than ever that better quality hay can be made this way. The hay was handled in the conventional manner with a side-rake and a hay loader. It was only partially cured in the field, certainly not enough so that it would have been possible to store it in the mow without a forced draft of air to dry it further. At the barn care was taken to spread each load of hay evenly over the mow so that the air would move through the hay uniformly. Leaf loss was thus reduced to a minimum.

A large fan and suitable air-ducts are provided in each end of the mow. These distribute the air through the hay and remove excess moisture. In a Summer like 1947 with poor hay weather most of the time, Barrows found that he harvested his hay with little difficulty and in time for a good second cutting.

---

At the age of 23 William Meal of Langsingville, Tompkins County, N. Y., has already had five years' experience in the operation of a farm. When Lemuel Innman, his grandfather, died six years ago, Bill was enrolled in the Maryland State Agricultural College. After a year at college, he decided that he was needed on the home farm, so he took over its responsibilities. During those five years there have been extensive changes in the farm business. One end of the large barn has been remodeled into a two story poultry house; its other end is now a modern dairy stable to hold 20 cows, making a well lighted concrete stable with iron stanchions, litter carrier, water bowls and a cement block milk house just outside. Not all the remodelling however has been in the barn. The family home, old, large and well built, has the modern kitchen and a bathroom it badly needed.

There are 175 acres in the farm and the crops this year consisted of 15 acres of wheat, 27 acres of oats and barley, 12 acres of buckwheat, 55 acres of hay, five acres of corn and 10 acres of Ladino clover for poultry and cow pasture. New machinery added were a tractor, combine, seven foot tractor-mower, tractor-cultivator, rubber-tired plow and a small two-wheeled tractor. In addition he owns jointly with two of his neighbors a pickup baler and a lime sower. L. H. W.



*The new small type tractor-combines are finding increasing favor on Northeastern farms. This one owned by Charles Haas was use to harvest the good buckwheat crop last Fall on the farm of Archie E. Beattie in Washington County, New York.*

---

I am not at all surprised to see that the school tax rate has been raised 45 per cent at Averill Park, N. Y., Central School. It proves again that you were right in your fight against the "job for life" boys who can raise the taxes as high as they please and no one can vote them out of office. There is no other company or government in the United States that extends to anyone a job for life, which the school superintendent has, and now we see the results of that State law. P. J. T.

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## Pear Spray Program

I have some seckel pear trees, which have grown vigorously. Last year was the first time they showed promise of a heavy set of fruit, but, just as in the last two or three years, the pears dropped off the trees before they were ripe, although there were no signs of worm holes or other causes. Is there any kind of spray to use on seckel pears to make them hang on longer? The few that did hang on got quite large, and had a sweet flavor. Would you advise using DDT mixture in my sprays on fruit trees this year? There are heavy attacks of rose chafers here every year, that seem to eat all white blossoms, no matter what, and I have a DDT and fungicide powder that is recommended for them.

I have been taking THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for a number of years now, and it is just like a Spring tonic to me. If all the necessities of life were on the same plane as your magazine, this would indeed be a wonderful world. H. L.

Monroe County, N. Y.

Your trees have been affected either by insect or disease, for the control of which a well planned spray program is the best remedy. Here is a schedule of spray applications for pears:

1. Dormant spray in early Spring when the pear psylla flies first appear on the buds. (This spray must be applied before the buds break open.) Use oil spray according to the manufacturer's directions. 2. Cluster bud spray when the blossom buds are separating in the cluster but before they open. Use a wettable sulfur as recommended by the manufacturer and four tablespoons of nicotine sulfate in each 10 gallons of spray. 3. Calyx spray, applied immediately after blossom petals fall. Use a wettable sulphur as recommended by the manufacturer and arsenate of lead, one and one-fourth cups and nicotine sulfate, four tablespoons in each 10 gallons of spray. 4. Applied about two weeks after the calyx spray. Use wettable sulfur as recommended by the manufacturer and arsenate of lead, one and one-fourth cups in 10 gallons of spray.

If pear slugs appear and start eating the leaves, spray at once with arsenate of lead, using one and one-fourth cups in each 10 gallons of water.

Rose chafers can be very troublesome but they can be controlled with arsenate of lead, provided you can make them eat it. An effective spray can be made by using one quart of cheap molasses and one and one-fourth cups of arsenate of lead in 10 gallons of water. This spray should be applied immediately when the beetles appear.

Never spray fruit trees with arsenate of lead when they are in bloom because it will kill bees and other helpful insects that might otherwise aid in pollination. H. A. R.

## Our Cover Page

Although it was looked upon for almost a century as just another place where Washington slept, the Ford House, in Morristown, New Jersey, ranks second only to Mount Vernon as a storehouse of Washington's relics and associations. In 1873 it was acquired by a group who organized the Washington Association of New Jersey and the house was transformed into a Revolutionary museum.

When Morristown again became the military capital of the United States in the Winter of 1779-'80, Mrs. Theodosia Ford, widow of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., Revolutionary powdermaker, offered her home to General Washington, his wife and his staff. Built by Ford in 1774 and quickly acknowledged as one of the finest residences in Morristown, the symmetrical facade of the house is designed in the Georgian style, with strong horizontal lines accentuated by a heavy cornice and hip roof. Wide boards placed horizontally simulate a surface of dressed stone. Especially notable is the entrance motif, the arched doorway and the window above. The entrance leads to a great central hall with authentic period furniture. In the mansion are household furnishings and pieces of china and silver used by Washington, Lafayette, and other Revolutionary generals.

The early Romans held lettuce in high regard as a food. A favorite way of preparing it was by boiling with onions, parsley, and mint. Then it was seasoned with pepper and other seeds and served with gravy, oil, and wine.


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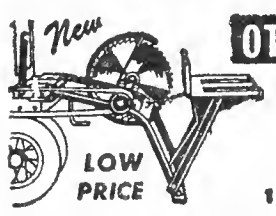


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# *Spring Management of Bees*

The opening paragraph of any article about the Spring management of bees should repeat one of the important rules of beekeeping. Do most of your Spring management in the Fall. Without the interference of humans, the bees will do it for themselves. That is why wild bees in big hollow trees, or neglected bees in large hives, prosper. In many cases, provided the bees have enough space, they will have reserve stores to last them even through a couple of bad years. But man, using the bees to what he thinks is his own advantage, frequently lets his greed or ignorance upset the pattern of the bees' life cycle.

In an article in the December 6, 1947 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, I outlined the winter life in a beehive. If you recall, I mentioned that in many strong hives brood rearing will start early in the year, during the coldest part of the Winter. I do not know the real reason for this. Whether the high temperatures within the clusters react to stimulate the queen into laying eggs, or whether the bees by instinct realize that it will soon be necessary to have replacements, the fact remains that they very often do start to raise young bees.

As the days get longer, if a colony has vast quantities of pollen and honey, the circle of brood will grow. As the young bees emerge after their three weeks of incubation and transformation from larvae into complete worker bees, they add to the population and take the place of the older bees that die off because they have worn out their bodies for the good of the colony. Following through, as the average daily temperature goes up, soon the number of emerging bees exceeds the number of dying bees, and the colony begins to gain strength. Normally, the change from dwindling to gaining takes place before the bees are able to get very much in the fields. In some locations, the bees can begin to forage in the fields at unbelievably early times. Alder, skunk cabbage, pussy willow and a number of other early trees or plants offer either nectar or pollen for the bees during the parts of some days when the temperature is high enough for them to leave the hive and bring back supplies.

The first incoming stores seem to ring a bell for full speed ahead. The queen starts to lay in earnest and the stored pollen and honey begin to melt away far faster than it is brought in. The field bees take chances on the temperature and thousands are lost by flying out and getting chilled to the point that they are unable to return. This is a dangerous time for a colony that is weak, or even of medium strength.

Long before the invention of the movable frame hive, beekeepers were aware to some extent of what was going on inside the hive. The earliest books that I have, going back to the 1700's, give recipes for making bee feed. An old standby was sugar dissolved in ale, to supply liquid food, and all kinds of flour mixtures to supply pollen. I don't know why the old boys picked on ale as a liquid in which to dissolve the sugar, but I have a hunch that the ale supplied some of the cereal element found in pollen, and thereby enabled the bees to raise brood.

Big beekeepers, or those beekeepers interested in scientific beekeeping, generally designate one or more colonies as pollen gatherers, and by using pollen traps that strip the lumps of pollen from the legs of the bees, accumulate stores of the real thing. However, if this is not possible, a near substitute is brewers' yeast and soy bean flour. Next in value is skimmilk powder and soy bean flour. Beekeepers therefore use the formula that fits their purpose best, that is, from the standpoint of availability. Not too many beekeepers have the facilities to store real pollen. In the ordinary course of events, brewers' yeast is difficult to obtain in the small quantities necessary, although in recent years I have seen it sold in jars in drug stores. However, a number of bee supply houses now offer this substance as a part of their regular line.

To get back to what is going on inside the hive, at this time of year we come to the point when the population of the hive is growing. In direct proportion to that growth the stores of food are dwindling. If the beekeeper does nothing at this point, the bees will begin to adjust their growth to the supplies in sight, even to the point that the queen stops laying altogether for a time. Unless the bees have badly miscalculated, they will come into fruit bloom time with their supplies very low, but from that time on they will again begin to gain in their nectar secretion. If you have robbed them too closely, you may have a starving colony on your hands and if that happens, the only thing left for you to do is to feed.

Some beekeepers feed their bees regardless of how vast may be their supply of either honey or pollen. The theory is that under the stimulation of incoming wealth the bees will expand far beyond the point that they would reach if left to nature. And they are right because, given a decent break in the weather, they will expand far beyond their normal point. This is valuable if you have a heavy early flow or if you want to increase the number of colonies. It is wasteful and inefficient if your honey flow comes late enough for the bees to reach a good strength of field workers to gather the crop without any stimulation. It has been the sad experience of many, including myself, that stimulative feeding which breeds up a colony beyond its point of maximum efficiency at the time of the honey flow, makes for bigger and better swarms, and more of them. Stimulative feeding should be done only by an expert beekeeper of traditional Scotch frugality.

Boiling down all that a beekeeper can do in the Spring leaves us this. As soon as possible, and only on a warm bright day, try to find out how the bees are fixed for feed. You don't have to tear down the hive to do this. Just crack the space between the two hive bodies and heft the top part. If heavy, leave them as they are. If they are of medium weight, leave them for another two weeks and heft them again. If they are light, give them a fairly big feed of warm sugar syrup, mixed two parts of sugar to one of hot water, with plenty of feed holes so that they can take it down fast. That helps to prevent them from thinking that Spring has come, and it will be stored before the queen can really get started in egg laying. Later on, as the weather warms up, and if it looks as though a cold rainy spell might cause considerable losses through starvation, a pound or so of ordinary dry granulated sugar can be spread over the inner cover. The bees will take this down, and for some reason unknown to me, it does not seem to act as a stimulant. The reason might be that it is so much work, and comes down so slowly, that it is consumed rather than converted into larval food. I don't know for sure, but that is the way it seems to work.

After the weather has warmed up to the point that you can tear down the hive completely and go over every comb without danger, instructions are not necessary. You can then see for yourself what progress is being made and make your manipulations accordingly. If at such a time you find that the bees have no stores, you can keep a feeder on with a thin syrup, say one of sugar to two of water. The bees will stop taking this as soon as nectar becomes abundant.

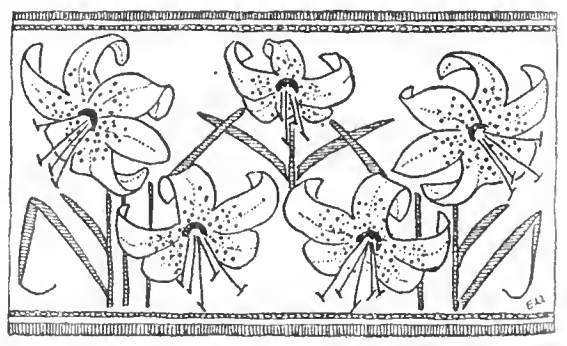
New York E. D. WIRTH

## Flower Show March 8-13

The famous International Flower Show held in New York City early each Spring will open at the Grand Central Palace on Monday, March 8. The Show will last until Saturday, March 13. The doors will be open each day from 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

This year's Flower Show will occupy nearly four acres of space and will be the largest in the show's history. There will be the usual display of large gardens on the first floor and several Garden Club and Botanical Garden exhibits on the other floors. There are 235 competitive events in the main show classes. One new feature of the 1948 Show will be a class in home planting.

Richardson Wright heads the Flower Show committee. Frank H. Traendly is vice-chairman; James S. Kelly, chairman of the jurors and schedule committee; Erhard Heinrichs, chairman of planning and installation; Edward J. McCarthy, treasurer and Clifford Lowther, secretary.



# New England Jamboree

Seeking the answer to farm problems for 1948, some 8,000 New Englanders assembled recently in Worcester, Mass., for the thirtieth annual Union Agricultural Meeting. This year's three day program in Municipal Hall saw the greatest number of commodity meetings and exhibitors in the history of the event.

Federated Dairy Association members heard John B. Abbott, internationally known agronomist and research specialist, advise "changes in practices when economic conditions change." Abbott declared that "the small net income which the average northeastern dairy farm yields under present labor and supply costs forces farmers into exploitive farming, with resultant deterioration of buildings, fences, timber lots, and soil fertility." Lack of mechanized methods, he added, puts the northeastern dairy farmer behind urban industry and midwestern agriculture. Farm units, he noted, are too small to be efficient under present conditions.

In another dairy meeting, Prof. Carl Bender of Rutgers University advised greater use of roughage for better milk production and less grain consumption. "New England cows would need 75 per cent less grain and produce milk substantially richer in vitamins if dairymen developed proper roughage for their herds," Bender stated. He urged all-out use of fertilizers to bring pasture land and hay fields up to top production. Orchard grass and ladino clover were suggested as highest in solids, with brome grass and ladino the next best combination.

While dairymen sought better production on less grain, poultrymen were advised that immediate price controls on grain must be developed to safeguard New England economy. Prof. Stanley Seaver, agricultural economist at the University of Connecticut, declared that the inflationary price spiral would continue upward with the shipment of large quantities of grain to Europe. Prof. E. L. Dakan of Ohio State University said: "During the depression there was a sharp decline in poultry in most of the midwestern states and in the far west states as well. At the same time, states like Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut increased their poultry population and their egg production." Dakan believed that freight rates were a partial explanation for the increased poultry industry in the East. Western poultrymen, he observed, are held to their own markets by rates of $1.71 per hundredweight for shipping live chickens to the Eastern markets. Similar high rates apply to packer dressed poultry and eggs.

Among the numerous livestock meetings it was stated that the hog industry is swinging back to the East, and that eastern marketing, swine breeding, and growing methods are improving ahead of the rest of the country.

Youth Day, second day of the conference, brought a 4-H lamb show and sale, meetings of the State Young Farmers and Homemakers Federation, and the State Junior Vegetable Growers' Association. During the largest 4-H marketing lamb show and sale in New England, 116 lambs brought an average price of 37 cents a pound, a new record for the meeting. In a panel discussion Young Farmers and Homemakers recommended that foreign aid should be handled through the United Nations. This, it was believed, would remove the United States from the picture and erase opinions that the United States has selfish political motives under the Marshall Plan or similar aid. Addressing the young conferees, George W. Westcott, extension economist at the University of Massachusetts, declared the New England farmer will pay higher prices for grain because of the Marshall Plan.He explained that New England imports its feed from the Midwest, the source of European aid grain, and that draining this supply will therefore increase prices for New England. Presenting a brighter future to youth, Louis A. Webster, State fair director, declared that vegetable growing in Massachusetts was more a young man's business than any other type of agriculture.

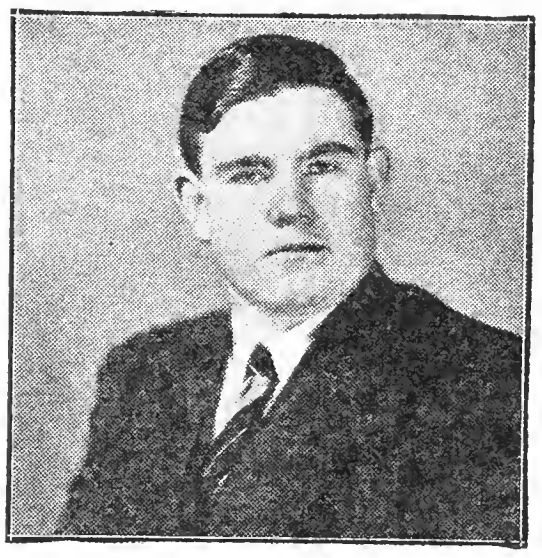
While youth presented its plans for the future, regional fire fighters gained a prominent place in the news. Recalling tragic forest fires of last Fall, it was recommended that the State Department of Conservation be placed in charge of all fire fighting activities. The recommendation came from Crosby A. Hoar, assistant regional forester, U. S. Forest Service, Philadelphia, who pointed out that Massachusetts is almost the only State which has failed to make a state official responsible for fighting forest fires.

One fire, meanwhile, helped win a sweepstakes award for a Massachusetts homemaker. It was the fire which baked "the perfect squash pie" for Mrs. Harold E. Black of Spencer, Mass. A new feature of the annual agricultural meeting, the squash pie contest, brought many surprises. An entry by "May I. Cackle" won the title for Suffolk County. The winner turned out to be Miss Eleanor Bateman from the New England Poultry and Egg Association.

GEORGE A. VAN HORN

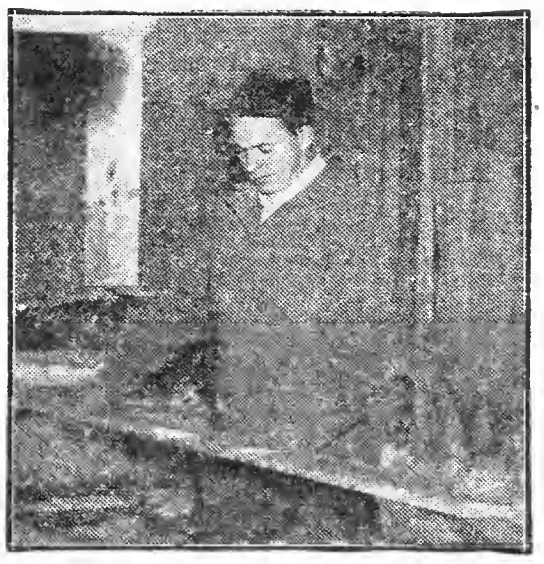
## Mass. 4-H Winners

Highlighting the annual Union Agricultural banquet was the award of silver medals to the outstanding Bay State 4-H boy and girl — Stanley A. McLean of Sharon and Ruth Davenport of Shelburne Falls. The annual Dirt Farmer Certificate for notable success by a 10 year vocational-agricultural graduate went to Milo E. Peck of Egremont.



*Stanley A. McLean*

*Ruth Davenport*



*Milo E. Peck*

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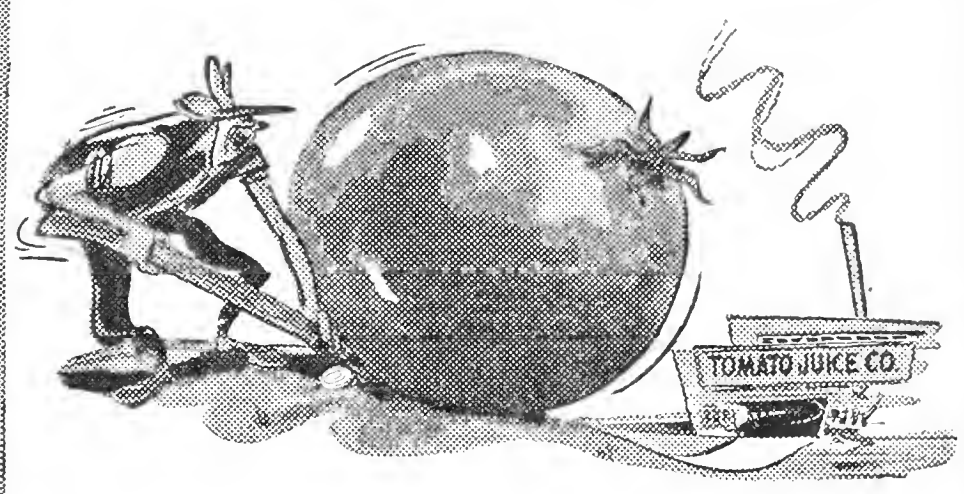
"Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Raising at Its Best" is the name of a new 48-page illustrated booklet, which is available free on request to the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., R. N. 3, Chicago 9, Illinois. This publication contains 12 chapters, fully illustrated with 55 photographs. It is presented to assist those who are interested in breeding and raising good beef cattle. It discusses all phases of handling, breeding, care, management and feeding of both commercial and purebred herds. Each chapter is based on a firm foundation of practical experience. Both experienced cattlemen and those starting in the cattle business will find this book well worth having for reference and reading.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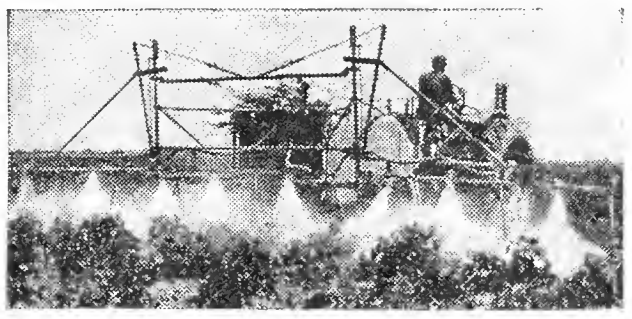

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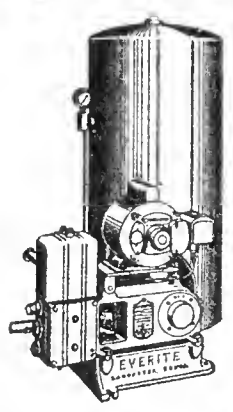


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# Grange News

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Applied to everyday problems, this means that the nation must continue to produce a balanced abundance; must prevent monopolies in agriculture, industry or labor, which restrict production in order to enhance prices; must see that reasonable compensation is made possible for those who earn it; and must do this under the private enterprise system, which provides an opportunity for everyone to develop his own talents and earn compensation in accordance with his ability, energy and contribution to the general welfare.

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Pennsylvania has seen vigorous discussions in many recent Grange meetings on the question of selling intoxicating liquor. In many localities it concerns local option, and here is where the Granges have functioned most vigorously, by arousing public sentiment in favor of keeping control of the liquor business wholly within the hands of local communities. One point in the Grange program is a demand for the return of public school instruction on the bad effects of alcohol, a phase of education once well established but seriously diminished since the repeal of national prohibition.

Chester Valley Grange No. 1496, at Devault, Chester County, Pennsylvania, is moving along very well this year with its various activities. This Grange has been the center of all the best in rural activity and recently has been proving a real help in the community. Under the leadership of its Worthy Master, Rev. R. Banks Blocher, who is a student minister and preparing for the Reformed Episcopal ministry, and his corps of capable officers, the Grange is promoting interest by its various affairs. Recently a festival was held and the community supported it in a fine way. A grand profit was realized. The Home Economics Committee, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Nettie Walker of Malvern, has been of wonderful service to the Grange during the past few months.

Clearfield County Pomona Grange No. 33 recently met in regular session in Grampian Park with Penn Grange No. 534 as host. Brother Seymore Kester of Penn Grange gave the address of welcome. The response was by Brother G. Kriner of Salem Grange. M. C. Brothers, the Pomona Master, called for the report of the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company which was given by the secretary, Brother R. C. Ogden. The report of deputies and also the report of Granges showed a net gain of 95 members, lost 36, and more than 50 applications on hand. One of the unusual features of the day was the appointing of a committee to visit Brother G. B. Wachob and Sister Wachob who have attended Pomona Grange regularly for a good many years, but now are getting too feeble to attend. This visit was made during the evening. The evening session was featured by quartet singing by the Grassflat and Penn Grange quartets and songs and readings by Penn Grange and Greenwood Grange. The spelling contest was interesting. W. F. Gill of Bradford Grange won the contest.

Members of Upper Bucks, Pa., Pomona Grange, consisting of representatives of all the subordinate Granges in the upper end of the county, recently devoted the main portion of their meeting to the election of officers to serve for the next two years. Results of the election follow: Master, Floyd Fryling, Plumsteadville Grange; Overseer, Chester Martin, Chalfont Grange; Steward, Josiah Schuster, Keller's Church; Lecturer, Mrs. Mary Rau, Franklin Grange; Assistant Steward, Harold Yoder, Plumsteadville; Chaplain, Leroy Shutt, Chalfont; Gatekeeper, Norman Lapp, Chalfont; Treasurer, Isaac S. Gross, Plumsteadville; Secretary, Mrs. Laura Loux, Richland; Ceres, Mrs. Josiah Schuster, Keller's Church; Pomona, Miss Marguerite Eaton, Great Swamp; Flora, Mrs. Mabel Mitman, Plumsteadville; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Harold Yoder, Plumsteadville; Pianist, Mrs. Floyd Fryling, Plumsteadville; Member of Executive Committee, Howard W. Detwiler, Chalfont; and Member of Finance Committee, William H. Weamer, Franklin Grange.

The regular full meeting of the Columbia, Lower Luzerne, Pa., Pomona Grange was held at Bloomingdale Grange. A large attendance testified to the active condition of the Grange in this district.

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Henry D. Sherwood of Pine Plains has been re-elected Master of the New York State Grange for his third two-year term at a recent meeting in Oswego. Other officers re-elected were: John Kleis of Hamburg, treasurer, and Harold M. Stanley of Skaneateles, secretary. New officers elected include: Leland D. Smith, Brasher Falls, Overseer; Mrs. Lillian Failing, Three Mile Bay, State Lecturer; Ralph Young, Delhi, Steward; Merrill Curry, Ithaca, Assistant Steward; Carl Fairbanks, Williamson, Chaplain; Homer Neville, Farmingdale, Gatekeeper; Mrs. Louise Bailey, Cattaraugus County, Flora; and Mrs. Isabelle Harris, Glens Falls, Pomona.

State Grange Secretary Stanley offers the following constructive thoughts relative to Spring activities in the Grange: "Now is a good time to be laying plans for this Spring. Why not plan to make some improvements in our Grange homes which will make them as attractive as possible? There is no good reason why every Grange hall should not be a place of beauty and service. Our local agricultural center can be an attractive place in every community. As farmers and as Patrons of Husbandry we have an obligation to make and keep our homes and Grange halls as spic and span as possible. It is so easy to make natural plantings around these buildings and have them attractive within as well as on the outside. This is a piece of real community service and one which we should all consider as a number one item in our community planning. Did you ever think how easy it is to make any community a place of beauty if each one sees to it that his own place is the very best he can make it? It does not necessarily involve the expenditure of large sums of money but it does take energy, work and willingness to do it. Personally, I should like to see a project started along this line with awards being made to the Grange showing the greatest accomplishment. What a favorable impression we could make on all passersby if we all went to work on such a project."

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Two interesting happenings of identical nature in Massachusetts indicate the place the Grange holds in the Bay State. Both were related to local town meetings, one in Belchertown and one at Buzzards Bay. In each case the calling to order of the evening town meeting revealed the fact that less than a quroum of voters was present, consequently no business could be transacted. The fact that in each case a Grange meeting was in progress at the hall not far away led to the sending of an S. O. S. call for voters to come to the town hall and make a quorum possible. The Grange response was instant and complete, with enough voters( both men and women) speedily on hand; all remaining until the necessary town business was transacted and the meeting adjourned, then back to the Grange hall and a resumption of the evening's program.

The biggest Grange Field Day the New England area has seen in a long time was recently held in Essex County, Mass., when Granges in that State and New Hampshire joined in staging a day's event, which brought together an attendance of upwards of 3,500 members and their friends, representing at least 200 subordinate units, and almost a score of Pomona organizations. Weeks of preparation had been made, with the determination to establish a new record in attendance for that vicinity. Games were the feature of this outdoor affair and liberal prizes were awarded, the winners being about equally distributed between the States on each side of the line. A speaking program, interspersed with entertainment numbers, added to the enjoyment of the occasion, and a band concert was one of the day's drawing cards. The location was the American Legion Farm in Haverhill, Mass., where all the facilities for such an occasion were amply present.

D.


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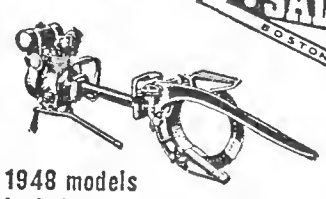

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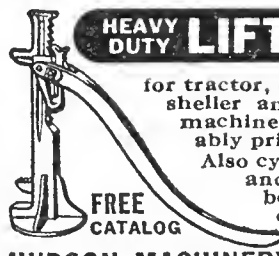

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## Movies in Rural Communities

"Let's all go to the movies tonight after chores!" That's a suggestion that most of us like to hear, so Mother and Dad and the children pile into the car and off they go to the movies. Their destination is not the gilded plush palace in town. No, they head for our local club hall to visit with neighbors and to see a program of movies that are especially meaningful to people that work and live on a farm.

Mother especially enjoys the first film. It is all about the latest methods of canning and freezing foods on the farm. She watches it intently and finds that she has gathered some practical and worthwhile ideas. Dad, who is always on the lookout for new methods in agriculture, likes the second film which clearly describes a modern system of soil fertilization. The children laugh with glee at the slapstick commotion of the animated cartoon. And all applaud the rootin'-tootin' Western when the hero captures the rustlers and wins the girl with his six-shooter in one hand and guitar in the other.

This program is typical of the recent trend which brings motion pictures directly to the farm. It is due largely to the advances which have been made in the production of 16 mm. motion pictures and 16 mm. projection equipment. More and more farm groups, such as the Grange and 4-H Clubs, are enjoying the benefits of these localized film programs. It is a simple matter to show 16 mm. movies in a local hall. This is because the 16 mm. film differs from the 35 mm. film shown in commercial theaters in that it is non-inflammable; it does not require costly projection equipment and skilled operators; and the projectors for 16 mm. are relatively inexpensive, small, portable affairs that almost anyone can easily operate. During the war these projectors were scarce, but now there are plenty of good makes on the market. An efficient projector with sound equipment will average around $350. This is of course a serious investment for any rural group to consider, but in many localities a projector can be rented for an evening's showing. According to a recent survey, about 75 per cent of all county agents now have projectors available. The National Grange is also very much interested in motion pictures, having recently purchased 500 projectors.

What kind of movies can be shown at rural meetings? Well, there are films available for rental on almost any subject under the sun. But the most valuable are the educational films. Nowadays, there is so much that the progressive farmer needs and wants to know about methods of agricultural production and marketing, and the motion picture can be a practical and efficient instrument of learining. The pioneer in this field has been the Motion Picture Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. For three decades, this unit has been turning out a great many informative and accurate films. One of its outstanding current movies is called "The River," already notable as a classic of excellence among documentary motion pictures. There is also an increasing number of educational movies for farm audiences which are produced by large industrial concerns as a means of advertising. However, the advertising in such sponsored films is not as blatant as the kind you get on the radio. Usually it is limited to the mere mention of the sponsor's name in the title credits. The picture itself may be about any subject of interest to farmers. Such productions are often quite elaborate, complete with Hollywood actors, and offer a great deal of entertainment as well as valuable education.

The farm program may also include feature pictures. These are Hollywood productions, originally made for commercial theaters, and which are now printed on 16 mm. film and distributed for local presentation. They are not the latest pictures and not always the best, but they do contribute to a balanced film program. There are many sections where farmers are out of reach of the city theaters. The movie people have recognized this need and now, for a modest rental fee, the most isolated communities can be entertained by their favorite stars, on 16 mm. film. More and better motion pictures are on their way to the American farm. They are bringing fun and relaxation, and offer a pathway to knowledge and better living.

D. A.

New York

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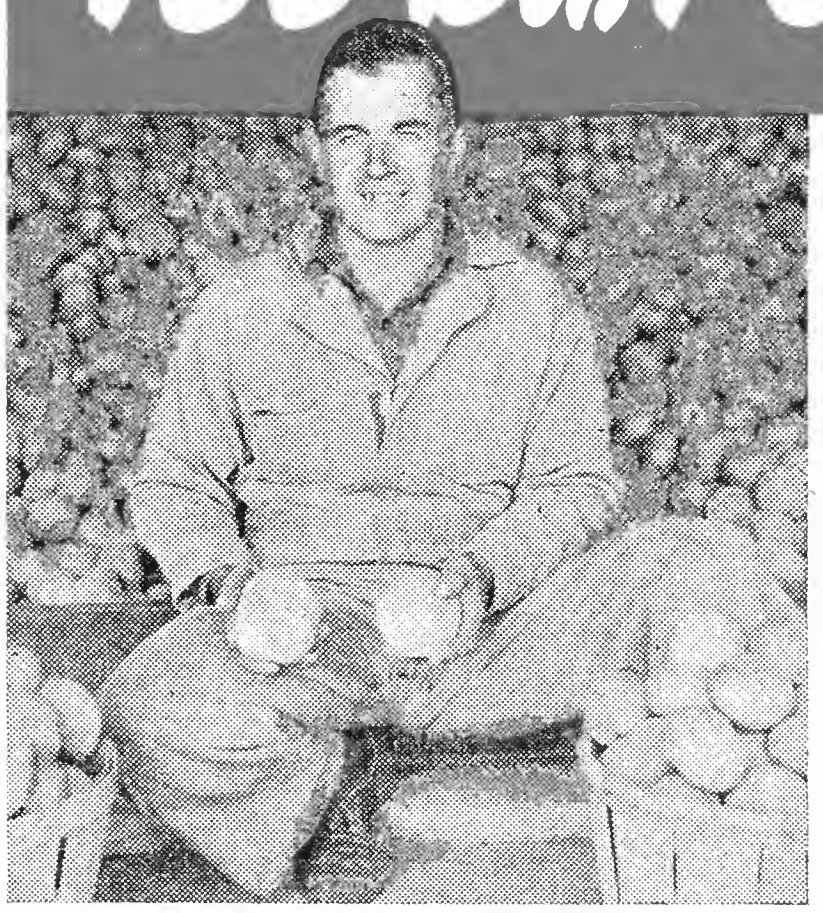
733 Bu. POTATOES PER ACRE



IRVIN G. ENGLE, Cochranville, Pa.

"POTATOES GROWN WITH AGRICO WERE EXCELLENT QUALITY, TOO—BRINGING PREMIUM PRICE,"

*Says IRVIN G. ENGLE, of Cochranville, Pa.*

"SINCE 1943 I have been using AGRICO FOR POTATOES on this farm and our yields have increased every year," writes Irvin G. Engle, of Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa. "Last season we used 2400 lbs. of Agrico (4-12-8) per acre on 15 acres of potatoes, plowing down half of the Agrico and applying the other half in the row with the planter. We also applied a heavy application of steer manure. The first two acres we dug and graded ran 733⅓ bu. per acre, with 175 bu. jumbos bringing a premium price of $3.40 per cwt. and 1200 bu. U. S. No. Ones sold at $2.65 per cwt. out of the field. We're well pleased with the best yield we have ever had, averaging well over 580 bu. per acre on 15 acres, a record crop for this area. Here is how our yields have increased since using Agrico: 1943, 275 bu. per acre; 1944, 350 bu.; 1945, 400 bu.; 1946, 500 bu.; 1947, 580 bu. per acre. *That speaks well for Agrico as a consistent crop producer!*"

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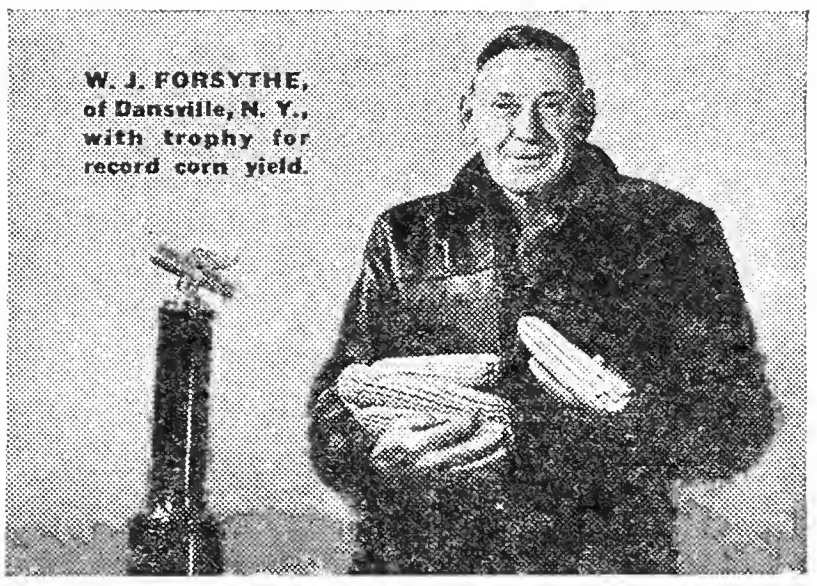
*—Says N. Y. State Champion Corn Grower*



W. J. FORSYTHE, of Dansville, N. Y., with trophy for record corn yield.

"On a measured 5-acre piece of ground, fertilized with AGRICO FOR CORN, I conducted a yield test on hybrid field corn and was able to harvest 133.26 bu. of dried, shelled field corn per acre in 1946," writes W. J. Forsythe, of Dansville, N. Y. "This yield earned me a beautiful trophy as New York State Corn Growing Champion. In 1947 I planted an earlier maturing corn variety, again using Agrico, and the yield was over 100 bu. per acre. Agrico has contributed much to what success I have had in maintaining my corn yields above the profit level."

GLENN F. PASK, Medina, N. Y.

"6 TONS MORE CABBAGE PER ACRE—$5 MORE A TON"

"My 1947 cabbage crop, fertilized with Agrico, was planted 10 to 20 days later than usual and the growing season was poor," writes Glenn F. Pask, well-known farmer, of Medina, N. Y., "but, even so, my 7 acres averaged 16½ tons per acre—or 6 tons ABOVE the average in this section. And the quality of the crop was so good that it brought $5 a ton ABOVE the market price at time of sale. I use Agrico on all my crops because it gives me better yields and quality."

"AGRICO FOR TOMATOES" MORE TOMATOES PER ACRE WITH AGRICO"

Remember, there's an Agrico specially made for each crop, and here is a report on tomatoes, from Everett M. Murphy, of Blackwood, Camden Co., N. J., who writes: "I had read about Agrico but had never tried it, so last Spring I talked it over with the farm owner, Mr. O. Bryant Kelsey, and we decided to find out just what Agrico would do.

EVERETT M. MURPHY, Blackwood, N. J.

"On 4 acres of canhouse tomatoes, I put in one-half with AGRICO FOR TOMATOES and the other half with a fertilizer I had been using for years, a higher analysis than Agrico. All 4 acres were planted to the same variety (Ontario) on the same day, with the same amount of fertilizer, 1000 lbs. per acre. I kept a careful check and found that *Agrico yielded 14 tons, 1054 lbs. of tomatoes to the acre—1 ton, 2 lbs. MORE per acre than where the other fertilizer was used.* In other words, Agrico gave me $34 MORE tomatoes per acre! So, need I say that now we too are Agrico boosters!"

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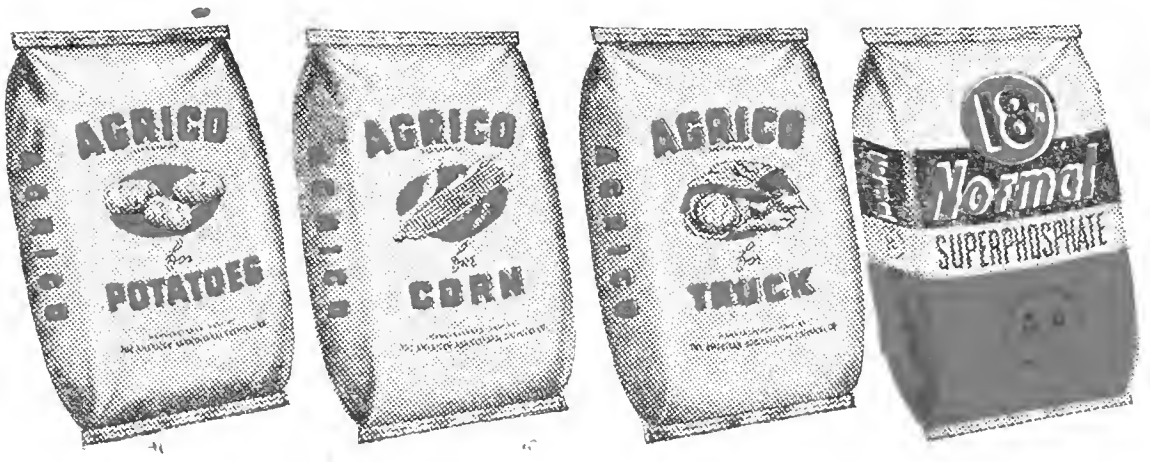


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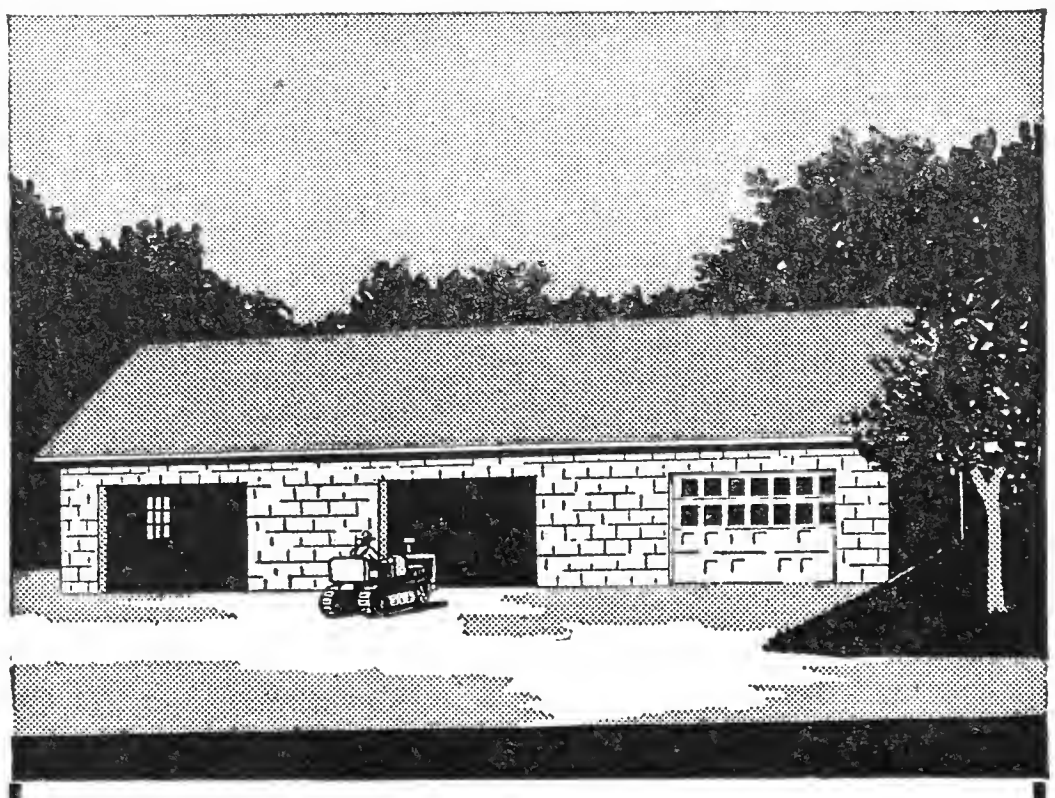

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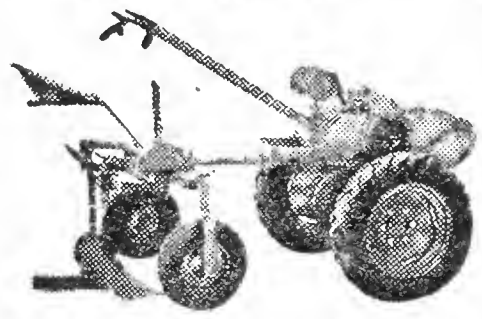

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# New Jersey Farmers' Week

While the weather was cold, it was generally favorable for the thirty-third convention of N. J. Farmers' Week held late last month at Trenton. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll expressed assurance that farming would continue to be an important State industry despite the rapid growth of the State's industrial areas. He urged farm groups to cooperate on a local basis. He also proposed that State aid be continued for the development and maintenance of secondary roads, and the research be supported to advance agriculture in every way possible.

In his address, Dr. William H. Martin, dean and director of the N. J. Station and College of Agriculture, reported that from the farmer's angle the cost of hired farm labor has nearly tripled as compared with the period of 1935-39, with fertilizer costs up 64 per cent, seed 125 per cent, dairy feed 121 per cent and poultry feed 117 per cent. He emphasized the fact that gross farm income is an entirely different thing from net returns.

### Crop Quotas and Price Floors

In discussing possible surplus food and crop problems of the future, C. B. Denman of the national association of food chains advised Garden State producers to extend their facilities and to process their surplus crops. He pointed out that 150 million is expected to be the population of the United States by 1950, and if a well balanced diet is maintained by processing and proper distribution, further expansion rather than surpluses will be the problem. As a result of a discussion from the floor, led by George Stevens, Eatontown farmer, it was the opinion of many that if the government is to continue allocating acreage and crop quotas, then support prices should also be continued in order to protect farmers against a possible sudden drop in prices. It was argued that such a continued floor support price would likewise protect consumers against scarcities.

Orchardists, fruit and vegetable growers were told how growers in Massachusetts are meeting some of their present day problems by H. F. Tompson of Seekonk, Mass. He brought out the fact that their growers are finding it easier and more profitable to maintain the humus content of their soils with suitable crops rather than by the extensive application of animal manures. In his address on selling fresh fruits and vegetables at the farm J. Eric Linde, Orefield, Pa., gave his experience and discussed the importance of quality and an attractive display. In his address relative to some economic and market trends, Dr. M. C. Bond of Cornell brought out the significant consideration that the most important difficulty faced by farmers is that prices received for perishable products have no respect for and little relation to production costs.

### Consumers on Milk Costs

Continuing this same line of thought at one of the dairymens' meetings, Thomas C. Sanderson, Sussex County dairy farmer, predicted that if milk production costs for feed, equipment and labor continue to rise, consumers may soon have to pay as high as 35 cents a quart for delivered milk. In the panel discussion following, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Fobert of Bernardsville, speaking for the League of Women Voters, felt that every-other-day delivery was a step in the right direction, and that every possible means of lowering distribution costs should be followed, these in turn to be passed along to the consumer. Mrs. Gloria L. Bartlett of Ridgewood, representing American Housewives, expressed the thought that milk is not cheap in terms of its volume consumption. As an illustration it was mentioned that while bread has also advanced in price, many families which consume five loaves of bread a week, may use as much as 20 quarts of milk weekly.

### Egg Merchandising Stressed

The poultry meetings were well attended. Louis Schaible of Shiloh was elected president of the N. J. Poultry Assn., and Leslie M. Black, New Brunswick, was again chosen secretary. Herman C. Demme of Sewell was re-elected president of the N. J. Poultry and Egg Co-op. Marketing Assn., and G. E. Zich, Flemington, was re-elected secretary. In 1947 this association sold more than two million dozens of candled and graded eggs.

During the poultry discussions, Gerald E. Zich told those present that their prime problem from a merchandising standpoint was egg rejections, causing a loss of about 10 per cent to farmers on their returns. This was demonstrated by a survey of egg sales which showed that of 2,104,185 dozens inspected in one year, 225,420 were either cracked or had internal faults causing their rejection. Careful packing and candling would, according to the speaker, have eliminated most of this loss. Dr. Frank V. Beck of the N. J. Experiment Station sounded a note of encouragement when he mentioned that meat shortages during this year would make for a good poultry and egg market, and he predicted that as a result poultrymen should generally enjoy a successful year in spite of increased production costs.

### Dr. Willman on Hog Management

Pork producers had the pleasure of hearing an exceedingly interesting and informative talk on the management and feeding of hogs by Dr. John P. Willman of Cornell. He stressed the importance and value of keeping only those brood sows which can farrow and wean at least eight good, husky pigs twice a year. The significant point was brought out that while it takes about one ton of hog feed a year to keep a brood sow and raise her litter to weaning age, she only needs about 500 more pounds of feed in order to raise two litters a year, thus greatly lowering the average feed cost per pig. That is a big item in these days of high priced feed. The importance of management was well illustrated by farm survey studies which were presented. On the farms where the brood sows and their pigs received proper housing and feed, as contrasted to just being sort of kicked around as a more or less unwelcome sideline, they did well and made money for their owners. Hogs are real business and if given necessary care are consistent money makers.

### Junior Farmer Awards

The junior farmer groups received numerous awards. Miss Dorothy Young, club agent in Salem County, was named president of the State 4-H Club Agents' Assn., and Doris B. McClusky of Ocean County was named secretary. In poultry achievement projects, medals were won by Eleanor Hodulik, Pittstown, Sussex County; Julius Bauerman, Verona, Essex County; Marie Matlack, Trenton, Mercer County; Joseph Jones, Sewell, Gloucester County; Norman Brower, Preakness, Passaic County; and Harold MacPeek, McAfee, Sussex County. Several club members met the requirements with their dairy calves, which were purchased through the junior breeders' fund and each received $25 in savings bonds in addition to their meritorious production certificates. Those attaining this honor included: William Chafey, Mt. Holley; Arthur Van Lieu, Ringoes; Hobart Roberts, Montague; Donald Tindall, Trenton; Agnes Best, Flemington; Richard Duckworth, Phillipsburg; Gladys Brelsford, Ringoes; Walter Wengryn, Fred D. Quick and William M. Emmons, Jr., Somerville; Ann Garton, Bridgeton; and Martha Hoffman, Bellemead. The champion 4-H egg grader was Edward Ossowski, Cranbury, Middlesex County; William Prostak, Lebanon, Hunterdon County, was second.

Donald Springle, Springfield, representing the Union County High School, won the Vo-Ag apple packing contest. His team mate, Joseph Sprang, was second. In the Vo-Ag egg grading tests top team award was won by Richard Benson, Woodbine, and Robert Whitehead, Millville. The highest individual score was made by Samuel Krause, New Brunswick. A large number of cash prizes were presented to numerous members of the Future Farmers of America. Some of the larger ones for special meritorious work were presented by the N. J. State Grange to John Snyder, Burlington, $15; Albert Van Horn, Belvidere; and Merlin Ross, Cream Ridge, $12.50 each. Some of the top ranking members for the prizes offered by the N. J. Potato Assn. were won by Robert Von Thun, Jamesburg, $11; Mustapha Ahmed, Jamesburg, $9.00; and Ralph Davison, Allentown, $9.00. The three high prize winners in the corn growing contest, awarded by the N. J. Field Crop Improvement Assn., went to Ray Baldwin, Hackettstown, $6.00; David Simmons, Sussex, $6.00; and Clyde Hillyerd, Belvidere, $5.00.

Steffen Olsen of Ridgewood and Milton C. Tice of Deerfield were elected to serve four-year terms on the State Board of Agriculture.

R. W. Duck.

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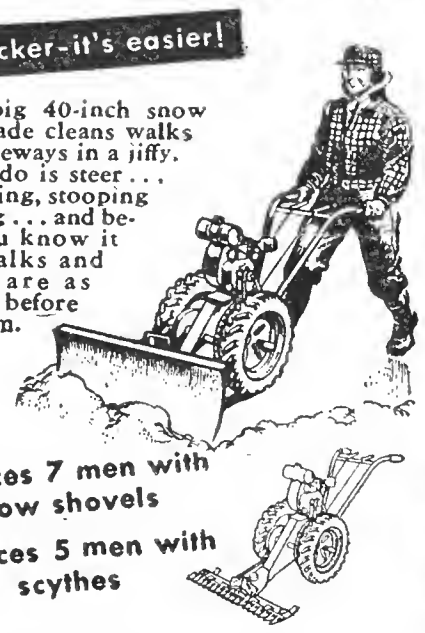

Replaces 7 men with snow shovels

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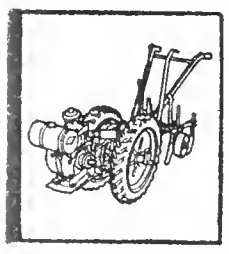

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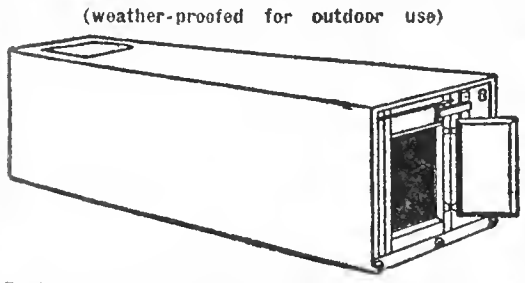

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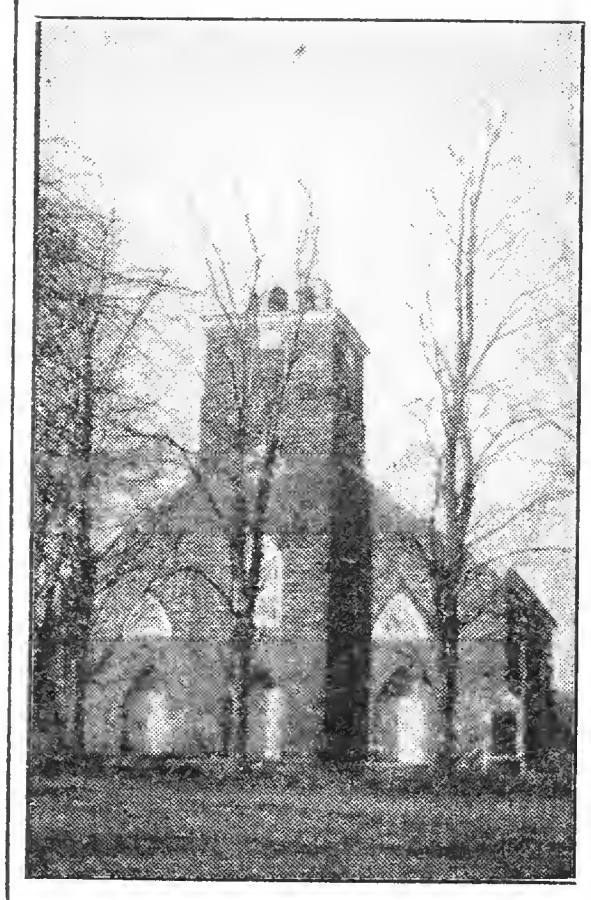
# Pastoral Parson

The Parson's study is in the most northerly corner of the house. Tonight, the wind whips the tree branches just outside the window in real Winter fury, and the snow blanket on the porch roof shines like a million small diamonds in the stray light from the study lamp. Within a few inches of the storm, the Parson types in perfect comfort, thanks to well fitted storm windows and thorough insulation of the house walls. It was not always so. Indeed, like most other preachers, the Parson might easily write a long essay on parsonages and their shortcomings, for he remembers all too well how his son, just a creeper at the time, played in the pile of snow that drifted through the wide crack at one parsonage front door; and, the house that was reasonably comfortable only in those rooms that were on the side opposite to that from which the wind happened to be blowing. Yes, the Parson is deeply grateful for a really comfortable house, for he knows that, if the truth were known, one of the



*The Pastoral Parson's Church.*

severest trials of a rural pastorate can be the parsonage. Many a rural church that has not been able to keep a pastor for any length of time, might on investigation find that the real cause is a parsonage of unsuspected discomfort and amazing heat requirement.

This evening had been set aside for a short hospital call; but, with ice and snow upon the roads, the visit might better be postponed until daylight reduces the driving hazard, especially since the car has been rather unreliable lately and might quit along the way. There are several letters awaiting replies, plans of future work to be laid out, and filing of a variety of data to be done, and the constant necessity of keeping records up to date. These things will fill out the evening hours with profit in the future. Yes, the year 1948 will prove definitely that a prearranged program can save much confusion, particularly since the Parson's schedule consists of so many varied activities.

Our Hymn Sings, on the first Sunday evening of each month, have reached the point where they need a bit more careful planning. Of late, people have been saying that they scarcely last long enough, though an hour of constant singing would seem to be about enough for the Parson. So, now, with a little preparation beforehand, some of our friends and neighbors have been interspersing the congregational singing with vocal solos, background stories of certain hymns, and instrumental music. In order that the congregation may have their share of singing, the time has been extended to an hour and a quarter. More than this, it must not be, lest it grow tiring. In the same connection, the Parson is writing for samples of new hymn books. There are plenty of hymn books to be had, but we are anxious to find one that contains all of the old, well known hymns. It is disappointing to find so many of the old favorites missing, or, what seems worse, set to new and unfamiliar music. It should not be necessary to have a variety of hymnals at hand, just to be sure that every hymn called for is available.

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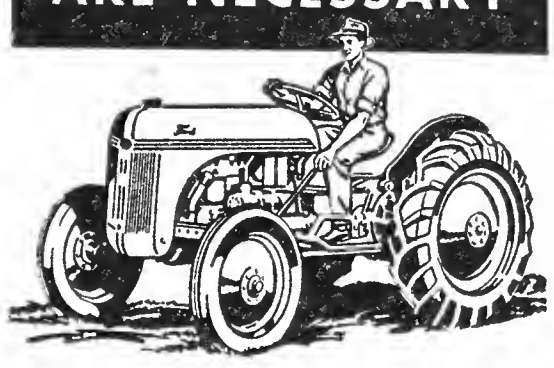

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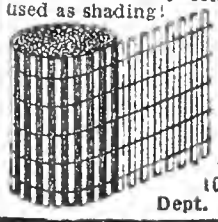

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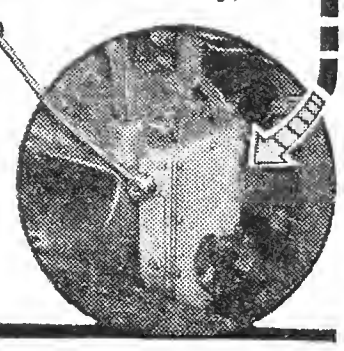



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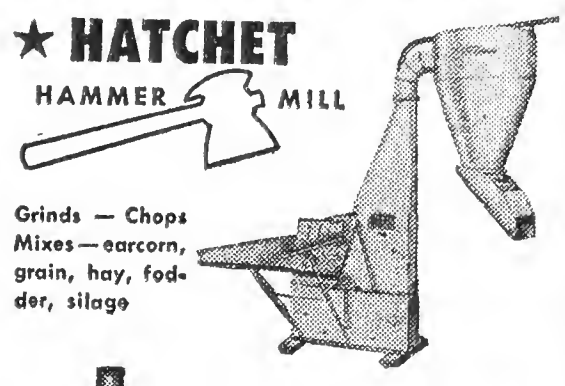

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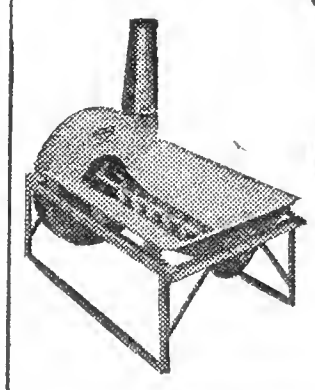

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*Established 1850*

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## More Butter Rigging?

AT the milk hearing in New York City early this month, Meyer Parodneck, president of the Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-operative, charged that the January butter price was rigged downward so as to prevent an increase in the farmers' fluid milk price for February and the four following months.

A careful analysis of all the facts indicates, at the very least, that there was good reason for this charge.

The fluid milk price (Class 1-A) for each month is determined mainly by the average wholesale price of 92-score butter on the New York market for the 30-day period ending on the 25th day of the preceding month; so the February fluid price was fixed by the average butter price from December 25 to January 24. For the first three weeks of that period, December 26 to January 16, the average butter price was 87 cents a pound, which meant that if such an average were maintained for the fourth and final week, the February milk price would rise 22 cents from $5.46 to $5.68 a cwt. On Saturday, January 17, the New York City press carried a story, after contact with the dealer companies, that, due to the then current high butter price, the retail price of milk would rise half a cent a quart on February 1. It was further stated that many dealers were afraid that this boost might curtail consumer sales and that some of them might therefore try to absorb the half-cent themselves, especially in view of the one-cent rise last October to cover increased labor wages which actually had cost dealers only half a cent.

The following Monday, January 19, the wholesale butter price dropped two cents to 85½ cents, dipped another 2½ cents on January 20, and finally, on January 23, went down to 80½ cents, one cent below the Chicago price. Sales for that week totalled 162,000 pounds; for the prior week 60,000 pounds, and for the week following 36,000 pounds, at a price range from 80 to 88½ cents, one cent above Chicago. As a result of that sharp drop in the week of January 19-23, not only is the farm price for fluid milk continued at $5.46 for this month of February, but there is now no possibility of any increase under the formula until July 1 at the earliest.

It is easy to see that no one but the big dealers have profited by these events. If the producer price had gone up, they were confronted with what they figured to be two evils: a loss of consumer sales on any corresponding boost in the retail price, or a loss in their own spread if they absorbed the extra cost themselves. Therefore their best bet was to keep down the wholesale price of butter, not necessarily by dumping but by refusing to buy and passing the word around that they were not buying.

Inquiry among butter operators produced no results. All of them claim that it was just another instance of a nervous market and that they guessed wrong in anticipating a rise in butter supplies toward the end of January. They claim that what happened, insofar as it affected farmers' milk prices for coming months, was pure coincidence.

If that is true, it is one of the most miraculous coincidences in history. The timing was so perfect that there is good ground for suspicion. Perhaps the rumored inquiry by the Department of Justice may give us more facts.

One thing, however, is crystal clear—butter must be discarded as a basis for milk pricing. There is too much opportunity for manipulation both on the up side and on the down side, and either way the manipulator never loses. And one further fact is equally clear—the pressure to eliminate butter must come from producers and producer groups. For obvious reasons the big milk dealers want to keep the butter formula and will do every thing they can to that end. The testimony at the recent milk hearing proved that conclusively.

## Ingenuity and the R. F. D.

THE 1947-48 snows will long be remembered, and probably nowhere so keenly as on the Northeast's R. F. D. routes. For the farmer and his wife have had to draw upon their ingenuity, with storm after storm, not merely to make the R. F. D. box accessible, but even visible. Thus the mailbox that disappeared overnight in a drift, or was freshly buried by the snowplow's passing, had to be dug out repeatedly, lifted still higher, or moved to some new spot altogether.

As February progressed, however, many an R. F. D. box with its companion post had to be abandoned. Instead, emergency containers for the daily mail have blossomed out, to the amusement, but also to the practical satisfaction of carrier and family alike. A report just received gives an excellent picture of what is no doubt taking place almost everywhere. An R. N.-Y. subscriber in Connecticut describes it thus:

> "Down the road, empty bureau drawers are quite the rule, set up on the edge of a six foot snowbank. Marked on an 8 x 11 sheet of paper a sign, in one instance, has been pencilled: 'United States Mail. Jones.'
>
> Over on the other road a neighbor has filled a five gallon paint can with wet cement; in it stands a six foot pole; on top of the pole he has his R. F. D. mailbox nailed. As new drifts form, he totes his portable device to whatever vantage points still remains, and confidently buries its heavy base in the snow. When the emergency is over, he can carry it back to the house, disengage the box and return to Summer procedure. As for my own solution, I have put out my large white enamel soup kettle, minus soup but plus cover. Placed atop the snowbank, beside where the carrier's Ford pulls up, our R. F. D. man reaches readily into the mail kettle and all is well.
>
> The prize product of our local Winter roadside growth, so my carrier tells me, is what one resourceful housewife on a back road has developed. With the least fuss possible, she had wedged her mop handle deep in the snowbank, inclining it toward the road. The metal clamp which normally snaps onto the mop cloth, now clutches a last year's May basket in its teeth. But she gets her mail each day."

This is indeed the year in which the Weather Man can boast that the R. F. D. of the gallant Northeast moved right up into the Arctic Circle.

## On Grain Speculation

WE are glad to open our columns to Mr. Walter Johnston, a commodity broker, who takes strong exception to our position on speculation in food and feed grains. In his reply, published on page 137, he seeks to explain the economic advantages of futures trading. We prefer to interpret his remarks as an attempt to justify speculation.

Mr. Johnston's arguments do not change our original conviction that commodity trading on margin should be abolished. We cannot follow his logic when he says that trading in futures necessarily establishes a fair market value for spot deliveries. How wheat in the elevator can be worth $3.30 one day and five days later be worth only $2.70 merely because traders are trying to guess the price five or six months hence, is beyond our understanding. Nor have we ever been made aware of any savings handed back to the farmer or passed on to the consumer by the processor by reason of the latter's operations on the Chicago Board of Trade.

As to marginal speculation, there does not seem to be any real difference between trading in stocks and trading in commodity futures. Where only part payment of the price is required, there is the human tendency to buy more or sell more than if the full price had to be paid. In the event of an adverse turn in the market, it is inevitable that the more stock or futures that have to be sold out to liquidate a long position, or the more that have to be bought to cover a short position, the greater the fluctuations in the market price. The fact that only recently the Board of Trade increased its margin requirements, and limits price changes to ten cents a bushel each day, shows that the traders themselves recognize the evil tendencies of marginal speculation, yet refuse to prescribe the one effective cure.

The record rise in commmodity futures early this Winter and the even sharper slump in the past two weeks are typical of just such wide fluctuations which we believe are harmful to the stability of the nation's economy.

## The End of the Trail

THE latest attempt by the Dairymen's League management to collect $146,000 from the Federal Order milk pool has met with defeat. Originally the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture ruled against this claim and last year the League took the case into Court. Just recently, the United States District Court in Syracuse upheld the Secretary's ruling.

This case, it will be recalled, arose out of the reclassification of cream sales in northern New Jersey. The League claimed that it had the right to pay farmers a lower class price for this cream and collected some $146,000 from the pool. Even after its accounts were audited by the milk administrator and repayment was demanded, the League management stuck to its original contention. Repayment was made, as ordered, however, and then proceedings were instituted to recover the money, which if collected would have been turned over by the League to its dealer customers. Fortunately for League members, and for all dairymen, the League management has been unsuccessful to date in getting back the money.

This case is just one other instance of the top officials in the Dairymen's League playing the dealers' game a little too closely for the comfort or well being of their own members. How many other similar instances there may be which have not been brought to light, no one has any means of knowing until the management is compelled by law, as it should be, to make a detailed accounting of all milk and money to the members.

## Brevities

"TAKE counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday." — Isaiah 16:3.

To help prevent clothes from freezing on the line, rub the lines with vinegar before hanging up the clothes. What we want to know is what to rub on ourselves in order to keep from freezing while doing the hanging.

BUSY as a bee was literally true this past season. The honeybees in New England and throughout most of the Northeast stored about 40 per cent more honey in 1947 than the previous year, and nearly 20 per cent over that of 1945.

## From the Finger Lakes

Small, broken clouds of iron gray are outlined by the westering sun that's behind them at the close of this February day. A sky that all day has reminded us somewhat of an old quilt grandmother would hold up to the light to see how worn the wadding was. A cloud effect that in February can presage almost any phase of weather, from a freezing rain and the ice storm we dread to a deep and heavy snow.

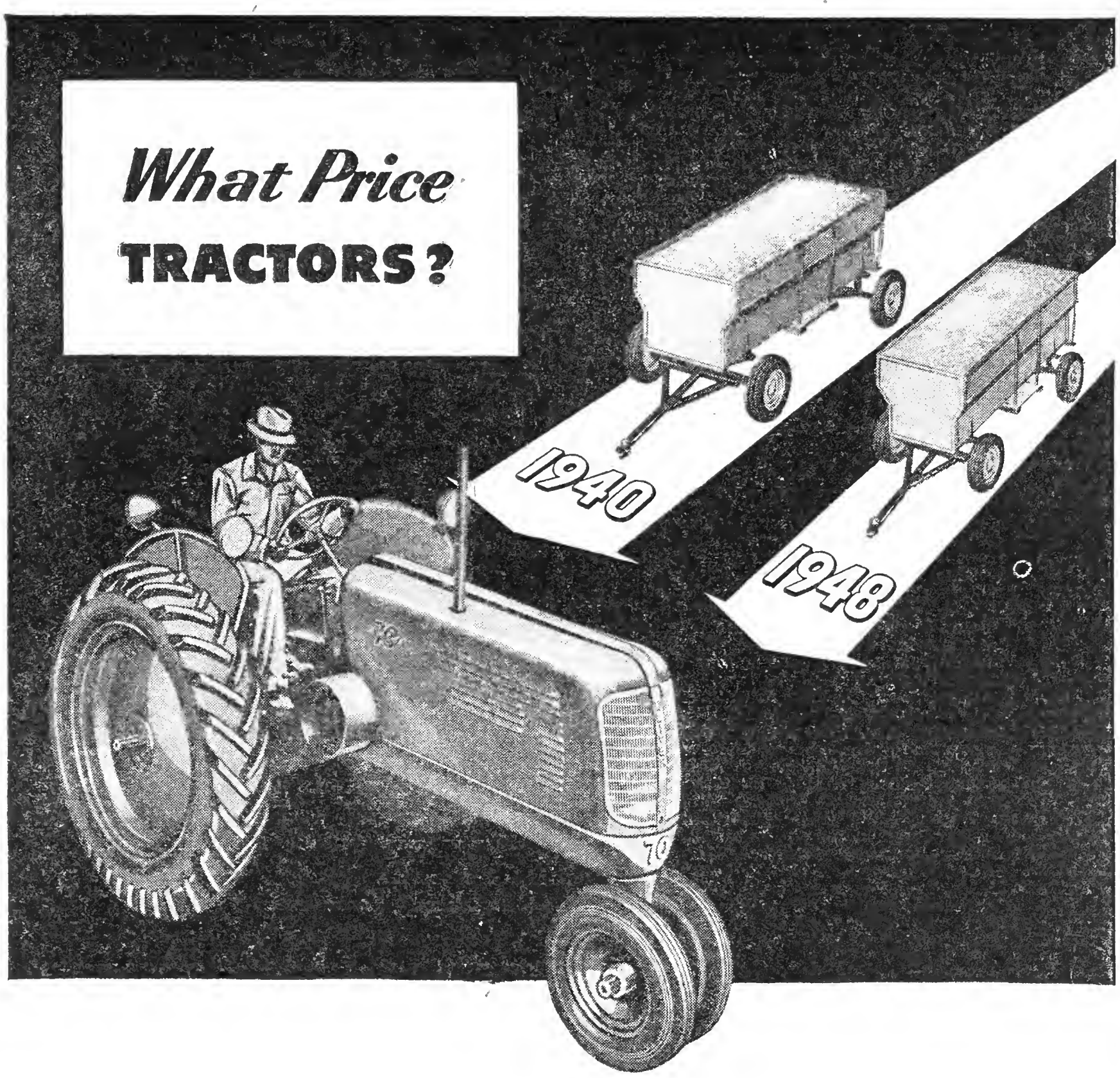
We'll always remember a February day several years ago, near Washington's Birthday, when exactly the same kind of clouds and a damp, south wind did result in a clinging snowfall of several inches. In early morning the outside world vividly represented many of the well-loved lines of Lowell's poem and, as we stood at a north window, looking out at the truly beautiful sight of the gray sky, the black trunks of the many oaks and the pure white of the deep snow covering everything, we suddenly leaned against the window in amazement for there on a maple twig was an object so bright in all that neutral coloring we couldn't help shouting, "Oh, how jolly!" It was the first cardinal to visit our sanctuary; a magnificent fellow who lingered all that day picking up wheat and seeds, in a shelter on the ground, with other seed-eating birds. As he returned each day of the storm, we named him "Jolly" and he is still a regular visitor having become quite tame. He remains from February until early Summer, feeding here almost every day, then leaves perhaps for some favorite haunt, and we see him less often. At the time of his first appearance, only about a half dozen cardinals had been reported as having been seen near here for the first time in years, so of course we were excited and pleased to have the friendly red bird come to us. Jolly chooses a new mate each Spring and we always call her "Holly." She is always shy, never quiet and hides in the thick cedars if she catches sight of anyone. Jolly often eats his cracked corn and wheat by the back porch, but it takes many pleading calls of as many mornings before Holly gathers courage also to come to the table. When she does alight, chirping constantly, the red bird will offer her a bit of corn. Does Holly take it gratefully? Indeed not! With tripping steps she will pass him and pick up her own food, the crimson tipped crest atop her head jerking saucily. But Jolly always seems happy and will fly to a low branch of the basswood tree where he will whistle his most delightful notes ending with a low, "Eat here, eat here." Thus it is that we will never forget our first glimpse of him, so beautiful that February morning against the snowy landscape.

This is the month, too, when we try to put up a few more birdhouses, as nuthatches especially begin looking for nesting sites at this time and perhaps the chickadees and woodpeckers have an eye on a Summer home while the wintry winds still blow. Anyway we found a small fallen white birch when walking through the woods in early Winter, and a cut of it is certainly an attractive birdhouse. We know that this wood is a choice of the chickadees, at least it has outnumbered in our findings those nesting in basswood or willow. So perhaps our own Chick and Dee will choose this home for occupancy this Spring.

The subject of the birch tree brings to mind a recent letter from a friend in New Hampshire who writes, to our great interest and delight, and perhaps for others as well, that the white birch (true canoe birch) was chosen formally as their State tree in May, 1947. Of course this white birch is a native of that State but we know it well, too, and it is certainly one of our favorites; outstanding at any season and with a history unequaled by any other tree perhaps. Just pause a moment and think of that lovely cream-white bark as having been found so useful by the Indians and the white settlers that it was not only life-giving but life-saving. They drank water from cups made from it, paddled many miles over water in canoes constructed of it and slept in wigwams and cabins covered with it. Yet is there a sight so truly beautiful, ethereal and ever memorable as a group of white birches in the moonlight.

The light is fading now. A shadow drifts past the window and the little screech owl has come out for the night. The western sky has miraculously cleared. And its only ornament is the evening star, soon to be loaned for a moment as an adornment on the brow of that far hill. E. R. H.

Seneca County, N. Y.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**PATENTS** Write for information on what steps an inventor should take to secure a patent.
PATRICK D. BEAVERS
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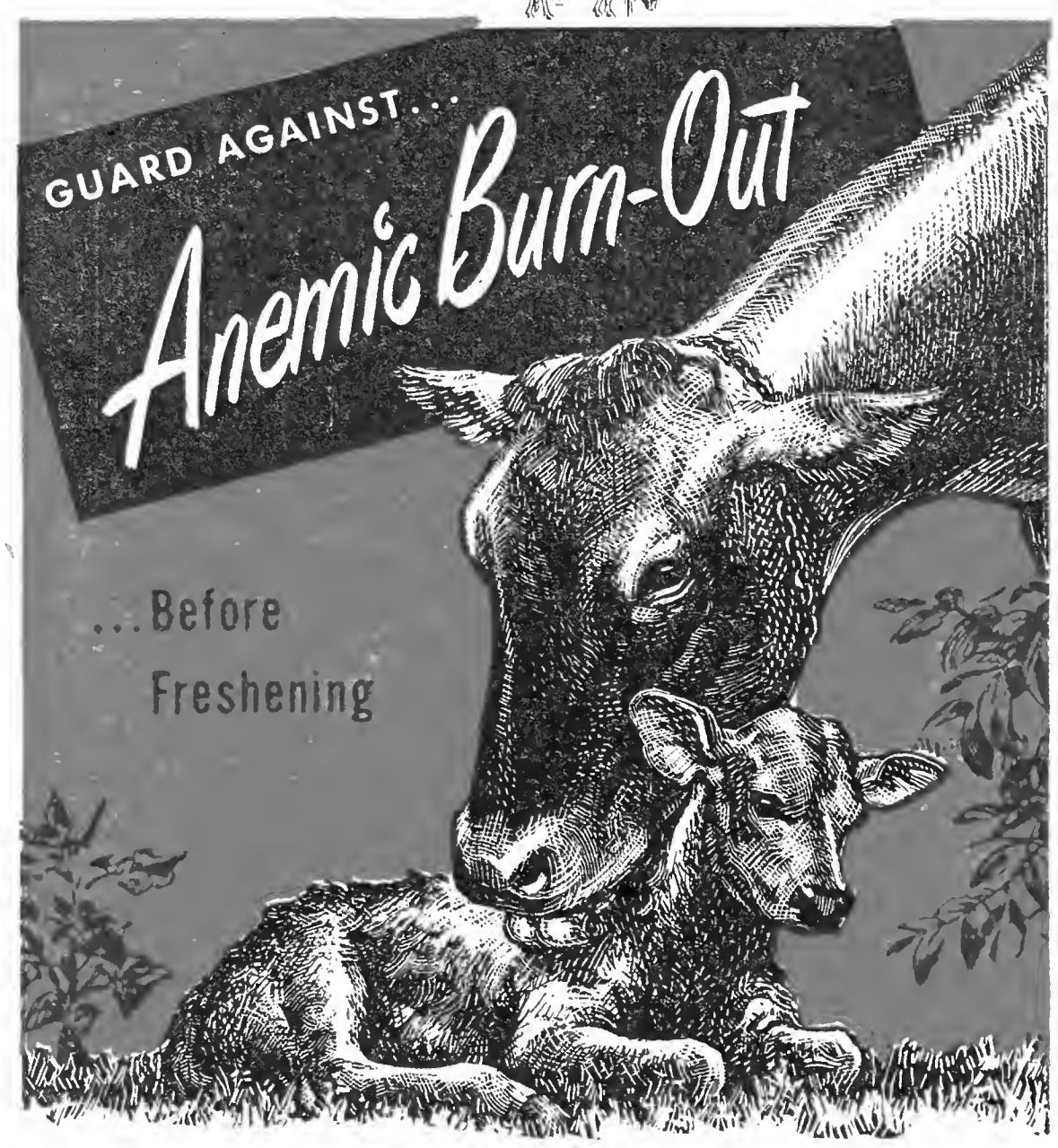
HAS SHE HAD HER IRON TODAY?




*ANEMIC BURN-OUT—A run-down state of assimilation, often due to Iron-Iodine-Cobalt and mineral deficiencies in periods of heavy lactation, or from strains of freshening.*

The DANGER MONTH of the cow's cycle is the month before freshening. Her whole productive record for the coming year can be made or broken here. Calving disorders, depleted vitality, productive fatigue often find their origin in the few short weeks before this reproductive ordeal.

GIVE HER A KOW-KARE BUILD-UP

Does it not make sense that here lies your big chance to provide medicinal aid via a KOW-KARE build-up? The daily grind of feed-to-milk conversion brings many milking cows to the verge (or worse) of ANEMIC BURN-OUT . . . no condition to face added strains. Here is where KOW-KARE comes in. The low-cost daily addition to the feed of this CONCENTRATED blend of Tonic Drugs, Iron, Iodine; Cobalt, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D provides a "crutch" to aid Nature in facing extra strains with safety. Better calves and better-producing cows result when calving comes off without a hitch. Use the Kow-Kare build-up on your next freshening cow.

For general fatigue of digestion and assimilation, for sluggish milkers and cows "off feed", add this same aid-to-Nature to the grain ration and observe the result in general thriftiness and lowering of productive lapses. Follow the simple directions on the Kow-Kare package. Get Kow-Kare at drug, feed or general stores : : : two economy sizes.

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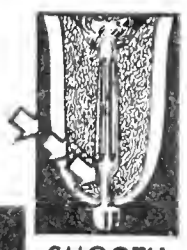

SMOOTH FLEXIBLE

## Rabbits Can Solve the Meat Problem

That there will be a continued, if not greater shortage of meat in 1948, now seems to be an accepted fact. Besides, the price is going to be very high also. Well, what are we going to do about it?

The writer answered this question more than a year ago by investing in a trio of rabbits, which are kept in the garage and backyard. Like many other persons who had never tasted rabbit meat, he was very squeamish at first over the thought of eating meat that did not come from the usual sources. However, the first taste of fried young rabbit meat dissipated this thought for all time, and since starting this venture almost no red meat has been purchased for the family table.

The first thing to be done, then, is to overcome the senseless scruple against using rabbit meat. One of the reasons often advanced is the objection to killing such pretty little animals; yet many will wear a coat made of rabbit fur, and think nothing about it. Why, then, be so inconsistent in the matter of eating the meat? Of all animals kept on a farm, none is cleaner in its habits than the rabbit. It will not eat unclean food unless driven to it by starvation. Not only do rabbits groom their own fur, but they help each other to keep clean.

To be sure, rabbits require feed and plenty of it, for they eat both day and night. In raising rabbits, a complete ration can be provided by using commercial rabbit pellets. If a person has a little land and a garden, this feed may be amply supplemented by gathering green stuff such as clover, carrots, cabbage leaves and cornstalks. The latter, especially, are very good, as they not only furnish feed but roughage as well, which is essential to good health. Well cured hay should always be provided. In this way, the cost of keeping rabbits will be greatly lessened, especially during the Summer months.

It is not possible to describe rabbit meat exactly, for it is not like that of any other animal. Although it has some of the characteristics of chicken and pork, the fried meat of a young rabbit in some ways resembles lake trout. All of it is white like the breast of chicken, fine grained, delicately flavored, and highly nutritious. Chemical analysis shows that the average composition is 20 per cent protein, 14 per cent fat, 65 per cent water, and one per cent mineral salts. The fat is pure white—like lard, although rabbits do not take on much excess fat until at least six months old, and most of them are not kept that long. The edible portion of a rabbit is from 50 to 55 per cent of the liveweight; of the dressed weight, about 85 per cent is edible. The bones are not necessarily wasted, for they are very tender and highly appreciated by the family dog; and this is no slight consideration, as one realizes when he tries to buy good dog food at today's high prices.

Unlike that of wild rabbit, the domestic meat is available the year round and just as good in hot weather as in cold. The flavor is at its peak when young rabbits are weaned at the age of eight weeks. They will then dress around two and one-half pounds. At the age of six months they will dress between five and six pounds, but it is doubtful if it pays to keep them that long. Even at that age the meat is still very tender, but may require a little more care in the cooking if it is to be as tasty as when younger. Any extra meat may be canned just as chicken is canned. The processes are identical; in fact, the two kinds of meat may be mixed to good advantage if they happen to be available at the same time. A pressure cooker must be used. In these modern days of freezers, however, it is not necessary to resort to the canning method in order to have fresh rabbit meat throughout the year.

A brief discussion of the different breeds of rabbit may be helpful at this point. Although there are over 50 breeds known, only six or eight need be considered in meat production. The most popular meat breeds are New Zealand, either White or Red; American White; Flemish; and the Chinchilla. Since there is no great difference in the meat of any of these, choice is a matter of personal preference. The pelts have some value although the market is very poor at present; the white pelts bring a higher price than do the colored ones. Angora rabbits have little value as meat producers. There is value however in raising meat type rabbits for variety and economy in the menu at the farm table.

R. L. G.
Vermont

## Dairy Cow Feed Mixtures

Please send me some advice on home mixing feed for my dairy cows. I have plenty of corn, oats and rye, and a mill to do the grinding.

Maryland C. L. D.

In these days of feed shortage and high prices for it, you are indeed fortunate in having a good supply of home grown grain to feed your animals. These grains would need some high protein feed mixed with them in order to furnish enough digestible protein to your dairy cows. The amount of such a protein supplement to be fed would vary with the kind and quality of hay available. On the average, however, for fair to good quality mixed hay, an 18 per cent protein feed would be about right. To make one ton of dairy cow mixture containing about 18 per cent protein the following amounts would be required: ground corn, 580 lbs.; ground oats, 580 lbs.; ground rye, 250 lbs.; either linseed or soybean oil meal, 530 lbs.; salt, 20 lbs.; ground limestone, 20 lbs.; and either steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate, 20 lbs. These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed, using a scoop shovel, on a clean floor and should be turned over several times. It is not advisable to feed very much rye in a dairy mixture because it is not as palatable to cows as other feeds, and also if it is used in excess of 30 to 40 per cent of the concentrates, it may produce a butter that is stiff and dry.

## Karakuls Are Making Good

The Karakul sheep exhibited at the last Altamont Fair by Hubert J. Middleton, of Medusa, Albany County, N. Y., attracted special attention as these sheep are somewhat rare in that section of the country. Mr. Middleton bought a small flock about five years ago when he purchased his farm and now has a flock of considerable numbers. He states that the sheep are good breeders and that their natural life is almost double that of other breeds. Lambs are mostly black with very fine curly hair, and the purebred sheep at maturity are a very attractive grey. A good true-to-form breeding ewe brings from $40 to $100, according to demand and more particularly according to the vicinity in which they are raised. A breeding ram brings from $50 to $100. Lambs range from $10 to $30 each.

Karakul lambs are killed almost as soon as they are born. Their pelts vary in price according to luster and texture of curl. The wool which is made up into yarn appears to be meeting an increased demand because of its great warmth and its hard wearing qualities. Mr. Middleton believes that Karakuls will be more in evidence in this country in time to come, and he is enthusiastic as to the future of the breed.

The average age of farm houses in the United States is reported to be about 50 years or more.

*Karakul sheep are good breeders, hardy and comparatively long lived. This nice flock of Karakuls are making good returns on the farm of Hubert J. Middleton in Albany County, N. Y.*

# AMAZING NEW PRODUCT

## *May Save You Up to $27.00 Each Time a Cow Freshens*

CALFBAG — Udder badly swollen, caked, due to calving. Danger of chronic condition. UDDEROLE used for massaging.

3 DAYS LATER — Now bag is often normal. Massaging with UDDEROLE may get cows in production MUCH SOONER.

## *Results Guaranteed or Double Your Money Back*

Now you can help prevent udder trouble due to calving. An amazing, new product, UDDEROLE, has been discovered at Dawnwood Farms.

Massaging with UDDEROLE may relieve caked, swollen bag due to calving faster and better than other methods you've tried. Thus your cows may go into production so MUCH SOONER that you'll make up to $27.00 more on each cow.

UDDEROLE is a wonderful, new formula containing anhydrous lanolin and other highly effective ingredients. Thus massaging with UDDEROLE may give powerful 3-way help. 1. Relieve congestion. 2. Help reduce swelling. 3. Soothe inflammation. Use it on your valuable first calf heifers. Farmers re-order and say: "Can't afford to be without UDDEROLE." The 8-oz. tin costs only $1.00.

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SEND TODAY: UDDEROLE is new, and if your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order it. Or send $1 direct to us. We'll rush you, all charges prepaid, an 8-oz. tin of this amazing discovery. 5-lb. can only $8. DEALERS, write for information.

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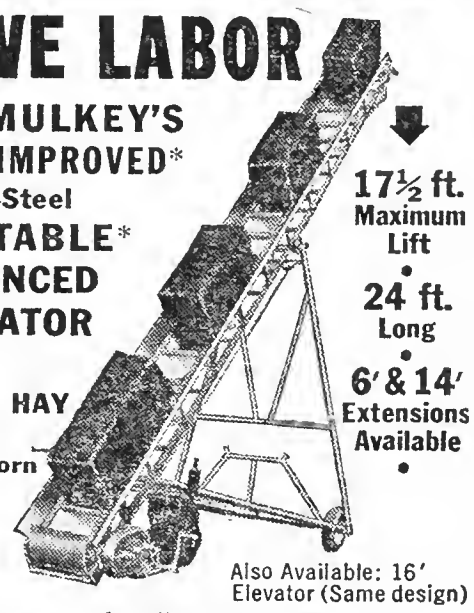

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Also Available: 16' Elevator (Same design)

* One man can handle and operate.
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## Beef Cattle Farming

I have a farm of 200 acres and can lease about 200 acres more, if necessary, also a barn 50x70, with basement which will hold 30 head. This barn is of dairy type, and the hay loft will hold about 250 tons of hay. Pasture is fair, about 100 acres. The rest is tillable, and the part that can be leased is fair pasture. What I should like to know is, can I raise beef cattle and make any money doing it, if they are managed properly. What is the price of breeding beef cattle and feeder steers, and where can they be purchased?

Columbia County, N. Y. M. J.

The acreage available on your farm would be sufficient to carry about 50 head of beef cattle. These could be beef breeding cows or part of them could be cows and part of them fattening cattle, either steers or heifers. It is usually best not to start with too big a proposition and it would therefore be advisable to confine this to your own farm until you become more familiar with raising and fattening beef cattle. You could then extend later if it seemed advisable.

If handled as a breeding proposition, you can obtain grade beef breeding cows through any reliable commission firm at either Chicago or other terminal markets. You can buy feeder cattle as desired from the same sources.

The matter of profit varies a great deal with management as well as market prices. For the past several years, prices have been favorable to such an enterprise, and the outlook for a continuance of this condition is favorable, at least during 1948. At the present time, feeder cattle can be bought at a price ranging from $20 to $28 per hundred pounds liveweight. Beef heifers are quoted at from $30 to $35 per hundred pounds liveweight. Good type grade beef breeding cows carrying a predominance of Hereford, Angus or Shorthorn blood are selling at from $500 to $600 per head.

## Abscess on Sow's Udder

I have three brood sows. A bunch came on the bag of one, kept getting larger and finally broke, and it still seems to run some. The other two got it a little later, but not so badly. Could you tell me what it might be, and is it catching? If I put others with the diseased ones, would they be apt to get this trouble? Do you think it might be a germ which would live through the Winter so that it would not be safe to put other animals in the same quarters the next Spring? C. B.

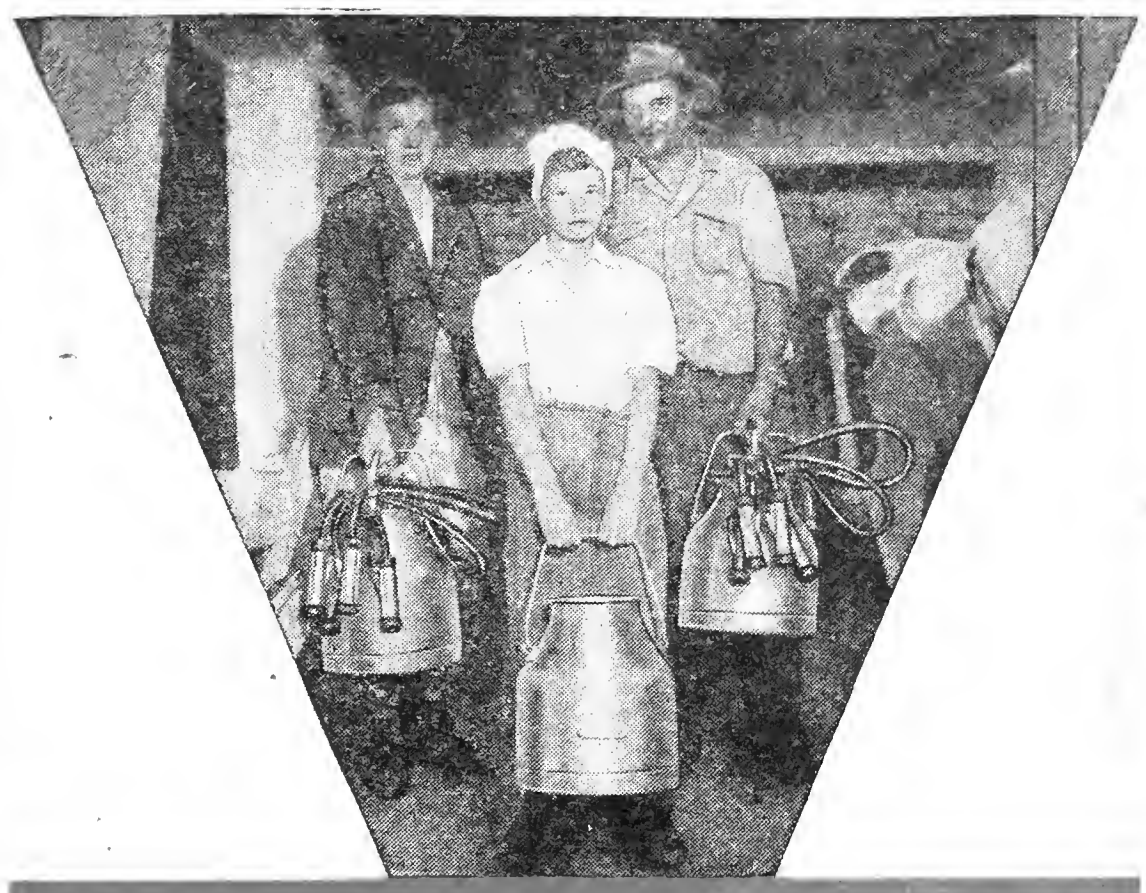
Albany County, N. Y.

The condition to which you refer is probably caused by some strain of virulent streptococcus germ. The fact that all of your sows became infected is indicative that this organism is present in the pens. It would be in the interest of good hygiene to clean them out thoroughly, disinfect them with either a five per cent creolin or a carbolic solution and then scrub them with a lye solution. In the case of an abscess such as you mention, it is fortunate that hogs are quite resistant to it; if the abscess is lanced at its lowest point so that it can drain, it will probably heal in time. The skin should be painted with tincture of iodine before an incision is made, and any pus in the abscess should be gently squeezed out. The interior can then be rinsed out by using a blunt nosed syringe containing a one per cent lysol solution. If the scrubbing measures suggested are carried out, it is probable that the infection will not remain on the premises, so that it will be safe to keep other brood sows in these quarters this Spring.

## Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 5.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 4.50 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 3.50 |
| Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner | 3.50 |
| Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker | 3.50 |
| The Meat We Eat, P. T. Ziegler | 3.40 |
| Modern Milk Goats, Irmagarde Richards | 3.00 |
| Sheep, Horlacher & Hammonds | 2.50 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)

# "Here's why I changed to DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKING"

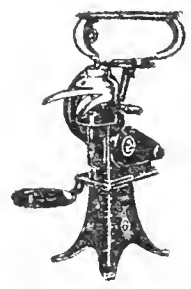
**MR. MERLE R. COUGHENOUR, R. D. 1, Salisbury, Pa., shown with his wife and daughter, gives four reasons why he changed from another make of milker to the De Laval Magnetic Speedway:**

**1 - We could not control high bacteria counts.**
**2 - We could not milk cows dry.**
**3 - The machine milked too slow.**
**4 - The pulsations were always uneven.**

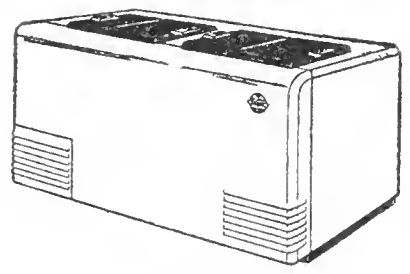
**If you want better, faster, cleaner and more profitable milking—**

*Now's the Time for YOU to Change to*

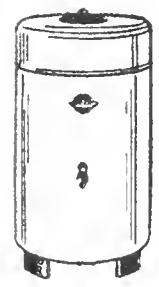
## THE NEW DE LAVAL



New De Laval World's Standard Series Separators
The cleanest skimming, easiest-to-clean separators ever built. Every part milk touches is stainless steel. Hand or motor drive.



New De Laval Speedway Food Freezers
For better food preservation and better farm living. Improved table fare at lower cost. Beautiful in appearance—dependable and economical in operation. Two popular sizes.



New De Laval Speedway Water Heater
De Laval engineered for the dairyman. Supplies 12 full gallons of 185° water. "Lifetime" copper tank.

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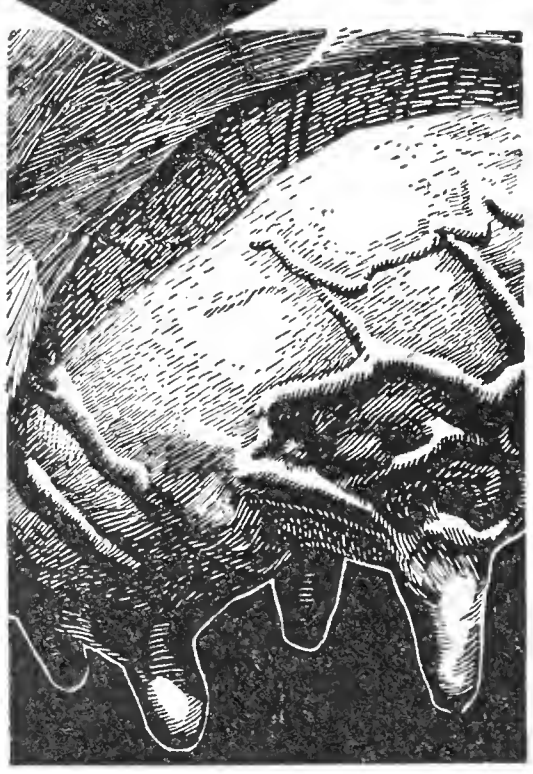

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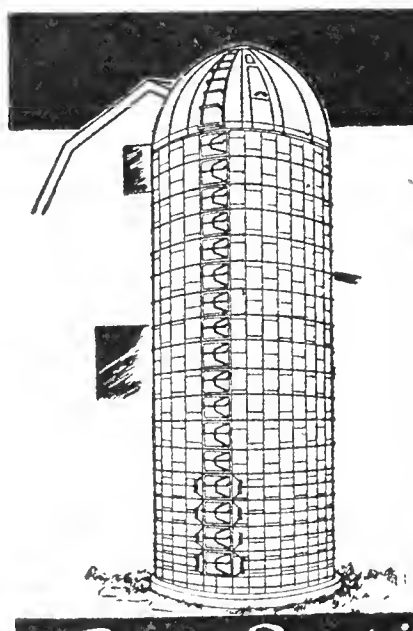

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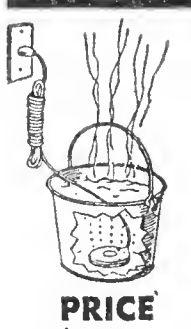

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**CALF NIPPLE FEEDER**

The NIPPLE feeds naturally, eliminates "gulping" and directs milk to true stomach. Calves make 2 to 3 times greater gains with only skimmed milk or powdered buttermilk. Prevents scours, digestive disorders, pot bellies, other complications.

NO GULPING

**NEW LOWER PRICES**

The NIPPLE is automatic, needs no attention. Saves 2 to 3 hours a day on the farm. Holds milk in nipple, similar to a cow's teat. Easily mounted on stall. Easily cleaned.

NO POT BELLIES

**FREE** Learn how newborn calves can be raised on powdered buttermilk without the use of whole milk.

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## Down in the Calf Barn

(Continued from Page 123)

cure at present is the internal administration of sulfapyridine. The recommended amount to use is .05 grams per pound of liveweight for a calf weighing less than 70 pounds; for a calf weighing between 70 and 100 pounds, use .06 grams per pound of liveweight; and for a calf weighing more than 100 pounds, use .07 grams of sulfapyridine for each pound that the calf weighs. As an illustration, a calf having a weight of 100 pounds should receive a dose of six grams of sulfapyridine. In 24 hours the calf should be given a second dose which reduces the original amount by .02 grams per pound liveweight, and similar reductions made each succeeding 24 hours until no amount for dosage remains. The administration of vitamin A is again indicated, as being helpful, when the calf begins to respond to the treatment with sulfapyridine.

### Hay and Grain Feeding

Some recent investigations at the Indiana Station have shown that the most important single feed factor in raising strong, healthy dairy calves is to allow them all the best quality hay they will eat. This is especially true with growing bull calves. On many farms it is often the practice to feed the best hay to the milking herd and use the poorer hay for the bulls, dry cows and young stock. Such a practice is definitely a mistake, because it was proven by the tests mentioned that, when poor hay is barn fed for a considerable time to cattle, a vitamin A deficiency results. This is one of the principal causes of low fertility and lack of sex interest in bulls. If only poor quality hay is available, it is advisable to use a supplemental source of vitamin A, as previously discussed. For older animals the dosage should be doubled. The best and most economical natural source of vitamin A is good quality, leafy alfalfa hay and good pasture.

As the calf begins to nibble on grain when it is about two weeks old, it should be allowed all it will eat, fed twice daily. After it is consuming approximately four quarts daily, it should be gradually changed over from a calf starter mixture to a growing ration. While some recent tests have shown that a great diversity of feeds in the calf starter mixture may not be as important as has been generally thought, it is nevertheless desirable to use grain of good quality and feeds of high palatability. One which combines these essentials and has been found to be very satisfactory at the New York Station is composed of the following ingredients, in terms of pounds: 32¼ ground yellow corn, 28 rolled oats, 10 wheat bran, 5 linseed oil meal, 3 white fish meal, 10 dried skimmilk, 6 corn gluten feed, 2 corn oil meal, 2 brewers' yeast, ½ salt, ½ ground limestone, ½ steamed bone meal, and ¼ reinforced cod liver oil. Calves like this meal mixture, and it is good for them.

A suitable and nutritious growing and fitting ration can be made by mixing 300 pounds of ground yellow corn, 300 pounds of ground oats, 300 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of either linseed or soybean oil meal. After the dairy calf is about four months old, it need not be fed any more of the starter mixture, but should be receiving five quarts daily of the growing ration, plus all the good quality hay or pasture desired, and also have constant access to salt and clean water. A well grown calf will always be more profitable than one which has not been fed enough to attain its greatest possible development.

## Feeds to Fatten a Horse

Would you please tell me what to feed a horse to make him fat?

Plymouth County, Mass. P. S.

If a horse is to be fattened, it is important that it be in good physical condition before the fattening process is started. The principal things that lower digestibility in a horse are bad teeth and internal parasites. It is therefore a good plan to have a veterinarian examine the horse to see if his teeth need attention and if he should be wormed. When this matter has been attended to, he should be fed best quality hay, preferably a legume such as alfalfa. This hay should be fed at the rate of one to one and one-half pounds for each 100 pounds of bodyweight. The grain fed should be one to one and one-half quarts per 100 pounds of bodyweight daily. One of the best feeds to use for a horse is oats. A good combination of feeds by weight would be: corn 55 pounds, oats 35 pounds, wheat bran 10 pounds. Salt should be kept before the horse at all times.

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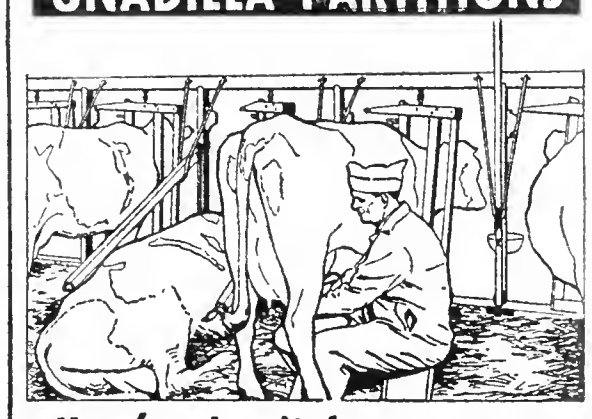

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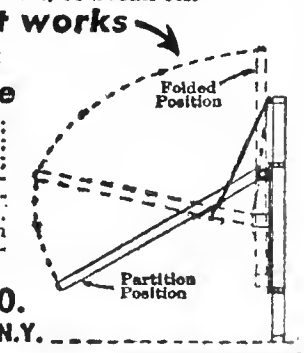


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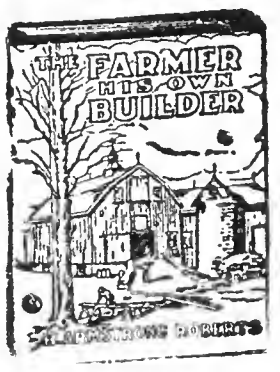


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## Defends Futures Trading

Your editorial of January 3, 1948 entitled: "Exposing the Grain Speculators" has prompted me to reply. In order that you may be able to judge the extent of any possible bias on my part, I wish to state that I am associated with a firm which is one of the largest commodity brokers in the country. We definitely have a stake in the continuance of a healthy, active commodity market. Nevertheless, I have endeavored to make my reply in a friendly spirit and with the hope of a broader understanding of the usefulness of that aspect of our business.

In view of the understandable public reaction to the high cost of living and the anxiety of both political parties concerning their success next November, it has recently become popular to attribute the blame for present high prices to speculative activity in the grain futures markets. The fact that these accusations are entirely unfounded does not deter the accusers. The popularity of diverting attention to commodity traders in periods of price crisis is attested by the similar attacks which are made in periods of unduly low prices.

These attacks on the effect of speculation on commodities prices are based on emotion, not on fact, and they are utilized as a political red herring to divert attention from the fundamental supply-demand distortions introduced into our economy by wartime financing and post war relief programs. I sincerely regret that your January 3rd editorial, "Exposing the Grain Speculators," adds your highly respected editorial opinion to an attitude conceived in turmoil, public misunderstanding and gutter politics.

While I can certainly appreciate the sincerity of the motives which prompt you to bring editorial pressure to bear against any set of conditions which seemingly create unfair or deleterious results for our farm population, I feel that in this instance you may be contributing to the shackling or destruction of an economic institution which in the centuries of its development has been of inestimable value to farmers, to those who process and handle their output and to the consuming public.

As I understand it, your editorial had a dual content. The first portion rightfully applauds current efforts to take appropriate action against any "insiders" who misuse their positions of public trust by taking grain positions based on their confidential knowledge of government purchasing policies. It is unfortunate that in the ensuing publicity, many "little people" had their reputations badly mauled as a by-product of the effort to flush out the "insiders." It would seem that action could have been taken to scrutinize the lists of commodity market customers in closed session without bringing embarrassment and humiliation to those legitimately participating in an accepted personal business risk.

However, it is not with that feature of your editorial with which I take issue. My reply is directed more to the aspect summarized in your concluding phrase, the desire "to abolish all marginal speculation in every food and feed grain."

If we are to justify speculation in grain futures we must show that it has a legitimate, useful economic purpose. If we are to justify the use of margins, we must show that they contribute to that purpose.

The fundamental services performed by the futures markets are:

1. To correlate world supply and demand through the price mechanism.
2. Provide machinery for continuous trading thereby enabling a fair price to be quoted for the commodity at any time.
3. Discount in advance the impact of price fluctuations generated by future demand and supply relationships.
4. Spread over a long period the burden of distribution of a seasonal crop.
5. Make liquid markets available for all stages of production and distribution.
6. Make possible hedging of risks connected with price fluctuations.

Farmers benefit from the observance of what world commodity opinion feels will be the price of next year's crop as reflected by the free market price for distant futures. Farmers benefit from their appraisal of the fairness of the negotiated price for their crop as related to the appropriate future. Farmers benefit from the ability to fix the price of their crop holdings by selling an equivalent amount of futures in the desired month. Farmers benefit from the closer processor profit margins permitted millers, elevators, etc., through the latter's ability to hedge their inventory.

Processors benefit from their ability to price-fix their holdings against long term contracts. Processors benefit from their ability to transfer inventory price risks by sale of an equivalent amount of futures. Processors benefit from the existence of a widely published series of free market prices to which their own buying and selling prices may be related.

The consumer benefits from the smaller profit margins under which processors may operate, since the latter do not have to seek additional compensation for carrying undesired inventory price risks.

Now, how about margins. First we should recognize a major difference between margins in commodities and margins in stocks. In the former case, the margin is merely a guarantee that the contract entered into will be fulfilled. One should realize that the purchase or sale of a commodity future does not involve the transfer of the physical commodity but merely the exchange of a contract to buy or sell the commodity at the agreed price when the designated month finally arrives. To repeat, the margin is a guarantee that the contract will be fulfilled. In the stock market, however, margin represents a part payment for the purchase of the security with the balance of the purchase price borrowed from the broker at a specified rate of interest.

The two broad ways in which margins assist the futures markets in performing the foregoing functions are:

1. By permitting farmers, processors and others to make futures contracts without tying up excessive amounts of their liquid capital.
2. By permitting broader and more orderly markets by increasing the volume of contracts which can be made with a given amount of capital.

An old economic adage states that one man's costs are the next man's prices. Put another way, in the long run, the pressure of competition will mean that the consumer will derive the benefit of any general decrease in the cost of distributing the items he buys. Therefore, since margins permit utilization of the futures markets with only appropriate amounts of capital, they save throughout the whole farmer-to-consumer cycle the interest charges on the excessive funds which would otherwise be tied up unnecessarily in posting of the full contract price.

In closing I would like to offer the reminder that in the exchange of futures contracts there is a buyer and a seller in each transaction. Each is acting in accordance with the dictates of his own appraisal of the supply-demand picture. The commodity exchanges do not set those prices but merely provide the meeting ground for buyers and sellers and record their transactions. No tampering with the margins or other factors of market liquidity is going to change the fundamental economic factors which create a price balance. Such interference will only destroy the ability of the markets to perform the useful economic services which they have developed to an ever higher degree under a system of free enterprise.

WALTER W. JOHNSTON
Maryland

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A REAL PRODUCING HERD WITH YEAR AFTER YEAR RECORDS, AND A CALF EVERY YEAR. YOU CAN BUY THE BEST IN THIS SALE.
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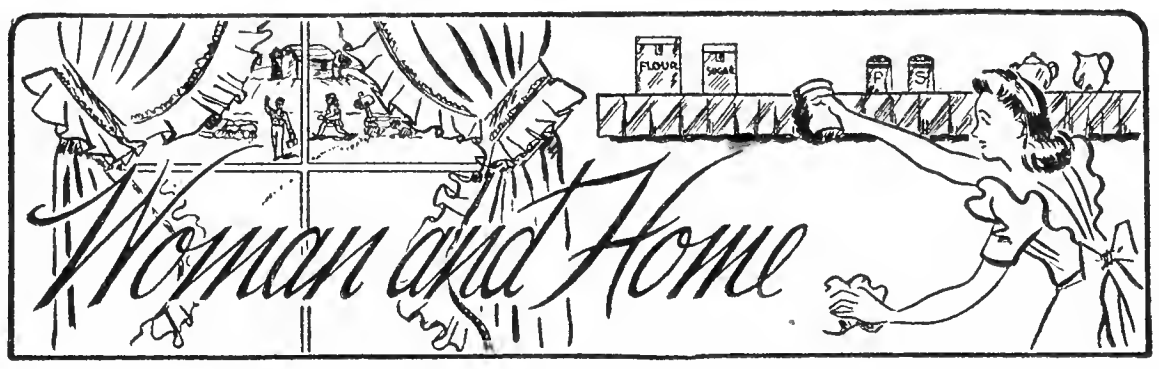
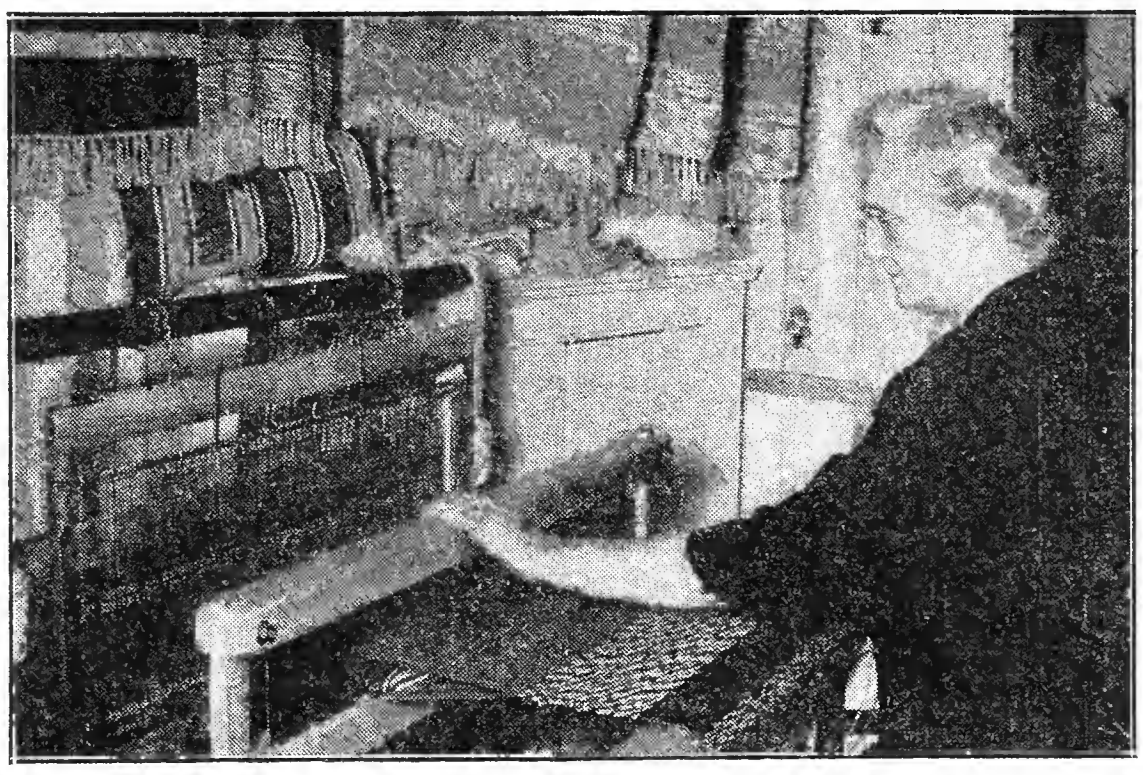



## The Loveliness of Drifting White

Encompassed is the world I know within a hemisphere of snow;
Here from my kitchen snug and warm I look upon the whirling storm.
It falls on orchard branches bare, apple, cherry, plum and pear,
And clings until there seems to be a winter bloom on every tree.
Yet while the late drifts still remain, I think how Spring will come again,
And how the petals, soft and light, will make the orchard snowy white.

— *Edith Shaw Butler*

# Rural Art of Weaving Put to Good Use



*At one of her three hand looms, Mrs. Samuel P. Huntington weaves a rug in the colonial zig zag, or Chain Lightnin', design; other rugs in striped and arrowhead traditions hang on the wall. This art, begun as a hobby only two years ago, developed an income for this lady whose "shop" is the Summer kitchen of the old Maine farmstead on the banks of the Kennebec.*

My interest in hand-loomed rugs and coverlets goes back to my childhood. I would go up into Grandmother's attic on rainy days and look at the handmade things in the old blanket chests under the windows. There in a dim corner stood the old hand loom upon which these rugs and covers had been woven. Even then the old loom had been still for many years. But I came to love these fine old pices and the stories told to me about them. Thus the beautiful art of weaving was stored up in my mind.

Thanks to the Woman and Home Editor of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER who, two years ago, helped me to make a start, I am happily practicing that art, now that I am a grandmother myself. Meanwhile, the years that followed those days in the attic on the old Maine farm were busy ones: schooling, teaching, marrying and raising a family. When, after World War II, my children left to make homes of their own, time hung heavy on my hands. Here in the old home on the banks of the Kennebec, I returned to the timeworn blanket chests and determined to make the old rugs live again in weaving some of my own on the ancient loom.

However, no one around me seemed to know anything about the art of weaving, or how to operate a loom. When it seemed hopeless, I wrote to our Editor who put me in touch with a weaver in New York State, Hattie Edson Phelps. I went to visit her and she showed me how to operate an old loom and told me many things about the warping of it. Learning to warp a loom is hard and seems to be the reason why there are so few home weavers today. Mrs. Phelps also showed me how to go about weaving the special things I had in mind. Later our Augusta Public Librarian helped me find old books on Colonial rug patterns with their homespun names — Arrowhead, Log Cabin, Sawtooth, Hit N'Miss, Herrinbone and Chariot Wheel.

The time came at last to weave. Perhaps you recall: the weft are the horizontal threads, the warp vertical, and the shuttle works crosswise carrying the weft in and out of the warp. Just as in Tenhoff's lines, "I looked upon the work my hands had done" and found at first that it was "not quite true." But day by day I labored until the finished product began to look like my treasured rugs of old, and I made several.

Then I made rugs for my mother, my children, grandchildren and friends. They in turn showed them to friends. I sent them far and wide as wedding gifts. Each person seemed so pleased with the rug and its history. My part time hobby, which began just two years ago, turned into full time work, for people came and wanted me to make rugs for them. Thus it was my little rug shop was opened.

Now I have three looms going and as yet have not found time to put out the rug sign that kind hands made for me. But people, somehow, seem to find the place. I have taken what was the "summer kitchen" in this old farmhouse, built many years ago by an old sea captain, and into it I have put my looms, rugs, yarns, Boston Rocker, copper and iron utensils, old glass and lamps of other days, also an old flax wheel handed down from my husband's family.

*"Guide Thou, Oh Lord, my shuttle thread;*
*Teach me to weave the pattern Thou hast made."*

MARGERIE HUNTINGTON

## Good Desserts with Molasses

Cold weather calls for a nice "thick pudding," one with spices to pep up the dessert and serve hot.

SAUCY PUDDING — One cup sifted, enriched flour; 1 teaspoon soda; ½ teaspon salt; ¾ teaspon cinnamon; ½ teaspoon ginger; ¼ cup sugar; 2 tablespoons shortening; ½ cup unsulphured molasses; 1 egg, unbeaten; ¼ cup hot water.

Sift together all dry ingredients except sugar. Cream together sugar and shortening. Stir in molasses. Beat in egg. Alternately add sifted dry ingredients and hot water. Pour into a greased, square 8x8x2 inch pan. Pour the following sauce over unbaked pudding: ½ cup unsulphured molasses; 1½ cups cold water; ½ teaspoon vanilla. Combine these ingredients and pour over unbaked pudding. Bake 35 minutes in moderately hot oven, 375 degrees F.

A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DESSERT

One tablespoon sugar; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 1 cup heavy cream, whipped; Maraschino or candied cherries, or your own canned cherries if you prefer; and molasses cookies.

Add sugar and vanilla to whipped cream. Spread molasses cookies with the sweetened whipped cream and stack the cookies 2 or 3 high for each serving. Chill in refrigerator for several hours or overnight. Just before serving, ice top and sides of each stack of cookies with additonal whipped cream. Top with cherries.

Molasses is especially healthful, this time of year, and adds minerals to your diet. A. S. D.

## Vegetable Leftovers Can Be Delicious Supper Dishes

How can anyone have the heart to throw away good leftover vegetables, when food is so important to the world? But there are times when the cook is up against it with little bowls of various vegetables cluttering the icebox. None looks good enough by itself, or maybe there is not enough of any one variety. What to do? Here is what I found good not only for a family supper but quite good enough for company.

I combine two, three or more vegetables, run them through the grinder, add butter, seasonings, a little milk and fold in a beaten egg. I top the whole with crumbs and bits of butter and if it seems the right additional touch, a sprinkling of grated cheese. Baked in the oven until the top is golden brown, the hopeless looking bits of cooked vegetables emerge as a beautiful and tasty dish.

Some of the combinations (potatoes are good with almost anything and add a lot of body) we enjoy: Potatoes, spinach, zucchini, with or without cheese. Potatoes, carrots, turnips; also cabbage and potatoes. Onions, cabbage and potatoes. Peas, onions and potatoes. Baked beans with a cheese topping. Tomatoes may be added to most vegetables to give color. Dry or fresh herbs, especially parsley or mint, add a nice touch to flavor and appearance. When I recently made a casserole of potatoes, spinach and zucchini, my husband who appreciates good food said I should give it a name, it was so good!

I try to avoid serving a dinner that is all pale whitish coloring. For instance, if the available vegetables to go with a fish dinner are potatoes and onions, the combination is too drab. However, if the creamed sauce for fish is given a golden yellow color by stirring in a sieved yolk of egg, then sprinkled with chopped parsley and served with wedges of lemon, it looks as appetizing as it tastes. To add variety to such a meal, I would add sieved spinach to mashed potatoes. See what it does to a meal which started out with three white or off-white ingredients!

Mashed potatoes, left over, can be varied by adding carrots for an orange tinge or tomato puree for red. Mix well, top with bits of butter and give a quick browning in the oven. These tricks are very valuable when potatoes happen to be below par and don't turn out snowy white in mashing. An egg mixed in, or any of the colorful vegetables, save the day. N.B.

## Thought for Today

For all who are patiently waiting for their Handicrafter and Gardener items to appear, and for those many new readers of that column, we would like to explain a bit about them.

We have scores of items not yet used. Over 250 women replied to the six items that did appear on the January 17 pages. These contained no plant or slip exchanges because Winter is a bad time to send growing things in the mail. Therefore we have had to hold all such requests for warm weather. Names and addresses of the initials printed will be sent on request; or we will forward all letters if the initials are put on a stamped envelope leaving room for us to put name and address. The best way is to write your letter to Mrs. A. B. C., New York, for instance, put it into a stamped envelope that bears these initials and the State; and then enclose that letter in an envelope addressed to Woman and Home Editor, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. I will send your inner stamped letter, filling in the address, to Mrs. A. B. C., and she can reply directly to you. Most of the 250 readers sent stamped envelopes and we appreciate that.

Handicrafters and Gardeners is a delightful column and grows in popularity. Your Editor enjoys it thoroughly and has made many friends through it as well. She gave a talk recently on Woman and Home to some 80 flower enthusiasts and they were amazed to hear of this exchange of all sorts of things, from trivets to tiger lily seeds, among people who never see each other but now are good friends through the R. N. Y. Once again we remind you that your former Editor, C. B. W., began this fine feature. P. S.

POACHED EGGS ON FRIED TOMATOES

Cut solid tomatoes into thick slices, dust with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat, browning both sides. Poach one egg for each slice.

Put each slice of tomato on toast, and onto a plate for serving. Place each egg on its tomato slice, dust with salt and pepper, and serve at once.

## The Young Farm Wife

WHY I LIKE THE COUNTRY

There was a time, I must say, when I used to think I'd be happier if I had married a man with plenty of income, one of those city executives you read about! But that is not so now. I have a relative whose husband is in the five thousand dollar class, and I really do not envy them one bit, living in the city as they do and at their confused pace. As far as I can see and hear, they struggle just as hard to meet their bills; their clothes wear out, their doctor bills are more than ours. Their income is bigger, but the demands on it are much greater in proportion.

Our family home in the country is not so up-to-date, but it has the charm of a home that is lived in, while theirs is only a stopping place between social engagements. This relative of mine doesn't see how I ever stand it to work the way I do. I am equally concerned about the life she leads; it would kill me within one year. We wives and mothers on the farm, or in small communities, have the pleasure and the conviction that the things we do are constructive and fundamental; while a great many of those in cities are like the wind that "bloweth where it listeth."

It is true that countrywomen work hard; it is hard to find one who has much time for doing as she "listeth." But we do have God's blessing upon our surroundings. It is a perfect place to rear our children, and to make good homes for them, and also for ourselves as parents. MRS. C. A. U.

## Winter Pickling

When the Pickle Closet is getting low in Midwinter, I find these recipes very handy, and hope you will try them.

BEET RELISH: Use left over canned beets with chopped onion to your taste, sugar and vinegar for the sweet-sour your family likes, and a little celery seed. For another quick pickle, left over stringbeans are pepped up with chopped onion.

HOMEMADE MUSTARD DRESSING to go with baked beans: Stir and boil until thick one beaten egg and a quarter-cup of vinegar. Cool. Mix one teaspoon dry mustard with two teaspoons of sugar, a pinch of salt, and vinegar for moistening. Add this mixture to the first one. This mustard dressing keeps well. E. S.

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## The Little Brown House

A snowstorm, as usual. The forecast is rain but this surely is peculiar looking rain. Sunny days were scarce in January but yesterday the sky was a bright red and the trees laden with morning frost. High on the hill a bird was trilling. In answering my query, Maynard said it was a robin. It did sound like one but Sammy Jay is a real mimic, so we laid the song to him.

What has become of the old black-eyed marrowfat pea that my father used to sow broadcast? When ripe he mowed, threshed and winnowed the dry peas and Mother used to stew them with salt pork. That reminds me that I found the records of our school district before the town system was begun. In 1876 my father agreed to supply six cords of wood, sawed twice in two, for seven dollars for the whole amount. Today the sawing alone costs 12 dollars or more. The teachers' board, I discovered, was put up at auction; the price per week varied from 90 cents to $1.35 in later years. Usually, our teachers were local girls who often walked home Friday night and returned Monday morning. We did not call that a weekend then.

This is the time for me to do the Summer sewing on cloth before the indoor sowing of pepper and tomato seed which we do on Washington's birthday. We shall try the climbing tomato again this year; it grew vigorously, a bit later than the earlies, and bore very large fruit in clusters of three to seven, smooth and perfect. Our citron set well but smaller than usual. These I canned with lemon last month. Going back to sewing, there is a new form of hooked rugs gaining popularity. I have orders for two groups of 16 inch squares, forty of each. The size and number of squares can be varied for different rugs; each square is hemmed and then all sewed together over and over.

Have you seen the white poinsettias? A friend has two of them. My red one is doing well and I shall try starting another from the top of it in the Spring. Several have grown good poinsettias in our neighborhood. Our almost hardy roses are in an unheated room upstairs and the Gruss an Teplitz is in bloom again. I love this rose for its many good qualities, vigor, free bloom and such a rich red. An old variety to be sure, but lots of us are! MOTHER BEE

## Farm Meal Fit for a King

February and March call for hearty food. I find that the following is a marvelous recipe for the housewife on the farm, where fresh fish may be hard to obtain. But with salt fish, you can turn out a chowder that you won't have to apologise for to anyone.

Soak one pound salt pork for two hours in cold water; overnight if fish is very salty. Meanwhile, dice and try out ¼ pound salt pork until golden yellow. In this fat cook ½ cup sliced onions until yellow. Add quart of raw sliced or diced potatoes. Cook in kettle with enough water to cover the potatoes until potatoes begin to soften. Then add the fish and cook 20 minutes slowly. Move to back of range; add 1 quart of milk and 1 can of evaporated milk; lump of butter, and pepper. No salt. Let it keep hot, and blend for a few minutes. Serve piping hot with crisp crackers. Double the recipe for a large family.

With crisp pickles, crackers, and celery; then apple pie and cheese or Indian pudding; and a pot of fragrant coffee, you have a meal fit for a king. R. E. P.

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

I would like to exchange my pieces of shell jewelry, patchwork pieces, or fresh cranberries in season from my own swamp, for tiny cups and saucers or small dishes. I am looking for two odd saucers (pink flowers and gold on them) to go with two such cups I have. MRS. R. B.
Massachusetts

I am starting a collection of bells, any shape or material, not too large. If I have something you would like, in exchange, I will do my best.
New York MRS. G. A. N.

Am interested to exchange letters with someone who enjoys music, good books, crocheting and in swapping recipes. MRS. E. P.
Pennsylvania

My hobby is making aprons and jewelry from tiny colored shells. Will you exchange these items with me?
New York MRS. M. K.


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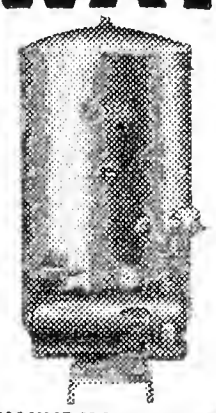

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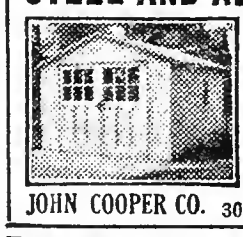

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# *The Henyard*

T. B. CHARLES

## Wet Floors and Litter

Please advise me how to prevent water from seeping up through a concrete floor, which I plan on putting in my chicken house. Does the temperature have an influence on causing wet litter? F. W. D.
Lebanon County, Pa.

A concrete floor should be high enough above the surrounding area so that there is no tendency for water to seep up through the floor. Also, if available, a six inch layer of cinders under the concrete will cut off capillary action which might cause water to work up under the concrete and penetrate it.

Much of the trouble from wet litter is not through the floor, but due to the fact that there is not enough difference between the temperature of the house and the outside air to provide the needed movement of moisture from the pen to the outdoors. Proper construction of the house with insulation of side walls and roof will help to provide this needed temperature difference, which should be at least 10 degrees F. warmer inside during the Winter than it is on the outside.

## Feed More Mash

Can hens be too fat for best production? Many of my yearling hens are completely out of production. What should I do? MRS. A. S. M.
Steuben County, N. Y.

Hens can be too fat for best production, but more often they are liable to be too thin. Heavy grain feeding could of course result in this overfatness. If these birds are almost completely out of production, the best thing to do is to reduce the amount of grain and force them to eat more laying mash. You can also improve this somewhat by feeding some laying pellets as a supplementary feed at night. After you have given the birds their smaller allotment of grain at night, feed some extra laying pellets on top of the laying mash. Your birds will have to get used to eating pellets, but you can give them all they will clean up each night.

Yearling hens that are now on vacation will probably not be profitable to keep over with such high feed prices as we are facing. You can vary the scratch grain mixture according to price of the various grains and availability.

## Heat Treated Eggs

Would like to have the directions for heat treating eggs in water, in order to preserve them. O. S.
Morris County, N. J.

In treating eggs for home preservation, they should be as fresh as possible. Use a sufficient quantity of water so that the temperature can be held constant at 130 degrees F. Heat treat the eggs for 15 minutes, then remove and dip them in mineral oil. A combination of these two treatments will give better results than either one alone. After the eggs are treated, they can be stored in an egg case, preferably in a cool place. The warmer the storage place, the faster the interior quality of the egg will deteriorate.

## Sulfathiazole for Coryza

Some of my hens have coryza, or what is commonly called a bad cold. I understand there is a new treatment, using some one of the sulfa drugs, for this trouble. Please tell me how to use it. A. S.
Columbia County, N. Y.

It has been found that one per cent sulfathiazole, given in the feed, is effective in treating acute coryza. Use it for seven to 10 days and repeat if necessary. Prevention for the rest of the flock can only be accomplished either by disposing of all affected birds after an outbreak, or complete separation of these premises and birds from others you may keep.

## Using Cracked Eggs

Last week I bought some grade A eggs which were slightly cracked. I found them to be perfect but when my sister saw them, she was horrified. Is there any reason for not using cracked eggs? As far as I know, they were sweet and fresh. A. P. M.

Cracked eggs are certainly good to use. All that happens is that the cracks allow the egg contents to evaporate some. Thus the albumen may become slightly more watery and will spread out more as the eggs are opened up. Naturally, cracked eggs will not keep as long as eggs with normal shells, because they are more exposed.


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## Hen House Litter

Last Fall we poultrymen in the Northeast certainly got a break so far as the weather was concerned. An unusually late Autumn, with hot, sunny days and warm nights, gave late hatched pullets a fine chance to mature and also enabled the poultryman who was a little behind with his work to house his pullets before the rainy season set in. The poultryman also had a fine opportunity to build up the litter in his pens. Judging by the litter in my own hen house, I should say that it was one of the best seasons ever experienced to build up a deep dry litter before the dark Winter days were upon us. Even so, when the outside temperature drops, there is a certain condensation within the hen house and moisture does gather in the litter. Wet litter is still high on the poultryman's list of Winter problems; and we are glad of any tips that will help us to control this difficulty.

P. M. Haynes and D. C. Henderson of the Vermont State College extension service recently reported on a controlled litter experiment at the Western Washington Experiment Station. One pound of hydrated lime was used for each two and one-half square feet of litter area. The lime was applied when the litter began to show signs of caking and was difficult to stir with a fork. This experiment revealed that while the limed litter took on a grayer and dirtier appearance, it remained drier longer than non-limed litter. Applications of lime can be used whenever the litter shows signs of becoming moist. Litter treated in this fashion can remain in the pen longer than untreated litter. The lime is spread on top of the litter in the quantity mentioned and is then stirred with a fork or rake so that it sifts down through the litter.

If the litter is fairly dry the hens will scratch and dust themselves in it and thus help to keep it dry and soft. This process is aided too by feeding the scratch grain in the litter. This stimulates the hens to get to work and turn over the top litter. The hens, though, need some assistance as they have a tendency to scratch the litter in piles under the roosts or up around the pits. This is especially true in hen houses that do not have low windows in the back. Unless the poultry operator remedies this situation by smoothing out the litter after the hens have gone to roost, there will soon be a mound at the back of the pen and the thin layer near the front windows will become wet and packed. Where an all-mash feeding practice is followed, the litter is not so dry as where a mash and scratch grain program is employed.

Some moisture is unavoidable around the drinking fountains or water buckets, and the wet litter around these water containers should be removed from time to time. I have found that a small platform under the water-tap, to hold the pail, helps considerably in cutting down the wet litter here. I made this pail supporter by nailing four quarter-inch pieces of wood together in the form of a square. By elevating the pail this short distance above the litter, it let the air circulate under the pail. Where the water runs continuously in the pens, there is apt to be more moisture about the drinking containers than when the water supply is controlled by float valves or carried into the pens in pails.

A few poultrymen have tried heating their hen houses as a means of reducing dampness, and I know of one farm hen house that has an old boiler with hot water pipes running along the rear wall. This was installed several years ago and gives satisfactory results. Perhaps radiant heating will be incorporated in designs for future hen houses as well as for brooding chicks; but for most of us, heating hen houses is difficult and pretty expensive for the small poultryman. T. F.

Vermont

## Demand for Steel and Iron Scrap

The serious shortage of iron and steel scrap is threatening to close many steel mills and foundries. As a result the industry asks that everyone, especially farmers, look over shops and sheds for available scrap and sell it to their local dealers. Current market quotations per gross ton are: New York—steel scrap, $29.00-$40.00; iron scrap, $47.50-$62.00. Boston—steel scrap, $27.00-$34.00; iron scrap, $44.00-$56.00. Philadelphia — steel scrap, $34.50-$48.00; iron scrap, $52.00-$76.00. Pittsburgh—steel scrap, $36.50-$48.00; iron scrap, $45.00-$70.00; Cleveland—steel scrap, $34.00-$54.50; iron scrap, $54.00-$75.00.


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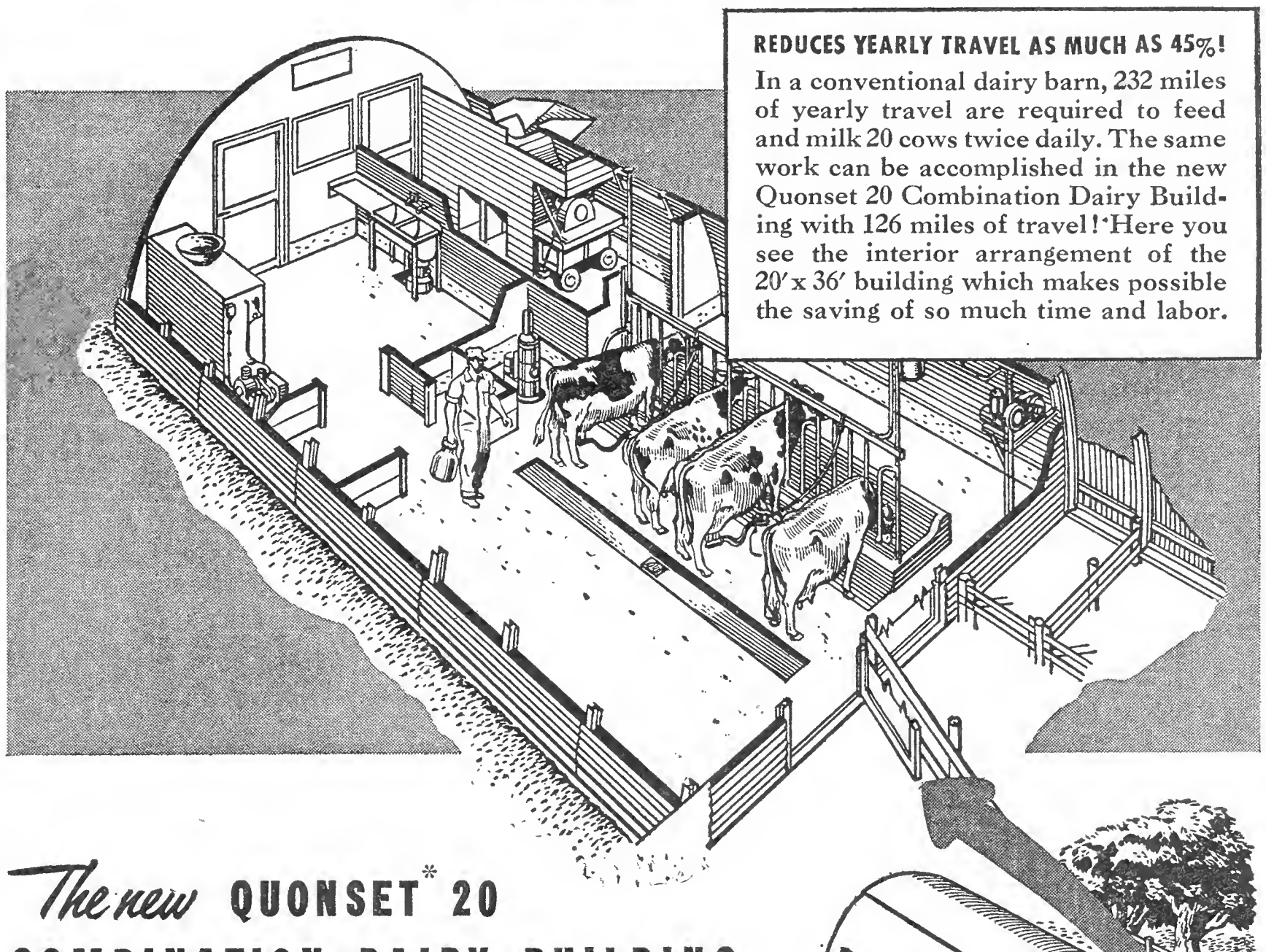

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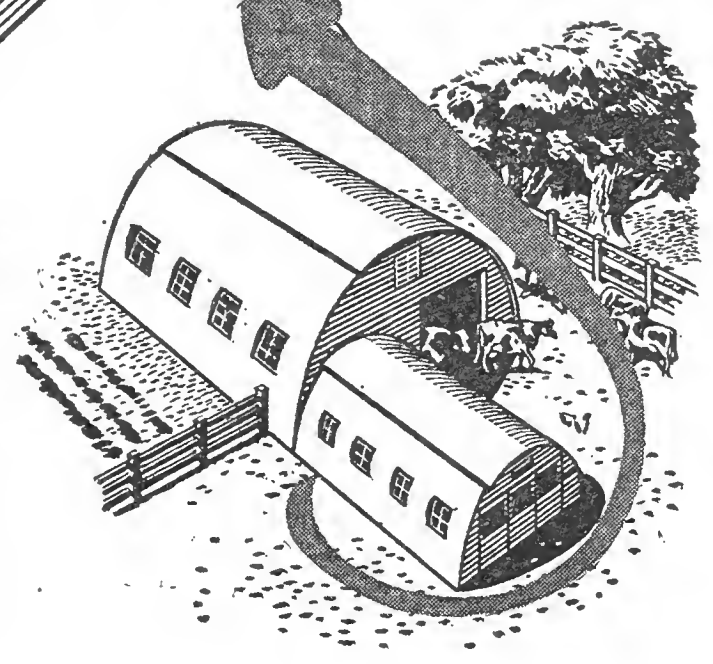

How many minutes per day do *you* spend caring for one cow? Time studies reveal that some experienced dairymen spend 19.2 minutes per day per cow. It takes others up to 39.6 minutes per day—more than *twice* as much time. The studies prove that *the difference is not so much in the men, as in their barns and methods!*

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## Brooding Needs

Before you know it, the chick season will be really on you. Many people will not order their chicks until about a week before they need them, but you, I am sure, are one of those who, planning months ahead, already have everything in readiness, including ordering your chicks weeks ahead of the date you plan to start brooding. Chick orders are slow in coming in this year, and what will happen will be that they will all bunch up and the late ones will have to take theirs later than they desire.

Start chicks this year at about the same time you regularly do. There will be a strong demand for eggs and poultry meat, which will help to compensate for high feed prices. Every bit of information indicates that red meats will be shorter in supply, so poultry meat should be in good demand.

Housing can be of a greatly variable nature, but it should be comfortable, economical and rat proof. Rats can ruin your baby chicks' future in one night. Space needed, of course, varies, but a good rule is to allow half a square foot of floor space per chick to six weeks; and one square foot per chick from six to 12 weeks of age. Beyond that age, if you keep them in confinement, allow about four to five square feet of floor space per pullet to laying age. If birds are range reared after 12 weeks, allow one acre of land for 250 to 350 pullets. If you have good Ladino clover range, this number of pullets per acre can be increased by about one-third.

Your brooding unit can be the old hen, or else a modern brooder. If you use a broody hen, you will surely have a lot of fun and find out what a hen thinks about motherhood. Many of them are pretty tough on their offspring, but they sure know a lot of things that a mechanical hen never could accomplish. You have a wide choice today of coal, oil, gas and electric, or "what have you." You can likewise go to permanent long brooder houses, and the use of radiant floor heating. Many of these have been installed and have many advantages for the large scale operator. When electricity gets cheap enough, we may even see the extensive use of electrically heated floor panels for brooding. A thermometer is an excellent device to give you an idea of the floor temperature, but the chick is the best thermometer you can have. They will tell you, if you can understand chicken language, whether or not they are too hot, too cool, comfortable, lonely or chipper. Sleep with chicks a few nights if you want to know why many of them die or why all is well.

Litter is important and the kind that is most practical is the one most economical and readily available in your neighborhood. With radiant heat, thin litter is a necessity. Too much litter insulates the floor and makes it too cool for proper brooding. Dry litter is the answer to much of our brooding woes from coccidiosis. A chick guard or circle of corrugated fibreboard or wire is very effective in keeping the chicks within a reasonable area near the brooder. It can be expanded as fast as the chicks can use more space. Usually after 10 days to two weeks it can be removed. In the case of radiant floor heat, no chick circle is needed.

Feeders should be arranged like the spokes of a wheel around the brooder. Their size should be increased as the chicks grow older. Thus about three sets of feeders are needed to broiler age. Egg flats or paper can be used for first feedings and as the chicks start to use the hoppers the flats are removed. Provide enough feeders so that at least one half of your chicks can eat at the same time.

Water containers are of a multitude of varieties. Pick your own choice. The chief precaution is to see that the fountains are kept clean daily. In early brooding, it may be necessary to provide heated waterers, or dump the water out at night and refill early in the morning. Failure to get up early may result in some of those unnecessary calamities happening.

Feeding can follow any one of a number of routines. The most important factor is the need to select a good ration and follow the directions of the manfacturer. The requirements of growing chicks are pretty well known, so when you pay the price for a good feed, do not dilute it by adding cheapeners to it. If you are in a position to do so, you can mix your own feed. You may, or may not save money. Good quality ingredients cost money. If you have a good formula and properly mix ingredients, you should get good re-

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sults. If, however, you make substitutions of inferior ingredients, or use a poor formula, your results will be disappointing. It's better to leave the experimenting to the feed manufacturer. If your chicks do not do well on his rations, you have a comeback. However, it should be appreciated that most of the troubles occurring in brooding chicks are due to things other than feed. Chilling, overheating, pullorum disease, bronchitis, Newcastle disease, coccidiosis, are a few of the things that may cause poor results.

This leads us to the most important factor of all, namely, the man behind the feed bucket. Regardless of how ideal your layout and complete your equipment, it is, after all, the man or woman doing the work that really counts most, even more than the stock itself, if that is possible. So don't take anything for granted, and be sure that you do the job; or if you have someone doing it for you, be sure they know what you want done, and see that it gets done on time.

T. B. CHARLES

## Two Poultry Problems

With the lengthening days the poultryman will find that his hens will require a little more attention, for the adage "the Devil will find work for idle hands to do" applies with equal force to unoccupied hens. After several months of close confinement, with fairly wide swings in temperature, hens become restless and irritable. Now is the time that the alert poultryman will be on the lookout for the first signs of cannibalism and egg-eating, two vicious practices that can soon turn a small profit into a sizable loss.

Cannibalism may well first express itself in the form of feather picking. In one pen in my own henhouse a couple of hens had lost some tail feathers, and the newly growing pinfeathers attracted the attention of some of the other hens. In a short time the fleshy tail was exposed and bloody on each bird. Fortunately I noticed them in time and removed these hens before they had been seriously injured; so I distracted the other hens without further losses. With respect to pin feathers, the poultryman would do well to keep an eye on the birds that go into a premature moult and cull them rigorously from his flock. It will take several weeks to bring these moulters back into production. When they recommence laying, eggs will be on their seasonal decline in price, and these birds will have consumed a good deal of expensive grain.

As has been frequently pointed out, the way to prevent cannibalism is to keep the hens busy and contented. As I use the grain-mash feeding system, I sprinkle a small amount of grain in the litter when I go to the henhouse in the morning and feed the remainder in the late afternoon. (For amount of grain see C. S. Platt's, "Winter Feeding of Laying Stock," THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, Dec. 20, 1947.) This early morning feeding will keep the hens busy and will stir up the more indolent ones for quite a while. Fresh mash added to the hoppers each morning attracts the hens as soon as they've cleaned up the small amount of scratch. About noon I sprinkle a little water on top of the mash, and this not only increases the mash intake of each bird, but also keeps the flock occupied. Cull apples, potatoes, beets, cabbage and small amounts of green stuff are especially relished by the birds at this time of year.

As for the egg-eating habit, it is at this time of year that it is apt to manifest itself. Plenty of grit and oyster shells should be kept before the hens at all times. Lack of oyster shells for only a few days will frequently cause some hens to lay thin shelled eggs, and it is a short step from accidental breakage of such eggs to the established practice of egg-eating. The older a hen gets and the more heavily she lays, the thinner shelled her eggs become. Eggs should be gathered several times a day, especially in the forenoon as that is the time of day most hens lay. Even if you have provided the prescribed number of nests that the poultry experts recommend, you will find that there are a few nests that are the favorite laying places of a dozen hens or more; and if you permit the eggs to accumulate in these nests, you will have considerable breakage as the hens compete for this spot. When a hen persists in eating eggs, she should be segregated and disposed of before she acquires too many apt pupils.

T. F.
Vermont


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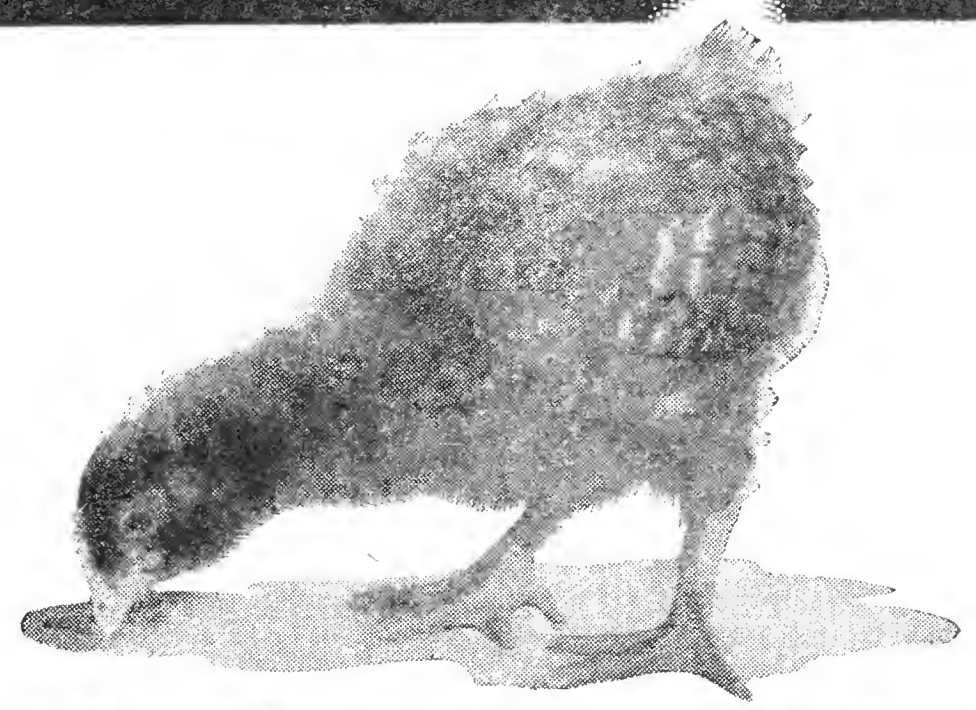

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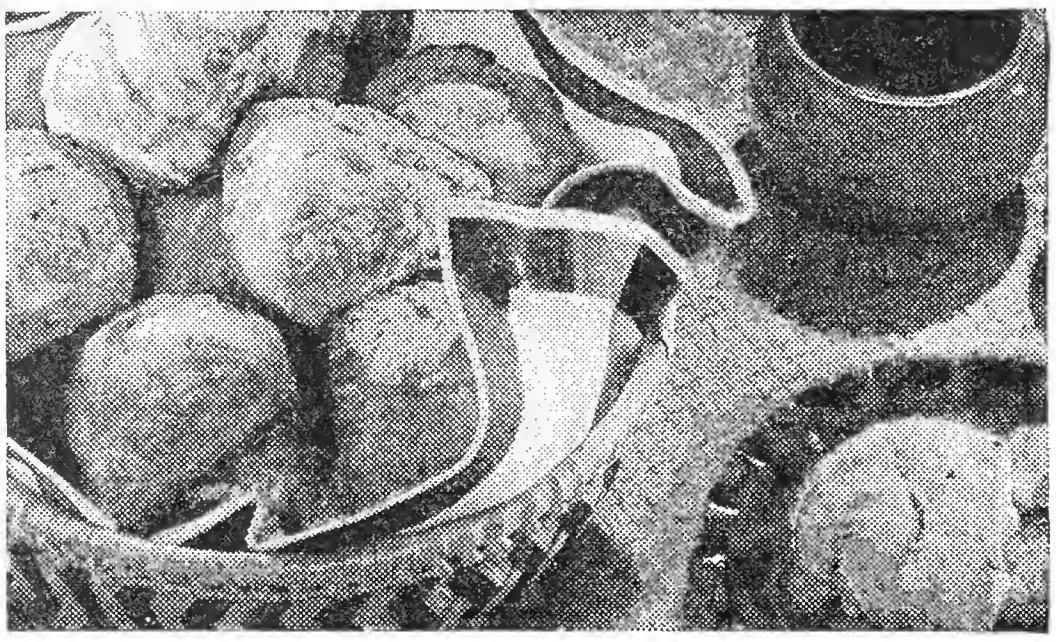

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| ½ tsp. salt | ½ cup All-Bran |
| 2½ tsp. Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder | ¼ cup shortening |
| | 2 eggs |
| | ½ cup milk |

Sift flour, salt, baking powder and sugar. (And be sure to use *Davis Baking Powder!* Its controlled *double action* has a way with scones, puffing them up to tender, golden mounds that are a joy to bite into!) Next, add All-Bran. Cut in shortening. Reserve a small portion of egg white; beat remaining eggs. Add to first mixture with milk. (Right away Davis' *first* action starts to work, but the *second* action waits for the heat of the oven, and that's why delays and interruptions don't spell failure when you use Davis!) Now stir until dough is formed. Knead slightly, roll out, and cut in triangles. Brush with egg white mixed with 1 tsp. water, sprinkle with sugar and bake at 450° F. about 15 minutes. Serve hot with honey. Makes 24 scones.

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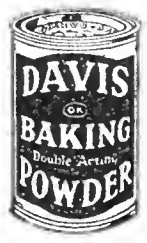


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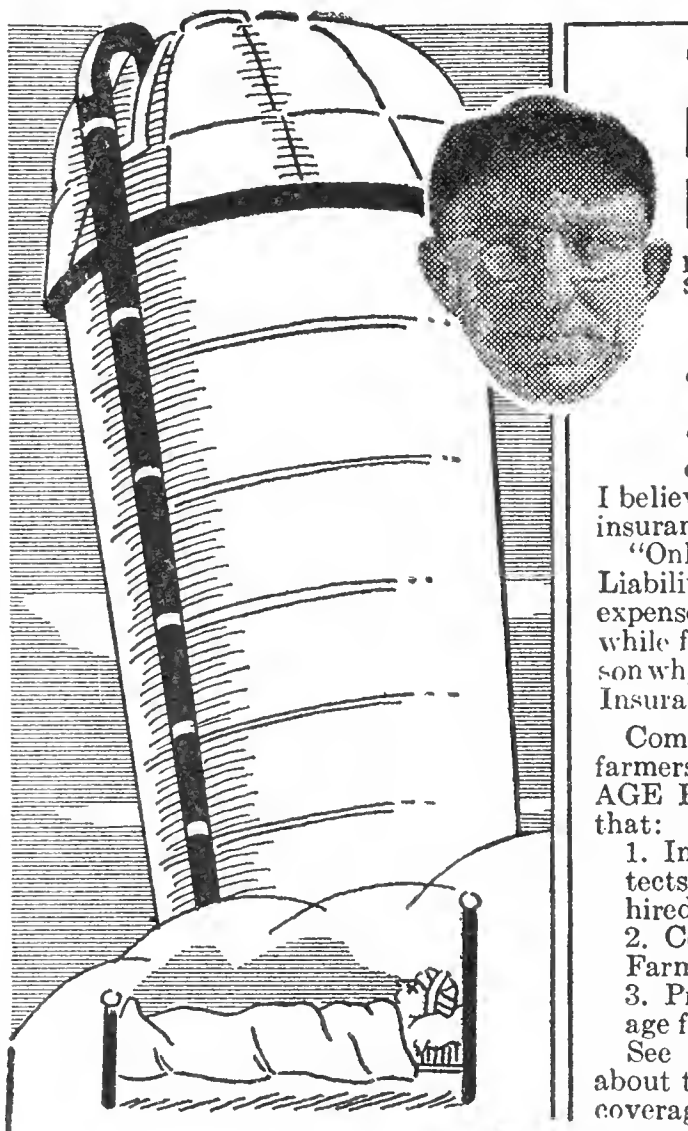

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# *Under-Floor Heat for Brooding*

Three important developments in the poultry business during the last decade are: (1) the use of Ladino clover on growing ranges, (2) recognition of the need for saving labor, and (3) the use of under-floor heat in brooder houses. More often than not this last mentioned has been called radiant heat, although the old plan with hot water pipes overhead is really a radiant type of heat. Under-floor heat has come into fairly common use on Long Island, especially on broiler plants, but it has also been used with turkeys and ducks.

### How Heat is Transferred

There are three ways by which heat may be transferred. The first is called convection. When air passes over a heated surface, it is warmed and passes on. A hot-air or pipeless furnace works on this principle, and so did the old Prairie State and Cyphers incubators. The second kind of heat transfer is known as conduction. When one end of a bar is heated, the molecules vibrate much faster and this increased speed within the heated body is transmitted to the adjacent molecules. This in turn increases their speed and raises the temperature of the adjacent part of the metal. Heating of a soldering iron is a common example of this type of heat transfer. The third type, called radiation, is of special interest because we make use of it every day and without it life on earth would perish very quickly. The warmth we receive from the sun comes to us by making a 93 million mile trip from the sun to the earth. This radiation comes through sub-zero temperatures and a 60-mile blanket of air and water vapor which surrounds the earth. It is apparent that the transfer of heat from the radiating surface to the surface warmed has nothing to do with what the temperature of the air between may be.

### Early Experiments in Oregon

As long ago as October 1933 the State College of Washington published a bulletin entitled: "Under-floor heat for poultry houses." In that it was stated in part: "Rapidity of air change has very little effect in preventing the accumulation of wet litter. Poultry house floors cooled by direct exposure to outside air are usually conducive to wet litter formation. Experimental work at the Western Washington Experiment Station has shown that warming the poultry house floor will maintain dry litter. It is not desirable to heat the poultry house proper in order to produce dry litter." In 1935 the Oregon State College also published a report of their efforts to control wet litter by floor heating. In this report it is mentioned by way of introduction. "Numerous attempts have been made to control wet litter by ventilation. No dependable relationship has been demonstrated to exist between poultry house ventilation and wet litter in Oregon. . . . whenever the temperature of a poultry house and the relative humidity of the air is high, conditions are favorable for condensation of moisture in the litter." Oregon used three methods of heating the floor. One was to force warm air between two wooden floors, while another involved the use of flues under a concrete floor. The third plan consisted of a U-shaped pipe assembly, made up of one inch pipe, installed in grooves in the concrete. The point to be noted is that wet litter was dried out by their plans and this was the first published report of the successful use of under-floor heat in poultry houses.

For many years hot water pipes have been installed over the birds' heads in brooder houses both for chicks and for ducklings. They were the economical type to use in a long brooder house and they did a good job. Then came the idea of installing hot water pipes in the concrete floor of the house. Early experiences were not entirely satisfactory because the operator reasoned that the old system required a temperature of 95 degrees so the new plan would require that high a temperature too. However the chicks dehydrated because it was too hot and they could not get away to a spot in the house that was cooler. When this condition was corrected, under-floor or radiant heat, as it is usually called, became very popular.

### A Plan for Under Floor Heat

Rather than lay down a set of general rules, it seems better to describe a plan for installing under-floor heat which we shall use in a brooder house at the poultry department in Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. The house will be 216 feet long, with eight brooder pens 24 feet by 24 feet. In addition there will be a room 24 feet by 24 feet to take care of the boiler and a supply of feed. This service room will be placed at one end because at some later time we may want to add another wing to the house. The house as described will accommodate 5,800 chicks. Cinder blocks will be used and a coat of water-proof cement will be applied to the inside as well as the outside wall. It will be used on the outside to keep out moisture and on the inside to provide better reflected light and also to make it possible to wash the inside of the house with a hose. To take care of this wash water, a slot will be provided for each pen at the front and, of course, on a level with the floor. The floor will slope from the rear to the front to help in cleaning out the wash water. The ceiling will be insulated with a board which repels moisture and which will keep the heat from being lost through the roof.

Pea sized gravel will be laid down to a depth of eight inches and a three inch concrete floor laid on top of it. In the floor and about one inch from the top of the floor, we will place the one inch wrought iron pipes for the heating system. These pipes will be placed 12 inches on centers. The front half of the pens will be heated by one battery of pipes and the rear half by another battery. Water will flow through a two inch pipe suspended from the top and near the center of the building. It will travel from the service room to the end of the building where it will enter a manifold or header which is also two inches in diameter. This manifold will feed 11 one-inch pipes which will carry the water back to the heater. The rear half of the pens will be heated by 11 inch pipes which take the water from the heater and carry it to the end of the building where it enters a two inch header. From the header the water passes into a two inch return pipe which is embedded in the concrete and runs along the rear wall. This is the coldest part of the house and the extra radiation helps to maintain a uniform temperature. Water will be pumped through each of the two parts of the system by a circulator. An extra circulator will be kept on hand as a spare.

In the center pen a micro-switch will be installed. This will control the floor temperature by turning the circulators on and off. It will be placed three inches above the level of the floor and will be set for 85 degrees at the time the chicks are started and reduced as they grow older. A necessary piece of equipment will be an aquastat placed on the boiler. This will be used to keep the boiler temperature at 135 degrees in cold weather and 110 degrees in warm weather. Thus there will be hot water on hand when it is needed.

### How Chicks are Managed

When the chicks are put into the pens no rings of any kind will be used, but chicks will be placed near feed and water. Dim lights will be used all night and two of them will be placed in each pen, about 10 feet apart. Litter will be used very sparingly; in fact it must not be used in quantity because it will act as insulation and prevent the heat from reaching the chicks. Experience has shown that it is not necessary to turn the litter, but it may be necessary to rake it over once in a while to keep it evenly distributed. When cleaning time comes, it is an agreeable surprise to find that there is no caked material which is usually the case with other types of brooding.

Never let pipes come in contact with cinders because this will cause corrosion. Provide a boiler a little larger than actual needs. Check the system before the final pouring of concrete. It is safer to pour the concrete while the pipes are warm. Work concrete around and under the pipes.

### Summary of Advantages

From the experience of those who have used under-floor heat the following advantages are noted: (1) Chicks are more comfortable than under the old plans. (2) There is no crowding and huddling in warm areas, because the temperature is adequate and uniform all over the pen. (3) Coccidiosis is reduced to a minimum because all of the litter stays dry. (4) Pens are easier to clean because there are no pipes in the way and no hovers to move and clean. (5) There are no caked accumulations to scrape. (6) There is a distinct saving both in litter and fuel costs. (7) Broilers gain faster and consequently will weight about one-quarter of a pound more when marketed.

D. H. Horton

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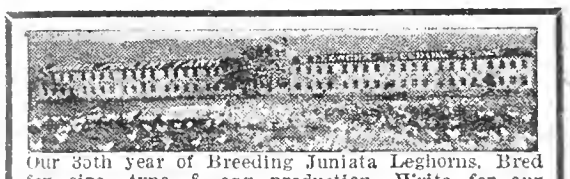

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## Boston Poultry Show

The 100th Boston Poultry Show, with some 6,000 specimens, topped them all in scope of commercial exhibits, as well as varieties of birds exhibited. It required three and one-half acres of space to house the huge show in the Mechanics Building. Prizes totaling $55,000 in cash awards, the richest prize list ever assembled, rewarded the many exhibitors from all over the United States, including Canada and Cuba. The "Hall of Fame" exhibit displayed the birds receiving top honors in various classes as listed.

Champion Awards: Super Grand Champion Best Specimen in Show and Grand Champion Large Fowl, won by White Plymouth Rock cock, owned by L. R. Bonfoey, Old Lyme, Conn. Grand Champion Exhibit, Meat Class, Cornish-White Rock Cross, owned by John Spangenburg, West Haven, Conn. Reserve Champion Exhibit, Meat Class, Indian Rivers, owned by Indian River Poultry Farm, Ocean View, Del. Grand Champion Turkey, Bronzed Hen turkey, owned by Vito Luciani, Brookside Farm, Woodbridge, Conn. Grand Champion Baby Chicks, New Hampshires, owned by Andrew Christie, Christie Poultry Farms, Kingston, N. H. Grand Champion Goose, White China gander, owned by Edwin D. Price, Wantagh, N. Y. Grand Champion 4-H Exhibit, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, owned by Clark R. Bordeaux, Barre, Mass. Grand Champion Duck, White Call drake, owned by Orelake Yards, Orefield, Pa. Grand Champion Cockerel, White Wyandotte, owned by Harry Graham, Johnston, R. I. Fair Sample Flock, Rhode Island Reds, owned by Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass. Grand Champion Bantam, Black Cochin Bantam, owned by Horace E. Abbott, Indianapolis, Ind. Grand Champion Pigeon, Blue Lace Oriental Frill, owned by Frank O'Brien, Bronx, N. Y. $1,000 Century Sweepstakes, White Wyandottes, owned by J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.

The $1,000 cockerel classic was again a big attraction this year, with 42 entries of four cockerels each in competition. In this classic, rated as the culmination of beauty and productive ability, the highest scoring made was a White Wyandotte cockerel owned by Harry Graham of Johnston, R. I. Winners by breeds were as follows: Barred Plymouth Rocks, owned by Kenneth A. Sheldon, Warehouse Point, Conn. New Hampshires, exhibited by Kenneth Bowles, Canisteo, N. Y. White Plymouth Rocks, owned by L. C. Bonfoey, Old Lyme, Conn. S. C. White Leghorns, owned by Pioneer Farms, Old Lyme, Conn. Rhode Island Reds, owned by Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass. The class for any other Standard Variety group was won by an entry of White Wyandottes, exhibited by Harry Graham, Johnston, R. I.

Nearly 100 4-H boys and girls from 11 Massachusetts counties exhibited over 200 birds, 40 dozen eggs, and 20 pieces of homemade poultry equipment. A Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel owned and shown by Clark R. Bordeaux of Barre won grand champion 4-H honors. Bordeaux also walked off with the most prizes in the 4-H division and a $25 savings bond. In the senior 4-H judging contest, top honors went to Hampden County. The team included Richard Sullivan of West Springfield, highest individual in senior judging; James Kenyon, Westfield, and Kenneth Porter also of Westfield. The junior judging contest went to Franklin County, represented by Ralph McCleod, Robert Peloskie, and Robert Smith — all of Deerfield. Peloskie's brother Richard, an alternate, placed highest in individual junior judging. Nine county teams and 37 individuals competed. Bristol County placed second with Berkshire County third.

The best female bird in the 4-H show was a New Hampshire pullet shown by Ernest Derb of Reading. John Mahoney of Sharon exhibited the best trio—White Plymouth Rocks.

Edward Nixon of Westford exhibited the sweepstakes dozen eggs with a score of 96¼ points. Harry Rahm, winner of the 1947 State poultry project, exhibited an egg candler judged the best piece of homemade equipment.

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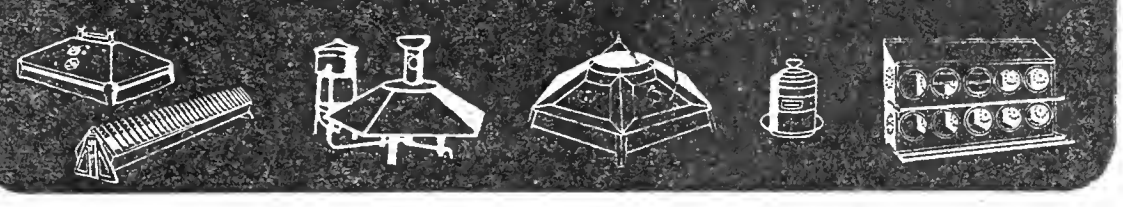

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| White and Brown Leghorns, White Black and Buff Minorcas | 10.95 | 4.50 | 19.40 |

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FOR Sale: Productive 65-acre dairy farm, one mile from county seat. Good buildings, electricity, some timber. Will sell with or without stock and equipment. F. M. Bush, 13 Lincoln Ave., Montrose, Pa.

FRUIT farm: 93 acres, 50 of fruit including sweet and sour cherries, prunes, apples and pears; 40 acres cultivatable land; 6-room Cape Cod style house, three barns, hen house, tractor, plows, sprayers, dusters and other equipment included. For further information write William P. Klinko, 229 Hector St., Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 12-room house, three baths, extra lavatory; electricity, gas, telephone, running water, steam heat; ¾ acre, fruit trees, berries; 2,400 capacity battery broiler plant in basement; gross income $228 week; market at door. BOX 7060, Rural New-Yorker.

SIX acres, 16-room house furnished, fireplace, two baths, steam heat, spring water, fruit trees; main road, near village; $13,000. K. Scheidell, Jeffersonville, New York.

FOR Sale: 40-acre farm on state highway, semi-bungalow, six rooms and bath, modern conveniences, double garage, barn, chicken coops; 27 miles from Atlantic City. Jake Goffredi, Harding Highway, Downstown, Vineland, N. J.

FOR Rent: Chicken farm, upstate New York, about 30 acres, 18 acres tillable. Modern farm house. Buildings adapted for 5,000 chickens or game birds. Entire equipment for sale. BOX 7036, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Large acreage with lake within 100 miles of N. Y. C. Please send full details, location, price, size and depth of lake, character of land: level?, hilly?, wooded?, cleared?. Buildings unimportant. My customer will act fast and pay all cash. Broker, 524 Riverside Drive, New York City.

TEN room house, new roof, electric pump, drilled well 130 ft. deep, steam heat, electric refrigerator, barn, four acres, walk to post office, etc. Near Route 1; $6,000. Caterson, Damariscotta Mills, Maine.

WANTED: 6-8 room house, gas pumps, 2-4 acres, main highway, not in New York or New England States. BOX 7067, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Small house, land, brook on water front. Mante, Mahopac, N. Y.

150 ACRES, 115 tillable, two dairy barns, silo, all other outbuildings, stream, 14-room, 2-family house. New oil hot water heat, electricity, telephone, county road, $25,000. Columbia County; 100 miles New York. Kenneth Sweet, Pine Plains, N. Y.

HUNDRED top quality acres, good water, fruit, woods, electrified buildings, CNY. Location near three fine towns, 50 milo radius five cities, 1,000 ft. state road frontage, bus service. $7,500. Terms, or will sell house and any buildngs or acreage desired, or farm complete with stock and equipment. BOX 73, Sherburne, N. Y.

FARM for sale: 106 acres, house with electricity; on good road. Write for details. Effie Drinslee, Sidney Center, N. Y., Delaware County.

CENTURY old mansion, 21 bed rooms, seven baths, hot water heat, furnished, equipped, village water, sewer connection, two acres, long established tourist house; also licensed as nursing home; $30,000. Caterson, Damariscotta Mills, Maine.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, 2,000 layer capacity, all improvements, fine array poultry houses; gross income 1947 $12,500. 7-room house, bath, automatic heat, nice setting, near village, 15 miles Syracuse, N. Y. $15,000, part cash. A. R. Simpier, Phoenix, N. Y.

WANTED: General store in prosperous farming section. BOX 7079, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 220 acre farm, considered one of the best in the community, coast to coast, also North, South bus lines, school bus, trucks get eggs, milk, beef. Two miles county seat, ½ milo store, house 7 rooms, bath, also large house can use single or double, bath, furnace. Two 44 ft. polished tilo silos, large basement barn, steel roof, matched siding 90 ft. ell, concrete clear through, double windows, stucco office, modern milk house, running water, electricity, natural gas, barn, houses and office, price half cost to build barn, reasonable down payment. Immediate possession. Ideal place for dairy or beef cattle. Phone or write Clyde Vanderhoof, Wellsboro, Pa.

FOR Sale: Incomplete 6-room bungalow, fire place, electricity, telephone, 17 acres, brook; beautiful location near Great Barrington, Mass. BOX 7083, Rural New-Yorker.

287 ACRES, Chenango County, near village, 5 miles to Greene, macadam road, level, 50 acres wood and saw timber, half tillable, 8-room house, bath, 2 barns, silo, team, 21 Holstein cows, 15 heifers, tractor and all tools, milk checks $1,000 month, income from sugar bush, $1,000. Price $18,000 H. P. Van Order, 39 Clarke St., Binghamton, N. Y. Phone 42253.

WANTED: Village home, improvements, barn, garden spot, convenient buses; details. M. Maurer, 1618 Benson St., New York 61, N. Y.

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COW barn and approximately 40 acres of excellent pasture for rent. Electricity and water supplied. Lease to responsible party only. Established market for milk. Long Island vicinity Smithtown. BOX 7093, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to lease: Small store in Summer resort town; suitable luncheonette, refreshments, ice cream, etc. State full particulars. BOX 7088, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 145 acres, 26 more adjoining if wanted. All improvements, everything in good shape. Equipped for 4,000 turkeys and general farming. Water in every field. Monmouth County, the richest farming county of New Jersey the State with the highest income per acre of all States. BOX 7091, Rural New-Yorker.

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HONEY—5 lbs. white clover postpaid 3rd zone, $2.00. Send for complete price list. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, New York.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Prices right. Send for price card. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

WHITE Clover honey: 60 lbs. $13.20; goldenrod or buckwheat, $12.00. Price lists. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE Clover honey: 5 lbs. $2.25; 10 lbs. $4.25; 30 lbs. $12.00. Pure wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour, 10 lbs. $1.60. Postage paid and insured to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free honey receipt booklets. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, New York.

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VERMONT clover honey. Fancy grade, guaranteed pure and of best quality, 5 pounds $2.00; 6, 5-pound pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

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HONEY: 60 lb. can clover $13.20. Clover and Fall flowers mixed, good flavor $10.80. Buckwheat $9.60. Not prepaid. 12 lbs. clover, postpaid $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

TAKING orders for 1948 maple syrup. First come first served. $6.00 gallon prepaid insured third zone. No C.O.D.'s. C. L. Chaffee, R. 1, Natural Bridge, New York.

TREE ripened oranges, grapefruit $2.25 bushel, if prepaid $4.00. A Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Florida.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Spy, Baldwin, Greening, Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, one or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey, 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y

WHITE clover honey: Six 5-pound pails express charges collect $9.50. L. M. Mitchell, Marietta, N. Y.

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PECANS: New crop extra large and over size Stuarts, 10 lbs. $4.25. Shelled halves 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.50. Delivered, insured, guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Box 173, Dillon, S. C.

HONEY: 60 lbs. fancy clover $13.20; goldenrod $9.90; buckwheat $9.00. Price list. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE maple syrup $6.00 gallon postpaid third zone. Fred Calderwood, Sheffield, Vermont.

DELICIOUS Sun-ripened oranges $4.10 bushel. Grapefruit $3.80. Mixed $3.95 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

HONEY: Choice clover, 5 lbs. $1.50; 60 lb. can $10.80 liquid. Postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

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FOR Sale: White Yam sweet potatoes, better than Porto Ricans, $2.90 bushel F.O.B. Painter, Virginia. Cash with order. Guarantee good condition delivery. R. U. LeCato, Painter, Virginia.

BASKETS of sunshine: Mixed bushel basket of tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit picked fresh the day they are shipped; delivered express prepaid direct to you for $4.45 east of Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail check to White Heron Groves, Box 23, Bradenton, Florida.

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SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

WILL board kind, elderly man; country home, near Atlantic City. Nice room, with congenial family. Reasonable. BOX 7059, Rural New-Yorker.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw. All grades. Will deliver by trailer or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 47-282.

FOR Sale: New and never-used International snow-plow attachment for Farmall A tractor; $135. George Crandall, 20 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GARDEN tractors: Standard Twin, five horsepower, two forward and reverse speed. Garden King: three horsepower forward and reverse speed. All attachments for above tractors including snow plow. Both tractors nearly new. BOX 285, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone: 306-J.

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Brewstor, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED: Old hobnail glass. Please state price and condition. W. Furman, Metuchen, N. J.

LAYING cages for sale. Fifty "only" cages. 72 bird capacity each. These cages are in excellent condition and equipped with automatic waterers. Linwood Farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages; 2-lbs. $4.50; 3-lbs. $5.85, queens included. Booked full until May 20th. None C.O.D. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: 15 4-deck Million Dollar Hen electric baby chick batteries. Practically new. Perfect condition. Jonallen Farms, Box 285, Honesdale, Pa.

WANTED: Foreign coins or collections; cash or trades. BOX 7035, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE: New Holland Hay Baler and Oliver "70" tractor; both in excellent condition. H. E. Dubuy, Davenport, N. Y. Phone: 2358.

WANTED: Old garden books. Mrs. Blakely Babcock, R. F. D. 2, Milford, Conn.

WANTED: Used honey extractor. Frank Schilling, Rt. 4, Ramah Road, Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED: 1930-'31-'32 Chrysler closed coupe, phaeton. Frank Akutowicz, 580 Poquonock Ave., Windsor, Conn.

WANTED: 36-in. Disston tooth saw; describe fully. Leo Kenzokosky, R. D. 2, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

FOR Sale: Two row Iron-Age potato planter, in perfect condition. Four Winds Farm Inc., Peterborough, N. H.

FOR Sale: 4x12 Leader maple syrup evaporator and arch complete, with copper pan. In excellent condition. Four Winds Farm Inc., Peterborough, N. H.

POWER unit for hatchery, road stand, resort, contractor or farm; 14 K. W. 220 volt, A. C. generator with rebuilt engine, 110 volt transformer and controls; excellent condition; $375. A. Peper, N. Union Road, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED to buy secondhand 12% tractor plow. Reply: Rodson Farms, Cedar Swamp Road, Brookville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Rototiller, Ariens, M. E. or rotery tiller in good condition. State model and price. Piekarski Bros., 373 Central Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.

VALENCIA oranges, Duncan and Marsh seedless grapefruit now ready for shipping. This fruit is tree-ripened, and shipped from groves direct to you, express prepaid as follows: 1 bushel oranges $4.25; ½ bushel $2.75; 1 bushel grapefruit $3.75; ½ bushel $2.50; 1 bushel mixed $4.00; ½ bushel $2.60. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

FOR Sale: One International 3-man pickup hay baler; good condition; $600. One Turner stationary hay baler power takeoff drive $300. N. Dandelsko, R. 2, Guilford, Conn.

FOR Sale: Neat aprons, ties or utility styles. Ethel Pitman, 5337 Main St., Downers Grove, Ill.

For Sale: All factory new. Twenty 80-rod coils Lyman 4-point barbed hog wire $150. Seven 150-ft. rolls 2 in. mesh, No. 20, 72 in. poultry netting $78. Two 48 in. wide rolls, same, $16. Four 20-rod rolls No. 11 farm fence, 11 bar, 12 in. stay, 55 in. high $119. 895 sq. ft. 16 mesh, 30 in., 36 in. and 28 in. wide bronze wire screen cloth $107. Two 100-lb. kegs 1x14 galvanized staples $27. Two 100 lb. kegs 1½x9 galvanized staples $25. Two 100 lb. kegs 1x11 galvanized flat head roofing nails $33. Two 100 lb. kegs 6d wire box nails $22. Four 100 lb. kegs 8d wire box nails $44. Totaling $621. Less 15 % selling entire lot to one buyer. Phone BUtterfield 8-6290 or write Seventh Floor, 503 East 72nd St., New York 21, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 2-row corn planter; riding cultivator; spring harrow; Syracuse plow; wagon on rubber; mower; all 2-hp. Electric incubator. Homemade tractor, Ford motor. Paige 3-hp. garden tractor with plow, discs and cultivator. At Sussex County. Write: Thierbach, 41 Chestnut, Ave., Bogota, N. J.

LOWTHER C-saw for sale. One-man portable power saw to fell trees, buck logs, cut limbs, cut brush and clear land. 30-in blade powered by 6-hp. Briggs-Stratton gasoline motor. Alf Hoffmoen, Setauket, L. I., N. Y. Phone: 129 J.

U. S. Army electronic power unit driven by gasoline motor, delivers 500 watts. This motor delivers 120 or 240 volts at option. It is a three wire single phase, 60 cycle, A.C. electric generating plant designed for trouble free operation under the most rugged conditions. The motor is a 22 hp., 4-cylinder gasoline motor, built by Willy's Overland, fully equipped, ready to run, never been used. Fuel consumption is 0.9 gals. per hour. You get complete operation instructions and set of tools. Cost over $800, will sell for $500, F.O.B. Port Chester. W. G. Reardon Laboratories, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED: Garden tractor. 76 Willow St., Brooklyn, New York.

ONE set of 23 isolated, heavy duty lighting plant batteries. Charged. Size 14 by 9 by 7½ inches. Reasonable. Samuel Goodsoll, 21 North St., Bristol, Conn.

WANTED to rent with operator, portable sawmill on day or board foot basis; near White Plains. BOX 105, Purchase, N. Y.

# The Fruit Bearing Habits of Apple and Pear Trees

(Continued from Page 124)

set fruit. Jonathan, Duchess (Oldenburg), Wealthy, and Ben Davis apples and Bartlett pears form fruit buds quite commonly on terminal and lateral locations, especially if the trees are making a vigorous growth. A few varieties of apples like Transparent, Baldwin, Wealthy, and York Imperial tend to form fruit buds only in alternate years. It is difficult to break these alternate bearing varieties of this habit.

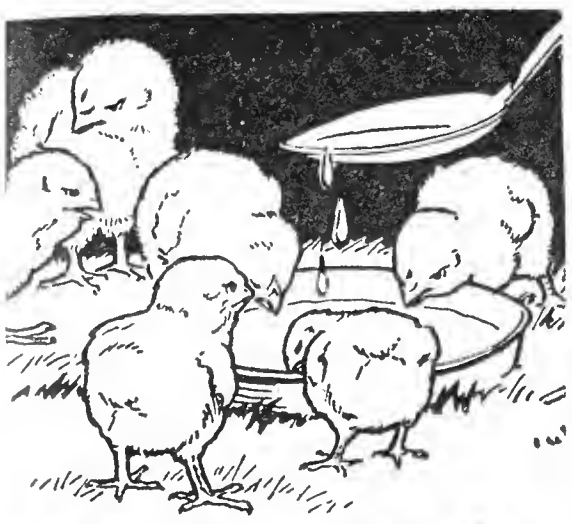
It should also be emphasized that the conditions prevailing during June or July of a particular season largely determine whether the buds for the next Spring, which are being formed at that time, will be leaf or fruit buds. For example, if the tree is in a low state of vigor during the early Summer, if the tree is bearing an excessively large crop, or if the season is too wet or too dry, few fruit buds probably will be formed and there will be only a light bloom this next Spring. If conditions are favorable, however, numerous fruit buds will be formed and a heavy bloom will occur the next Spring. This indicates that any cultural treatments, such as fertilization, variation in soil management practices, fruit thinning, or any measures designed to influence production, must be performed well in advance of the time the fruit buds are being formed.

The most favorable condition for fruit bud formation, therefore, is one which provides for the proper balance between the nitrogen and the carbohydrate supply of the tree. The nitrogen supply is relatively easy to control through fertilizer applications. The carbohydrates, of course, are not fed to the tree as such, but are manufactured by the green leaves of the tree in the presence of sunlight from the carbon dioxide of the air and the water absorbed from the soil. These carbohydrates (the simple and complex sugars and starches) are further combined with the nitrogen and some other mineral elements, taken in through the roots, to form the complex woody structure of the tree as well as the leaves and fruit. During the rapid growth of early Spring there is little accumulation of carbohydrates, but as vegetative growth declines, the carbohydrates accumulate and this is the time that fruit buds begin to form. Hence, it is wise not to force trees into too vigorous or too prolonged a vegetative growth or they are likely to pass into an unfruitful condition. On the other hand, sufficient vigor to make the proper framework and leaf growth is necessary for the formation of fruit buds.

Trees that have become over vigorous to the extent that fruit buds fail to form, may sometimes be brought to a fruitful condition by ringing; that is, in early Spring, a narrow ring of bark, one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch wide, is removed from around a branch or even the trunk of a tree, cutting just through the outer bark so as not to injure the tissue beneath. The extreme condition brought on by ringing or girdling is the killing of the branch or tree. If a narrow strip of bark is removed (sometimes simply drawing a sharp knife around the limb, to make a cut through the bark to the wood without removing the bark, serves equally well) as directed, the wound heals over by Fall and the conducting tissues are restored without injury to the tree. If, on the other hand, a wide strip of bark is removed, or the cut made deep into the wood, the tree may be unable to heal the wound and restore the tissues necessary for transporting the sap across the gap. Under these conditions the food materials manufactured in the leaves may be unable to move to the roots and the ultimate death of the tree follows. Trees are sometimes girdled to kill them.

The question of Fall pruning of fruit trees often arises. With apples and pears Fall pruning of small branches often is practiced in the regions having moderate Winter weather. In areas having severe Winters less pruning is done until the severe weather is past. The greatest danger comes in making large cuts early. This often is not so much a question of temperature as of drying injury. Large cuts made in the Fall or early Winter may not begin to heal until the following Spring. There is, therefore, a long period during which moisture may evaporate from the cut surface, and death of the tissues beneath from desiccation may result. To be safe, it is wise to paint any cut surface, exposing an area more than one inch in diameter, with some good tree wound dressing.

CLARENCE E. BAKER



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## Is a Sick Bird Worth Treatment?

While I am interested in poultry diseases, I am not a pathologist and write only as a practical poultryman who has learned to diagnose some poultry diseases from experience.

Of course, a very careful distinction must be made between a chronic, lingering illness affecting one or a few birds, or an infectious or contagious disease that will affect a whole flock.

From the moment the baby chicks arrive until the hen is ultimately disposed of about 18 months later (slightly longer for breeders), disease will attack a few individual birds. There will always be two or three chicks or more that will not grow uniformly with the others; frequently two or three that suffer from some form of indigestion. They cheep in shrill monotonous discomfort, they have white, pasted vents. From many years of observation and trying to correct this condition I have come to the conclusion that these chicks should be disposed of as soon as they are discovered. An inherent weakness will retard their growth and they will seldom mature into strong, healthy birds.

Soon after the birds go on range, the poultryman may notice a bird that limps. Sometimes the foot or leg may have been bruised, but more often it is indicative of range paralysis. The leg becomes more and more useless and finally drags along the ground. There is no known cure for this condition. A somewhat similar ailment, slipped tendon or perosis, is brought about because of the inability of the bird's system to assimilate the necessary minerals. If a sizable proportion of the flock shows any indication of this ailment the poultryman should carefully consider his grain feed. He can salvage birds suffering from range paralysis if he notices them when they first become lame. Upon killing and examining the interior of the bird, a soft lump is often found along the spine. As the tumor progresses, the bird becomes more and more crippled. Killing and disposing of it is the only practicable solution for the poultryman when the lameness is observed.

Anyone who has kept chickens for a while has seen a bird that became cropbound. This condition is brought about by the perverse appetite of the chicken for feathers, straw, grass or any other materials that will not easily pass from the crop into the chicken's gizzard. Such birds usually have a voracious appetite and soon their crops become hard and distended. In the early stages a small dose of castor oil and a thorough massage of the crop may be helpful. In advanced cases it is necessary to open the crop, remove the contents and then sew it up. However, this is usually only a temporary alleviation of the condition. It is wiser to kill the bird and dress it for food while it is in good condition.

As the hens get older, they put on weight, and jumping down from the roosts, especially on shallow or hard litter, often sets up an irritation on the soft cushions of their feet that develops into an ailment called bumble-foot. If this trouble is neglected, it sometimes spreads throughout the foot and the toes become swollen and filled with pus. The foot is hot and feverish and the general health of the bird is consequently often impaired. Opening the sore with a sharp knife and applying a disinfectant and antiseptic, or some of the sulfa powders, will often help the affected bird. However, the condition is brought about primarily by bad management. Birds that have deep, dry litter seldom develop this difficulty. It pays to start building up litter when the pullets are housed, and keep adding to it until there is at least five or six inches of dry, soft litter.

Prolapsus is caused by the bird straining when laying an egg that is larger than the oviduct can accommodate, and is most frequent when the birds are laying heavily. The exposed membrane often attracts the other birds and an outbreak of cannibalism is sometimes percipitated if the layer is not removed for treatment. However, even though the bird be isolated, the protruding membrane pushed back, and carbolated petroleum jelly applied, prolapsus will probably recur. A better procedure is to kill the bird for meat.

While I have not covered all the diseases and ailments that keep a poultryman on the lookout throughout the year, I have mentioned enough of the more common diseases only to illustrate my contention; namely, that it is seldom worthwhile for the average poultryman to bother with a sick bird. T. F.


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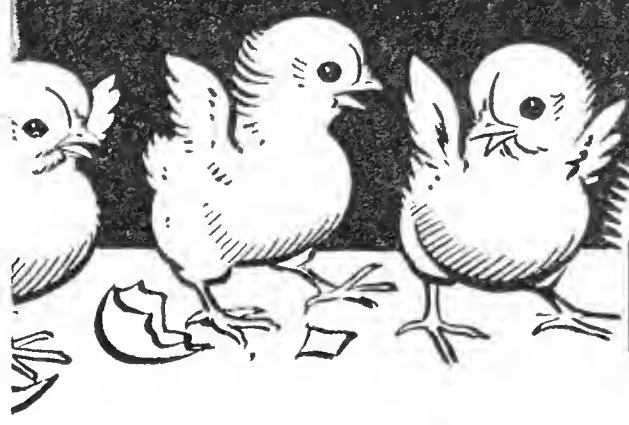

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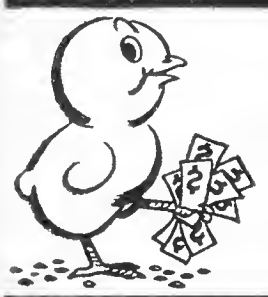

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# Publisher's Desk

I received the check for $425 in full. I am sending you 20 subscriptions, and will ask you to put them on your list. I hope they will renew after a year's reading of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Please let me know what I owe you for all the correspondence and finally getting my remittance. It sure came in a good time, as I can square up my bills, so I am very lucky. MRS. W. O.
Maryland

This was a satisfactory result to a rather long drawn out correspondence, and we naturally were gratified to successfully adjust the complaint. We greatly appreciate the courtesy of our reader in sending the subscriptions. This is the only pay we accept for any work that we can do for our readers.

Have read so many times how people get cheated, I want to say that in my judgment it is their own fault. I think crooks are always fishing. I received a letter today offering me a chance to speculate in a gold mine. If this gold mine is so good there are plenty of big money men that will grab it before we poor people have a chance. I don't know how they got my address. I never fall for such tricks. Maybe you better warn those, who are inclined to listen to such stories, to stop, look and reflect before they are caught in a losing proposition. J. S.
New Jersey

We agree with J. S. In an effort to get easy money tricksters spread their nets and catch the unwary. It is good advice to leave speculation to those experienced in investments and who can afford to lose money. Seven persons were under arrest in Washington State on charges of collecting $200,000 from investors, with a scheme for recovering gold from black sand. They are accused of conspiracy, using the mails to defraud and violation of the Securities Act. Many schemes are just as ridiculous, and remember none of these promoters are interested in you — it is your bank book, or your pockets they are aiming at.

Referring to the experiences previously reported with Caragol-Clarke Company, Inc., the time limit for filing a claim expired January 2, 1948. This is not important, as we are advised that there is nothing in sight to indicate that dividends will be declared to creditors; so that, whether or not a claim is filed, it is very likely the whole matter will be an entire loss to those who trusted Caragol-Clarke Co. They had offered to send packages of food to Europe. Complaints poured in that packages were not received and no refunds could be obtained. It was then reported that Caragol-Clarke Company was in financial distress. The agencies which took the orders proposed to protect the interests of their customers without charge, but it was impossible to reach the officers. Finally, the District Attorney took charge. However, there seem to be no assets, and no settlement has been made nor can any be expected.

In order that you will be sure of the exact time taken to have a refund check sent me by the Farmer's Outlet I quote the following dates: I sent check and order Sept. 13, 1947; sent letter asking for refund Nov. 22, 1947; wrote you Jan. 16, 1948. Received refund check of $12.38 on Jan. 24, 1948. You can see from the above that I waited about two months after asking for a refund but had no reply. You will also note that eight days after writing you I received a check for the correct amount. Your prompt attention to my small matter is proof that the many letters of praise I have read in your paper are deserving. With thanks and continued success. MRS. M. A. B.
New Jersey

We are very glad to have this record. There were many complaints against the firm in question. Letters from customers were disregarded. Orders were not filled. Our demands for settlements were ignored. Complaint was entered with the authorities. Some bills were given to an attorney for collection. Some were adjusted. The record was bad and we are pleased to know some progress is being made to clear up the complaints. Such experiences are not good advertising for any concern.

A neighbor of ours has been so well pleased since you helped her with a financial matter that I am taking the liberty to ask if you will try to help me. During January of this year my wife underwent an operation in a hospital. We had previously paid doctors' fees and x-ray charges connected with the diagnosis of her case. In connection with the operation, more x-rays were required, and according to the surgeon these were part of the operation or treatment. The Associated Hospital Service, Inc., of Youngstown, Ohio, with which we have been insured since 1943, refused to pay these x-ray fees. To date, there is the amount of $60.35 owed to the hospital. My attorney wrote several letters to the insurance company, but no satisfaction was received in the way of assumption of the obligation. Can you help us?
Pennsylvania H. F. C.

According to the hospitalization insurance policy of Associated Hospital Service, Inc., of Youngstown, Ohio, a person is not entitled to x-ray and certain services, except when such services are "rendered in assisting the subscriber's physician by medical house officers of the interne and resident staff, and salaried pathologists, anesthetists and laboratory directors." Since the x-ray charges for which reimbursement was sought under the policy were for services rendered to Mrs. C. by the hospital technicians while she was in the hospital, we asked the insurance company to reconsider the request. The company refused to do this. The matter was then taken up with the State Division of Insurance in Columbus, Ohio, which agreed with the insurance company's position. No reason was given. We believe that there is merit in H. F. C.'s claim, but, unfortunately, the amount involved is too small to warrant the expense and aggravation of a lawsuit. No doubt the insurance company realizes this too; hence the refusal to pay. The best way to avoid situations of this kind is to buy the best policy available and, above all, to read its provisions carefully so that they are clearly understood before the policy is purchased. If that practice were more generally followed, the insurance companies that make it their business to sell policies full of words, exceptions and conditions, and then stand on technicalities when requests for payments are made, would not be able to survive in business. It is our understanding that the standard Blue Cross hospitalization policy includes x-ray services if they are a necessary incident to diagnosis and are rendered by the hospital technicians. An insurance authority is on record with the statement that a policyholder or claimant has every right to expect two things: to be given a clear understanding of what is required of him in the matter of furnishing proof of claim; and promptness on the part of the company. To this we would add he should have a full understanding of the policy and any limitations therein before signing an agreement.

I received a refund of $3.75 for the bees, which were all dead when they reached my post office. This happened last June, and I was never able to get an adjustment until you took up the matter. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has a wonderful service for cases like this. I have read your paper all my life. Began when it was published by D. D. T. Moore in Rochester. I owe a great deal to the influence of such a great character-building journal. I think you for your kindness. J. A. T.

It took considerable correspondence to get this small claim adjusted. It involved a complaint to the express agency and needed considerable ironing out before we could get the shipper, who was responsible, to make the refund. We are naturally pleased to know that J. A. T. has been reading THE RURAL NEW-YORKER so long. The present publisher purchased the paper some 50 years ago and established the "Square Deal Guarantee," and this Department. The results, we feel, justify all the work that we have put in it, but the confidence our readers have in us is our greatest encouragement. We do not want to let them down.
Tennessee

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]


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Applied to roosts, fumes rise while chickens perch, killing body lice. No loss of production; no handling of poultry.

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Better-Bred S-C. White Leghorns
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1948's A LEGHORN YEAR! Less feed to grow chicks, and less feed per dozen eggs.

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**Stuck's Quality Chicks**

| 100% live delivery | 100 Str. | 100 Plts. | 100 Ckls. |
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| Large Type Wh. Leghorns..... | $13.00 | $26.00 | $2.00 |
| Stuck's AA Sup. Mat. W. Leg.... | 14.00 | 28.00 | 3.00 |
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Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. All Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE Cat. Electric Hatched. 4 wks. old Leg Plts. 45c ea. Shipped Exp. Col.
STUCK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
H. N. Stuck Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

**--MAPLE LAWN CHICKS--**

| Hatches every Mon. & Thur. 100% live del. Postpaid | 100 Str. | 100 Plts. | 100 Ckls. |
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| Large Eng. White Leghorns..... | $12.50 | $25.00 | $3.00 |
| R. O. P. Sired Wh. Leg..... | 13.50 | 27.00 | 3.50 |
| N. H. Reds, Bar. Rocks..... | 14.50 | 20.00 | 12.50 |
| White Rocks..... | 15.00 | 21.00 | 13.50 |
| Special N.H. Reds direct from N.E. | 16.50 | 24.00 | 16.50 |
| Spec. Rock-Red Cr. direct from N.E. | 16.50 | 24.00 | 16.50 |

Mixed Chicks $10-100; Asst'd, our choice $6.50. All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C. O. D. Sexing 95%. Catalog Free.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

**YOU'LL NEED BETTER CHICKS NOW**
MORE THAN EVER BEFORE!!
This Year Be Sure — Grow STORR'S U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean Chicks. More Eggs — More Meat — More Profits. Order Direct From This Adv. For Delivery On Date You Want Chicks.
LEGHORNS STRAIGHT RUN 20 cents each.
PULLETS 36 cents each.
Heavy Breeds — ( Straight Run.....18c each
( Pullets.....28c each
( Cockerels.....14c each
ALSO THE NEW INDIAN RIVER CROSS
Safe Delivery and Satisfaction Guaranteed
STORR'S, BOX 91, HYOE PARK, NEW YORK

**CLEAR SPRING CHICKS**
SEXED or STRAIGHT RUN
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, N. H. Reds. We have been satisfying a steady growing list of prosperous poultrymen for years. Write for Free Catalog giving full details and prices.
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BOX 49 :-: McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**SHADEL LEGHORNS**
Large Type Blood Tested Breeders mated with Males from R.O.P. Hens. CHICKS shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Straight run $13-100; PULLETS $26-100; Cockerels $2.-100. Order direct or send for FREE Circular.
SHADEL POULTRY FARM, Rt. 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

**A PENNY POSTAL**
Will bring you information about chicks capable of 10% greater profits. "New Hampshires" type X Mass. bred Reds, Barred and Sex-Linked Crosses. Pullorum Clean. Cockerels $6.90 and up.
McKINSTRY FARMS, CHICOPEE, MASS.

**ALLEN'S CHICKS**
DELAWARE U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
REDS ROCKS CROSS
Write for Particulars
ALLEN'S HATCHERY, SEAFORD, DELAWARE

— HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS —
GREAT LAYERS LARGE WHITE EGGS; HEALTHIEST BREED: NO CANNIBALISM. Circular Free.
A. E. HAMPTON, BOX R, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

JANSSEN "DUTCH BOY" Broadbreast Bronze are bred to mature early on less feed. U. S. Approved Pullorum Passed. Poultry breeders since 1898. Free literature.
JANSSEN FARMS HATCHERIES, D-1, Zeeland, Mich.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, siugle or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Maehine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wagea $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wagea $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

BEEKEEPER, experienced with bees, extracted honey. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED: Single, reliable, able bodied man to operate milking machines and do general farm work; good wages with room and board. BOX 22, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL plant in Tidewater Virginia has openings for first-class tradesmen: machinists, millwrights, and sheet metal workers. Modern tools, and well-lighted, airy shop. Also openings for mechanical draftsmen with chemical plant lay-out experience and some training in machine design. Located in rural area, mild climate, excellent churches and neighbors. Write us for employment forms and further details. Personnel Dopartment, Sylvania Division-American Viscose Corp. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

COUPLE: Man, help milk and general chores. Wife, cook, general housework. Your own private wing, all modern conveniences, congenial atmosphere. $175. Thomas Oakes, Route 2, Boonton, N. J.

GENERAL housekeeper, white, German. All conveniences; three in family. Plain cooking. Mrs. Katherine A. Koentopp, Oak Grove Road, Swedesboro, New Jersey.

WANTED: Single man with general farm experience for work on poultry farm. Milk family cow. Good hoard and wages. Give age, experience, references, wages wanted, first letter. Post Office Box 666, Manchester, Conn.

EXPERIENCED poultryman for large commercial poultry farm on Long Island. Steady job, top pay for reliable man; 6-room house. References required. BOX 7000, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced farm couple to operate small dairy, 20-25 cows in Delaware County, starting May 1. Stato experience and salary desired. BOX 7010, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHERS: Elementary grades, also retarded classes. Experienced. Residence optional. BOX 7011, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL to work in private homc, small family, $25 per week, private room and board, light work. Getomer, 1307 Stadium Ave., Bronx, New York.

POULTRYMAN-Caretaker, experienced, able take full charge; share basis. Separate, modern home available. BOX 7022. Rural New-Yorker.

OLD landscape gardener needs able ambitious worker, anxious to learn and earn $2,000 up. Responsible, stable character with drivers license. Leroy Tuttle, 465 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. EL.3-1737.

FARM manager wanted: An experienced farm manager is wanted for a good Long Island farm with mostly dairy operations. Must be comparatively young and reliable. Write, giving age, experience, size of family and any other important information, including references. Orbacker Agricultural Service, 1175 East Main St., Rochester 9, N. Y.

RESIDENT Farmer: Young man with some education and experience in farming, for year-round operation of small, highly-modern farm just outsido Albany, N. Y. Must be dependable, sober, and of good character; will not act as chauffeur, but must be able to drivo car and have license. Farm produces for needs of owner's family only; has all-electric dairy with two or three cows, alfalfa acreage for pasture, small orchard and truck garden. and complete motorized farming equipment and snowplow. Two other outside men on place for help as needed; all employees covered by compensation insurance. Location is convenient to churches, markets, shops, and buses to Albany and Troy. Beside good salary, farmer will have rent-free use of a modern house with all conveniences, free electric current, uso of land for his own truck gardening, etc. Reply, with full details, to BOX 7028, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER to start new 200 acre dairy farm. New machinery and equipment for most efficient operation, modern, attractive living quarters, situated state road between Sharon, Conn., and Amenia, N. Y. Excellent opportunity. Givo full details of training, experience, family, and salary required. BOX 7030, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Caretaker and general handyman, sober, efficient; Westchester County; estate. BOX 7034, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE Wanted: Experienced gardener and handyman; wife as housekeeper. No children. For two adults in Vermont country home. Must be efficient, dependable, healthy. Not afraid of work. Every modern convenience. Quarters, private sitting room, bedroom and bath. Good salary for right couple. References required. Position open April 5th. BOX 7038, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN to help with care children. Large modern house. Excellent living and working conditions; $100 a month. BOX 7040, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairyman, married, De Laval milker, drivers license; house on farm. I. Katz, Holtsville, New York.

WANTED: Married man, experienced in dairy and general farming. Must be sober and reliable. Modern machinery. Top wages. Six-room house, modern conveniences. Hunterdon County, New Jersey. BOX 7044, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Competent couple take full charge small farm. Cows, chickens, gardens. Woman part time housework. Pleasant cottage and utilities provided. Best references and integrity of purpose essential to permanent and mutually profitable relationship. BOX 7049, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN thoroughly experionced in poultry breeding and incubation for small hatchery in Connecticut. BOX 7050, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, for poultry and general farm work in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Red Rock Farm, Lambertville, N. J. Phone 942-R-11.

GIRL for housework; two adults. Girl for office, shorthand, typing not necessary. Mrs. Lawton, Olcott, New York.

WE need a competent, kindly housekeeper to care eldorly father, make home, small family; business adults; no washing, no heavy cleaning. Pormanent, comfortable, city home; $100. BOX 7045, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Preferably Amish, farmer for Long Island N. Y. Must know gardening, cattle, farming, etc. and havo good references. Reply Box 418, Gunn-Mears, Times Tower, New York City.

CARETAKER: Small gentleman's estate, all around handyman, own modern cottage, salary $150 month; wife assist weekends, additional salary; 40 miles from New York. BOX 7057, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM workers on farm and nursery, good workers. Housing, steady work. Middle Island Nurseries, Middle Island, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Single man, experienced farm worker, agricultural college, 25 miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Room, board, wages. Excellent environment and working conditions. BOX 7058, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper-cook for physician's home. Own room. Other help. Salary and time off, fixed for mutual satisfaction. Write Mrs. W. G. Thompson, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

WANTED: Married, middleaged, reliable, able bodied man to operate modern poultry plant. References. Modern five room apartment and privileges. Write particulars to Stongate Farm, Holliston, Mass.

WANTED: Early Spring, experienced general farmer-caretaker for modern Connecticut farm. Take caro of few cows, horses, sheep, chickens, orchard, and raise vegetable garden, some flowers. Woman to work part time in house if interested. Four room house with everything supplied, desirable to have car. BOX 7063, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man interested in pure bred Jerseys; must understand Surge milkers also be a good hand milker. Excellent living conditions and good pay. Farm in Monmouth County. Position open March 1st. Dorbrook Farms, Warren H. Gerow, Mgr., Eatontown, N. J.

WANTED: Herdsman for high type registered Holstein herd in New Jersey. Man must like dairy cows and have cow sense. A soher, conscientious and all around dairy farmer is the type we want. A good future is assured to the right man. We are interested in applicants who desire a responsible position and tho desire to make good. Married man with son as an extra hand would be considered. Modern home with all privileges included. Moving expenses will be arranged by the employer. References, past experience and wages expeeted should be included in letter with full details. BOX 7064, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Cook-housekeeper to take entire charge or part chargo depending on salary asked. Excellent cook, superior qualifications appreciated. Family of three. Ten room house convenient to charming Connecticut town. BOX 7065, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives. Good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $125 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER who appreciatea good home; own room and bath with radio; two children; Bendix washer; excellent salary, in a suburban town. Call LA. 4-8169. Mr. Estretel, 210 W. 30th St., New York City.

WANTED: Man and wife to live as keepers on Connecticut River Valley country property, work to include care of cows, chickens, gardens and varied duties. BOX 7069, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: A service manager with service sales experience and ability as well as mechanical knowledge to head agricultural tractor and farm implement Service Department. Write giving full particulars and experience to BOX 7070, Rural New-Yorker.

BOY over 16 on Hunterdon County New Jersey farm. Interested in good cattle and good farming. Small Guernsey herd. Some experience desirable. Wages to start $60 month; good home and board. BOX 7071, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Ambitious childless farm couple for New York businessman's farm in Westchester County, New York. Separate furnished cottage with heat, light, food, $1,500 annually and bonus. Wife to do cooking and household duties. Husband to do general work and start some farm project to his liking on which bonus will depend. BOX 7066, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Man and wife, middleaged; woman must be good plain cook, laundress and housework; man, simple gardener, lawn work and general handyman around a house. Modern house eight rooms, three bathrooms. Perfect position for retired family of two only, husband, wife. Protestants. Own large room and private bath. Salary to start $135. Write P. O. BOX 662, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED April 1st: Farmer-caretaker couple for small New Jersey woodland hill farm, seven miles from Port Jervis, school facilities poor, cattle, poultry, pheasants, vegetables. Permanent position with high wages to honest, competent, industrious and sober man. Must know repairs of tractor and machinery. Swiss preferred. Modern farmhouse, buildings and equipment. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Please state experience, references, and wages expected. BOX 7074, Rural New-Yorker.

MEN wanted to work on large fruit farm. Good housing, vacation, overtime pay, bonus. State wages expected. Covert Apple Orchards, Inc., Interlaken, New York.

WANTED: Middleaged woman. General housework. All conveniences. Room, private bath. BOX B, Chatham, N. Y.

WANTED: Housekeeper, woman under 40, no objection to one child. Home convenience. Single farmer. New Jersey. BOX 7075, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: A gardener-farmer not later than April 1st. House and usual privileges. Send recommendations and salary desired with application. BOX 7076, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced dairyman for stock raising and care of dry cattle. Write stating age, experience, reference and salary desired. Raritan Valley Farms, Inc., Somerville, N. J.

BEEKEEPER, experienced with bees, extracted honey. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED woman to assist general housework, modern country home, equipped with automatic dishwasher, Launderall, etc. Own room, bath, radio. $150 month. Box 764, Chappaqua, N. Y. Give references.

FARMER-Herdsman on modern Holstein farm, Western New York. Requirements, good character, Protestant, reliability, full experience, good milker. Small family with full-time working son, or board man. Unusual possibilities. Attractive tenant house, conveniences. George Corby, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

CARETAKER: Small gentleman's estate, all around handyman; own modern cottage; salary $150 month. Wife assist weekends, additional salary. 40 miles from New York. BOX 7090, Rural New-Yorker.

MALE help wanted: Farmer-gardener. Connecticut, private estate, near Westport and Bridgeport. Married, reliable, experienced, intelligent, reference, permanent. Modern 4-room cottage, electricity, furnace, telephone, fuel, garage; excellent wages, bonus, farm privileges. Write 812 Park Avenue., New York. Apartment 11-B.

EXPERIENCED, single, dairy farmer in Northern New Jersey, within sight of George Washington Bridge; furnished room, bath, laundry, good food, $125 per month. Every other Sunday and most nights off; no drifters, permanent position, references required. Phone Park Ridge 6-1258 J, or write Les Hill, Supt., Box 338, R. D. 2, Westwood, N. J.

WANTED: April 1st, young, reliable, singlo man for permanent job on dairy farm (Gurenseys). Please state experience and wages expected. John M. Frost, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

WANTED: General houseworker. Protestant. Must have good character references. Three in family. Wages $150 monthly, own room with bath. Photograph requested. Writo Mrs. I. R. Fisher, Field Road, Riverside, Conn.

YOUNG woman, white, who likes to care for children, no experience necessary; own room, bath, liberal time off. Have houseworker with us. $100 per month. Call collect Manhasset 3403 or write Alla, 8 Allston Place, Manhasset, Long Island.

I'M an elderly man. I live in the country. Want plain cook, age between 60-70; easy work; small wages. Mr. Peter Feldt, Box 314, R. D. 2, Highland, New York.

WANTED: Assistant gardener, estate, motorized equipment. Wife part time, cook, housework. Separate house. Edward Steichen, Ridgefield. Conn.

WANTED: Couple, white, no children. Cook, housekeeper, serve; gardener, handyman. House equipped with modern conveniences and good quarters for couple. Adult family of three. Year round position; good wages. Personal references required. Telephone collect Smithtown (Long Island) 1424. Address Box Q, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Couple, white, for general work in boarding house. Mrs. Clara Ridgway, Plainsboro, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARM manager with the experience, energy and executive ability to handle any agricultural enterprise open for engagement. Life experience handling purebred dairy cattle and modern farming operations. Capable, efficient, have initiative, unquestionable integrity; married, no family. BOX 6065, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager: All branches, sincere, honest, hard worker; specialty Guernseys; smoked pork delicacies. Share profits. BOX 7015, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted: Manager, dairy, poultry, hog, general farming; lifetime experience; knowledge milk and egg sales. Cornell University training. American, married, age 45, sober, reliable; four children. Salary and percentage of profits. Only first class proposition considered. Available April 1st. BOX 7020, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN available, entire charge. When in need of a herdsman why not hire a proven man 50 years of age, married, life experience with dairy cattle, wonderful caretaker and milk maker. Available March 15th to April. Must have modern house with excellent wages. Write for more information and references to BOX 7046, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, married, 44, life experience purebred dairy and beef stock, poultry, general farming; modern farm. Give details in first letter. BOX 7047, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN, married, desires training, poultry farm housing. Harry Van Dort, 1315 13th St., North Bergen, New Jersey.

SUPERINTENDENT-Gardener: Married, thoroughly experienced, greenhouse, flowers, vegetables, lawns, poultry. Only first class permanent position considered. BOX 7052, Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN retired, age 56, wishes light work in return for excellent room and board with small Protestant family. BOX 7055, Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW 30, with child 4 desires housekeeping or position as companion in country or suburban home. Moderate wages. Good references and background. BOX 7051, Rural New-Yorker

MARRIED man, 39 years, desires position on dairy farm. 20 years present employer. Dry hand milker. Able, conscientious, willing, anxious to learn new methods. References. Available April. BOX 7061, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO married men, qualified herdsmen, wish positions together; estate or institution. P. O. Box 373, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

GOOD cook, neat housekeeper and practical nurse; middleaged, love children. Mrs. Eva J. Lynch, care Mrs. A. O'Reilly, 5865 205th St., Bayside Hills, L. I., N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT: Estate, resort, camp or school. Experienced water, electrical and heating systems, general construction. Own tools. Mechanic not a gardener. Married. Veteran World War I and II. BOX 7068, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager. Dairy, sheep, crops, greenhouse, orchard. Married, reference. BOX 7072, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 50 years, wants position, porter, houseman, kennel man; private instruction; excellent references, polite, agreeable. BOX 7073, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, handyman: Thoroughly experienced, sober, dependable, chauffeur, car. Dommer, 30 Montieth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARETAKER position wanted. Experienced as farmer, gardener, caretaker, handyman. Married man, three children. Permanent. Separate cottage. References. BOX 7077, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER: Married, experienced greenhouse-vegetable grower. Wants estate or institution job. Good man looking for good job. BOX 7078, Rural New-Yorker.

WANT situation: Woman 40, competent, two school children. Must have own furnished quarters. Licensed chauffeur, personal maid, light housework, care for horses or dogs, Western New York preferred. Abby McVeigh, R. D. 2, Warsaw, N. Y.

WANTED: Position as farm or estate manager, married, experience 20 years dairy farming, all breeds, raising stock, feeding, breeding, crops, pasteurization. BOX 7080, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 60, healthy, active, desires general work on farm, home or country estate. Small salary and maintenance. References. BOX 7081, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, experienced, references, widower, reliable, pleasing; moderate salary but good home desired. No driving. BOX 7082, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED power chain-saw operator: 27, single, desires position with large logging or pulpwood concern; anywhere. State wages, etc. Charles Bogar, Caneadea, N. Y.

WOMAN wishes to help with farm chores, few hours day. BOX 8084, Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE couple with farm and garden experience interested in developing roadside market with grower. Main road location, write fully. BOX 7086, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, responsible, middleaged, experienced caretaker, gardener; want care of place in country. BOX 7087, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED housekeeper, christian, wants position. BOX 7085, Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted: Protestant woman, companion, housekeeper, cook, care elderly couple. B. Spaulding, 57 Grove St., New Haven, Conn.

MIDDLEAGED German-American woman wishes position as housekeeper. Wolf, care Meisel, 1671 2nd Ave., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG man with references, would like opportunity to learn turkey business. Room, board and fair salary required. John D. Brooks, P. O. Box 303, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted: Estate management, nursery, greenhouse work. Cornell graduate, extensive agricultural background. Married, two children. BOX 7092, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Stocked, bare, resort properties, businesses. Brynilsen Real Estate Dealer, Rome, N. Y.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, nine miles from Stroudsburg. Old Colonial stone house of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, furnace heat. Ideal property for a country estate, home, dude ranch or boarding house. House is in very good condition. 124 acres. About 60 acres in woodlands, balance rolling fields. Drilled well with electric pump. Springs. Old barn. Recreation building. Poultry house. Garage. Immediate possession. Low taxes. Price $10,000. Terms of about $6,000 cash and balance can remain on mortgage. Write for catalog of Pocono Mountain properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna. Phone 354.

WANTED: Farm, good buildings, 25-150 acres, 50-200 miles from New York City. BOX 6022, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR lease, 100 acre dude ranch farm, $100 month, long term lease. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 115 acre farm in southern Chester County, Pennsylvania, with or without equipment; reasonably priced. For further information write BOX 6064, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR York, Adams County farms, business places, contact James D. Critchfield, W. Market, York, Penna.

WANT farms, boarding houses, bungalows, gas stations, any properties. Plenty buyers waiting. Arena Farm Agency, 204 East 110th St., New York.

DAIRY, fruit, poultry farms, ranches, two with lakes. Wants? Lists. 95 acres, school bus, R. F. D. route, with view, colonial home, electricity; barns; woodland-sapbush; bargain, $6,200. Also stores, feed business, gas station, lunch, resort hotels, etc. Hendrickson Bros, Cobleskill (Eastern), N. Y. 28th Yr.

247 ACRE stocked farm, near Nichols, N. Y., on macadam highway, barn 40x60, new silo, two sheds, two poultry houses, other outbuildings, modern house with furnace and bath, complete line of tools and machinery, 25 head cattle, owner will sell complete for $15,000. W. W. Werts, 356 Main St., Johnson City, New York.

FOR Sale: 60 acre dairy or poultry farm, good 20 cow barn, small dwelling, poultry house; $9,500, one-half cash. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

APRON manufacturing business, Binghamton, N. Y., doing approximately $15,000 yearly, could be increased, $2,200 buys stock and fixtures. Grocery store and 5-room bungalow, near Binghamton, N. Y., $10,500 for real estate plus stock at inventory. Restaurant, Whitney Point, Broome County, N. Y., completely equipped, low rent, gross business last year $60,000, price $14,000. Dry cleaning business, in prosperous Tioga County village, monthly gross business $1,800, low overhead; no competition. Many other business opportunities in industrial Southern Tier. Write for our free bulletins. W. W. Werts, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 72 acre Delaware farm, half timber, other half good tillable land, good 2-story 7-room house, outbuildings, good location; cash price $3,500. Mrs. Anna Schwartz, R. 2, Greenwood, Del.

PRODUCTIVE 24 acre fruit and truck farm, near Ithaca, N. Y. Nicely modernized 8-room house. Hot water heating, oak floors, insulated. Barn 33x45. Poultry house for 200 layers. Includes acre of strawberries, 10 acres winter wheat. Price $7,500. Equipment available. BOX 7004, Rural New-Yorker.

MAINE farms: Low prices, easy terms. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

FOR Sale or lease: Large unequipped Vermont farm, 800 acres, Southern Lake Champlain Valley. 500 acres tillable, 280 hay-land, 45 in crops, 244 of fine pasture. Fertile fields, gently sloping, stone free. Ideal for mechanized farming. Never-failing water supply. This farm will maintain 200 head dairy cattle. 18 buildings now in use, 10 newly painted. Jamesway dairy barn, 70 stanchions, waterbowls, concrete floor, 6 grain rooms, and repair parts room. 350 ton capacity hay mow; 2 silos, each holding 280 ton. Barn in good condition. Milk house adjoining. Operating milk plant 100 feet from barn. Also 3 additional stock barns, 2 machinery sheds, several field barns, 2 modern tenant houses, each with furnace, bath, electricity. All buildings on State highway. All this for lease. If sold, another unit of eight buildings is added, including beautiful modern Colonial house of 11 spacious rooms and every modern convenience for year-round living. Elevation 1,230 feet. Large sunroom with scenic windows, four baths, and extra lavatory downstairs. Cedar room, and many large closets. Insulation, oil heat, gas for cooking. Guest cottage of four rooms, equipped laundry, greenhouse for early vegetables. Two-story 6-car garage and 2-story coach house. 65 foot slate terrace overlooks the valley to mountains beyond. No better climate anywhere. A lovely farm home and fine investment for discriminating people. One of the best values in New England. Reasonably priced. All cash. Property available April 26th. Inspection by appointment only with owner. Financial references required. Write E. von Hesse, 21 East 87th St., New York City. Telephone ATwater 9-5432.

OUTSTANDING Niagara County farm. A substantial income operation for the "country gentleman," who wants both pleasure and profit from an agricultural operation. Owners of fine farm developments throughout the eastern states, who have visited the Churchill Farms, pronounce the operation as one of the best planned business farms in the State. 165 acres, valued at upwards of $300,000, and developed over a period of years, will be sacrificed. Annual gross up to $70,000, net profit $15,000-$20,000. Modern cold storage plant, complete under one roof recently built at $60,000 cost. 40 acres of choice Niagara County fruit. Modern turkey raising plant, capacity 3,000 birds. Complete chicken unit. Chicken and turkey brooder, capacity 1,200 birds. Modern cow barn, 26 stanchions, Jamesway equipment, modern water system, two large silos, De Laval milking equipment. New, modern owner's residence, 6 bedrooms, tile baths, Timken heat, every convenience. Conservative value, $40,000. Two tenant houses. Equipment modern and complete. Immediate possession. Appointments may be made by prospective purchasers through William S. Harrison. Harvey B. Harrison, Inc., Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo 2, New York, CL. 5540.

NEW JERSEY farms, general, poultry, dairy, land and acreage, also various business properties. Write for list stating requirements. John R. Potts Agency, New Route 28, North Branch, N. J., phone Somerville 8-2551.

GREENWOOD Lake, shed, used as 5-room house, no improvements, ¾ acre, formerly nursery; $2,800. Terms. Paul Boughton, Farm Broker, Warwick, N. Y.

ONE hundred rolling acres, 4 houses, stone barn, brook, concrete road, commuting. Asking $40,000. Descriptive circular. Paul Boughton, Farm Broker, Warwick, N. Y.

CENTRAL Massachusetts, near Worcester. Fully equipped bearing orchard, 1,300 trees, mostly McIntosh; also Cortland, Delicious, Spy, Gravenstein. 130 acres with large colonial house, all modern conveniences. BOX 7031, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: To rent, option to buy, stocked and equipped dairy farm. P. O. BOX 373, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

FARM wanted: Price and terms reasonable; about 50 acres, good road, electricity, loam, woodlot. BOX 7048. Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm opportunity: Elegant country residence near shopping center. Modern poultry houses. 3,000 capacity, latest equipment, tenant house. $18,000. Must sacrifice. Glick & Rostan, Clayton, N. J.

FOR Sale: 146 acre farm, 60 acres of tractor meadows, 20 acres woods with a large sugar bush. Two family dwelling, bath, furnace, electricity, fine water. 36x90 cement basement barn, 40 ties with cups, silo, 3 stalls, 3-car garage, tool and extra large poultry house. Modern tools, J. D. model A tractor on rubber with all equipment, most everything to operate with ease. 24 fine milking cows, 11 bred heifers, 2 horses. Milk check over $600 month. Its priced to sell $16,000 takes everything. Down deposit $5,000. Terms easy. 200 acre farm, 55 acres meadows, balance pasture and woods. 7-room dwelling, bath, furnace, electricity, fine water, 32x80 modern barn, 19 ties, room for more, 3 stalls. A completo set of farm tools, such as tractor, milking machine, electric milk cooler. 19 fine milking cows, 2 horses, bull. Milk check over $350 month. Quick sale price $8,500 takes everything. Down deposit $5,000 with easy terms. For more information call, write, wire, J. D. Gallagher, Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Ask for new Spring catalogue.

DAIRY-Poultry farm, 100 miles New York City. 8-room house, electricity, telephone, paved road, school bus; mail, milk, eggs, picked up at door. Dairy barn with new floor, 20 stanchions, new milk house, new chicken coop for 1,000 layers, two brooder houses, good water, creek near barn; 52 good fertile acres, 48 tillable; price $7,500. Address owner BOX 213, White Sulphur Springs, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA County farms: Send for free catalog of dairy, poultry and garden farms. Rollin Cass, Realtor, Gokey Building, Jamestown, N. Y.

WANTED: Country store, BOX 7053, Rural New-Yorker.

BUYER wants poultry-fruit farm direct from owner; state price. BOX 7054, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Going dairy or fruit farm, must border lake or good stream; state full particulars. Will pay cash. BOX 7062, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm 100 acres, 80 tillable, Sullivan County; 125 miles from N. Y. C. two miles to village on hard road. 14-room house partly furnished. 6-room bungalow all improvements. Barn 42 stanchions, 10 calf stalls, three horse stalls, two silos, 90 ton hay mow, 14x50 chicken house, two brooder coops, all farming equipment, three milking (double) machines, milk house fully equipped. Spring water gravity fed throughout. Apple orchard, trout stream; $12,000. Write, G. Freund, Old Tappan Road East, R. F. D. 1, Westwood, N. J.

FOR Sale: New store, furnace, counters, cases, stools, linoleum, equipped kitchen, large room in rear, garage, second floor five beautiful rooms and bath, all conveniences. Price $6,500 in Castile, N. Y. Address Matthew Clark, Packanack Lake, N. J.

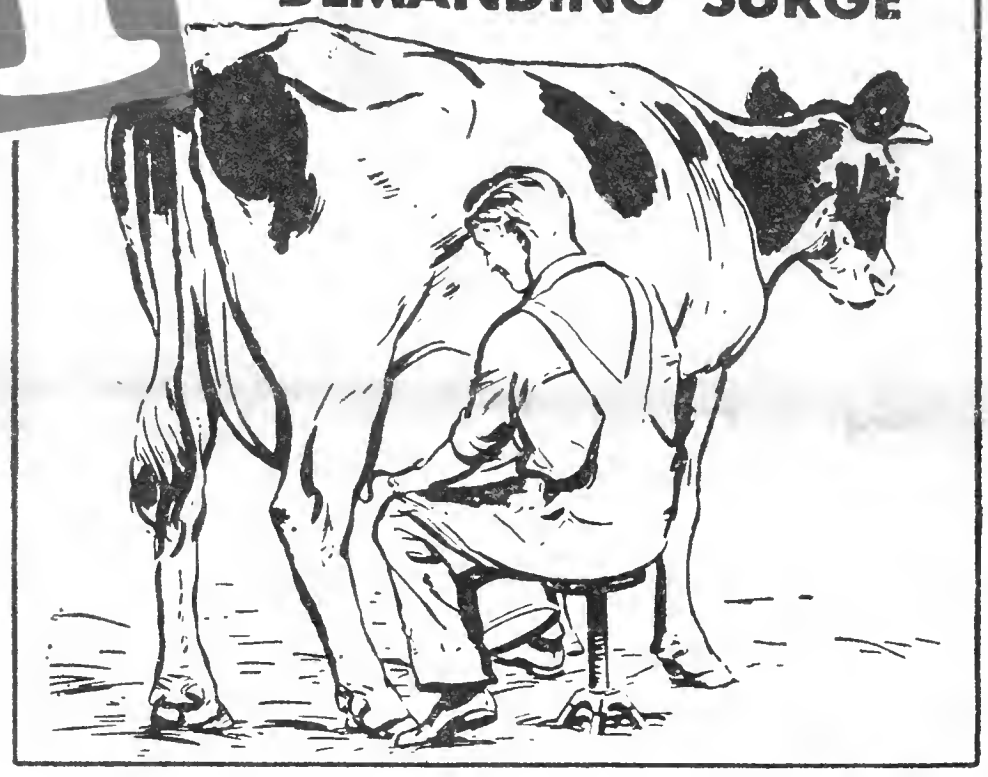
FOR Rent: April 1st, money making dairy farm with machinery, including tractor. Near Albany, 150 acres. 135 tillable, high cultivation, grade A barn, accommodates 40 milkers, separate building for dry cattle, two silos, two poultry houses, 10-room house, city conveniences, accommodates two families, main highway adjoining village, central school, beautifully situated. Will lease to reliable farmer who owns stock. Write past experience. BOX 7056, Rural New-Yorker.

$775. 10 acres. New small house, creek, timber; easy terms. Willhite, R. 1, Dolgeville, N. Y.

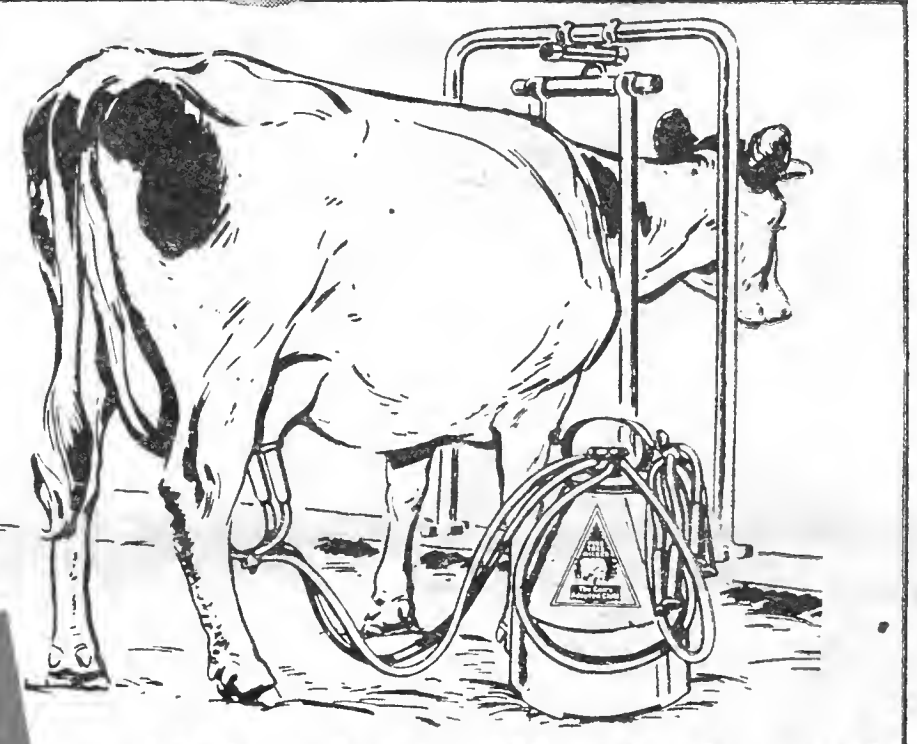
***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 148.***

# There's a Double Demand for Surge

## 1 HAND MILKERS ARE DEMANDING SURGE



## 2 LONG TUBE MILKERS ARE SWITCHING TO SURGE



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES COOPERATING

**How to Milk Cows Most Rapidly by Machine**

Dear Dairyman:
Keep this card. Tack it up where you and the hired man can read it often.

FOLLOW THESE 8 POINTS AT MILKING TIME

1. Be regular with milking and feeding. Be gentle; don't excite cows.
2. Don't operate more units than you can properly care for. Time yourself occasionally.
3. Wash and massage udders with hot water, chlorine added (120° F) to stimulate let-down.
4. Draw a stream of milk into a strip cup from each quarter. Examine for
5. [illegible] milker unit about one minute after washing and massaging.
6. When teat cups begin to crawl upward, pull down on claw. Short tube machines properly adjusted should not require this downward pull for stripping.
7. Remove machine at once when udders are slack and [illegible] complete. Avoid any prolonged hand stripping.
8. Keep machines and [illegible] in good order, as manufacturer recommends.

REPRODUCTIONS OF THE ABOVE U. S. DEPT. OF AGR. RULES FOR FAST MILKING, SUITABLE FOR POSTING IN YOUR DAIRY, MAY BE HAD FREE OF CHARGE BY MAILING US THIS COUPON

BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y., 842 West Belden Ave., Dept. 3072
Syracuse 4, New York

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of "Rules for Fast Milking"

Name_____

Address_____

State_____

# ...the SURGE needs No Hand Help!*

* When teat cups begin to crawl upward, pull down on claw. Short tube machines properly adjusted should not require this downward pull for stripping.

It's the modern milker that does automatically what other machines have to be helped to do... no hand help is needed...the pail does the work.

As the pail fills, the downward and forward Tug and Pull is automatically increased. This keeps those lively teat cups down where they belong... down where they don't pinch off the flow of milk.

## BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y.

**842 West Belden Avenue**

**Syracuse 4, New York**

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CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SEATTLE • KANSAS CITY
TORONTO • MINNEAPOLIS • HOUSTON • ATLANTA

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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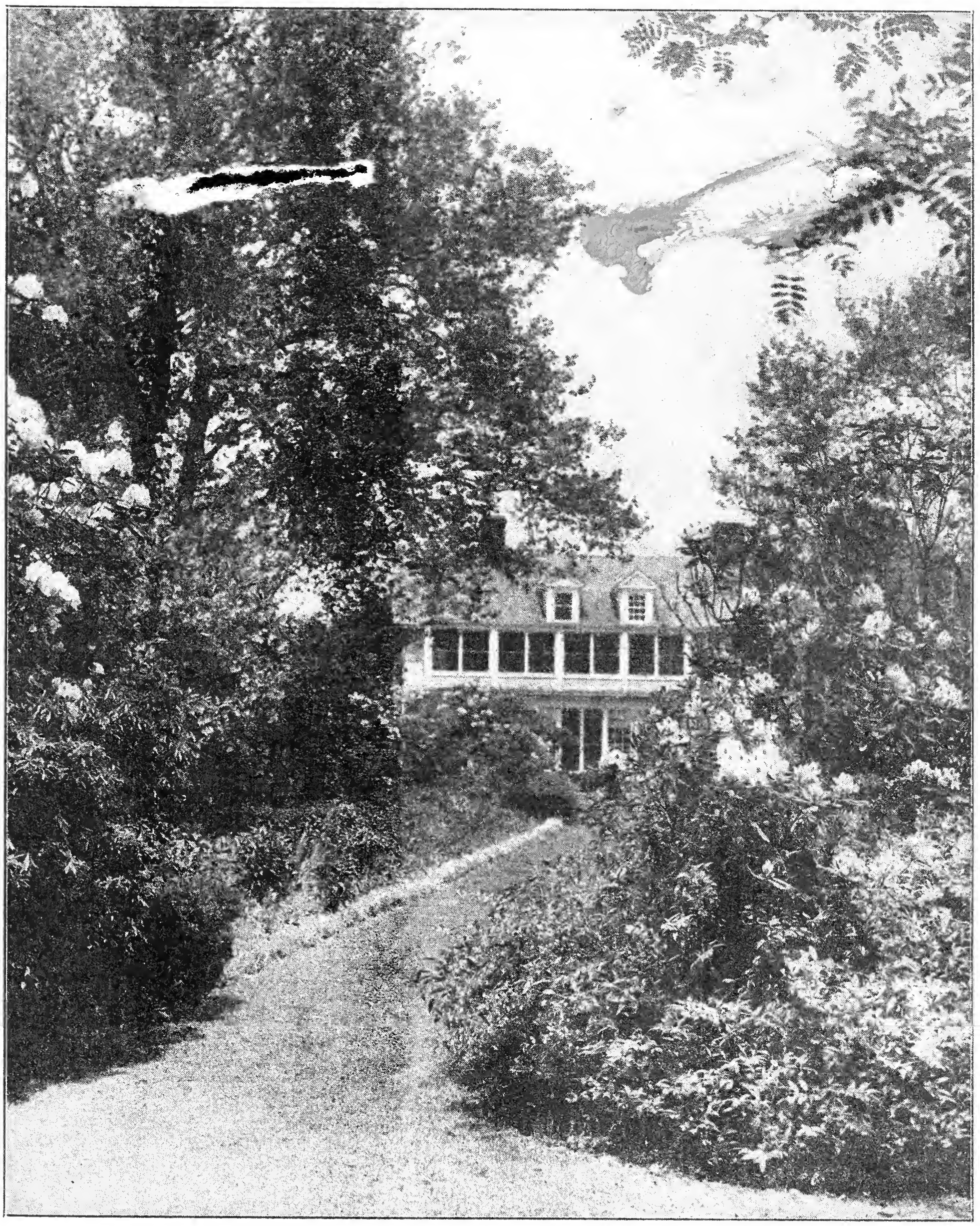


Photo—Clarence A. Purchase

## The Garden Path in Full Spring Regalia

# Trends in the Fruit Industry

## By H. B. Tukey

THE most important happening in the fruit industry—admittedly coupled with some unhappiness and regret — is the realization that the sleigh ride may be over, that the tinkling bells, the fast horse, and the pretty companion bundled in the warm Chase robe may in the not too distant future be only pleasant memories — that it is time to step out, get realistic, and get back to work.

Looking back over the last few years, affairs in the fruit industry have not been too bad. With OPA and price ceilings, everything sold at good prices and with little effort. The demand from processors, the increase in consumption of fruit juices and of frozen and canned products, all meant good returns even for off-grade produce. We somehow got into a way of thinking that we could always get an extra nickel or a dime or even a half dollar "just around the corner."

Then came 1947. The weather man tried out new combinations of stops on his giant organ. It was as hectic a season as anybody ever wants, with frosted apple blossoms, russeted fruits, spray rigs dragged through muddied orchards on skids, eight to 16 sprays applied, dry weather to follow, then rain and an early Fall freeze, excessive early dropping of fruit, poor size, poor color, and all the rest. No wonder under such conditions and with such costs that growers looked for that extra quarter when a price of $2.75 or $3.00 or even $3.50 was offered last Fall! He chose to store; he even stored fruit he knew he should not store. Then came slow movement, a falling market, and the squeeze was on. To be sure, it is the apple men who have taken the brunt of the blow. The cherry men did well, and so did those in small fruits, strawberries, grapes, and even peaches. But the lesson has been taken to heart by all.

Of course, in this all-important matter of marketing, there is no single answer. The clamor to produce only "Fancy" fruit and keep all the rest off the market falls down in a season like 1947. The cry to send all "off-grade" fruit to processors falls down when they accept only fruit which has size and quality such that it can be handled at a profit. And if the processor does take the crop (he took 80 per cent of the western New York apple crop in 1947), where will he sell his products in the face of citrus and other competition? Here the advertising groups are quick to enter with the plea to advertise. And this is good to propose because outlets surely do exist in most unexpected places, as the Swiss have found in boosting the per capita consumption of apple juice to four gallons. If the consumption in America were proportional, there would not be apples enough in the country to provide the juice. But habits are not changed overnight, and what is there to advertise in "Fancy" pack in a season like that of 1947?

So the problem once again goes back to earth, back to production, back to the fundamental truth at the very beginning that fruit growing is more and more a job for the specialist, carried on in especially favored locations with properly adapted varieties. A grower may diversify in fruit, or even in some related crops like tomatoes, but his equipment, location, training, and personality must be keyed to his specialty. The spread between small and large operations becomes greater, in which the owner-operated plantings of 25 to 30 acres are successful, and in which the operations of 100 acres or more are successful; but with those between these two extremes it presents problems of overhead and expensive operation which places them at a disadvantage.

The marginal orchard and marginal varieties are in for a rough time. Programs of voluntary or compulsory removal of neglected or pest-infested trees and plants are already in progress in some States (Michigan removed over 100,000 neglected trees in 1947) and are being talked about in others. Orchard sanitation, removal of brown rot mummies in peach orchards, elimination of cherry fruit fly, and reduction of scab infection are all important.

Obviously, this trend is only a recognition of the fact that rising costs and lowering prices are here. Since labor is the most expensive item and since the job calls for timeliness and skill, growers are finding that machinery will often perform the job better than will unskilled workers. The one-man sprayer that has put on 54 tanks of 500-gallon capacity in a 14-hour day has an advantage, as does the boom outfit especially designed for a particular orchard of closely-planted trees where men cannot get in to spray favorably by hand. On the Pacific Coast, where fungus troubles are negligible, the new organic insecticides are being applied in tens of gallons per acre rather than in hundreds of gallons, to the envy of Eastern growers. This trend, unless matched rapidly in the East with new organic fungicides, could materially change the picture by favoring Western orchardists in this fight to cut costs of production. Fortunately, some of the modern Eastern high-pressure equipment is adaptable to concentrate applications and will be ready as soon as materials and recommendations are forthcoming.

For these reasons, science is in the picture as it has never been before. The demand for new ways and new materials has placed a heavy responsibility on research in all parts of the country. It is being increasingly supported but needs ever more generous treatment if it is to do all that is expected of it. It has produced blossom-thinning sprays, stop-drop sprays (and the promise that a new material may be found which is as specific for prevention of pre-harvest drop of McIntosh as 2,4-D is for Stayman and Winesap), DDT for codling moth and Oriental fruit moth, and parathion for red spider and other pests. It is producing organic fungicides of promise but not yet proved. It has found that nitrogen alone is not the answer to a long-time orchard soil-management program, and that excesses of nitrogen may lead to increased fire-blight, increased scab, increased brown rot, poor color, heavier drop, and poorer keeping quality. It has found that there are increasing instances of deficiencies of potash, manganese, magnesium, and boron — especially on light soils where leaching is serious and in older sections where cropping has been continuous over a long period.

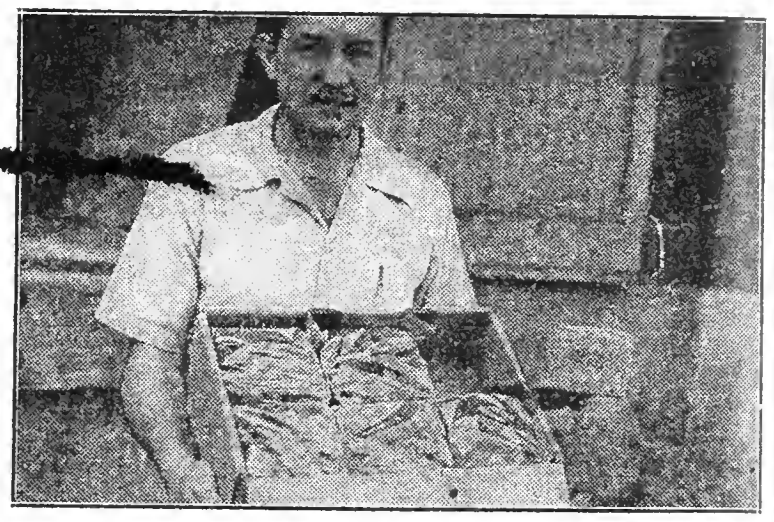
To all of this, growers have been quick to respond. Pruning is being aimed more at opening trees to favor the entry of sunshine and sprays for the production of a higher proportion of high quality fruit rather than at the high yields demanded a few years back. The swing towards mulching and the increase in organic matter in the soils reduces erosion, carries the orchard more easily through periods of drouth as well as excess moisture, reduces mineral deficiencies, improves color, size and quality, and facilitates orchard operations.

The quest continues for the smaller tree, favorable to easier spraying, pruning, and harvesting, and earlier bearing, but fails in accomplishment because the rootstocks on which these trees are grown are not available in sufficient quantities. The purchase of only good nursery stock, true-to-name, and free from viruses and other diseases, little-pruning when the trees are young, and every attention to management which gives good growth—all favor early bearing. In the setting of fruit, artificial pollination is a recognized method in some sections. In others, more attention is being given to top-working and inter-planting of suitable pollenizers and also to improved inserts in beehives so arranged that the bees go forth coated with pollen necessary to set fruit on the trees which they are visiting.

Yet all of these new findings must be subjected to sharp question if they involve an increase in cost of production. The packaging in small consumer packages is of this order. To date, the less expensive type container, with open window, containing about two pounds of fruit, adjustable to several varieties, sizes, and shapes has proved most promising. For other grades, the five-pound, purple mesh bag has been well accepted. Inventors claim that they will be able to produce a packaging machine which will sell in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars which will do the prepackaging on the farm. Other operators insist it must be done in the central packing shed or at the terminal market by the jobber. Still others see no future for this method of marketing, maintaining that the volume will be too small and the cost too great when price becomes the important consideration. There is a further suggestion for improving quality by the greater use of rapid cooling to remove field heat. One of the new machines drenches the packaged fruit in ice water and lowers the temperature from 80 degrees to 40 degrees in a matter of minutes.

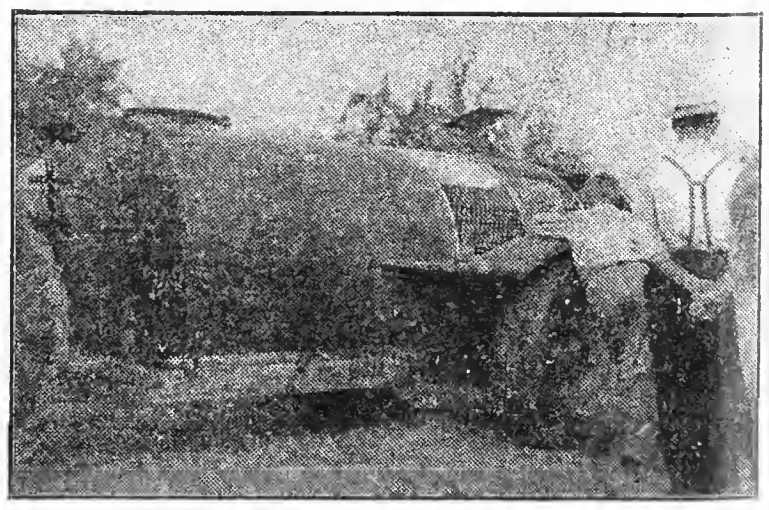
In any event, the attention of growers, handlers, and consumers is focused as never before on the problem of getting good quality fruit to the consumer in good condition, and in informing the consumer about it. In the more concentrated fruit areas, growers agree to taxes of so much on a bushel or pound, as in the Pacific (Continued on Page 182)

## Some of the New Trends

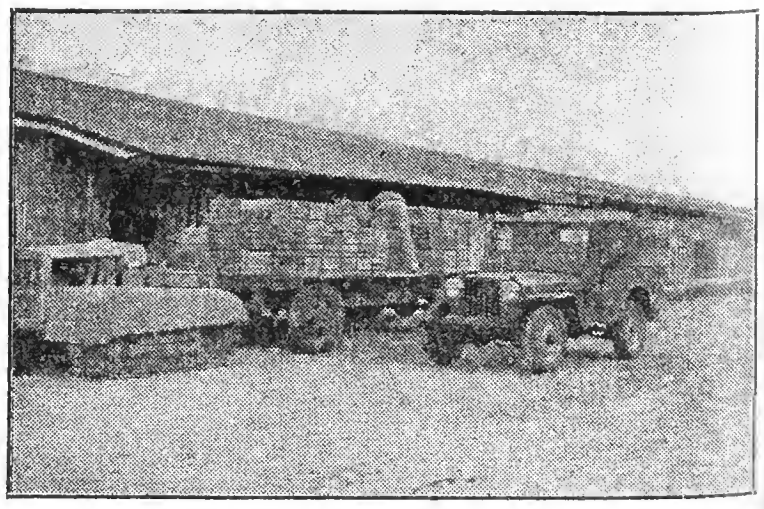


*Prepackaging — strawberries capped with transparent wraps.*

*One-man sprayer developed for small orchard operations.*



*Speed-sprayer, the "big job," for the large operator.*



*Modern, low-cost packing shed, where careful handling is the keynote.*

## Maple Syrup Making Time

NEAR the middle of March, when the snow starts to melt at the bases of the sugar maples and the air has the feel of coming Spring, the New England farmer who makes maple syrup begins to work in his sugarbush. With the sled loaded with sap buckets, spiles or sap spouts, a light axe, wooden spile mallet and tapping bit, he urges his husky team along to break out a road in the snow as he starts the work of tapping the trees. It is maple syrup making time, that season when the sugarbush owners put in many long hours at the hard work of producing one of America's finest foods.

Owing to the expansion of farming and the increases in the price of maple lumber, together with a somewhat gradual decline in the price of white sugar, the production of maple syrup in this country has been reduced from considerably more than 6,500,000 gallons in 1860 to only a little over 2,500,000 gallons a year in recent times. About 70 per cent of this total production comes from the maple groves in the northeastern part of the country, and especially from New York State and the wooded hillsides of New England areas. Because the inflationary prices of lumber have caused many farmers in these districts to sell their trees, the outlook for the future production of maple syrup is not very bright, as it takes about 40 years to grow a sugar maple grove to a point where it will be profitably productive.

The majority of the farmers in the Northeast are working with and trying to improve the maple groves that are remnants of original forest areas. The interest of most of these lies mainly in maintaining and improving such areas, rather than in establishing new groves from hand-planted seedlings. Most producers of maple syrup have long ago seen the folly of allowing livestock to range in the sugarbush. They know that livestock, browsing on the young growth and trampling the valuable leaf mold and humus-making material on the forest floor, is most injurious to the stand of maples. Most of them have learned the value of a wide border of underbrush on all sides of their groves, which serves as a windbreak. Too, these farmers try to have their sugar maple groves thinned so that there will be an even spacing of trees of all ages. This gives room for the crowns to form a canopy, which excludes too much sunlight and thereby conserves the moisture in the litter of humus and leaves. Roadways can be made through the groves for use in gathering sap. Farmers try to manage their groves so that they will realize the greatest possible yield to the acre, rather than striving to produce a high yield from a few poorly spaced trees.

Sap production depends largely on the prevailing weather during the maple syrup season. Hale Nye, who has a 1,500-bucket sugarbush near Milton, Chittenden County, Vermont, wants rather cold nights and comparatively warm days for ideal sap weather. Temperatures around 20 degrees at night and in the neighborhood of 45 degrees in the middle of the day suit him best for spile-dripping weather. He taps his trees about the middle of March, using a 7/16-inch bit to bore holes two inches deep. He uses 12-quart to 16-quart buckets and finds that during good sap runs a single spout will fill one of these in a day. However, he says the sap flow is seldom, if ever, regular, sometimes being stopped almost completely for as much as a week or more during freeze-ups. This Vermonter made about 600 gallons of maple syrup last season, which he says would have boiled to around 4,800 pounds of maple sugar. This would have been 3⅓ pounds to the bucket, which is better than the average crop.

The best syrup is made at the beginning of the season from good fresh sap that has been boiled promptly after it has been collected daily from the trees. Sap that stands for any length of time in tanks or other containers during warm weather becomes cloudy from bacterial action, and will produce a syrup that is dark colored and strong tasting. Bud growth tends to have a similar effect on sap. In this connection, Harry Cooley, another Vermont producer of maple syrup, located near Randolph Center, Orange County, thinks that buddy sap is caused largely by the growth of wild yeast and from the bacteria in the air, activity of which is favored by high temperatures at sugaring time. His experience is that it can be largely prevented by the prompt boiling of sap with daily collections from the trees. He is of the opinion that the usual prevailing low temperatures in New York State and New England during the maple syrup season account largely for the high grade of syrup which is made there. In tapping trees, Mr. Cooley makes a practice of using one spout and one bucket to trees that are from eight to 16 inches in diameter; two buckets to trees from 16 to 20 inches in diameter; and three buckets to trees above 20 inches, placed at breast height. Some producers use two spouts to one bucket, but such a practice is not generally recommended by those with considerable experience. Neither is it good policy to use too many buckets to the tree, as severe overtapping is detrimental to the health and vigor of a sugarbush. However, reaming out the tap holes in midseason to get a better flow of sap is advisable, especially when the sap runs extend over a long period.

Since equipment for making maple syrup is used but a few weeks each year, its initial cost and yearly maintainance are items that must be carefully figured in determining yearly profits. Estimating costs on the basis of new materials, the equipment at present will total around $2.00 for each bucket to be hung. However, this does not include the cost of a sap house, an item that can be distributed over many years. Some of the items of equipment will last for years, while others will require replacement occasionally. Labor, of course, is one of the big items in the cost of production.

Making maple syrup always involves a large amount of hard work. This begins with getting in the fuel supply for use in boiling the sap. Ordinarily the fuel is well seasoned hardwood. It requires about a cord of seasoned wood to boil enough sap to produce 20 to 25 gallons of syrup, when used to heat a modern flue-type evaporator. At this rate, it would require something like 28 to 30 cords of wood to carry a producer who works a 1,500-bucket sugarbush through an average season. Then, too, there is the labor of tapping the trees, of gathering the sap, of standing long hours over a steaming evaporator. It is a job at which the worker really earns any profit he may be able to make. Yet many producers like the job and make money at it.

A gradually decreasing production of maple syrup is imminent unless active measures are taken to protect the remaining areas of the sugarbush, and to receive a price for maple syrup which will justify the expense and labor of making it. Since there seem to be very few who have the courage and foresight to plant hard maple with the view of establishing future areas of sugarbush, once the present maple groves are gone, there will be no supply coming on to replenish them and keep the industry alive. Let us hope that the vision needed will soon be born and flourish anew in order to sustain what is so vital to our American agriculture — a diversified farming.

WALTER S. CHANSLER

Photo — E. C. Cross, Vermont

*Again it will soon be sugarin' time in New England, where maple sprup is famous. This interesting scene is in the well kept grove of P. J. Kinsley, Sr., Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt.*

## How Cobleskill was Named

There is much historical and traditional interest in the naming of towns and villages in our county of Schoharie, N. Y. Here, where I was born and have lived nearly all the years of a long life, the sturdy Germans and Dutch tackled man-sized jobs. Here are some of the stories of how our town got a name.

Tales vary in regard to tradition concerning the name of Cobleskill, N. Y. Historical documents give belief that John Peter Kneiskern was responsible for the erection of a small mill, on a rivulet, about the year 1740. Credit for the building of that mill and others in the Schoharie Valley was given to Jacob Kobell. A reasonable, and to many a credible, story is this. Owing to the fact that an Indian, called Cobus, lived near the West Kill (meaning creek) junction, the people gave his name to the stream. An old document, bearing the date of 1728, alludes to the stream used as a boundary and called it Cobus or, as the Indians called it, Ots-ha-le-ga. A royal land grant dated 1753 mentions the stream as Cobus. By an act of the Legislature in 1801, the town was called Cobuskill and the name of the stream as Cobuskill, while the village bore the name of Cobels and Cobleskill.

Philip Van Steenburg was appointed U. S. postmaster at Cobleskill Center in the year 1816. Since that official appointment the village has always been known as Cobleskill. J. R.

## Why Waste so Much Wood?

We were glad to see W. B. T.'s statement in his "Home Heating Problems" (R. N.-Y. Feb. 7) that it is patriotic to burn wood. We agree: hundreds, yes, thousands of cords of wood are left in our forests to decay, in the shape of tree tops and branches; and many hundreds of dollars are sent out of each tiny town to buy oil or coal, in order to "keep up with the Jones family." There are chunk furnaces that will take in big wood, require little attention and keep an even heat day and night. So far there has been no strike in the wood industry, but there has been an unwillingness to pay a living wage to cutters, on the part of the consumer. To us the fumes of coal and oil alone would be the discouraging factor and our wood range hasn't blown up yet. If, in areas where wood could be obtained, it was used as fuel, the oil and coal situation would right itself.

Some of the children have been having a vacation because their school was out of oil, and this in a little country town where wood is rotting on the ground.

MRS. J. X. W.

Vermont

# Pitfalls in the Orchard

*By H. A. Rollins*

FRUIT growers should seriously consider how to avoid costly pitfalls in fruit production. During the war years most of us were careless about production costs and it is time that we plan for efficiencies to reduce the cost of fruit production. The best way to avoid pitfalls is to be alert and to profit by your own experiences and the experiences of others. In recent years there has been a growing feeling, with experimental evidence to back it up, that the orchard site is extremely important. In other words, where the orchard is located may make all the difference in the world. The best fruit grower in this country cannot make a profit with an orchard that is frosted two out of three years, or from one that is growing in a soil with poor drainage so that the trees have wet feet. Also, avoid an area noted for its hail storms. It is going to be hard enough showing a profit in the years ahead from orchards that are consistently high yielding. Therefore, setting trees on anything but the very best orchard site is taking a real chance.

### Setting New Acreage

Every progressive fruit grower should plan to set some new acreage at least every five years. When thinking of planting more fruit trees, the fruit grower looks over the adjoining land for an area to plant apple, peach or pear trees. He is too often willing to take the chance and plant these additional trees on what is really marginal orchard land, land that is frosty in Spring or not good orchard soil or perhaps poorly drained. This is one of the most costly mistakes that is frequently made by Northeastern fruit growers.

While on an orchard tour not long ago, the writer saw some very effective signs that an extension fruit specialist had placed at strategic points on the tour. We were riding on orchard trailers through this orchard where the trees were generally in excellent condition and carrying a heavy crop of fruit. But at two different points on the tour we saw areas where the trees were less than one-fourth the size of the others. They were very weak growing with yellow leaves and practically no fruit. We found the soil to be heavy and poorly drained. The signs that were placed in these two areas read: "Grow Fruit, No! Grow Mulch, Yes!" For 20 years that grower had been hoping that these trees would do better the next year, but each year they failed and actually cost him real money to fertilize, prune, and spray. How much more practical it would have been for him to top-dress that area to grow a good hay mulch for his other trees that were already growing on good orchard sites. Don't forget that a few more acres on a poor orchard site may greatly reduce the profits on the good acres, and so greatly change the balance sheet at the end of the season. Think twice before you expand your plantings. Don't be satisfied with an average site, plant only on a good site.

### Problems of Marketing

A fruit grower needs to be a prophet or at least a good guesser. For he should be able to tell what variety of apple or pear will be in demand 15 years from now, what type of sprayer or duster he will be using 10 years hence, so that he can plant his trees the proper distances, and have the answers to many other pertinent questions. Certainly we do need trees of uniform size and shape. Moreover, it is good business to know what the consumer wants and to try to supply it. Of course the hard way may be to change or develop the consumer demand through costly advertising; perhaps a compromise will be necessary. For instance, New England is fast becoming a "one variety" area in apples and that variety is McIntosh. It is fortunate that the variety so well adapted to the New England climate is acceptable to the consumer. However, it has been the continued McIntosh promotion program of the New York and New England Apple Institute that has made so many housewives McIntosh conscious. We should therefore in no way belittle the work of the apple institutes. On the contrary, we should have the utmost faith in the work of these organizations and in what they can do to bring all the apple producers together in a common marketing program, already a vital need.

There is a certain amount of security in diversification of fruits on any farm. If you have to depend on the apple crop alone for your income, it is more of a gamble than if you have some pears, peaches, cherries and perhaps plums for tree fruits. Some tree fruit growers also can well afford to consider small fruits and perhaps vegetables. In certain sections roadside stand selling has been a great help to the grower who wants to get the most of the consumer's dollar and who is willing to operate a well planned roadside market. This can be a real business in itself however confining for the family. If you are going to produce most of the products you plan to sell on a roadside market, success can be achieved only by careful planning in advance so as to be sure you have the proper fruits in season.

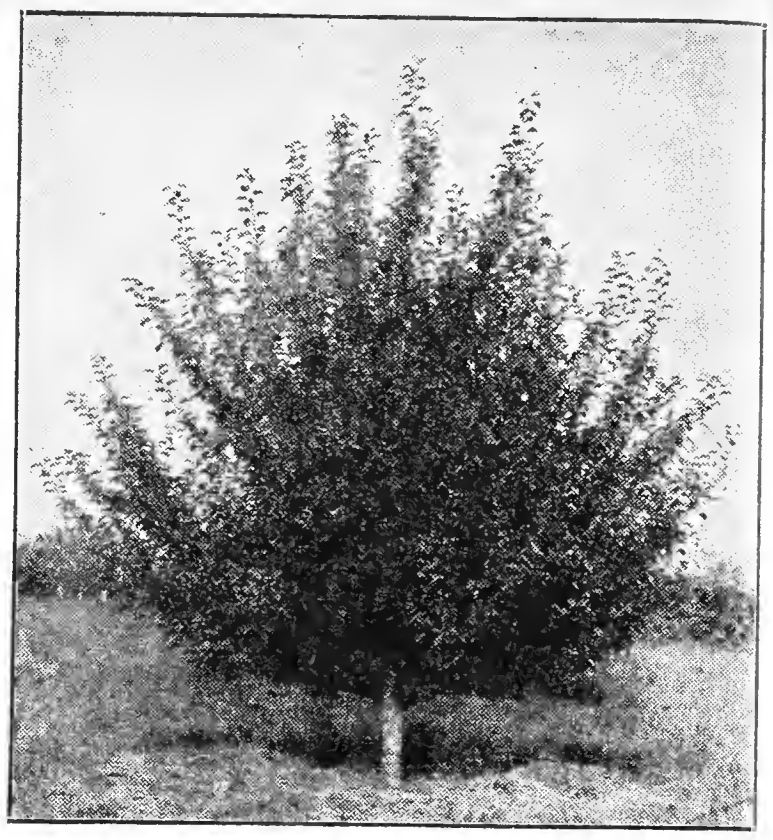
### Planting and Soils

Contour planting of fruit trees not only helps to save top soil but it conserves soil moisture, which in some areas can be very important. Because of our rather continuous spraying operations, it may sometimes be necessary to compromise a bit so as not to have too may short rows and hard turning. It is well for any grower to look into the matter of some form of contour planting before setting fruit trees today.

When most of our bearing apple and pear orchards were set, we did not know very much about what made up a good orchard soil, or the necessity for good soil drainage, but today there is no excuse for making the mistake of setting a new orchard on soil that will never pay out. A serious pitfall for any orchardist is a deficiency in the soil of those minor elements that really affect the tree and the fruit crop. In New England magnesium and boron deficiencies have cost our growers considerable money. In general it is much safer to heed the warnings of poor growth and bad fruit, and add the needed materials before it becomes costly.

Last but surely not least is the need for a strong growing, well pruned and well sprayed young tree. The best tree you can buy is usually the cheapest in the end. It is important to keep foliage from insect and disease by a well planned spray program. Too often we neglect that young tree, with the result that it grows slowly the first few years; therefore it is not the size it should be at 10 years of age. This can be an expensive economy; so don't neglect those young trees if you expect them to produce fruit and a reasonable amount of it while they are young. In fact, a fruit tree that gets a poor start seldom fully catches up to the well grown tree.

In summary, to avoid unnecessary and costly pitfalls: 1. Select the best possible orchard site. 2. Do not plant fruit trees on marginal land that reduces profits. 3. Learn what the consumer wants and produce it. 4. Support your apple institute and it will support you. 5. Practice diversification as safer than too much specialization. 6. Remember that roadside marketing of fruit is well worth consideration. 7. Conserve soil and water by contour planting. 8. Watch for and correct minor element deficiencies. 9. Plant the very best trees you can buy. 10. Don't neglect the young trees.



*A large, well-shaped, seven year old McIntosh tree trained to a modified central leader. This tree is the result of light corrective pruning combined with sod mulch culture, balanced fertilization and proper spraying.*

*Vigorous growing two year old apple and peach trees grown by Mr. Henry Joy of Woodstock, Windham County, Connecticut. Orchard well fertilized with complete fertilizer and lime, trees mulched, well sprayed, and area seeded to a cover crop of ladino clover and orchard grass.*

## Check Your Electrical Wiring

ON many farms where electricity has been used for a number of years, no change or check of the wiring has been made since installation. The greatly increased use of electricity and electrical appliances on the farm makes it very important to be sure that the wiring which carries the charge is adequate and proper, and that there is no overload. Not only does an overload create a fire hazard, but it also results in a loss of efficiency. A good many of the wiring systems on farms, now operating electrical machines and appliances, are on circuits which were originally intended only to supply lights for the home. It is therefore the better part of wisdom and in the interest of both economy and safety to have the system checked and properly attended to by a competent technician. It would also be a good plan to make an allowance in the wiring system for increased voltage, so that as other new appliances are acquired they can be properly installed and used when desired.

The time is not far distant when many farm homes will be operating an electric air conditioner and room cooler. This appliance is portable and can be moved on wheels from one room to another. It is a plug-in device, to be used in the kitchen during the hot part of the day, when cooking and canning are taking place, moved into the dining room when meals are served, and then into the living room and bed room during the evening and at night. Another possibility along this line is an electric device known as a heat pump, already in commercial production, which can be used to cool the house in the Summer, and, by reversing the cycle, heat it during the Winter. The development of new electrical equipment for the farm has just begun, with every promise of increased efficiency and economy in the future.

## Good Pole Lima Beans

Many families who raise their own vegetables have difficulty obtaining a worthwhile yield of pole lima beans. Cold wet ground at planting time makes germination very uncertain. Too much vegetation on the poles, however, is the chief reason for poor production. The writer has had very good results from the following system:

Plant the seed in a cold frame under glass about one and a half inches apart, allowing about three inches between rows, and pressing them into the soil, eye down one inch deep. This should be done about three weeks before you would normally plant them in your garden. When about three to five inches high, they can easily be transplanted in their permanent place. This work is best done in the evening or on a cloudy day; water them as you would a tomato or any other plant after resetting.

Our cold frame has a Southern exposure, sheltered from the wind, with the rear slightly higher than the front for most sunshine, and is well drained. The soil is screened and contains a generous amount of organic material, such as leaf mold. Where too much clay is used, it has a tendency to fall away from the roots and make the replanting more difficult. The moisture content of the soil is important. Apply just enough to germinate the seed, and after they start the second leaf more water is required. In moving the seedlings, use a narrow trowel with a long blade, taking out clusters of three or four, placing them in flat boxes, and separating them when planting.

Last Spring we planted 150 seeds, practically all of them matured, and we lost none in replanting. Two plants to a pole are sufficient; if more are used, the vines become too dense. Even with only two to a hill we had to constantly keep pinching off leaves to prevent them from becoming too dense. They must have both sunshine and air for good production. Where plenty of ground is available, the poles should be spaced about four feet apart and a strong cord or wire tied from the top of one pole to another so that, when the vines reach the top, they will not develop into a useless mass of material. If the poles are not spaced far enough apart, the growth will cause too much shade. Last Summer from 60 poles we picked three bushels of well developed beans at one picking, sold quite a few, ate all we wanted, and the good wife canned 80 pints. We also dried about eight quarts to keep for seed and baking.

Pennsylvania. J. R.

## Hardy Fruit Blossoms

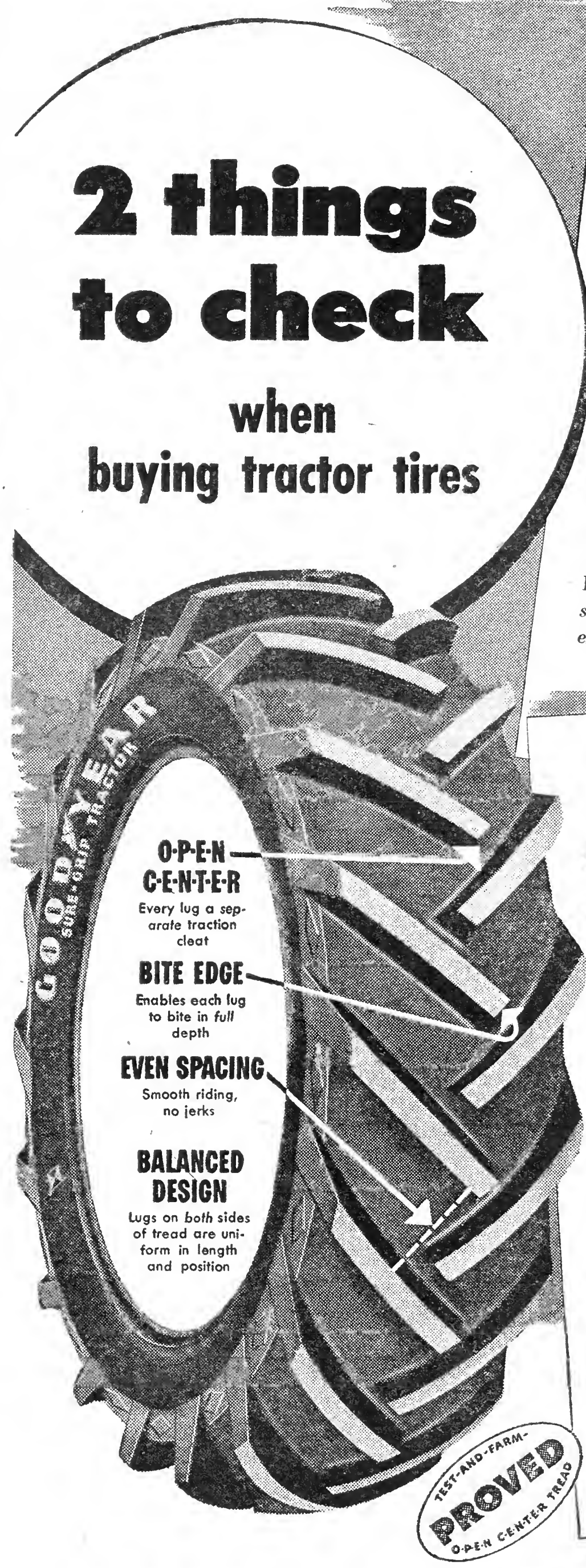
In the December 20 issue of The R. N.-Y., H. L. S. suggests that possibly I had overlooked the fact that blossoms may escape frost damage because the frost came at a favorable stage of their development. I hadn't overlooked this fact, and do not deny that this enters into frost damage or escape from frost damage. But I do not believe that this is the whole story. Year in and year out, regardless of how much or how little the blossoms are developed or when the frost occurs, Kieffer pears come through with some crop while other pear trees nearby under the same conditions do not. Of course I do not have any scientific information to support my claim of hardier blossoms. It may be that something physical about the blossom is protective; someone with time and money might be able to determine just how low the temperature could drop before a given variety would suffer frost damage. I still believe, however, that blossoms of our fruits vary quite a lot in their ability to withstand frost.

Only this past season I had a row of Pathfinder and Dorsett strawberries side by side. A frost struck us quite severely early in May. Both varieties were in about the same stage of bloom. Pathfinder came through with a 90 per cent crop while Dorsett gave less than 10. Naturally the position of the blossom had something to do with the difference: Dorsett bears its fruit on an upright stalk while Pathfinder does not display quite so prominent a stem of blossoms; but Pathfinder does have quite an open display of flowers.

I believe that different varieties of fruit blossoms do vary in their degrees of hardinesss. Incidentally I think Pathfinder is one of our finest early berries in New England. The berries are large, attractive, bright colored and mild in flavor. The plants bear well and grow very nicely in a light sandy soil. E. A. W.

Massachusetts


2 things to check when buying tractor tires

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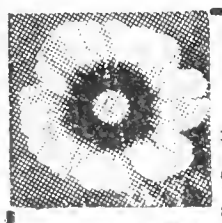
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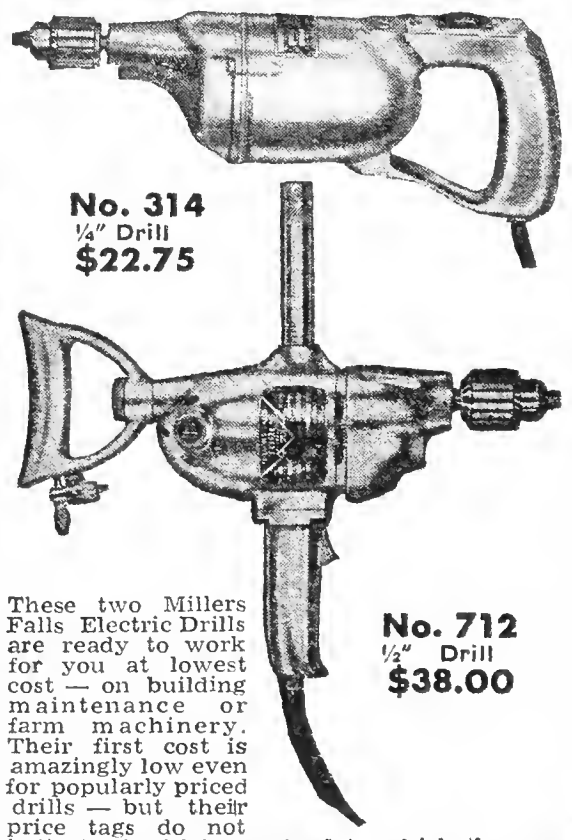
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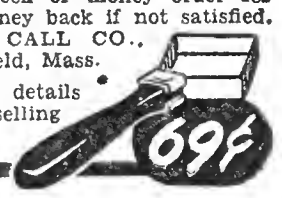


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# The Garden Forum

## Old and New Pole Beans

I am looking for two kinds of beans which I used to grow, but have since lost track of. One had long green pods in clusters, lightly flecked with dark spots, and the beans were a slaty grey with black streaks, and kidney shaped. The other was a round, tan bean with purplish markings on both pods and the beans.
MRS. E. W. J.
Crawford County, Pa.

There are many varieties of beans grown locally that are not listed in seed catalogs. Many of these varieties have local adaptations and are highly esteemed in the region where they are commonly grown. Since these plants are easily grown for seed, they are often distributed from neighbor to neighbor and thus serve a useful purpose. From your description I would suggest that the varieties you have in mind are similar to the varieties listed by some seed houses, as Scotia and Blue Lake. These are selections from the older varieties called Striped Creaseback and White Creaseback. However, as a general purpose pole bean, it is difficult to find anything at present better than Kentucky Wonder. This bean can be used as a green pod variety, as a green shell bean or a dry shell bean; in my opinion it is one of the best quality beans grown.

## Advice on Onions

I would like to have some advice from you. Have been growing onions for years but unable to grow them to any good size. Have hilled them, kept them free from weeds, put them in deep and shallow, in fact tried everything but still they remain small. Crushed down the tops long before taking them out of the ground. What can be wrong? Have good ground, have it manured and ploughed in the Fall and Spring. All my other vegetables grow good. R. J. S.
Middlesex County, Conn.

Onions need a rich soil free from weeds and root rot. In addition to stable manure, use a 5-10-10 fertilizer, about 50 pounds per thousand square feet. The soil should also be well limed. The best varieties for the Northeast are either Ebenezer sets or Yellow Globe seed, or Sweet Spanish plants which you can grow, or use southern grown plants. Onions should be planted as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Try a new location, and also dust with DDT for thrips. Plant shallow and keep the soil level. Do not break over the tops until about three-fourths of the plants have fallen over.

## Treating Bog Soil

I have a garden about 50x60. It lies at the bottom of a small steep hill. The soil is very black and soggy, it hangs on my heels, shoes, almost cakes. Last year I was told to add lime in the Spring, I added plenty. The beans did well, but the carrots, broccoli and cabbage got too heavy, in other words, the substance went into the leaves, while the other part was poor. Potatoes were many, but too small. What do you suggest? I have plenty of wood ashes. J. H. S.
New York

Bog soils of this type need drainage and a heavy application of potash, with only moderate amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus. I would suggest for this area of 3,000 square feet 100 pounds of a 5-10-10 formula, plus an equal amount of either wood ashes or lime. For carrots and potatoes you will not need lime or wood ashes, but for cabbage and broccoli it should be used as suggested.

## Ammonium Sulphate as Fertilizer

I have a quantity of ammonium sulphate. Is this a good plant food? Is it good on lawns and how do you apply it? W. B.
Suffolk County, N. Y.

Ammonium sulphate is a concentrated nitrogen fertilizer that must be used with considerable caution. It can be used on lawns either in the early Spring or early Fall at the rate of not more than 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet, and must always be mixed with two or three times the same quantity of loam. It must also be screened so there will be no lumps and must be spread evenly on the surface of the lawn. It is very easy to kill the grass by applying too much of it in any one place. This material can also be used on leafy vegetables such as lettuce, spinach, and similar crops, and as a top dressing for corn when the plants are about one foot to 18 inches high. Extra nitrogen is beneficial after periods of heavy rainfall when the available nitrogen may be leached out of the soil. The same precaution should be observed when applying it to vegetables.

## Poorly Shaped Pumpkins

We raised some massive Connecticut field pumpkins last year, but not a single one was perfectly shaped. Please inform me how to avoid this trouble this year. H. J. S.
Erie County, N. Y.

It is possible that the cool, rainy season last year had something to do with the poor shape of your field pumpkins. Ordinarily with good soil and a well balanced fertilizer, using well rotted manure plus 200 to 300 pounds of a 4-16-4 fertilizer per acre, this variety should give well rounded pumpkins. The vines should be protected from the striped cucumber beetle when the plants are small, and from the vine borer duing July and August. Rotenone and cryolite are effective materials for both of these insects.

## Don't Save Hybrid Seed

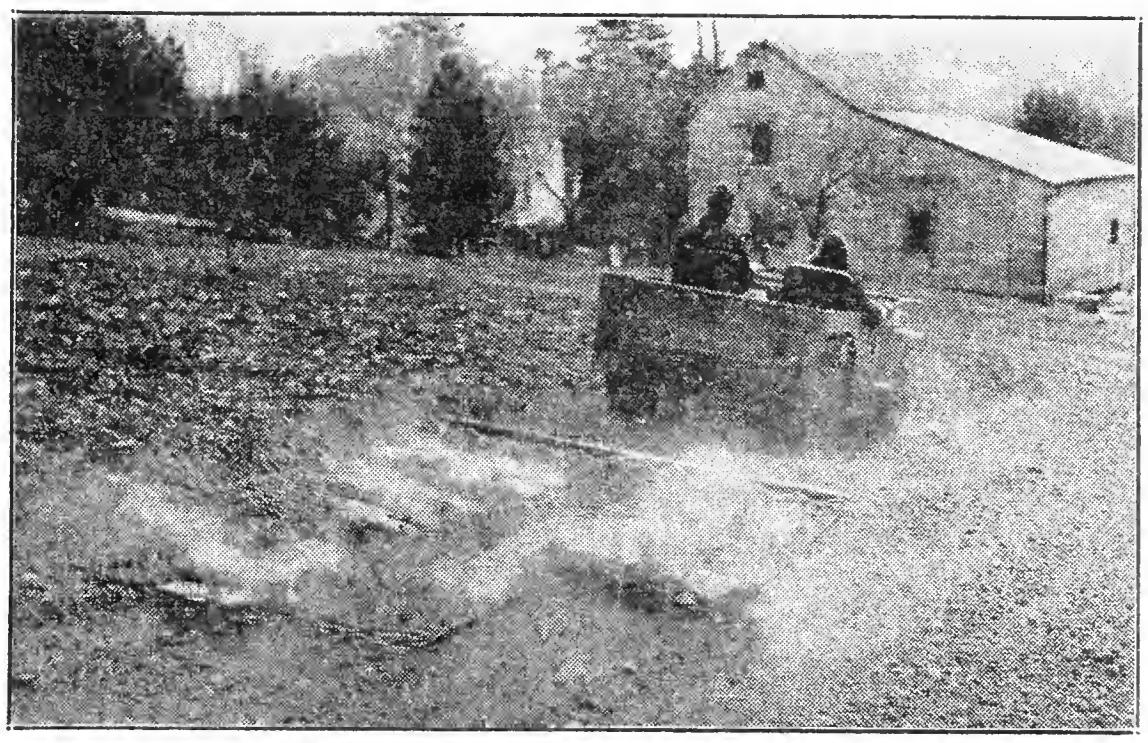
I would like to know if the seed saved out of hybrid cucumbers and tomatoes will produce the same kind of fruit the next season, or are they no good? H. W.
Franklin County, Pa.

Hybrid cucumbers and tomatoes are similar to hybrid corn. The second generation produced from seed saved from these plants will be much less productive and more variable. You will find them generally unsatisfactory.

## Cabbage Yellows

Please advise me how to grow cabbage. I used to have nice ones but lately they have been turning yellow and do not head. W. J. W.
Allegheny County, Pa.

Your soil is probably infested with the cabbage yellows disease, and you should grow your plants in a new location if possible. It is also advisable to grow the yellows resistant varieties, now listed in nearly all of the catalogs, both in the early and late varieties.



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## Potato Seed Balls

In some seasons certain of the newer potato varieties produce green berries that look like small tomatoes, and stories then circulate that potato vines have tomatoes on them. Actually, these berries are simply the normal seed balls of fertile varieties. They are a curiosity only because all of the older standard varieties are sterile and never produce seed.

Home gardeners finding these for the first time wonder what they would get if they planted the seed. The answer is that they will get a heterogenous collection of new kinds of potatoes, all of them likely to be quite worthless. To learn this first hand, however, it is necessary to plant the seed indoors in February, transplant the delicate seedlings to the garden in April, protecting them from insects with a regular DDT dust or spray.

A report from the Ohio Experiment Station mentions that even with the best of care the plants never become normal size the first year. One or two tubers the size of a hen's egg is all that can be expected from the best plants. If any is suspected of being a new and superior potato, its tubers may be saved for planting in the regular way in 1949 for comparison with good named varieties. The chances are perhaps one in 100,000 that a superior variety will be found.

There was a time, almost a century ago, when amateurs were encouraged to plant potato seeds in the hope of discovering good varieties, but this work is now in the hands of professional plant breeders employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by some State experiment stations. These professionals make hand pollinations and grow seedlings by the hundreds of thousands. The new varieties of this century have all been developed by professionals.

## Book Note

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R. N.-Y. readers have long been familiar with Prof. Southwick's informative and constructive articles. His new book will be found to answer all the many questions relative to establishing and maintaining an orchard of dwarf fruit trees whether it be just a few or a commercial orchard.

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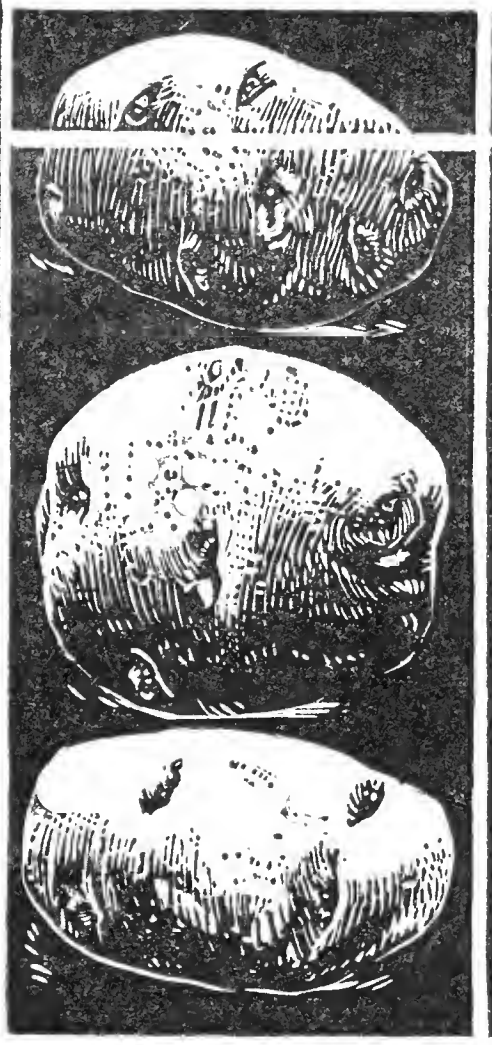

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# Questions on Fruits

## Pruning Old Grape Vine

I also would like to ask your advice on trimming a grape vine. We have a grape vine that has been let grow wild for the last five years. Could you tell me how to go about cutting it back so that I can get some good grapes from it as it only bears a few grapes of inferior quality now. Also tell me what is the best way to keep this vine going in regards to fertilizers. P. H.

Grape vines that have been unpruned for several years have too much old wood and the fruiting wood is too far from the base of the vine. Moreover there may be several trunks. If the vine is growing on the customary two wire trellis with the lower wire about 30 inches from the ground and the upper five feet from the ground, one trunk should be selected to extend to the top wire where it is tied; the other trunks should be removed. If possible, four canes on the retained trunk should be selected and cut back to eight or 10 buds each. These canes should be spaced so that two are along the lower wire and two along the upper wire and pointing in opposite directions. These may be farther away from the trunk than is desirable, but in succeeding years new canes will arise nearer the trunk so that the bearing wood will not be so far away and the vine will be more compact and easily managed. The pruned vine should have left forty to fifty buds if it is vigorous and growing in a fertile soil.

If the vine is on an arbor, the canes should be left so that the arbor is covered and more buds will be needed since shade is important as well as fruit production.

Stable manure is an excellent fertilizer for grapes. A hay or grass mulch is also suitable if applied to a sufficient depth to keep down weeds. If the soil is cultivated instead of mulched, a nitrogenous fertilizer such as nitrate of soda at the rate of one-half pound per vine or ammonium nitrate at one-quarter pound per vine may be applied in the spring shortly before growth starts. G. L. S.

## Acid Soil for Blueberries

Someone said that in order to induce the sour soil required for cultivated blueberries, it was good simply to pour vinegar around the plants. Do you think this is a good practice?

Last Summer our black raspberries, about to bear for the first time, began to dry up, turn yellow, and the berries amounted to nothing. Would it be advisable to spray early with Bordeaux mixture? Do you recommend any other procedure? R. L.

Before attempting to make the soil acid for cultivated blueberries, it is necessary to determine whether it is already acid. If the soil is sufficiently acid, then treatment is not necessary. If not acid or only slightly acid, the acidity may be increased by applying fine sulphur to the soil and working it in a year in advance of planting. The amount of sulphur to apply depends on the acidity of the soil which can be determined by your county agent or State College. On moderately acid soils the use of sulphate of ammonia fertilizer will increase the acidity of the soil. Vinegar is too expensive for this purpose.

The drying up of raspberries may have been due to winter injury, mosaic or a wilt disease. Bordeaux mixture is of no value for these troubles. If the old canes dried up but the new canes came up strong, winter injury may have been the trouble. If the foliage is mottled and the plant rather weak, mosaic may be the offender. With wilt a bluish streak appears on the side of the canes and the whole plant dies. Plants having mosaic or wilt should be destroyed. G. L. S.

## Few Runners from Redstar Strawberry

Last Spring I bought 25 Red Star strawberry plants from a nursery. They all looked fine but I didn't get as much as one runner the whole year. They arrived early enough, about mid-April. I also transplanted 25 of my own berries, the Gem, with the very same results; no runners. Red Star bushes are very much bigger and better looking than the Gem. I watered them when we had dry spells, then I would cultivate them. I have never had this happen before. This is, of course, the first time that I used fertilizer on the plants. Do you think I might have put the fertilizer too close, and too much, to the plants? Do you think they will throw runners this Summer? New Jersey A. J. H.

The Red Star strawberry makes fewer runners than other varieties, and Gem in common with other everbearing sorts is a relatively poor runner producer. If enough fertilizer was used to injure the plants and check their growth, it is likely that it would have produced symptoms of injury such as wilting of the foliage. If the blossoms were not removed and the plants fruited the first year, runner production would be much less. Old plants produce fewer runners than newly set plants. G. L. S.

## Scaly Spots on Raspberry Stems

We purchased some Blackcaps two years ago. Last year after the first picking, the berries had dry spots on them. This season the bushes have scaly spots all over the stems. Is this a disease and can I spray it? Last year I mulched with leaves and dry grass. Would this have any effect? Broome County, N. Y. E. J. G.

The spots on the canes and berries are caused by anthracnose, a fungus disease that is sometimes serious on black raspberries in wet seasons, especially in plantings located where air circulation is poor. Satisfactory control may usually be had by spraying the canes with liquid lime-sulfur at the rate of one gallon in 10 gallons of water at the delayed dormant stage just as the first small leaves are expanding from the buds. It is also helpful to plant only where air circulation is good and to keep down weeds as they retard air circulation. G. L. S.

## Grapes Dried Up and Fell Off

For the past five years my grape vines grew very good, but when it is time for them to ripen they get brown, dry up and fall off. Haven't had any grapes since the time it has been cut. I also have put in a new vine, and that is just the same. What is the trouble? MRS. E. S

Your grapes are apparently affected with a fungus disease known as black rot. It may be controlled by spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture 4-4-100 to which is added one pound of resin fish-oil soap. The first spray should be applied before bloom, the second just after bloom, and the third about two weeks later. In some seasons a fourth application may be needed about four weeks after bloom. It is very important that a thorough job be done and the clusters of grapes as well as the foliage should be completely covered with the spray. G. L. S.

## Brown Rot in Peaches

Please tell me how to spray for and prevent and control brown rot of peaches? W. A. S.

The fungus disease, brown rot, has been especially serious during the past two rainy seasons. If you have diseased, mummied fruits in the orchard, it would be well to harrow these into the soil or otherwise dispose of them before the peach trees bloom this Spring.

Where the disease has been serious, it may be advisable to spray with wettable sulfur (six pounds to 100 gallons of water) just before the blossoms open. A second application should be made as the shucks are splitting for the tiny fruits about 10 days after blooming. A third application should be made after the second if rainy weather persists during the last month before harvest for each variety. One or two sprays should be applied during this period to protect the fruit from brown rot. Do not spray later than ten days before harvest for the variety. H. A. R.

## Paint for Tree Wounds

Our trees are pretty much broken down in this part of New Jersey because of the heavy ice storms this year. Could you inform me as to what to paint on the ends of the sawed off limbs on peach and apple trees? F. H. M.

It is possible to purchase special tree wound paint from orchard supply houses that could be used on your apple tree wounds. However, it is also satisfactory to mix white lead and linseed oil to make a satisfactory tree paint. If you object to the white paint, you might add a little lamp black to the mixture. Any good quality wound paint may be used for apple trees but be sure there is no turpentine or any toxic material in the mixture.

It is not advisable to use any paint on your peach tree wounds. H. A. R.


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By Donald F. Jones

Though, according to a current popular song the "best things in life are free," good things from the garden require work. One of the best reasons for having one's own garden at all is to enjoy a quality of produce that can be obtained in no other way. Quality comes not only from crops that are well grown on a soil of high fertility, picked fresh and in their prime, but also from varieties that are outstanding for the high quality of their produce.

### Why Not Try Asparagus?

One vegetable that gives a large return for the effort, and can be had only at its best when picked fresh from the garden, is asparagus. Many go without this healthful and delicious vegetable because it takes two or three years to harvest the first crop. Yet it is one of the easiest vegetables to grow. Make up your mind this year to have an asparagus patch. The new California 500, a selection out of Mary Washington, does well here. Mary Washington is still the standard in the East.

Asparagus will respond to almost any amount of fertilization. The usual directions are to dig a deep trench and fill it with layers of manure, commercial fertilizer, compost and soil. If you have a very small garden, it may pay to do this but asparagus will grow well without all this trouble. Select a well drained and well limed soil in full sunlight away from tree roots. Work in a good application of stable manure if possible. Compost or peat moss will do but you must have organic matter in some form. Open the furrows six inches deep, and six inches wide and spread commercial fertilizer, 5-10-10, in the furrow at the rate of 20 pounds per 100 feet of row. Cover this with two inches of soil and place one year old roots one foot apart. The rows must be five feet apart. Cover the plants with not more than two inches of soil and fill in the furrows after the shoots appear. As soon as the plants are all up, mulch with a cover of leaves, hay or similar material sufficiently deep to prevent weed growth. Deep planting of asparagus from six to ten inches is necessary for commercial planting where the shoots are cut below ground for bunching. But the best practice both for market and the home is to snap the shoots above ground when about three to four inches long. Harvested in this way, all of the shoots are tender and there is no loss. In warm weather it may be necessary to harvest twice a day.

### Peas and Beans

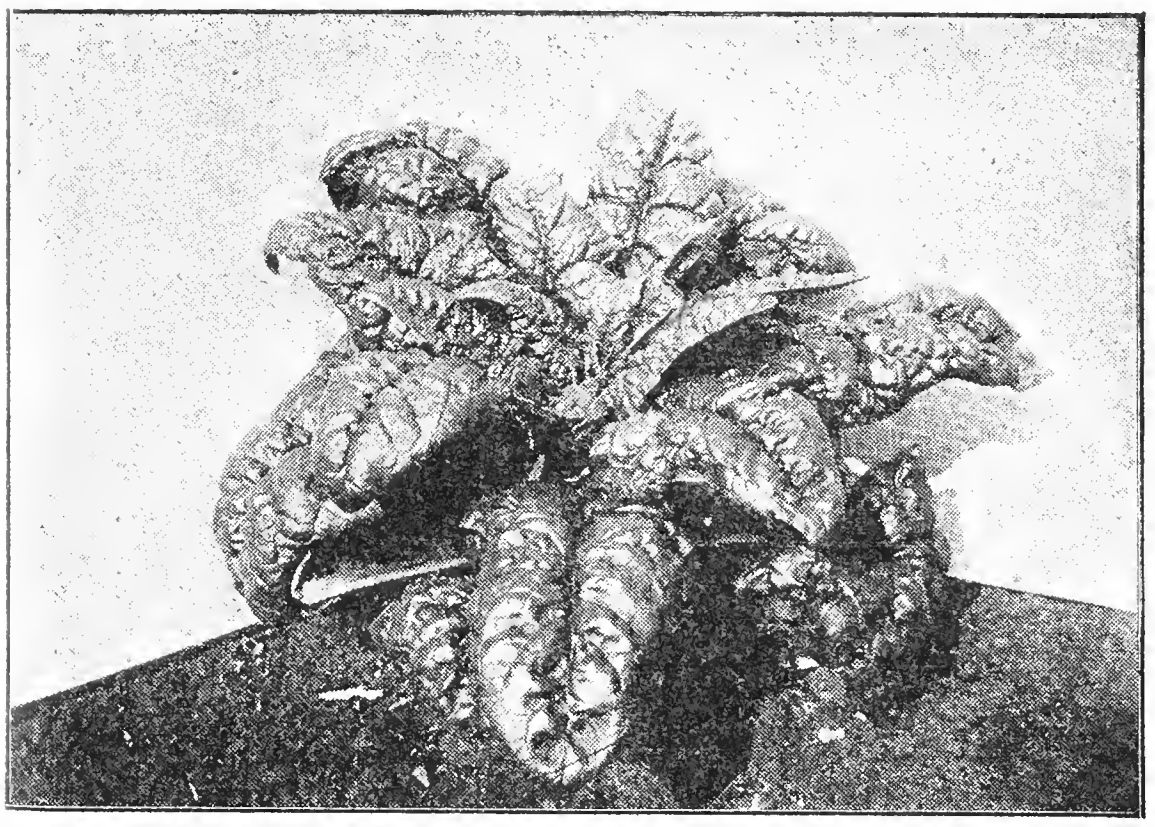
Peas are only at their best when picked fresh from the garden. Home canned or frozen peas are far superior to most of the commercial pack. World's Record and Laxton's Progress can be grown anywhere if planted as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked, in March or early April in the latitude of New York City. Always, when planting early, cover very lightly. Away from the shore, at higher elevations, later varieties can be grown successfully; these are usually better in quality. Hundredfold, which is also known as Laxtonian, and Blue Bantam are good. Gilbo, Shasta, Wyola and Duplex grow well in some seasons. Telephone and Alderman are the best in quality and have the large pods that are easy to shell. These varieties should be grown on bush or wire and require fertile soil but are not dependable at low elevations, and near the ocean. Little Marvel, Lincoln and Wando are productive but the pods are small and too tight to shell easily. Two new varieties of peas are among the All America Selections for 1948. Both of these have been developed especially for freezing. Victory Freezer and Freezonia are in the Thomas Laxton season. They are said to have both heat and cold resistance as well as ability to withstand the hot weather diseases.

This year several new beans are in the list of the All America Selections for 1948. These are Supergreen and Ranger. Both have good quality and are worth trying. Cherokee is a yellow snap bean, primarily of interest to market gardeners in the South. For the home garden Commodore, Stringless Greenpod, Tendergreen of the green bush beans, are the best in quality with the original strain of Kentucky Wonder my choice above all, whether used fresh, canned or frozen as a pod bean or green shelled bean. This variety tends to produce its crop all at once and should be planted at different times. Keep the pods picked if you expect the vines to keep bearing and dust well with rotenone for beetles.

Lima beans are especially fine for freezing and one should provide for a good supply. There are several strains of the popular Fordhook Bush Lima. The Pole Limas are somewhat better in quality but require a longer season to mature. There are several bush limas having smaller seeds than Fordhook that are worth trying. They are intermediate in size between the Henderson Bush and Fordhook. Early Market is good. The new Peerless has been selected for a rich green color and is said to be good fresh, canned, frozen or dried.

### Spinach is Easy to Grow

Spinach, picked fresh from the garden, is a real treat. This worthy vegetable should be more popular than in the past now that it can be frozen for Winter use. Spinach is easy to grow when the right varieties are planted at the right time on well fertilized soil and given proper spacing. Spinach is nearly always planted too thick and not properly thinned. Sow not more than three seeds to the inch and as soon as up thin to one plant in a place. At the first picking cut every other plant. The remaining plants will soon fill the row so that, the next time over again, take out every other plant; and so on until all are used. The final plants should be about 18 inches apart and the size of a half bushel basket. Many gardeners do not know how good spinach can be because they never give it room to grow properly. Spinach needs plenty of lime and nitrogen. Dark Green Bloomsdale is a good strain for early sowing in March or April. Later sowings may be made with Long Standing Bloomsdale or Summer Savoy. Spinach can also be planted in the Fall for picking in October or November, or to winter over south of Massachusetts for an early Spring crop. When planting at such time of the year use Virginia Savoy or Old Dominion. (To be continued).



*In order to grow vigorous spinach of top quality, such as this Dark Green Bloomsdale plant, sow not more than three seeds per inch in the row, thin these to one plant when they are well up. Cut every other plant at the first picking.*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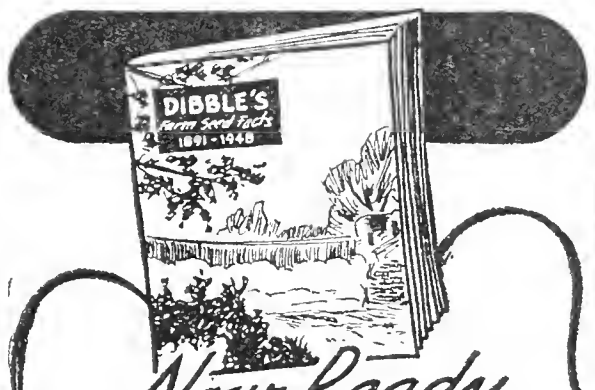


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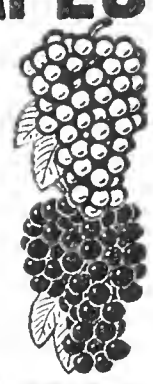

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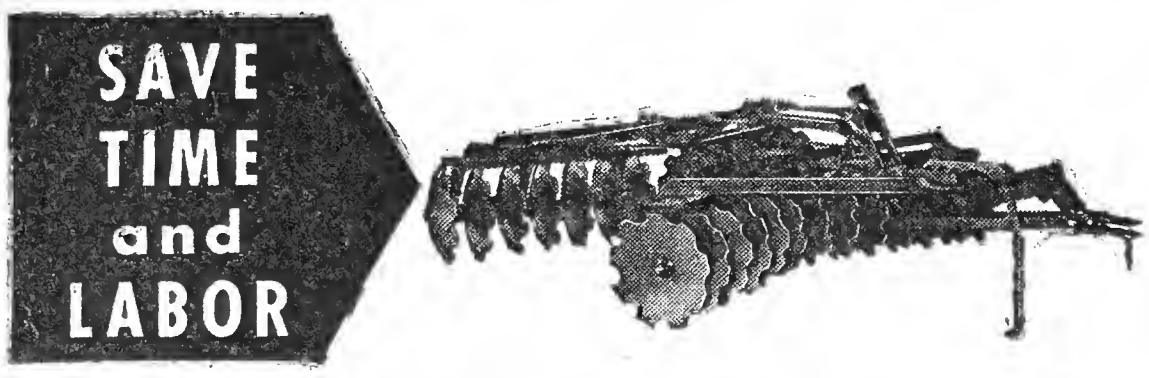


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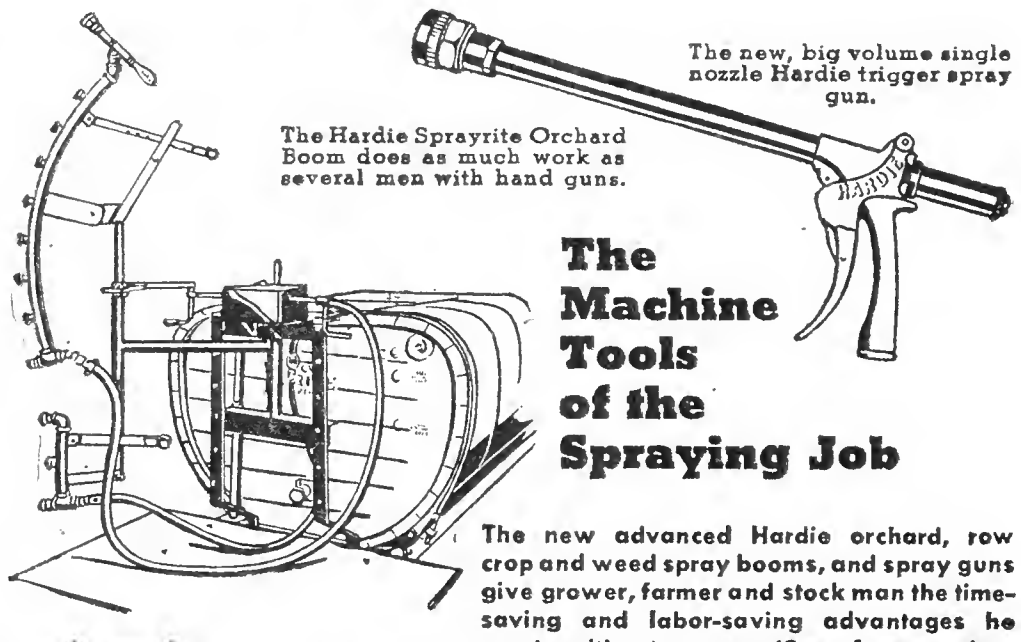


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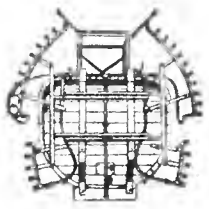

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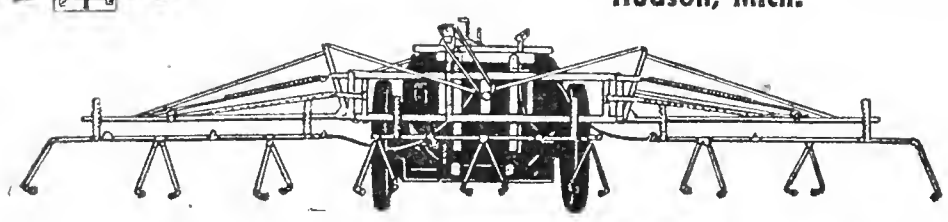

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## From the Strawberry Patch

In the Spring a farmer's thoughts turn to the soil, and his fancy is likely directed toward the strawberry patch. The fact that the strawberry plant can be set safely just about as soon as the ground thaws out, may have something to do with any such turn of mind. Anyway the strawberry is a grand fruit, and more than worthy of its popularity. Strawberries are so hardy and are adapted to such a variety of soils, one hardly needs to be without them if he cares to give a little thought and effort to their growth. Like the apple varieties of 50 years ago, most varieties of strawberries which were then popular have passed into history. In their day many of them were often glamorized as the berry of all times, and they were very good until better varieties came along. If one looks over catalogues of the 1900 period, the old Gandy is about the only variety still occasionally listed today.

The first of the newer varieties came into the market with a bang about 1915. There was some controversy concerning the origin of this popular variety. One originator called it Premier, another named it the Howard No. 17. Each claimed it as a new variety, but experienced growers failed to find any difference. Premier or Howard is a pretty berry, hardy, and a tremendous yielder. Its flavor was not the best by any means, but good enough until something better came along. It is quite frost proof, but quite susceptible to sun scald and wet weather rot. Premier was riding high in its day. Using Premier as a base strawberry plant, breeders gave us Fairfax and Dorsett. The first named is just about the finest flavored strawberry yet grown. It has its faults as a market berry, being a poor keeper, but mighty few as a table berry. Dorsett, its brother or sister, is also a pretty berry, but hardly up to Fairfax in any respect aside from appearance. Blakemore, a Premier - Missionary cross, is a fine early berry, ordinary in most respects and lacks class. Catskill is an attempt to get something better by crossing Premier and Marshall. It is a good berry attractive, large, a heavy yielder, but not of high flavor. Like its parent, Marshall, it is a hard berry to pick. Still not satisfied, and they never should be, plant breeders have lately brought out Fairpeake, a scientific cross between Fairfax and Chesapeake. It is a lovely berry and barely second in flavor to Fairfax; bright red, firm, large, with a distinct green calyx. I expect Fairpeake to become a leading market berry; watch it in the near future. Midland is a Premier-Redheart cross and promises to become a leading early market berry. It is early, firm, large, yields well, and good enough to eat and ask for more. You should hear a lot from Midland from now on. But the crowning achievement of all times in plant breeding to me is the creation of Red Star, the late berry of all times up to now. Dr. George Darrow of the U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Md., is the man behind the last three named berries, and we hope he keeps up the good work and gives some more good varieties. Red Star is really late, not just late in ripening. It is large, good looking, hardy, a heavy yielder, and gives us little to desire as a table berry. If you have some low ground, by all means grow some Red Star for both table and market. You will notice that all of these new varieties have Premier for either a parent or grandparent.

Strawberries will grow in most soils except those which are strongly alkaline. They demand a soil on the acid side. Do not use too much lime on the prospective strawberry bed. A sandy loam which does not dry out too fast is ideal, but a clay soil may also be used. The latter will require more cultivation and winter mulch. A soil which has been heavily manured for corn the previous year is excellent. Cover crops may be plowed under and commercial fertilizers can be applied provided they are used with care. Do not let commercial fertilizer touch the strawberry plant roots, because it will kill them. I never use it at the time of plant setting. In July and August you may side-dress and top-dress with a complete fertilizer, such as 2-8-2, or needed combinations, about 250 pounds per acre. I like to do this during a moderately heavy shower; the rain washes th fertilizer off the leaves and into the ground. Never set plants on new sod ground, as white grubs will get most of them. Cover the plants lightly early in the Winter with pine needles, straw or cranberry vines. Any other coarse material may be used. Never use leaves or a material which may smother the plants. The heavier the soil, the heavier the mulch should be. The mulch keeps the freezing and thawing of the ground from throwing out the plants. It also keeps the weeds from growing and the much needed moisture in.

Frosts are an ever present hazard to any garden, and the strawberry business is no exception. Only in a limited way can we meet the frost danger. Smudges properly placed may often help. Some sections of your farm are more susceptible to frost damage than others, and some varieties are likewise more susceptible. Out of experience we must find the warm spots and the more hardy varieties. There is some solace in knowing that it takes a mighty hard freeze to destroy all of the fruit.

In the immediate years ahead, fancy strawberries will be in good demand. As competition increases, good quality, large berries, rightly priced, will find a ready market. A box of strawberries skillfully packed will outsell similar berries carelessly arranged in the box. A good quick freezer unit can now give us fresh strawberries the year round, and thereby a year round market if you care to develop it. Strawberries are a fruit well adapted to quick freezing and some varieties are better for this purpose than others; the firmer sorts freeze and keep better. No matter how good the present variety is, a better one is always ahead if we work hard enough to find it.

The writer has picked strawberries for many years, and I do love to pick the pretty June fruit. There is a little trick to fast picking. Naturally some varieties are harder to pick than others. Premier is an easy picker and so is Red Star. Catskill is a hard picker like its parent Marshall. Never pull the stem from the berry; any fruit so picked softens quickly and molds soon in muggy weather. Some used to tell us to pinch off the stem with the thumb nail. I pity one who picks thusly. I found a better way: grasp the ripe berry lightly and turn it at right angles to the stem, a quick snap separates the berry from the fruit stalk leaving the calyx firmly attached to the berry. Except with Catskill, this method works beautifully.

Strawberries are a "work, weed and weather crop." You can always be sure of work and weeds, but the weather is eternally uncertain. If the weather is unfavorable, much of your labor is in vain. Perhaps this gamble is the stimulant needed. Anyway, weather or no, a lot of us will continue to grow strawberries and I will surely be one of the gang. The past four years have been tough ones for the strawberry grower. Late freezes, dry weather and what not have all claimed too much of the fruit. Still I keep setting out new beds knowing that in the long run a fair share of better luck will be my lot.

Massachusetts E. A. W.

## Ulster County (N. Y.) Apple Report

According to Walter Barren, fruit expert of the Ulster County Farm Bureau, the 1947 apple crop in Ulster County was five million bushels, of an average of $2.00 a bushel.

The early varieties of Ulster County apples found a ready market this year. So heavy was the yield on the trees of some orchards that fruit growers invited the public to come and pick their own, at as low as 50 cents a bushel. Roadside stands on each main highway of the county also did an excellent producer-consumer business. There are 62 sizable cold storage plants in Ulster County, all well filled with the later varieties of apples. The total quantity of apples in all the cold storage plants on February 1 was approximately 1,500,000 bushels.

## Books on Fruit Growing

| | |
|---|---|
| Deciduous Orchards, W. H. Chandler | $4.50 |
| Modern Fruit Production, Gourley and Howlett | 4.50 |
| The Hive and the Honey Bee, Roy A. Grout | 4.00 |
| General Horticulture, Thos. J. Talbert | 4.00 |
| Grow Your Own Fruits, M. G. Kains | 3.50 |
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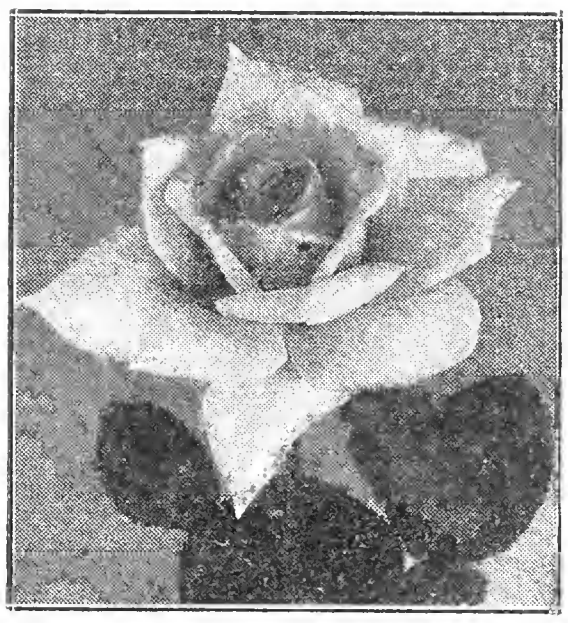
For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)

# Roses for Your Home

A typical farmhouse framed in masses of climbing and rambler roses is an unforgettable picture. They clamber over the stone walls and spill over on the road; they arch over the entrance, inviting you to linger and admire. Huge bushes of old-fashioned varieties occasionally are tucked away in a corner of the garden producing masses of fragrant flowers to be taken into the house or carried as a welcome gift to a friend. Roses in their many varieties can do more to beautify a home than almost any one other type of flower. Also, with proper selection, it is now possible to have them in bloom from June until frost.

While some roses ask little care and blossom profusely by the roadside, choice roses need a little "know-how" and devotion for best performance. For one thing, they deserve a place of their own to show off their



Courtesy, Jackson & Perkins Co.
*Hybrid tea roses, such as this handsome Enchantment of generous bloom in peach-pink, need proper background whether planted in old-fashioned settings or in the more formal garden bed. They are ideal roses for cutting while still in bud.*

beauty. While evergreens or even certain deciduous shrubs with white or pale pink flowers form a fine background, roses interplanted with evergreens look very wrong. There is as much logic as esthetics in this, because most evergreens have different soil requirements from those of roses; thus it is wiser to work with Nature rather than against her. Many people with small gardens want to plant roses where they are showy, and therefore plant them in front of the house. This can be done successfully only if the roses have for background a foundation planting of evergreens, well to the rear of the roses, and if the roses are kept low-growing. The mistake of a border of some colorful annual or bedding plant will result in the total confusion of incompatible plant material and colors.

One of the most attractive ways to use roses in the front yard is to plant the prolific floribundas on either side of the walk. If there is a gateway, it can be framed with a climbing rose. The strips bordering the walk should be not less than two feet wide with the roses planted in staggered rows, 18 to 24 inches apart. Within a season or two the husky floribundas will make a solid mass of color. If desired, a few hybrid teas or taller growing floribundas may be planted on either side of the doorway. While annuals should not be interplanted with the roses, a low border of a neat growing flower such as alyssum or lobelia looks well, since the plain white or blue of these flowers sets off the roses. Small bulbs such as crocuses, muscari or scilla may be planted in the edging; their ripening foliage will be hidden by the annuals. Or one of the fragrant and ornamental herbs may be used as more formal edging; shearing will keep it uniform. Germander (*Teucrium chamaedrys*), arthemesia or one of the thymes is also suitable.

Where space is at a premium for a variety of flowers, a good plan is to have an L-shaped bed along a corner of a fence or wall, one of the sides to be planted with annuals and perennials, the other given over entirely to roses. A shrub or two, or a small flowering tree planted in the corner, will neatly divide the two arms of the L into two small gardens. The background for the flower bed may be shrubs or tall perennials; for the rose bed, climbing roses trained along the wall or fence. I have used this design with success in gardens only 40 or 50 feet square, with a bit of lawn in front of the beds.

On larger areas many types of rose gardens can be developed. While many people seem to plant their roses in formal designs, the beauty of the flower is in no way minimized by informal beds and borders. For instance, a sunny angle in a shrubbery or perennial border may be cleared and planted to roses. Again, a background of climbers, or perhaps a shrub with attractive foliage and not too greedy roots, may be the setting. To divide the rose corner from the rest of the border, clumps of peonies may be used, their foliage being dense and ornamental throughout the season. Again dwarf shrubs or several clumps of grey or silvery leaved perennials, such as Arthemesia Silver King, will serve this purpose; the silver-greys effectively and harmoniously provide a frame. Another practical design may consist of a hedge of rugosas or husky growing hybrid perpetuals; or a low fence covered with climbers or ramblers, and other roses growing in the foreground. Such a hedge or covered fence, with a gateway framed in climbers, may be the dividing line between the flower and the vegetable garden or between garden and orchard.

Once the design and location are decided upon, the selection of varieties is of primary importance. Abundance of bloom usually being desired, the smaller the garden, the more carefully must the roses be chosen. Floribundas and hybrid teas will give the maximum in number of blooms and length of blooming season. Unless carefully chosen, they will not give as much fragrance as some of the hybrid perpetuals and old-fashioned roses which bloom in June and occasionally again in October. But the husky growing shrub roses need more room and can only be included in a larger garden. Climbers, on the other hand, asking but little room on the ground, can be used on the fences, walls and trellises of even the smallest garden. The rose growers now offer several highly desirable ever-blooming climbers and ramblers which not only rival the popular Paul's Scarlet and Dorothy Perkins, in masses of June bloom, but produce a certain amount of bloom throughout the Summer and usually another heavy crop in the Fall.

Roses are indeed home flowers. The more you cut for your home, the better it is for your roses. When not cut during their growing and blooming season, they may often develop into lanky misshapen plants; also they need more severe Fall and Spring pruning. The best time to cut the flowers, according to the authorities, is not in the early morning, as with most other flowers, but in the middle of the day.

Planting roses may well be compared to planting an asparagus bed. You are doing it once for a good many years to come. Therefore, the preparation must be thorough. A sunny well drained location, away from tree roots, is the ideal spot. Subsoil should be investigated to assure good drainage. If there is heavy clay, rock or a hard-pan, this must be broken up to a depth of two feet or even deeper and a layer of cinders, or their equivalent, placed on it. Then good garden loam is spread several inches deep and a layer of rotted manure placed over that. This again is covered with soil and the roses set in. Well grown roses send their roots down very deep; therefore the need for nourishment is down below. Thus an important phase of rose planting is setting the plants at their proper depth, the top of the graft joint being at or slightly below the soil level; otherwise there is danger of the understock, on which the hybrid is grafted, sprouting and in time causing the rose to revert. Setting the graft joint at this depth will give the plant sufficient root anchorage and also minimize the danger of frost damage. The next step is to crumble and settle the soil as firmly as possible between the roots, which should be spread out in their natural formation in the hole without crowding or distortion. This operation is best performed with the fingers and trowel handle when the earth is dry. Holding the plant by the lower trunk and shaking it gently with a downward emphasis, after the hole is partially filled, will help to cover the roots uniformly and guard against pockets. The rest of the earth is then thrown in and firmed, first with the spade handle and then with the ball of the foot. A saucer-like depression should be left to assist in deep watering during the first few days, and should then be filled level with the bed. Before watering, it is wise to test the anchorage by tugging at the plant carefully. A well planted rose will offer firm resistance to the hand; this is particularly important in Fall planting. Air pockets formed by loose planting will collect Winter moisture with a resulting rotting of the roots. The firmer the roots' contact with the soil, short of outright packing which may occur if wet earth is too severely firmed, the sooner will they establish themselves and begin to grow.

Regarding the question as to the better time for planting roses, Fall or Spring, the answer is often found in the circumstances rather than theory. The best time depends on climate, soil condition, water supply and availability of good roses. Where Winter sets in early, roses cannot always be delivered by the growers in time to plant them before the ground is frozen. Spring planting would then be the practical answer. In milder regions, where planting can be done as late as November or early December, Fall planting is preferable. It is usually easier to prepare the soil correctly in the Fall. If for some reason the roses cannot be put in until the Spring, it is still the wisest practice to prepare the beds and holes the previous Fall. However, heavy wet ground in the Spring might delay planting until the roses are in active growth. In that case it is safest to plant potted roses, rather than bare-rooted stock out of storage, for bare-rooted roses should be dormant when planted. If these considerations are remembered, roses do exceeding well when planted in early Spring in ground prepared well in advance and sufficiently watered. Fall-planted roses should be mulched with well rotted manure and then covered two-thirds of their height with heaped-up loose earth. Spring-planted roses benefit from a light mulch of rotted manure or peat moss.

In deep and well fertilized ground, roses make such sturdy growth that both watering and pest control are easy to cope with. Where water is scarce, a mulch of leaves, peat moss or grass clippings, or light cultivating to maintain a dust mulch, will see them through the worst part of the Summer. Where water is available, it should be applied on the ground, not on the foliage, unless it is done early in the day in bright weather so that the foliage can dry out thoroughly before dusk.

Healthy plants, well planted in rich soil, seldom suffer seriously from diseases and insect pests. But there are certain localities where both of these types of enemies are so prevalent that black spot, Japanese beetles, aphids and the like will move in on the garden from surrounding areas despite all precautions. In such cases there is only one thing to do and that is to have a regular spraying and dusting schedule to keep your roses healthy. The Japanese beetles are too tough for most sprays; hand-

Courtesy, Jackson & Perkins Co.
*Floribundas, planted on either side of a garden walk or the front doorway, provide a mass of color in prolific bloom. Red Pinocchio, a 1948 Floribunda shown here, has long lasting clusters of bright carmine deepening to red; its fragrance recalls that of the wild rose.*

picking is about the only way to destroy them. The newer sprays containing DDT are effective for many insects including Japanese beetles, but care must be taken to use them, and other insecticides as well, exactly as directed. I am sure that none of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER readers will make the mistake a friend of mine made when she used a household DDT bomb, containing an oil fatal to plants, to rid her roses of Japanese beetles. This unfortunate gardener rid her garden of that particular planting of roses as well.

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## Old Fashioned Shrubs Are Still Popular

If you are putting in some new shrubs around the home place this Spring, why not include some old ones! The loved favorites of Grandmother's day are still popular, and many of them you will find listed in this year's nursery catalogues.

Can you imagine, for instance, the fragrant mock orange (Philadelphus) ever going out of style? True, it has been improved over the years; its flowers are larger and may be double in form. But it is not one whit more fragrant than those that filled old-time gardens with exquisite sweetness, come June. And our old friend, the lilac—who could do without that? Again, the hybridizers have been at work. Today you can buy lilacs in a wide range of color, including deep red, royal purple, pale blue and now a new pink variety; not overlooking the lovely, lacy Persians. And the fragrant trusses of the double white forms almost beggar description. However, anent the latter, I admit to a sneaking fondness for the old single white that grew by Grandmother's back door years ago! But regardless of their form today, these old-timers are fundamentally the same — hardy, dependable, asking little, giving much.

One fine old shrub that should be in every garden is Althea or Rose of Sharon. For the back of the shrubbery border, it is ideal. It also makes a handsome specimen shrub, straight, tall and symmetrical. It is available in a wide color range and, most important, it is one of the few shrubs which blossom in midsummer.

A shrub that has spanned many generations of gardens, one of the oldest of our cultivated native shrubs, is Carolina Allspice. Grandmother knew it as Sweet Shrub or Strawberry Shrub. It was one of the first plants taken into their gardens by the colonists. The curious brown flowers are spicily fragrant, and in the old days were often tied in a corner of a handkerchief and taken to church as a solace during the long sermon. Like all old-time plants, this is very hardy and stands up well under long-continued drought.

There's our old friend, the Weigelia, bearing lovely, trumpet-shaped flowers in June, rose-pink or dark red. The catalogues now list a new form called Floribunda which produces its clusters of crimson flowers not only in June, but all Summer long. These shrubs, even when not in bloom, are very attractive.

Still found flowering in the dooryards of deserted homesteads are two other shrubs that no old-time garden ever lacked—pink Flowering Almond and Bridal Wreath. While the latter is a member of the large spiraea family, it should not be confused with the ubiquitous van Houttei, sometimes erroneously called Bridal Wreath. The true Bridal Wreath is listed in the catalogues as *S. prunifolia plena.* It has tiny, rose-like, double white flowers which snuggle close to the long sweeping branches. The Flowering Almond (*Prunus triloba*) is of erect growth, branching in form but not too tall and producing its small, fluffy pink flowers in garlands before the leaves appear. This is one of the few shrubs that I wouldn't want to do without.

Any list of shrubs, however limited, should include the Flowering Quince (*Cydonia*) or Firebush as it was called in olden days. In New England this shrub is ablaze with flame-colored blossoms in June, followed by small, quince-like fruits in the Fall. Be sure to give this shrub plenty of room!

In the berry class there are the Viburnums. An all-time favorite among these is *V. dentatum,* with creamy white flowers, brilliant Fall foliage and deep purple fruits. This is a native shrub in many parts of the country and may be transplanted successfully from the wild. Be sure, however, to tuck in somewhere at least one plant of *V. carlesi* — sometimes called the Mayflower Viburnum because its pink flowers bear the fragrance of the Trailing Arbutus. This should go near the front of the shrubbery border or may be used for foundation planting. It will give best results in partial shade and fairly moist soil, conditions which apply, in general, to the entire Virburnum family.

Naturally, this list of desirable shrubs is far from complete, but it may enable you to choose the right shrub for the right place and, by careful selection, to have interest and color the year round in your dooryard.

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## Futures Trading Just a Form of Gambling

I was interested in reading the letter of Walter Johnston's published in the February 7 R. N.-Y. under the title, "Defends Futures Trading." Ever since last October when President Truman referred to grain gambling as a factor contributing to the high cost of living, there has been quite a furore on the subject of trading in grain futures; not so much because of the gambling nature of the game as because certain insiders have been suspected of playing the game with marked cards or loaded dice.

Mr. Johnston's heart goes out in sympathy to the "little people" whose reputations have been "badly mauled" and who might have been spared "embarrassment and humiliation" had the lists of commodity gamblers been scrutinized by the committee of Senators in closed session. If trading in commodity futures is a legitimate occupation, why should those who participate therein be embarrassed and humiliated by having their names made public? The fact is that this game could not operate without the participation of vast numbers of the gambling public—men whose occupations range from attorney to yeast-maker, who have no connection with the grain trade, who have no means of knowledge of reasonable grain prices, and who play the market merely on tips and hunches.

Mr. Johnston lists as first of the fundamental services performed by the futures markets, the correlation of world supply and demand through "price mechanism." It is the constant boast of futures brokers that the primary function of futures trading is to fix prices. Why, then, if grain prices are to be fixed by futures gambling, should futures brokers complain that grain speculators are blamed when prices are unduly high or unduly low? Under the futures trading system there is no other means of fixing prices.

Mr. Johnston takes exception to the editor's desire "to abolish all marginal speculation in every food and feed grain." That is the touchiest spot in the subject of futures trading—customers' margins. It was with great reluctance that the grain futures markets made a half-hearted gesture in the direction of increasing the amount of margins required to open customers' accounts with the brokers.

Mr. Johnston acknowledges that there is a major difference between margins in futures and margins in corporate stocks. He goes on to say that the purchase or sale of commodity futures "does not involve the transfer of the physical commodity." That is in direct contradiction to the intensive propaganda with which futures brokers have flooded this country, to the effect that a "futures market is a market for the future delivery of a commodity." If a wheat futures market were a market for the future delivery of wheat, why should not buyers of wheat futures contracts put up substantial deposits on purchase price, as they do in the stock market? Why is there no law regulating customers' margins in futures markets, as there is in stock markets?

The fact is that the wheat futures "contract" is not a contract. Any valid contract of sale must have certain essential elements. It must have competent parties; it must be supported by consideration (purchase money); it must describe the thing to be bought and sold; it must express an agreement, existing at the time of making the contract, as to time of delivery and all other terms of the deal.

The "futures contract" lacks all of these essential elements of a valid contract: 1. There are no real parties, no real seller selling to a real buyer. Both "buyer" and "seller" are customers of the futures broker, buying from him chances on price changes. Both "buyer" and "seller" pay the broker the same kind and the same amount of money. If the "seller" in the futures market were really selling anything, that would not be the case. 2. There is no purchase money in the futures market—only commission money and a small marginal deposit for the protection of the broker in the matter of possible loss in the account of the customer by reason of price changes. Margins in futures markets are not in the nature of purchase money or down payment on purchase price, as they are in the stock market. 3. There is no description in the wheat futures contract of the kind and grade of wheat supposed to be bought and sold—just "wheat" futures. Flour millers do not buy just wheat. They buy a particular kind and grade of wheat. They buy from samples in the cash wheat market. There is no wheat of any kind in the pits of the grain futures markets. 4. There is no agreement in the futures contract when delivery shall be made or what, if anything, shall be delivered. Trading in May wheat futures runs for nearly a year prior to May. No delivery is permitted during any of those months prior to May. Before May rolls around, practically everybody in the May wheat futures market has gotten out. They have either closed out their May wheat futures accounts by making the "round turn" (selling short if they had first bought; buying if they had first sold short), or they have switched their accounts to some more remote future.

Not more than one-third of one per cent of wheat futures trading results in delivery of wheat. Delivery was not the expectation when the "contract" was made. That was the result of inadvertence in forgetting to make the "round turn" or to switch to a more distant future. Such negligible deliveries are made, not in the futures market, but in the cash wheat market, after the May wheat futures market has closed shop for the year. Even in such case, the buyer has nothing to say as to what kind or grade of wheat he shall receive. It is the seller who has the option to deliver whatever he chooses to deliver, probably "skin-grade" wheat fit only for chicken feed.

And finally, the object of a valid contract must be lawful—not contrary to public policy or good morals. A gambling contract, which is just what the futures contract is, is not a valid contract.

I concur wholeheartedly in the editor's desire "to abolish all marginal speculation in every food and feed grain." ERNEST D. MACDOUGALL
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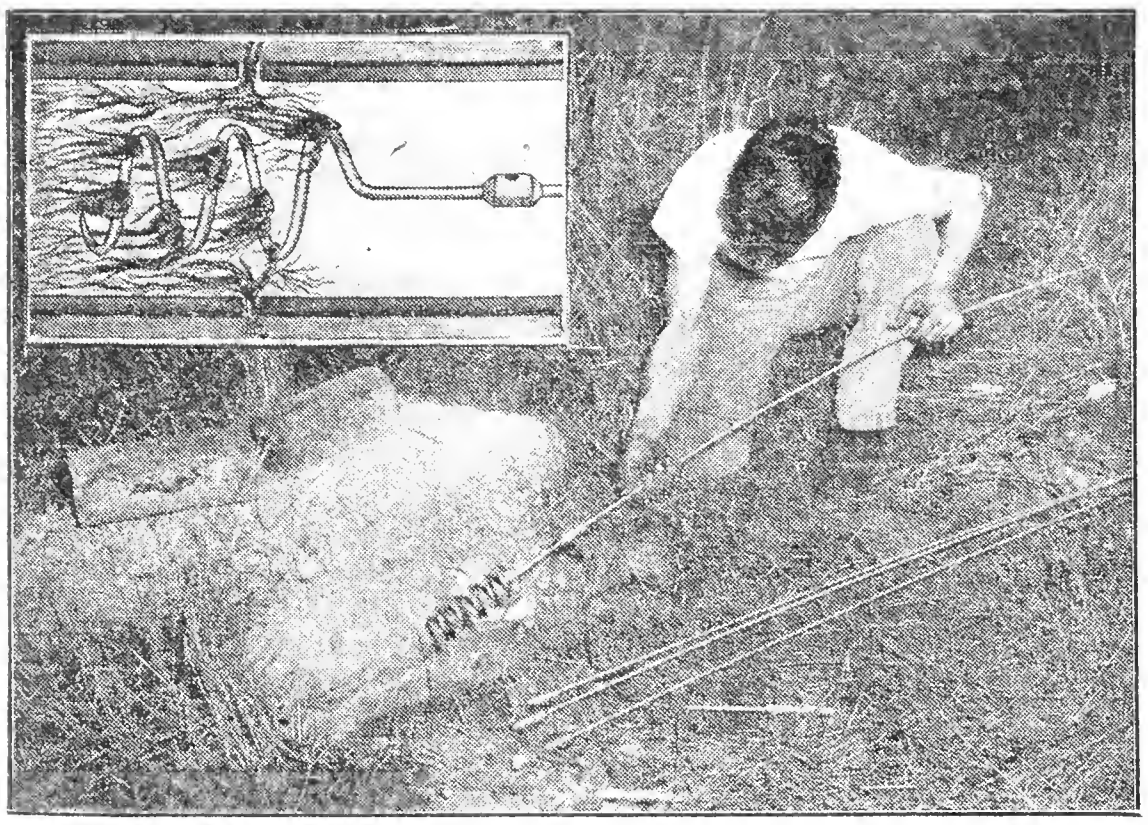

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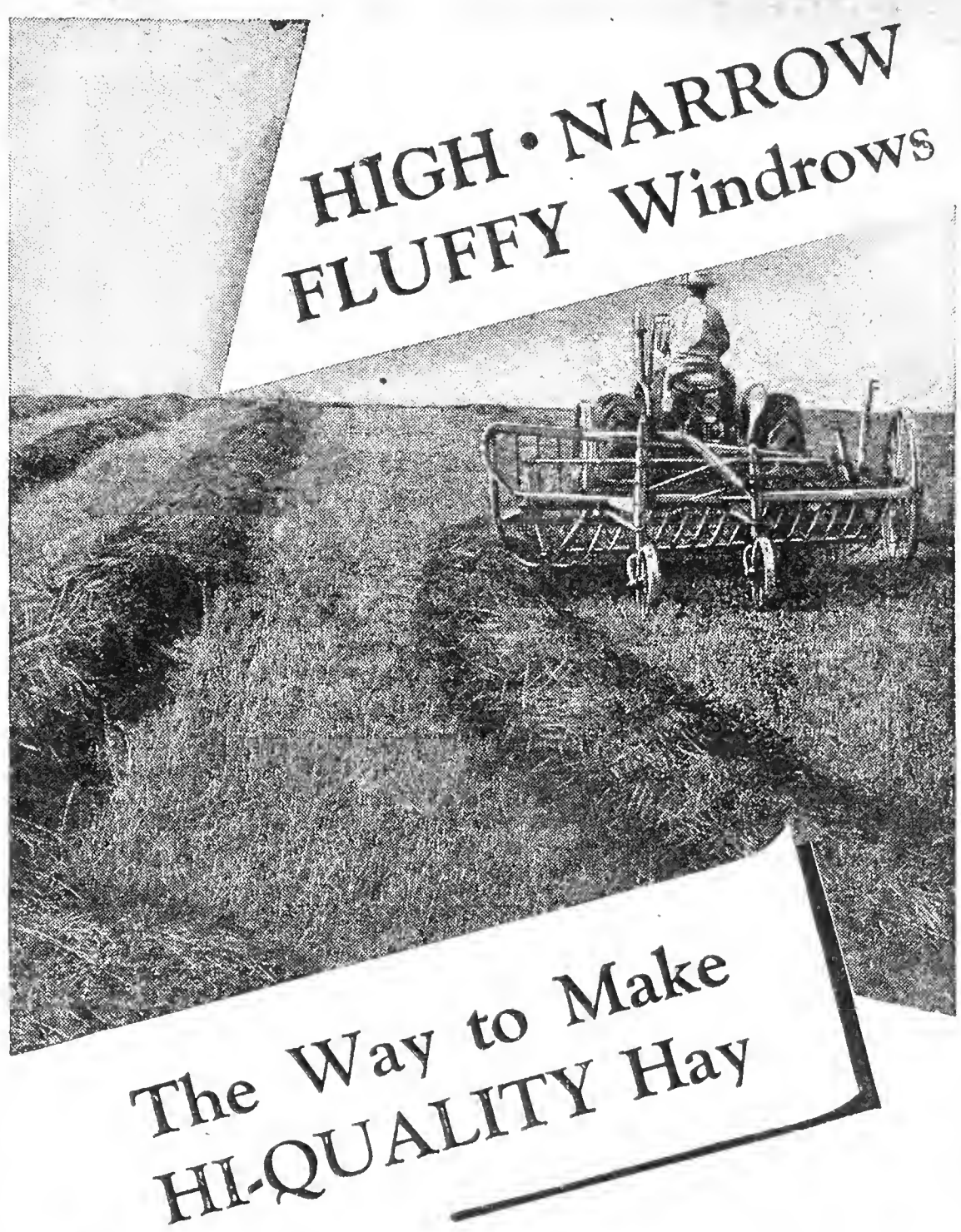


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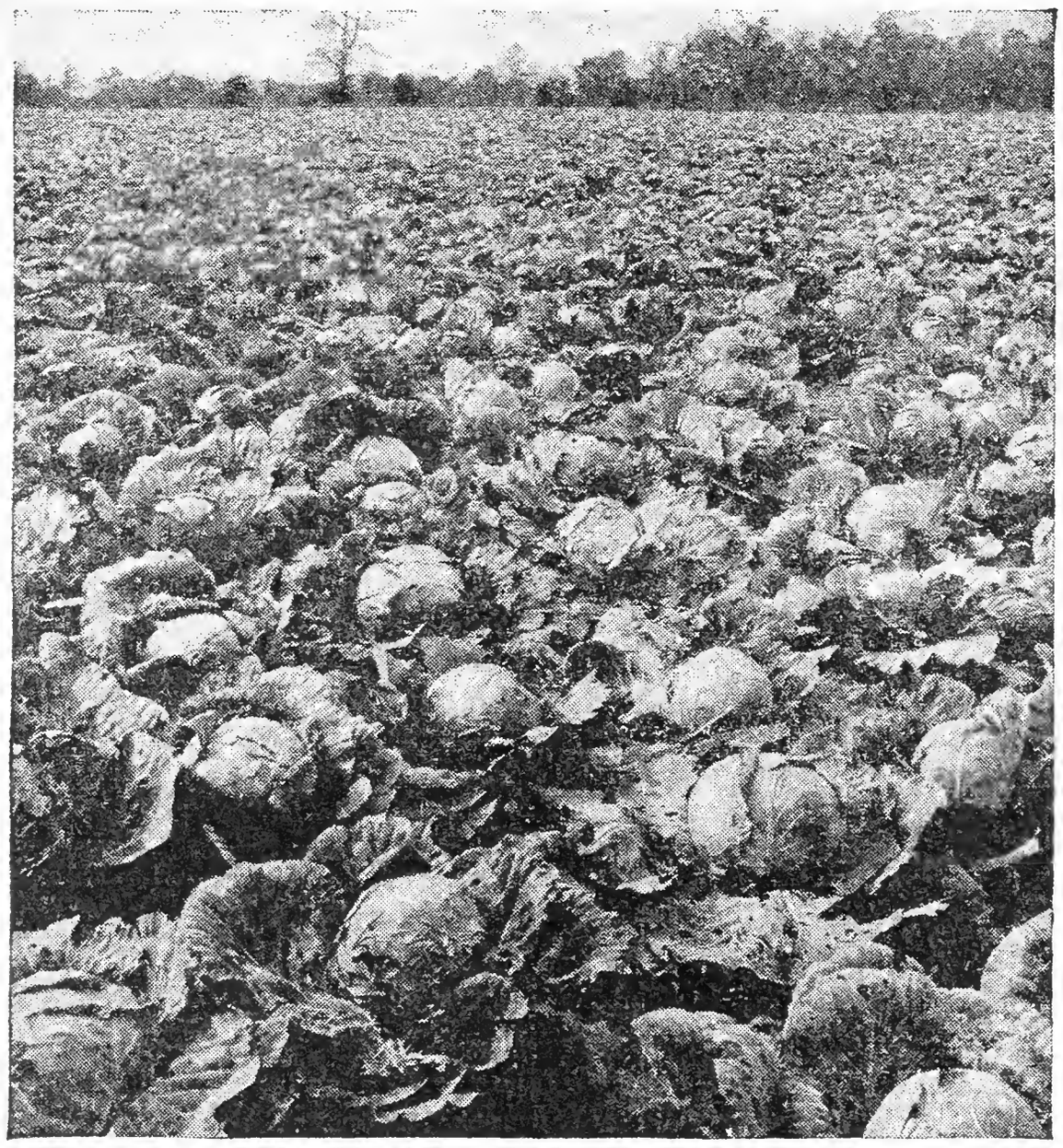

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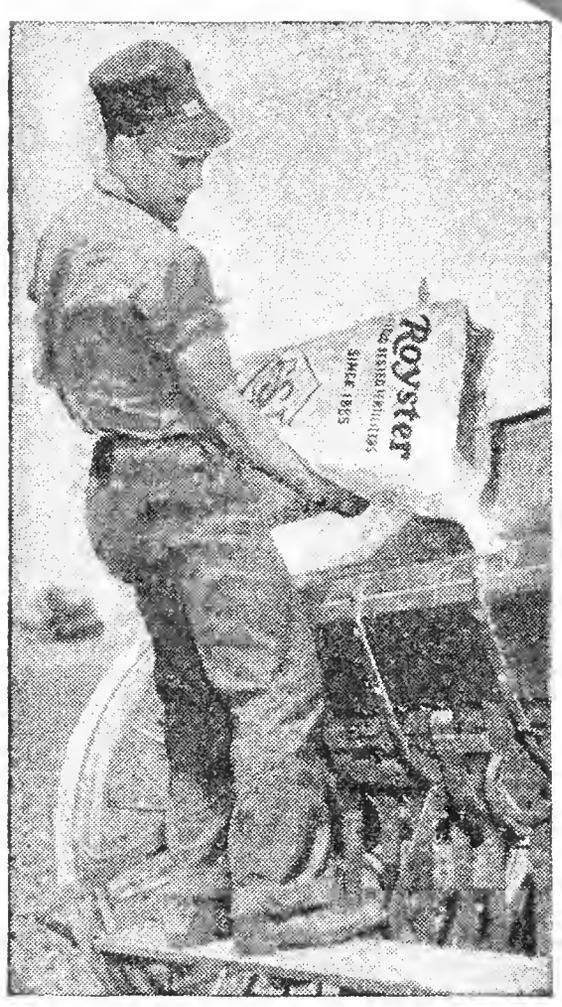


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# *New Fruit Varieties*

By George L. Slate

Fruit breeding is a major project at many experiment stations and the new varieties resulting from this work in many cases, particularly with the small fruits and peaches, have replaced the older standard sorts. The work is carefully planned and carried out with definite objectives in mind and over a period of years great improvements have been wrought in many of our fruits. Commercial growers, as well as those who grow fruit for home use, will find it well worthwhile to know the new varieties as they are introduced and test those that appear superior to the varieties being grown. The new varieties discussed here appear to be worthy of trial in the Northeastern States.

### Several New Peaches

A host of new peach varieties has been produced by the fruit breeders of several experiment stations during the last 20 years. Many have become important varieties within a few years and these will in turn be replaced by still newer and better sorts. Peach growers in the Northeast should watch closely and test as they become available the new peaches from the New Jersey, Michigan and Ontario Stations, all of which have introduced valuable varieties and are still continuing their peach breeding work. One of the newest is Fairhaven, a production of the South Haven Experiment Station at South Haven, Michigan. Fairhaven is described by its originator as ripening a week before Halehaven, setting as heavy crops as that variety, but producing larger fruits when heavily loaded. Thinning is necessary. Other desirable characteristics are the vigorous, productive tree with fruit buds about as hardy as those of Halehaven. The fruits are bright golden in color with a bright red cheek, very firm tough skinned yellow fleshed and freestone. The flesh resists browning, a desirable characteristic for freezing. Redhaven, another Michigan peach ripening 30 days before Elberta, is a very firm, brilliant red yellow-fleshed freestone that produces such heavy crops that severe thinning is necessary to maintain fruit size. Preliminary tests at Geneva indicate that it is promising.

Recent New Jersey peach varieties that have shown considerable promise at Geneva in a limited test are: Triogem, Sunhigh and Midway of the yellow-fleshed varieties; and Redrose of the white fleshed sorts. Triogem ripening 22 days before Elberta is firmer and of better quality than Golden Jubilee, but as the tree is less vigorous it needs a good peach soil and high culture. Sunhigh is one of the best New Jersey varieties at Geneva, being of high quality, larger and firmer than Triogem and coloring well before ripening. Its season is about 15 days before Elberta. Midway, ripening nine days before Elberta, is large, well-colored, firm, and well worthy of trial. Redrose, a white-fleshed variety is of the type of Raritan Rose, but ripens 10 days later and is firmer. A highly colored, large, excellent quality peach it is among the best of the white-fleshed varieties. Among the newest New Jersey varieties that have not fruited yet at Geneva are: Jerseyland, Cherryred, Redcrest, Good Cheer and Autumn. White-fleshed varieties are: Wildrose, Summer Rose and Laterose. The late Prof. Blake's ability to pick a winner from a block of seedling peaches is sufficient reason for including a tree of these in the test orchard.

### Strawberries and Raspberries

Strawberry breeders are directing their efforts towards the production of varieties resistant to the red stele disease, a trouble that has become serious on poorly drained soils or in wet seasons in some areas. Fortunately, Aberdeen, an old variety, is resistant to this trouble, and has given rise to several resistant varieties, some of which are much superior to it. The newest of these red stele resistant sorts is Fairland, a heavy-yielding, moderately attractive, fairly good quality berry that ripens about two days after Howard (Premier). Fairland was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1947, but has been tested at Geneva since 1942, where it has given a good account of itself. Temple, introduced by the Maryland Experiment Station, has also performed well at Geneva, being a very vigorous, high-yielding, firm, attractive berry of good quality, well worth trying for market as well as for home use. The New Jersey Experiment Station has two red stele resistant varieties to its credit. Sparkle has been on trial for several years as a late-ripening, firm, very glossy, high quality sort that is one of the best for freezing. So far it is the best high-yielding variety tested at Geneva that is also suitable for freezing. Pathfinder, another New Jersey variety, is a heavy yielder of bright, attractive, fair quality berries that bruise easily. It has possibilities for nearby markets.

Three new high quality sorts that are among the best for home use are: Fairpeake, Suwannee and Midland. Fairpeake rivals the well-known Fairfax in quality and is a vigorous, handsome, firm, dark red berry that every seeker of high quality strawberries should try. It is not a heavy yielder at Geneva, but has fruited only once. Suwannee, although introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture for the far south, has performed well enough at Geneva to make it worth trying for home use. The berries are light red in color, fairly firm and high in quality. It compares favorably with Howard (Premier) in vigor and yield. The third member of this high quality family is Midland, a large, handsome, early-ripening berry, that freezes satisfactorily according to its originator. At Geneva it is only moderately productive.

The newest in red raspberries is September, an Autumn fruiting variety which starts ripening its Fall crop early in September, or from two weeks to a month before Indian Summer. The plants are vigorous and productive both in the Summer and again in the Fall. The quality of the Summer crop is only fair, but the Fall crop is good. A tendency of the berries to cling to the plant is a fault which commercial growers should check very carefully under their own conditions before planting heavily of this variety. For home use, especially for the Fall crop this characteristic does not appear to be serious. The New Hampshire Station has introduced Durham as ripening earlier than Indian Summer does, but it has not fruited yet at Geneva.

New red currants are infrequent, the now well-known and extensively planted Red Lake, introduced in 1930, being the only worthwhile new sort from the early years of the century until recently. Stephens No. 9, originated by a private breeder in Canada and disseminated by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada, is a new currant that has performed very well in Canada and at Geneva it has attracted attention with its productive bush and large well-filled clusters. It is now receiving commercial test in the Hudson Valley and is well worthy of extended trial.

### The Melrose and Red Hook Apple

Many of the apple varieties introduced by the New York Experiment Station and the Canadian Station at Ottawa have been on trial so long that they are no longer new even though many growers may not have tried them. Very new is Melrose, a Jonathan x Delicious seedling originated at the Ohio Experiment Station and introduced in 1944 for trial in areas where the parents are grown successfully. The originator describes it as better in quality than Rome, not developing Jonathan spot, keeping until April, and resembling Jonathan in color and shape. Another Ohio Station variety is Franklin, a McIntosh x Delicious cross described as a well-colored, mild-flavored, high quality variety resembling Delicious in shape and extending the McIntosh season by a week. Of the more recent Geneva varieties Red Hook produced some very handsome dark red fruits this year that ripened between Milton and McIntosh. Red Hook is a sprightly, highly aromatic apple that on limited test appears well worth trying for home use and roadside markets. Webster, a large, late-ripening long-keeping apple has possibilities as a cooking apple late in the Winter. It is attractive in appearance, but lacks dessert quality. Preliminary commercial tests indicate that it is promising for canned apple sauce and for frozen baked apples. So far it seems well worth trying as a market variety.

### Trio of New Grapes

The New York Station has recently added three new grapes to the many that it has introduced in the last 30 years. The most interesting is Interlaken Seedless, a very sweet, high-flavored, golden yellow seedless variety produced by crossing Ontario with Thompson Seedless, a widely grown California variety. The fruit

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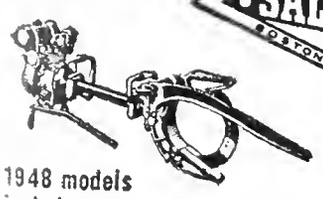

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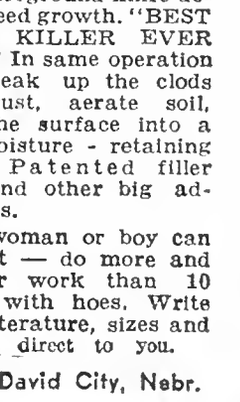

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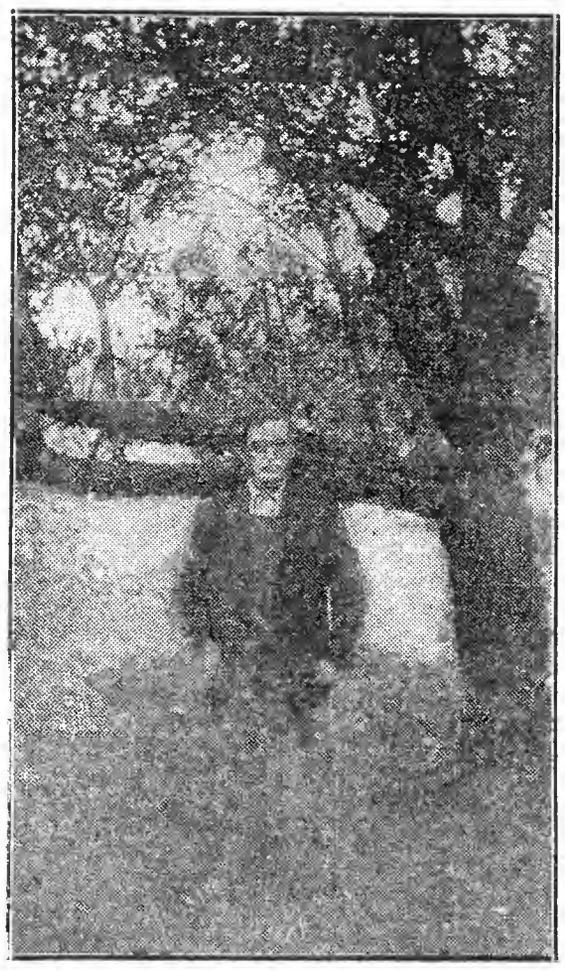
ripens a month earlier than Concord, or about September 1 at Geneva, and keeps unusually well on the vines and in storage. The vine is vigorous, moderately productive and about as hardy as Delaware. Interlaken Seedless is much superior to Stout Seedless and Bronx Seedless, two earlier introductions from Geneva. Schuyler is a new early black or blue grape of high dessert quality that ripens over three weeks before Concord and is useful for red wine as well as for table. It is less winter hardy than Ontario and Concord, but comes through most Winters satisfactorily at Geneva. Close pruning is necessary to prevent overbearing, and spraying for downy mildew is required. The third member of this trio is Steuben, a heavy-yielding black grape of Concord season, that is apparently resistant to mildew and black rot and hardy enough to bear a full crop after experiencing 20 degrees below zero the Winter of 1942-43. The quality is good and close pruning is needed to prevent overbearing.

### Plums and Cherries

New plums of the Green Gage type are infrequent in the United States and there are many plum growers, both commercial and amateur, who do not know how rich and sweet and full of character some of the best varieties of this group can be. The writer has known a dozen or more of them for years — Reine Claude, Imperial Gage, Yellow Gage, Washington, Jefferson, Peters, Pearl, Oullins, Madame Nicolle, General Hand and many others — all of them among the highest flavored plums in the variety orchard. The most recent addition to this group, Golden Transparent Gage, comes from England and is a worthy addition to the Gage family. It ripens in late September and October, is large and of a beautiful golden yellow color. Trees will be available within a year or two and lovers of high quality plums should try this variety.

Europe is the home of many fine sweet cherries and in recent years several have been imported by the New York Experimental Station, tested and distributed for trial. Emperor Francis is one of the best of these, being a large, handsome cherry, much redder and a little earlier than Napoleon. It has already demonstrated its merit in commercial plantings. Among the best of the large, late, dark, firm-fleshed sorts is Geant d'Hedelfingen which ripens just ahead of Windsor and is more resistant to cracking than most varieties. It is well worth planting for market and home use. Noble and Noir de Guben are two other fine old European varieties, long known and highly esteemed abroad, but little known in this country. Both are among the best of the firm-fleshed, late-ripening dark red or black cherries. One of the most recent new sweet cherries is Vernon, a seedling of Windsor, originating at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario. It is a large, firm-fleshed variety of the same color and season as Windsor. Vernon performed very well at Geneva the past year, being among the best of its season.



*W. F. Whipple of Newport, Orleans County, Vermont, is standing by his McIntosh apple tree which is 77 years old and one of the original plantings of this variety.*

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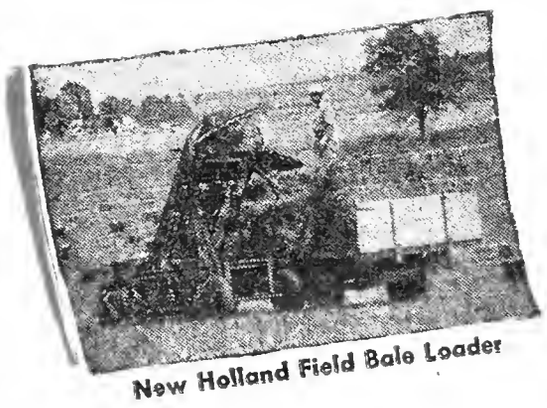

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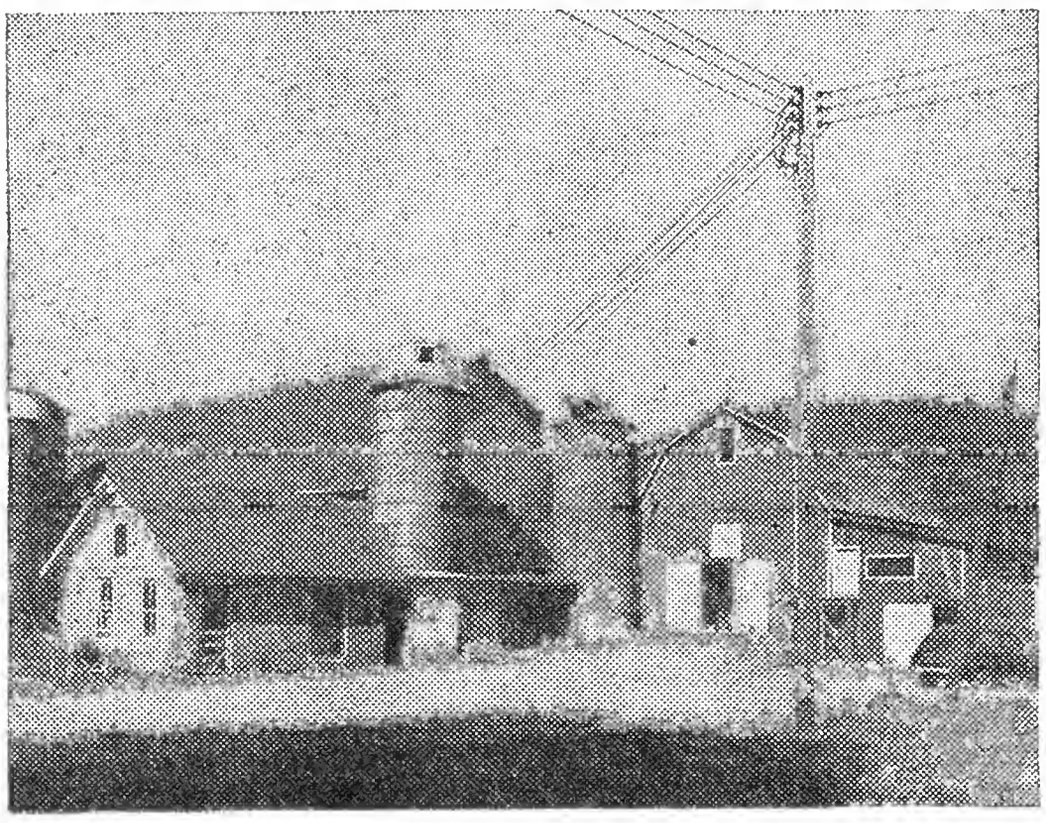

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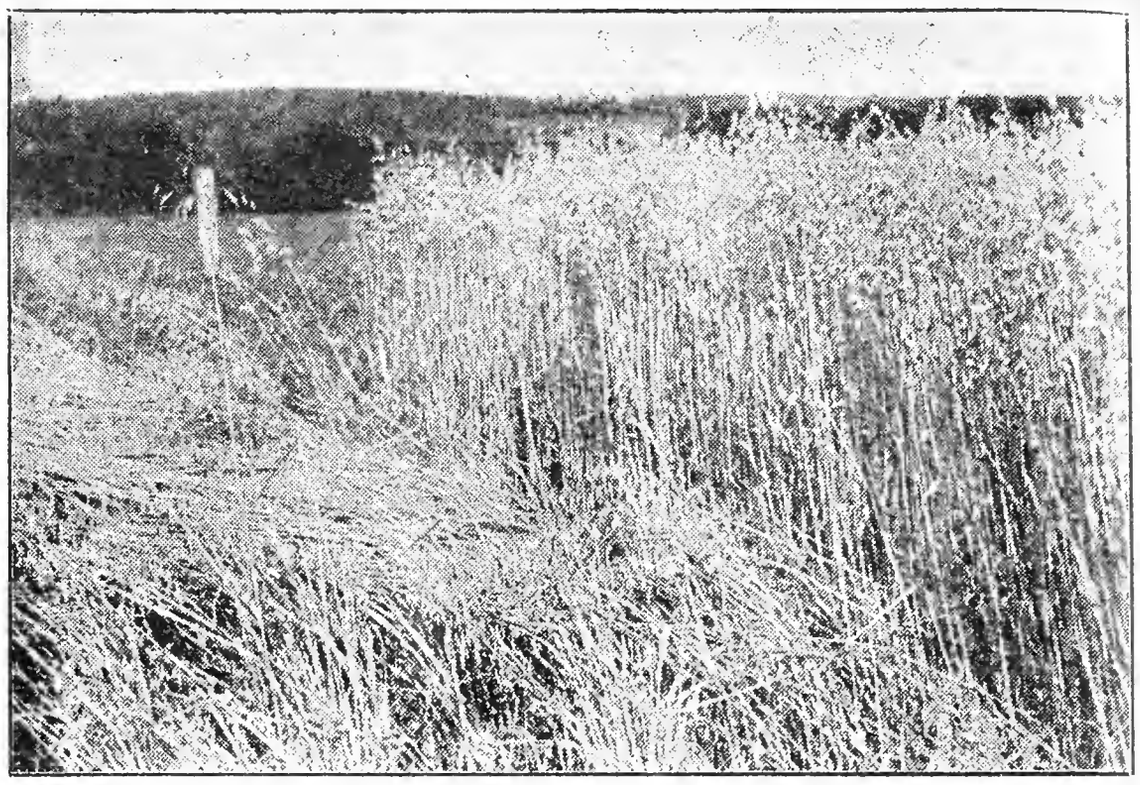

*In this test plot, last season, on the farm of George Burrows, Harpursville, Broome County, N. Y., the Vicland oats shown on the left lodged badly; while Mohawk oats as shown, on right, remained strong, upstanding and healthy.*

## *Oats for the Northeast*

Oats are a handy fill-in crop in the Northeast. Modest in their labor requirements, they do not have to be hoed or cultivated, and a few hours or days with a tractor combine puts them in the bin, which is just another way of saying that they do not compete greatly for time with other crops.

Oats are useful in a lot of ways. They are fairly good baby sitters for new grass and clover seedings and the threshed straw provides sleeping pads for cows and pigs, as well as good litter for poultry. Standing lush and green in the field, they tempt the grazing appetite and, when made into hay, are not a bad substitute for Timothy. As grain feed the cows gladly turn them into milk and a few of them fed to Chanticleer and his wives get response in the form of eggs and meat. All in all, oats are a crop well worth thinking and doing something about.

It is fairly easy to do a good job in growing oats if their nature and needs are understood and provided for. They like to be up and going strong in the early Spring. To do this they have to be sown early—late March or early April—if and when it can be done. If sown at that time, the kernels reach dough stage before any very hot weather comes. Most of the soil fitting needed is that given to provide a good seed bed for accompanying grass and clover seedings. These too are favored by early sowing. They enjoy the showers and cool weather that come in April, May and June and an early start helps them to stand better the heat of July and August. Early sowing is an advantage all around.

So far as the oat crop itself is concerned, the application of fertilizer is not too important, if some farm manure or other nitrogenous mix has been given to the crop that went before. In that case it is altogether likely that enough has been left over for the oats; this is particularly true if they are to be pastured or cut for hay. What does need emphasis is provision for a sustained and well balanced ration for the grass and legume plants that are to succeed them. The leftovers of nitrogen will probably be enough to keep them coming, but their needs for phosphorus in the years ahead should be anticipated. How much to apply depends upon how much was given to the preceding crop. If, for example, that crop was corn and it had received ten tons of manure reinforced with 500 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent on each acre, then an additional 300 pounds of the latter would make the following clover and grass crops happy for the next two years. On some soils, particularly those light or gravelly in texture, an application of potash may be beneficial. If in doubt on this, the grower should consult his county agent. Oats are somewhat tolerant of mildly acid soil conditions, but red clover is allergic to them. If considerable acidity is present, enough lime should be added to neutralize it. Soil tests to determine lime requirements are easy to make and should be made from time to time on practically every farm.

On well fitted fertile soil, oats will usually stool heavily if given room. Heavy sowing tends to give weaker straw because of the denser shade. Two bushels of high germinating seed to the acre is likely to be better than more. On soils somewhat low in nitrogen stooling will be less in evidence and a rate of two and a half or even three bushels may be justified. These rates are the ones recommended for maximum grain production but if grass or legume seedings accompany, then the oat seeding rate should not exceed one and a half bushels per acre.

Last Fall I visited an oldtime farmer friend in Illinois. In our talk about oats he told me how he harvested them. He first cuts them with a tractor drawn binder, having the machine so adjusted that the cut grain flows unbound in a stream from the elevator canvasses to the stubble, thereby forming a windrow. When the cut material is dry, he combines it from the windrow using pick-up attachment on the cutter bar. He likes this method because he can begin harvesting before the oats are dead ripe and the absence of green fresh-cut material permits better separator performance. The grain is cleaner and drier when it reaches the bin. Maybe some of our oat growers in the Northeast, whose fields are fairly free of stones, would find this method worth trying if they have an old binder that will still cut and elevate.

Back in 1943 a lot of oat growers got a bad jolt. That Spring there was some fine sowing weather in late March and early April. Some hopped to it and sowed. About April 8 Jupiter Pluvius got busy with rain, rain and more rain—wet soggy fields for six weeks—so no more sowing until nearly June. In July leaf and stem rust struck with a bang. The early sown fields had used their advanced start well. Most of them suffered little or no rust damage and many turned in bumper yields. But the majority of the late sown fields were such complete flops that they were hardly worth harvesting. The main urge to harvest was to remove the straw from the oncoming new seedings. In a few fields this was not the case. A new rust-resistant variety, the Vicland, had appeared and a limited number of farmers had sown it. Most of them got satisfactory crops even though their sowings were made late. It looked then as if the rust problem was solved and so it was, but only so far as rust was concerned. In 1944 and for several succeeding years many farmers sowed Vicland. However, the new variety proved to be only a temporary stop gap. It was faulty in two ways: its straw was short and weak and it showed a marked and progressive susceptibility to a root rot disease called *Helminthosporium*. Seed treatments have afforded little or no help since the infecting organism lives over in the soil. The only recourse lies in using a variety resistant to both this disease and to rust. A taller stiffer straw would also be highly appreciated. Fortunately, there are several new varieties that meet these requirements. Two of them are on the seed market in quantity now. Their names are Mohawk and Clinton. Both are superior to Vicland in height and stiffness of straw. Both are highly resistant to rust and Helminthosporium blight. In plot tests they have considerably outyielded Vicland. Their standability is an asset to new seedings and their taller growth habit provides more straw for bedding. Though they have not as yet been widely grown by farmers in the Northeast, their behavior on all the points mentioned, both in experi-

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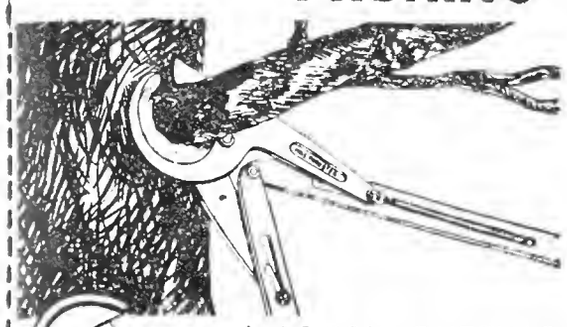

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mental plots and in field scale plantings by seed growers, has been excellent. Hence they are highly recommended by Cornell plant breeders and a number of Northeast agronomists.

While there is a considerable amount of seed of these new varieties now on the market, yet the supply of either one or both will probably not be sufficient to sow all the normal Northeastern oat acreage. Seed of other varieties will have to be used in some instances. There are certain other good non-rust resistant sorts which, if sown early, will yield as well as these. In this group are such varieties as Goldwin, Lenroc, Ithacan, and the Canadian sorts, Ajax, Erban, and Beaver. The latter two have some resistance to both leaf or stem rust, but not enough to warrant the risk of late planting. Marion is resistant to rust, but is inferior in yield to either Mohawk or Clinton. Professor J. B. R. Dickey, of Pennsylvania College, recommends Clinton or Mohawk, but suggests if seed of these cannot be had, that Ajax be substituted; he considers it an excellent stop-gap. Professor William G. Colby, of Massachusetts State College, favors Clinton, but also likes Ajax because of its fair quality straw and its consistently high yield performance. Similar recommendations are made by Professor C. S. Garrison of the N. J. College of Agriculture.

Practically all of the non-rust resistant sorts grown by farmers in past years have been midseason in maturity and, if planted early, would nearly always outyield the early ripening sorts. The reason is that such maturity types have a longer growth period and use it to develop more grain. The main advantage of the new rust-resistant sorts is that they can be planted later and yet successfully withstand rust attacks. The older varieties above mentioned will yield as well, barring rust, but the risk incurred if sown late is too great.

Whatever the variety chosen, the seed when sown should be clean, pure as to variety and uncontaminated with any kind of weed seeds. Seed certified by a state crop improvement association is likely to be of this character. All seed oats should be treated with New Improved Ceresan dust before planting. This destroys smut spores which may be present on the seed and to some extent assists the newly emerging plants to better withstand unfavorable moisture and temperature conditions in the soil.

Some New York farmers still sow a mixture of oat and barley seed. Experiments have shown that from the standpoint of grain production there is little or no gain as compared with sowing either kind of seed separately. If such a mixture is planted, it should consist of from 35 to 40 pounds of oats and a bushel (48 pounds) of barley to the acre. This rate is suggested for maximum grain production on good soils. If grass or legume seedings accompany, the rate should be cut by at least 25 per cent. The best variety of barley to use with oats in mixtures is the Alpha.

American farmers are called upon to provide food for millions of starving people in over-populated world areas. Though the wisdom of such action is debatable, yet it can be done because our farmers recognize the added values which attend the introduction of new and better varieties of crops and are alert to adopt advanced methods and practices in food crop production. The growing of a fine 1948 oat crop in the Northeast will be a long forward step toward keeping our food flag flying. Intelligent handling of the crop, including the use of pure seed of recommended varieties plus a reasonably good growing season, will go far toward achieving this much desired goal.

FRANK P. BUSSELL

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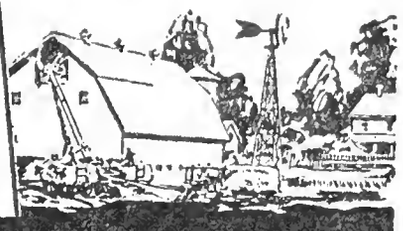

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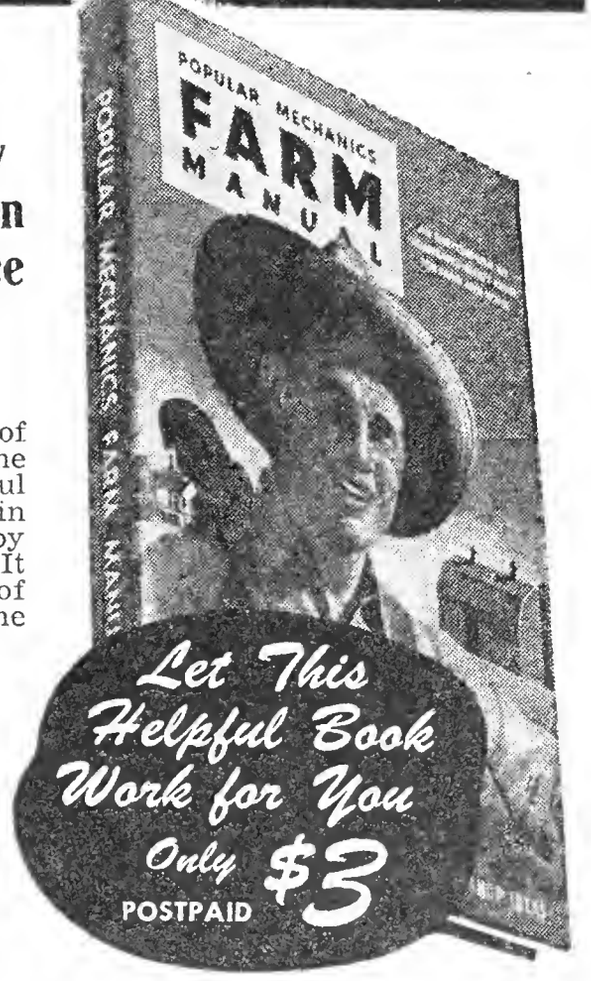


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# Comments By Fruit Growers

As I look ahead this year, I see many changes in our standard cultural practices that will bring about higher yields and better quality fruits. New machines, together with the organic compounds and other more promising materials for use in these machines, for better control of insects and diseases; more modern harvesting methods coupled with an increasing tendency for the grower to store his fruit on his own farm, only hours after picking, in new modern farm cold storages; other labor saving devices to cope with the steady migration of our farm boys into industry; old age security for our farm labor and their survivors. These are only a few of the things ahead for the fruit growers who will survive this transitional period following every major war. Production costs must be lowered to meet the prospect for diminishing returns for our fruit.

Our marketing practices throughout this Northeast must be better stabilized. If more of us studied this important problem, I am sure our fruit would move into our primary markets in uniform quality packages, variety by variety, in a steady flow, month after month, throughout the seasons. Our prices would be equalized for the entire crop by the laws of supply and demand operating in a steady market. A program of education must be launched to train personnel from harvest workers to the retail store clerks, in handling our fruit to the end that customers will find the fruit more luscious to look at and more satisfying to the sense of taste and the housewife's pocket book. There is too much waste between the orchards and the kitchens because of improper handling and packing. Our buyers are more aware of the number of pounds of apples they can buy in a box than the number of pounds sold from the box.

The spread between retail price of apples and the return to the producer is too great. Merchandising is a business in itself and trained merchandisers are entitled to a profit commensurate with their efforts. Too many times, however, the producer sells a box of apples for, let's say $2.50 or about 6¼ cents per pound, and finds the retail at two pounds for 31 cents where it should be five pounds for 49 cents or thereabouts. That brings up another point. Even at the right price, in my opinion, there is a large section of our consuming public who do not enjoy apples because of limited budgets. In that field, and it includes our rural areas, where families are large and the backyard orchards have been eliminated by bugs and disease; where there used to be several barrels of apples stored away in the cellars for long winter evening enjoyment; our people should be able to buy at a reasonable price good useable fruit by the bushel.

Many more problems will arise and I am certain our ingenious fruit growers will rise to each occasion, surmount all obstacles, and pull through on top. In my opinion, and contrary to the belief of many, another World War is not in the immediate future. Instead there will be a war of economics that will tax our patience and endurance to the limit. DONALD F. GREEN

New York

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The expected recession in fruit prices is here. Apple prices are down approximately one-third as compared with last year although the percentage depends somewhat on variety, grade and size. Grower's costs have continued to rise during the same period. Costs probably went up 10 per cent or more while the price of apples declined 33 per cent or more. This situation was quite generally forecast several years ago.

The apple grower was therefore not entirely unprepared for the present situation. However he did expect that the moderate crop reported for 1947 would help to maintain prices at approximately the 1946 level. The hot October weather, with the resulting low apple consumption and a late season literally upset the "apple cart." Few apples, especially Eastern apples, were marketed during October which is normally a month of heavy consumption. Hence cold storage reports for December and later showed larger holdings than normal and the market generally declined. Another factor which aided the decline was the poor demand for juice and all other processing apples, caused by the heavy carryover of such products from the previous year.

If the apple grower thinks he is having trouble, he should consider the position of the citrus grower. I am writing this from Bradenton, Florida, where growers are advertising grapefruit for 50 to 60 cents per bushel and oranges from $1.00 to $1.50 per bushel. Even high quality, new varieties like the Temple orange and the Mineola tangelo can be purchased for $2.50 to $3.00 per bushel. Some groves purchased during the last few years, are being allowed to revert back to their previous owners on mortgages—the new owners having given up trying to keep up payments with the low price of citrus.

What should the apple grower do for 1948? I believe the only safe procedure is to produce a high quality crop at as low a cost as possible. Cut costs wherever possible but do not skimp on essential operations. Fertilization and spraying are essential for high yields and high quality. The use of more or better labor saving equipment may be one way of reducing high labor costs. Efficiency should be the grower's watchword for 1948. If the 1948 apple crop should be a large one, only the most efficient growers will show a profit. WM. H. DARROW

Vermont.

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We are winding up another fruit year, one with much that was entirely unexpected to contend with. At least, on our own farm we became well acquainted with apple scab and its nefarious works. Spray and dust as we would and could, we nevertheless had aplenty, especially on McIntosh and Rome. It meant simply that our percentage of off-grade apples was too high. We had No. 1 apples, but too small a percentage of the total amount for profitable farming. However, in our retailing we found most of our customers very long-suffering and cooperative. One dairy farmer who came to buy asked, "How come? Didn't you spray any this year?" I asked him if he had heard of the wet Spring and early Summer of 1947, and if his oats were any good. He replied, somewhat crestfallen, that the few oats he did get in scarcely paid to harvest.

We were all fortunate in that 1947 apple production was not excessive. What would have happened to us if the Virginia area had come in with a huge crop! We are much better off than the citrus growers with so expanded an acreage that it has resulted in too many oranges and too low prices for them. Along in September came a freeze which loosened the stems of fruit still unharvested, causing excessive premature dropping.

To complete the picture, fruit and fruit products should sell better when one considers the high level of business activity and the ever rising costs of growing fruit. However, as Dean Myers of Cornell said recently, "Would any of us, with all of our difficulties and a very uncertain future, change places for a moment with the farmers of Germany, or of France, or even of England?"

I believe the best procedure for us now is (1) to catch up on our war arrears of pruning, (2) be prepared to spray and dust as if 1947 were to come again this year, and (3) carry out the balance of our operations with all the common sense we may inherit and acquire.

After attending the recent Horticultural Society meeting at Rochester and the local fruit meetings, and from reading, I am convinced that the long term outlook for good apple growing in the Northeast is sound and encouraging and challenges us to our best effort. JAS. ROE STEVENSON

New York

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In order to make a profit in the business of fruit growing it is not always safe to follow the plans suggested by those who advocate more production as a remedy for loss of profit. My experience teaches me that a surplus causes prices to decline below cost of production. Less production of better quality which will encourage consumption is the right answer to this problem.

The general tariff agreement with Canada on apples, instead of being a benefit to apple growers as expected, worked in reverse and demoralized our markets. The benefit claimed by this agreement was that England would admit American apples free and cease to grant Canada preference on the sale of her apples. But England was not buying any apples this year, so Canada, with a lower tariff, flooded our markets with her apples, thus forcing prices here below cost of production. Owing to strong pressure from the Northwest, the government has arranged to ship some two and one-half million bushels abroad. This will help some, but it does not help much.

How about prospects for 1948? If you have capital and plenty of energy, prospects are good. Nature has a habit of stepping in and correcting excessive crops. The extreme cold of January has already taken a good share of the peach crop. Apples have also been hurt to some extent. The trend today in markets is for more U. S. No. 1 apples. Now they are mostly sold by the pound and must be good to encourage consumption. Also, the canners are calling for U. S. No. 1. Let's give them what they want and charge accordingly. Remember, scarcity always commands a price.

Cut down old and unproductive trees and do a good job of pruning and spraying on the remainder. Sell drops and culls only to be made into cider. If cider apples do not command a profitable price, leave them on the ground. We now have a remedy for codling moth, so we need not worry about their build-up from drops left on the ground.

Let us with vigor oppose any preference rates demanded from the railroads by the Northwest growers. Also, let us constantly strive to keep demand equal to our production. Then all will be well.

GRANT G. HITCHINGS

New York

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The general future prospects for fruit seem harder to analyze than they have been for years. While the country has unprecedented buying powers, apples, pears and citrus fruits are all selling lower than they have been sold for years; in fact less than the cost of production. The production has not been abnormally high in any of them, but the movement to market in 1948 as compared with 1946 was thousands of cars down in both apples and citrus. In addition, the canned products of both apples and citrus have been selling slowly at low prices.

The question that concerns us mostly is—will this continue and what has brought the condition about? There are probably a number of reasons, but there are two that stand out in front as I see them.

First, the American people have had their attention called many, many times to the high prices of the various protein foods, also milk and butter. It seems to be a characteristic American trait to want that which it is difficult to obtain or is expensive. The result is that many housewives spend a large share of their food budget for these high-priced items with very little left for fruits and vegetables. Perhaps if we could raise the price of fruits and get some adverse publicity to that effect, we would find more buyers.

The second reason is that a large share of the retail outlets are featuring only one or two kinds of apples. While these apples appeal to many buyers, there are many other buyers who do not care for these particlular kinds. Consequently, they do not buy any at all. If a more representative line of varieties should be displayed, I feel that sales would be materially larger. H. L. MANTLE

Ohio

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When I first became interested in apple growing some 40 years ago, the fruit growers were then recovering from the attack of the San Jose scale. Many orchards and growers had succumbed to the ravages of this pest. Better spraying equipment and better spray material eventually overcame this insect until now it is rated as a minor pest.

Then another insect came to the front to plague the fruit grower. We had always had the codling moth with us, but either due to the building up of an immunity to the spray material then used, or to other causes, the insect had become almost impossible to control commercially in some areas. With the introduction of DDT the codling moth damage has been kept to a minimum.

With the codling moth licked other insects have taken its place as a major pest. The red banded leaf roller, a stranger to most of us until last year, did untold damage in some localities. The European red mite, with which we had long been acquainted but were able to control with the regular spray schedule, broke loose and ruined many crops. And now we are told that we may expect another mite, the two spotted, whose life history is unlike that of its cousin, and which will require a different spray program.

When one best is brought under control, another bobs up to take its place. Each new pest requires a new and special treatment. The old summer spray of three pounds of lead and two gallons of lime and sulfur is out the window. New and more expensive sprays at more frequent intervals are the order of the day, and apples, if and when sold, bring very little more money than they did 20 years ago. PERCY R. MORGAN

New York.

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The sky is none too bright for the 1948 fruit grower. Costs have mounted higher each month and since October apples have fallen steadily in price until now the wholesale price is lower than the cost of production.

I am spending the Winter near Fort Myers, Florida, and I see some large plantings of potatoes now being dug and packed in 50 pound sacks, selling f.o.b. cars at $3.50 or seven cents a pound, while the wholesale price of McIntosh is only a little over one half that at the packing house. Why should this be? There seems to be money to buy new potatoes and almost any number of high priced articles of food, but not apples. It there no answer to this?

The answer may be in our management. We must produce the unit cheaper or plan our production to be able to take smaller profits. The old formula that worked in the '30s will work now, although not always possible to apply. This formula is diversification of fruits and varieties of fruits in order to balance our labor and machine costs, so there is a steadier flow of income for both the grower and the man he hires. This can solve some of our problems. It is a formula which if coupled with careful buying and planning, can take most of the hole out of the doughnut.

WALTER R. CLARKE

New York

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In my opinion, the apple industry's outlook for 1948 is as unpredictable as are general conditions throughout the world today. The "boom or bust" phrase is only half applicable. We have passed through the "boom" period and must now settle down to avoid the "bust."

The entire fruit industry must work together in close harmony. I would go further and say that all agriculture must organize itself to hold its own in this period of readjustment. Our export markets, which were an integral part of our apple industry prior to the war, are gone until world trade agreements and exchanges are reestablished. Therefore, more effort must be put into selling our products at home by means of promotion, advertising and better merchandising. Our nation's buying power is still good and extra effort in the selling may pay off in increased consumption. With favorable growing conditions, economies in production, purchases of only minimum requirements and a progressive selling campaign, the apple industry may be able to get along until some of our foreign markets are restored to us. C. H. GOWDY

Connecticut

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The Winter of 1947-48 will no doubt linger long in the memory of fruit growers as well as everyone. We have not only had the most snow since 1920 but the most continuous cold with 11 days of readings of zero to 16 degrees below at my farm, many places lower.

We have also experienced the worst nosedive in prices as well as in sales of apples. We are hoping that with the breaking of the severe cold and the return of milder weather, it may bring some improvement in sales.

Peach buds have stood more low temperatures than usual and on high ground prospects for a light to medium crop still look favorable at this time.

With the Western apples flooding our Eastern markets, fruit growers will have to sharpen their pencils and wits to figure out how to produce good fruit at today's high prices of spray materials, machinery, packages and labor, in order to put quality fruit on the market and remain in the business. CHARLES F. BECK

New York

# At the New York Fruit Meetings

By A. B. Burrell

The ninety-third annual meeting of the N. Y. State Horticultural Society, held recently in Rochester, opened with about 500 in attendance the first morning. The reason for the prompt turnout was that this first session was devoted to the control of apple scab, which growers agreed constitutes 75 per cent of the job of growing apples, now that DDT has reduced the codling moth to the role of a minor pest. Such experts as W. D. Mills and J. M. Hamilton of Cornell shared the floor with practical growers who had conquered apple scab, like Earl Harding of Albion, W. C. Wilbor of Williamson and Roland J. Reitz of Rochester. All agreed that sprays and dusts of fine sulfur, applied thoroughly and at frequent intervals, had proved adequate for conquering this disease even in an exceedingly wet Spring like 1947. The experts predicted that better fungicides will be developed, but stated that none of the newer organics are yet ready for general growers' use, while ground sprays of dinitro materials are chiefly of value in isolated orchards.

The discussion of sprays was continued with special attention to the control of pests that caused severe damage last year. The red-banded leafroller skyrocketed from a minor to a major cause of destruction when DDT was substituted for lead arsenate; a return to lead arsenate in several sprays soon after petal-fall is expected to alleviate the problem while some promising new insecticides are being evaluated. A flare-up of the two-spotted mite seems at least partly due to the introduction of DDT, which appears to kill the natural enemies of this pest; it can be controlled by summer sprays or dusts of suitable DN materials. The two or three per cent oil sprays used at green-tip stage for the European red mite do not kill the two-spotted mite, since it winters, full grown, under debris on the ground. Tank-mixing of "Superior" type paraffinic oils was recommended by Professor P. J. Chapman of the Geneva Experiment Station.

The discussion of fertilizers centered around ways of making the short nitrogen supply stretch to meet the needs. Experiments with blossom sprays to accomplish thinning of fruits without hand-labor were described by Dr. M. B. Hoffman of Ithaca. Wallace W. Ward III, of Olcott, described application of drop-prevention chemicals by airplane and ground equipment.

Marketing came in for frequent attention. President Carl G. Wooster, of Union Hill, described how growers can improve their outlets by strengthening their organizations and, through them, co-operating with dealers and processors so that the movement of fruits may be promoted by all. This evidently is the method by which John Peters, of Aspers, Pennsylvania, the next speaker, has piloted a growers' packing and selling organization to outstanding success. L. W. Marvin of the N. Y. and New England Apple Institute, illustrated how that organization supplies newspapers, radio stations and others with apple information. A background for marketing and orchard management was provided by Dean W. I. Myers of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. According to Myers, farmers may look for moderately reduced net incomes in 1948, due to rising costs and decreasing prices of some products.

A high point in the three-day program was the tribute paid to Roy McPherson, of LeRoy, New York, who retired after 27 years of outstanding service as secretary-treasurer of the Society. Because of health restrictions, McPherson was unable to be present. A gift, in the name of the Society, was delivered to his home.

Several contests for young people aroused great interest. Miss Donna Wheeler, of Hamlin, won an apple pie baking contest, yhile Claude Lee, of Geneva, was first in public speaking. A Future Farmers' apple-judging contest resulted in a three-day tie among North Rose, Geneva and Williamson, with Ralph Blick, of Williamson, winning individual honors. In a fruit disease and insect identification contest, Sodus was first, with James Obine of Sodus as top individual.

The first session of the Society's Eastern meeting at Kingston two weeks later opened with a discussion of pear and peach insects by Don Hamilton of the U. S. D. A. and Ellsworth Wheeler of the University of Massachusetts. A finding of wide general interest was that the peach tree borer can be controlled by spraying the tree trunks with DDT, a procedure far less laborious than the old method of applying a ring of PDB crystals on the ground, and mounding with earth. The disastrous dropping of winter apples during the heat wave of last October, led to an explanation by Dr. M. B. Hoffman, of Ithaca, as to why the drop occurred, and a description of more or less successful control of dropping by hormone sprays, in the orchards of Lawrence Howard and Son, of Kinderhook, J. Wessel TenBroeck, of Hudson, Lawrence Weaver, of Morrisonville, and A. B. Burrell, of Peru. Howard and Weaver felt that airplane application results were good enough to warrant further trial. John Van Geluwe, of Ithaca, said that triple strength dusts offer promise and eliminate much of the dust residue annoyance. Hoffman gave details of procedure and precautions for chemical thinning of apples and peaches by dinitro and naphthalene acetic acid.

Two Hudson Valley fruit growers, John Rioch, of Pine Island, and David Ring, of Salt Point, described machines they had built and operated to apply mist along with insecticidal dusts, or to apply concentrated sprays. Mr. Rioch grew his crop entirely by the use of this type of machine, while Mr. Ring took care of a block of orchard. Both reported the method economical and effective, the material sticking better than when applied as a dry dust, and the machine being lighter in weight than a sprayer. Claude Bailey, of Burnt Hills, showed movies of apple harvest operations in which the fruit was moved in bulk from the orchard to the packing house in army-surplus trailers, which were mechanically emptied onto the grading machine. This arrangement was found to save labor and avoid bruising of the fruit.

The perennial topic of apple scab was treated by Dr. P. D. Peterson, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who guides spray practices in thousands of acres of orchard in the Shenandoah-Cumberland area. Peterson stressed fighting the scab in the easier years, to prevent having a big enough carry-over to permit a major outbreak in epidemic years. D. H. Palmiter, of Poughkeepsie, concluded, from extensive experiments, that in the Hudson Valley chief reliance for scab control should be placed on elemental sulfurs, and for cedar-apple rust control on Fermate or Karbam. For Brooks fruit spot of apple he suggested sprays of Fermate or Karbam although lead arsenate probably has played an unrecognized role in holding the disease in check.

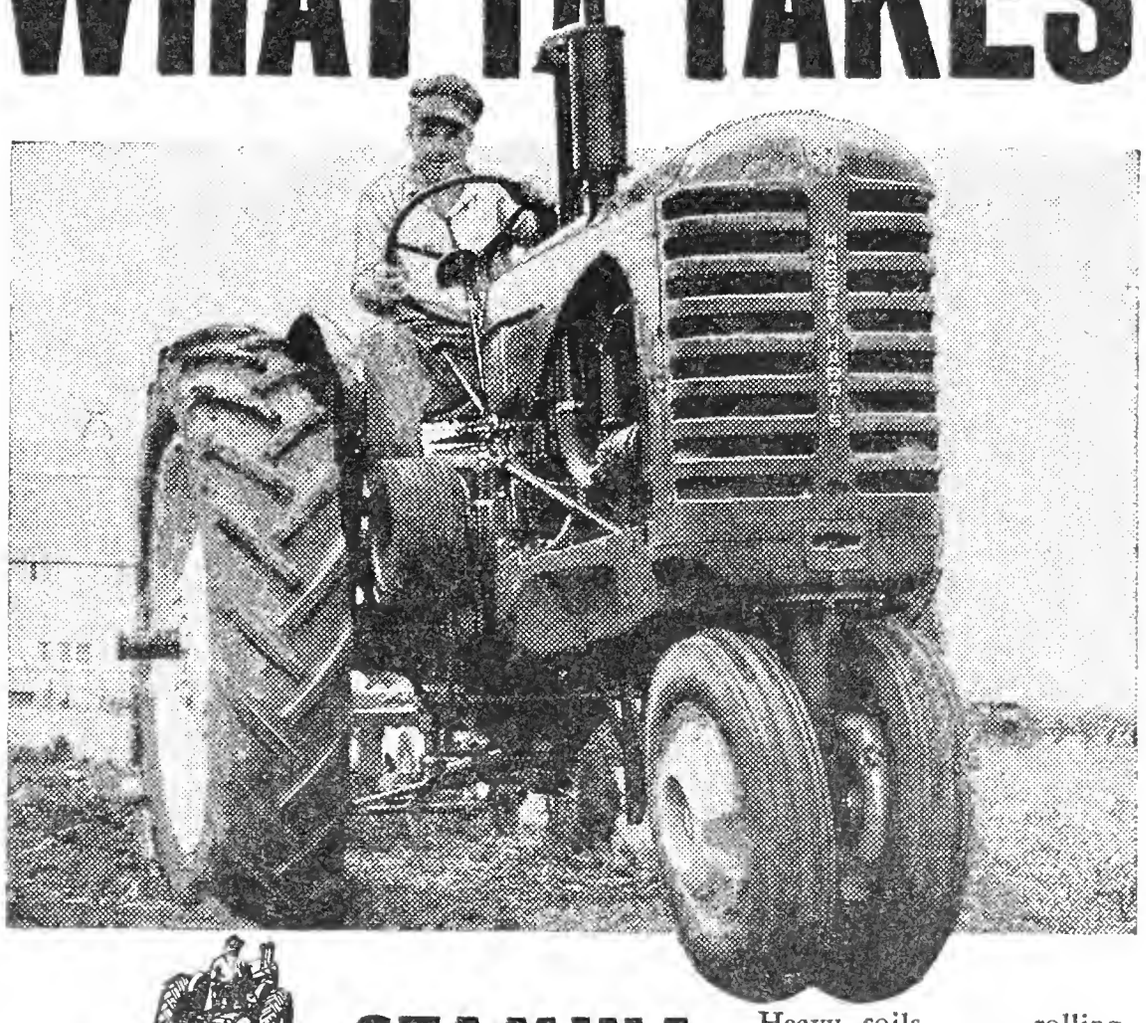
A welcome guest at the meetings was Dr. H. B. Tukey, Head of the Department of Horticulture at Michigan State College, who became a close personal friend of many Hudson Valley growers while doing experimental work in New York. Tukey outlined the broad field of research being cultivated by his department, especially that dealing with growth-regulating substances. At the same session, E. Stuart Hubbard, of Poughkeepsie, led a grower panel on soil management, the central thought of which was that good orchard performance and better quality fruit are being attained through more extensive use of mulch, and less dependence on mineral fertilizers.

Gerow Schoonmaker, of Wallkill, conducted a forum on the prospects of the Hudson Valley fruit grower. In it, Truman Nold, executive secretary of the National Apple Institute, accounted for the present weak apple market, by the failure of growers to move enough friut at prices available in the Fall and early Winter, and over-maturity of many of the apples. All agreed that next year's marketing must start by growing good apples, and packing for fresh market only fruit of good size, color and firmness. The attendance at speaking sessions and the large commercial exhibit were well sustained to the end and numerous out-of-state growers were present.

In the 4-H Club contest, Virginia Kahelin, Athens, was judged the champion pie baker. Other contestants were: Mary Koniuk, Flatbush; Mary Sauer, Kyserike; Joyce Buck, Salt Point; and Charlotte Main, Liberty.

Donald F. Green, of Chazy, succeeded Carl Wooster as President of the Society and A. W. Densmore, of Albion, was elected Vice-President. Horace W. Putnam, of Lyons, and Harold G. Maier, of Newburgh, were elected directors, while Hermon Kappel, of Lyons, and E. Stuart Hubbard, of Poughkeepsie, were re-elected to the Board. Dan Dalrymple, of Lockport, is Secretary.


IT'S GOT WHAT IT TAKES



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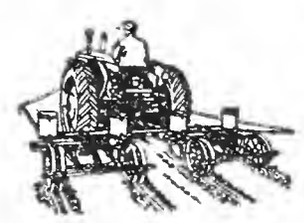

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# Apple Scab Control

This discussion will be limited to the following phases or aspects of apple scab control: (1) The relation between the life history or seasonal behavior of the scab fungus and the control of the disease; i. e., its method of overwintering; its manner of initiating primary infections in the Spring; and its requirements for secondary spread later in the season. (2) The relation between the mode of penetration of leaf and fruit, as well as the character of the resulting lesion or scab spot and control methods.

It is essential to understand the seasonal habits of this disease organism if successful control is to be obtained. When scabbed leaves drop to the ground in Fall or early Winter, the fungus grows throughout the dead leaf and starts to form its perithecia or winter spore cases. Ordinarily the perithecia are no more than one-fourth to three-fourths formed when Winter weather sends them into dormancy. As soon as snow disappears in the Spring and fruit buds become active, perithecial development also resumes. As a rule ascospores (spores developed within a case) begin to ripen in the perithecia about the time fruit buds show silver scales or green tips. The earlier the scabbed leaves drop to the ground in the Fall, the sooner perithecial formation begins and the earlier spores are likely to reach maturity the following Spring. The first spores to reach maturity are generally ready to be discharged from the old leaves around delayed dormant or pre-pink bud stage.

Ascospore discharge occurs normally over a period of six to eight weeks. However, a majority of them usually are released during a three week period just prior to, during and following bloom. The old leaves must be thoroughly soaked in order for ascospore discharge to occur. The young leaves and fruits must then remain wet for 10 to 20 hours or longer, depending on the temperature, to allow spore germination and infection. Not uncommonly, numerous short wet periods occur in the Spring, each long enough to force ascospores from the overwintered leaves but not of sufficient duration to permit infection. This of course is an ideal situation for the grower in coping with primary infections by apple scab.

### Length of Incubation Period

After the scab fungus gains entrance to the leaf or fruit, it grows for several days under the cuticle, out of reach of spray materials, before it breaks through and appears as a scab spot. This incubation period varies generally from around 20 days, early in the season when temperatures are low, to eight or 10 days at Midsummer.

The scab spores that are produced in the leaf and fruit spots are different in size and shape from the ascospores or winter spores shot out of the old leaves. They are known as conidia or summer spores. Instead of depending on air currents to be carried to other leaves and fruits, as the ascospores do, the summer spores require moisture to be dislodged from the spots and then depend upon dripping or wind blown rain water for dissemination. Each successive generation of scab, initiated by the conidia or summer spores, represents a so-called secondary infection in contrast to primary infections caused by ascospores discharged from the overwintered leaves.

### When and Where to Spray

Since the principal and almost the sole place for overwintering of the scab fungus is in the old leaves on the ground, it obviously is important to keep leaf infection at a low ebb during each growing season. Observations over a number of years indicate that the grower who efficiently controls scab on his foliage year after year has the least trouble in combatting scab when unusually wet seasons are encountered.

It is possible to greatly reduce a heavy carryover of the apple scab fungus, before time for primary infection in the Spring, by applying a dormant eradicant spray, such as Elgetol or Krenite, to the orchard floor. Such a spray usually is quite effective when applied at a concentration of two quarts to 100 gallons of water and at a rate of 500 to 600 gallons per acre. The dilute spray penetrates the dead leaves and kills the scab fungus including the perithecia and their spore contents. The fungus, however, is considered to be in a more susceptible stage for eradication during the green tip or delayed dormant fruit bud stage than when the trees and fungus are strictly dormant. This orchard floor treatment likewise is most effective when the orchard concerned is not located near other scabby orchards that are not so treated. Its prime purpose is to reduce the scab carryover to the point where the disease may be controlled with much less difficulty by the usual protective tree sprays, particularly if the season should prove to be highly favorable for the development of scab.

Since rather prolonged wet periods are necessary for scab infections, particularly early in the season, one of the most important factors in scab control is to have a fungicide on the developing foliage and fruits ahead of rainy periods. For growers with small orchards, it may be entirely possible to delay protective sprays until shortly before rain periods are expected. To do this, one must have access to and watch weather forecasts, particularly the extended (three to five days or longer) forecasts. Growers with large acreages of apple trees, especially those who require more than two or three days to cover the orchard, cannot afford to wait until the last minute to start a protective spray application. Instead, they must spray susceptible varieties often enough to keep the new growth covered, at least during the dangerous season for primary infections.

### Protective Sprays

The standard protective spray material for apple scab control throughout the Northeast is a wettable sulfur, except on Delicious and Baldwin where Fermate is preferable because of its lesser tendency to russet the fruit. Those sulfurs containing extremely small particles generally give better protection than the coarser particle sulfurs. Furthermore, paste sulfurs in recent years have given better control under trying conditions than the dry wettable sulfurs; i. e., per unit amount of sulfur applied. In Massachusetts, Puratized and Fermate at full strength have given about the same degree of protection as the best dry wettable sulfurs, but each is considerably more expensive than sulfur. The combined spray of half-strength dry wettable sulfur and one-half pound of Fermate to 100 gallons has compared favorably with, or has even been superior to, paste sulfurs. Lime-sulfur and Phygon are very likely to be even better protectants against scab, but both are considered too injurious to foliage and fruit by many growers in southern New England to be included among standard protectants. In addition,

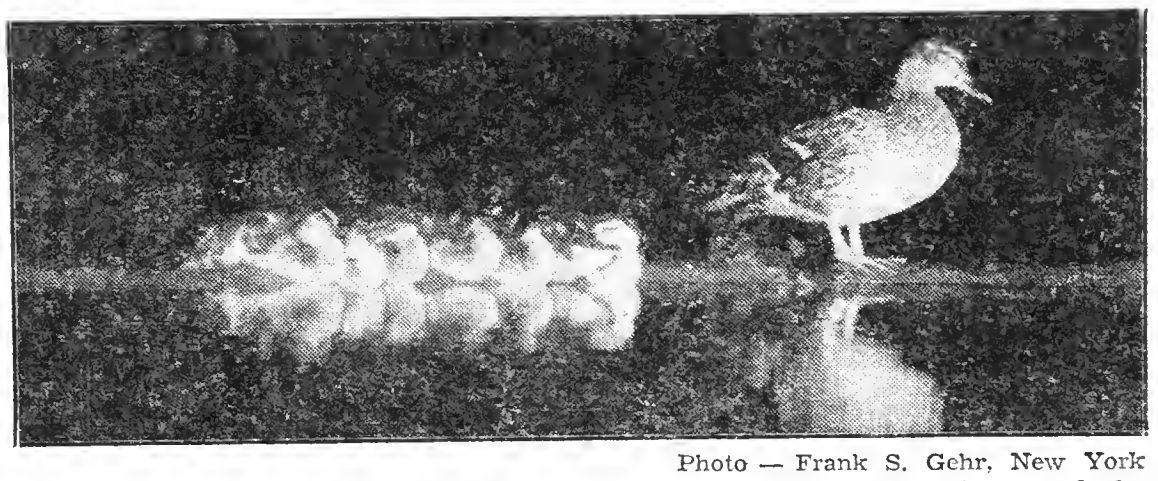

Photo — Frank S. Gehr, New York

*When one finds a nesting Mallard duck, it is a sight to see, but to find a Mother Mallard and her babies sleeping on a log at night in the middle of a lake is another thing. An open flash shot also was used here and shows the little ones still with their heads tucked under a wing. The Mother is alert and ready to give the signal that will cause them all to wake and take off for other parts for safety. They did just that when the picture was taken and we failed to get another picture.*


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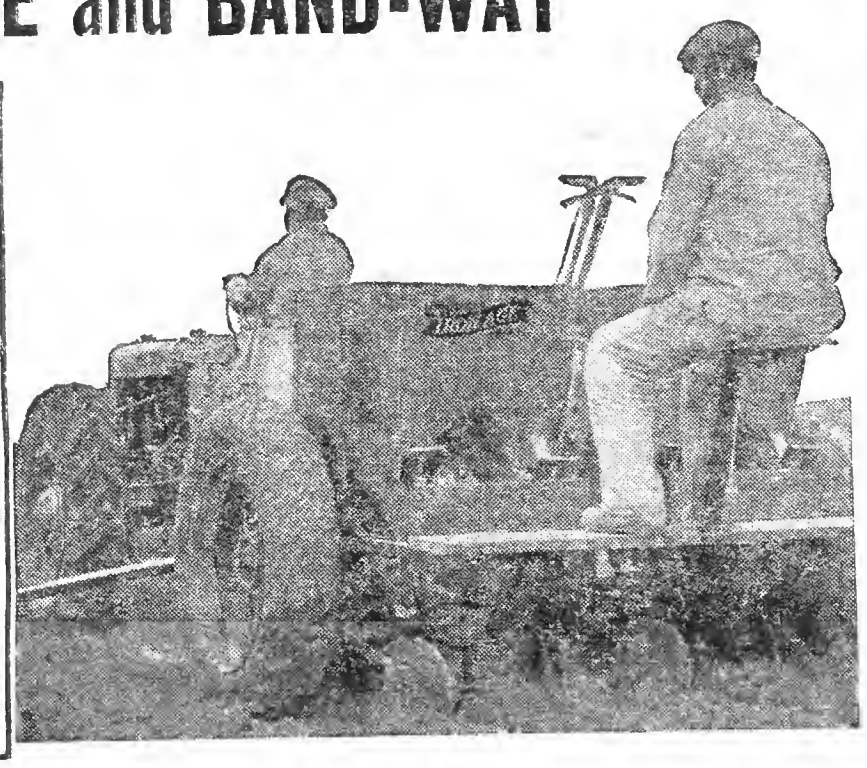

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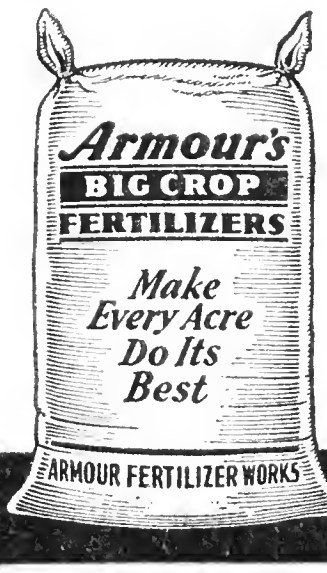


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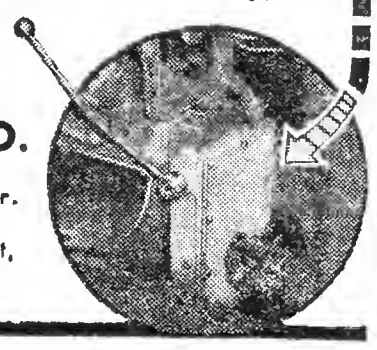

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In reference to timing protective sprays, if scab susceptible trees enter a prolonged wet period unprotected, the best procedure to follow appears to be spraying or dusting during the rainy period. The importance of dusting as a supplement to spraying cannot be overemphasized. Sulfur or Fermate dusts may be extremely timely in protection against scab and rust infections when applied ahead of or during infectious rains, or even at the end of relatively short infection periods in case of scab infections.

### Eradicant Sprays

Apple scab lesions on leaf and fruit differ radically from those caused by black rot, Brooks' spot, cedar rust, bitter rot, etc., in that the scab fungus does not penetrate into the living tissue of the leaf or fruit. It confines its growth to the region between the cuticle and the epidermis, thus causing a very shallow lesion. Because of this habit of the scab fungus, there are two avenues of control of the disease on the foliage that are not applicable to such diseases as cedar rust and black rot.

In the first place purely protective sprays such as wettable sulfur or Fermate may head off or check the process of scab infection, when applied as late as 24 to 36 hours after the beginning of an infection period in which not longer than 15 to 20 hours are needed, at the prevailing temperatures, for infection to become established in the absence of a fungicide. Eradicant spray materials such as lime-sulfur and Puratized have a still longer "kick-back" effect when applied after the infection period. At the lower temperatures early in the season, when the scab fungus requires more time to become established under the cuticle, standard summer strength lime-sulfur (2 gal.-100) very commonly checks this infection when applied 65 to 70 hours after the start of the infection period. This period of effectiveness is reduced considerably with rising temperatures. Investigations in New York State by J. M. Hamilton indicate that the kick-back properties of Puratized might approach or equal those of lime-sulfur. Phygon appears to occupy an intermediate position between sulfur and lime-sulfur in that respect. However, Hamilton found that when the weather remains damp following a post-rain application of Phygon, the kick-back effect equaled that for Puratized.

The second means of control of scab, not possible in the case of the deepseated infections of cedar rust and black rot, consists of eradicating the fungus in the leaf spot after the lesion is well formed and a portion of the fungus is exposed. Only so-called eradicant sprays are effective for this purpose and even they may not operate successfully in old spots on mature leaves. Summer strength lime-sulfur and Puratized appear to be about equally effective for inactivating the scab fungus in leaf spots. Fermate has been found to be particularly effective for killing the spores in a scab spot, or at least rendering them incapable of germination. Phygon is only slightly better than wettable sulfur or Fermate for killing the fungus in the leaf spot.

When Puratized is applied to scabby leaves, it usually erases the spots without appreciable injury to the foliage whereas lime-sulfur is likely to burn the leaf at and around the lesion in addition to the caustic or shock effect it exerts upon the entire leaf.

O. C. Boyd

## Book Note

Fish Ponds for the Farm — By Frank C. Edminster. Many farmers find that a properly constructed pond not only beautifies the place but has considerable utility for watering livestock. In addition it can be made to serve as a fish pond, as a reservoir for fighting fire, and as a place for boating and swimming. This recently published 114-page book is well illustrated and tells the story of constructing and managing fish ponds in a practical way. It describes in detail the best location for the pond, soil type and water supply needed, topography and drainage problems and all things essential to constructing and maintaining a pond suitable for fish. Instructions for completely landscaping the pond are also discussed. An analysis of problems of stocking and managing the pond for maximum yield of fish, and the types of fish that may be profitably stocked, food supply and how to maintain fish, are all well presented. D.

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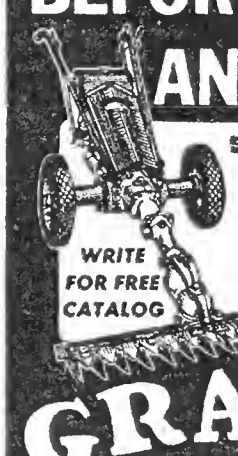

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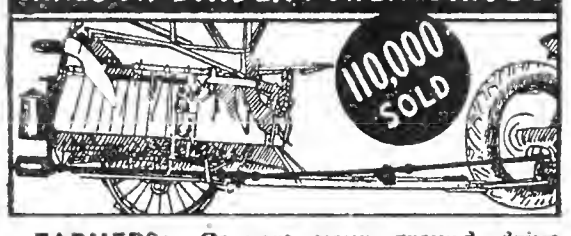


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# Get Prepared for the 1948 Crop of Fruit Insects

ELLSWORTH H. WHEELER

One hears on all sides, "This is a tough old Winter. Just like the old days! I wonder how the 'bugs' will come through?" If you are a fruit grower, that last question is important, but do not let wishful thinking answer it for you. Certainly it has been a hard Winter but not for most of our orchard pests. Quite the opposite is true. This snow makes a perfect blanket over their hiding places. Spring will come and so will next season's crop of pests. The real questions to ask yourself are, therefore: "Will I be ready for them? Will I have to fight just the same old 'bugs' or will something new show up? Have I got the best materials, the best machinery and the best program to follow? Even with these things will I do the job well enough?" Of course, no one can answer all these for you, but here are some ideas that may help.

INSECTS TO WATCH FOR IN 1948

Codling moth used to top such a list for almost any year, but if DDT is used in thorough, well-timed applications, this insect need not be a worry. There are indications that bud moth was more abundant in 1947. Watch for it in 1948 or do an extra good job with dormant applications of dinitro materials. European red mite always is a possible threat. Why not take out a little insurance by applying a petroleum oil spray in the green tip or delayed dormant stage? Psylla on pears, oriental fruit moth on peaches, maggot on apples and plum curculio on apples, plums and peaches—none of these can be forgotten. But where DDT has been employed in the past and will be used in 1948, watch for the red-banded leafroller and two-spotted spider mite.

Both these pests have become problems in orchards sprayed with DDT. They are not new pests, but present evidence indicates that some couple of factors, previously acting to hold them in check, have been upset by DDT. Right now both of them are well protected underneath the snow in the debris of the orchard floor. Moths of this leafroller appear along with McIntosh bloom to lay eggs on the smoooth bark of trunk and main limbs. Upon hatching the tiny caterpillars crawl to the young, unfolding leaves and feed under little webs formed along the veins on the underside. This early brood does little damage to the fruit. Later, from early August until harvest, a second generation of caterpillars feeds on the under surfaces of leaves and on the fruit. During this time, the pale green caterpillars—the heads are green in color too—can be found eating the skin and outer flesh of the apples in shallow, irregular patches. Under close-hanging leaves, between adjacent fruits or under webs in the stem and blossom ends are favorite places for this pest to feed. Often the orchardist fails to realize the abundance of this caterpillar on his fruit until the harvest is underway. But where really abundant the trees may lose most of their leaves and fruit before picking time.

One of our old stand-by insecticides, lead arsenate, will provide good control of this insect. It is very effective at concentrations of from two to four pounds in 100 gallons. The lead arsenate should be applied at the calyx or petal-fall period, in a special scab or curculio treatment about seven to 10 days later, and then at least once more in a cover spray put on 10 to 12 days after the second treatment. In all these sprays particular attention must be given to covering thoroughly the undersides of the developing leaves. That is where the caterpillars will be feeding. Later in the season the regular treatments, as applied for codling moth and apple maggot, will have little effect on this red-banded leafroller. At this time, the lead arsenate applied in a get-off-and-get-under spray which covers the under surfaces of the leaves and all the fruit may be the only thing one can use to save the crop.

The two-spotted mite is really nothing more than the familiar red-spider which has always been a pest in greenhouses and on some ornamental and garden crops. It has become prominent in orchards only since the advent of DDT. The bronzing of foliage and consequent reduction in fruit size resembles the damage done by the European red mite. But unlike the red mite, this two-spotted species cannot be controlled by applications of oil early in the season. As mentioned earlier, it is then well protected in the debris on the orchard floor. However, the Summer dinitro compounds in either dusts or sprays will give excellent control of this mite if an outbreak threatens. Treatments should be started before the bronzing occurs and must be thorough enough to hit both sides of the leaves.

NEW MATERIALS

It is true that during and since World War II greater progress has been made in the development of new insecticides than in the previous 40-50 years. But this does not mean we are ready to make full use of such materials. DDT, BHC (benzene hexachloride), HETP and TEPP (hexaethyl tetraphosphate and tetraethyl pyrophosphate), chlordane, parathion and others of lesser importance or lesser publicity, have all come to our attention within the past five years. How can we know much about them?

Lead arsenate, on the other hand, has been employed as an insecticide since the early years of the present century. And yet new and more effective formulations and methods of using this material are still being developed today. The problem of arsenical injury to plants has not yet been solved satisfactorily.

With these facts in mind it is easier to understand why Federal and State workers must continue to proceed slowly in developing recommendations relative to the widespread use of these new, little-tried and little-understood materials. Some new compounds or combinations of old and new materials are taking their places in recommended insect control programs. For example, there is no doubting the efficiency of DDT for codling moth and leafhopper control on apples and for oriental fruit moth and borer control on peaches. We must find and are finding new answers to problems emphasized by such use of DDT. It is too good to discard because of certain complications.

Plum curculio control on peaches—long a difficult problem because of arsenical injury to the foliage and wood — now appears possible with BHC. Not all the wrinkles are smoothed out yet, but the method is far enough along for growers to try. It will require more applications than did lead arsenate, but trees will not be injured. Three to four treatments, with three pounds of a 50 per cent BHC (six per cent gamma) wettable powder in 100 gallons, should give good curculio control in the Northeast. Applications should start when the shucks are splitting off the young fruits and be repeated at weekly intervals.

The organic phosphates, HETP, and its active ingredient TEPP, have been used both experimentally and commercially for mite control. They are highly poisonous to man and must be employed with caution to protect the workers. Residues on edible fruits are not a problem because these compounds break down quickly into harmless materials. In fact, within a very few hours their insecticidal value is gone and young mites hatching from eggs on the treated leaves are unaffected.

RULES FOR SUCCESS

Whether using new materials or old stand-bys, new, modern machinery or just a good, ordinary spray rig, success in fruit insect control is still dependent upon rigid adherence to certain, simple fundamental rules. Here are a few that satisfied, successful growers are following every year:

(1) Get that equipment—engines, pumps, valves, tank, screens, hoses, guns and brooms—checked over and fixed up early. Anticipate troubles and get the jump on them before they put you on the spot in a busy season.

(2) Buy an adequate supply of good, standard materials. Get them early and make sure they are the ones best suited to the problems in your orchard.

(3) Be timely with all treatments. Know the pests to be controlled and hit them when most good can be accomplished. A day or so can make a lot of difference.

(4) Cover thoroughly the portions of the tree that must be treated to control the pest at which the treatment is directed. One thorough application that does the job is always cheaper in time and material than a half-way measure which fails or requires a follow-up.

(5) Get out and check your work. Are you doing a job? If not, make some changes and get the results you want.

(6) Keep records of when, how and under what conditions a job was done and what and how much material was used. There is no reason to make a mistake twice when we can find out what was wrong from records made at the time.


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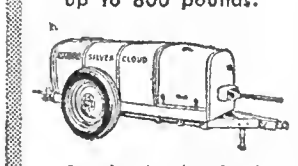

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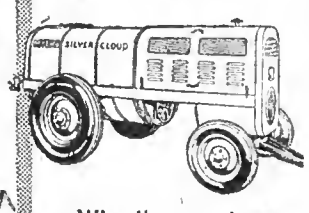

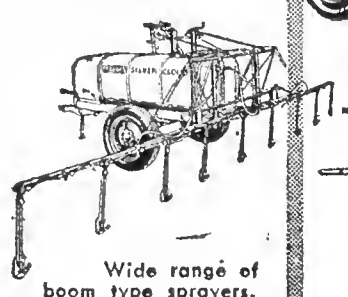

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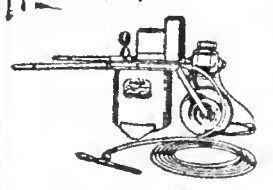

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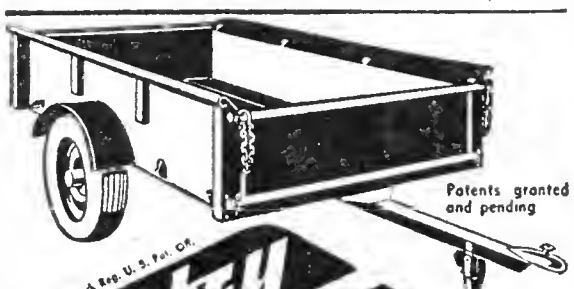
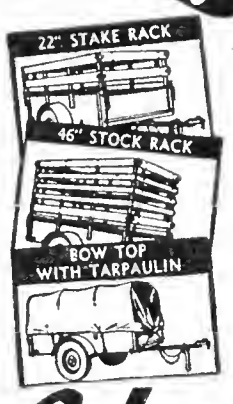



4 WAGONS — IN

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# News From New Jersey

Another way of lightening the hay harvest burden has been developed this Winter by Rudy Burkhalter of Ringoes, Hunterdon County, in the form of a homemade hay bale carrier. It is 65 feet long and will be used in the top of the barn to take the bales from the end of the elevator set up in the end door of the mow and carry them to whichever section of the mow is being filled. Mr. Burhalter says that any 16 year old boy can unload and place the bales in the mow about where they are needed without additional help. He expects to place the carrier on the cross members in the top of the mow. In a modern barn without cross members the carrier can be swung from the peak of the roof. The carrier itself is 19 inches wide and is supported by a two by eight on edge on each side with the topside flush with the top of the carrier. A six inch four ply canvas belt 135 feet long serves as the conveyor. This is propelled by a six inch pulley operated by a two horsepower electric motor. Just the belt running on the smooth top of the conveyor is enough to move the bales. The speed should be the same or a little faster than the elevator speed. To divert the bales to the right section of the mow, a short piece of board is fastened with pins in the sides of the conveyor at an angle to shove the bales off either side. Elevators to put bales in the mow have come into common use but carriers to put them where wanted in the mow is the next development needed on most farms.

Paul B. Bennetch of Plainsboro was elected president of the Co-operative Inter-Breed Cattle Association of New Jersey at its annual meeting held at New Brunswick recently. Louis M. Hardin of Sussex County was elected vice-president and Elmer C. Scheidenhelm, extension dairyman at Rutgers University, was re-elected to the office of secretary-treasurer. Bennetch is a Brown Swiss breeder who has been active in the State breed association for many years and Hardin is president of the New Jersey Ayrshire Association. Guest speakers were Dr. Asa Winters of the New York State Bureau of Animal Industry, who discusssed the Bang's program and Dr. Ralph Hendershott, chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Animal Industry, who brought the dairymen up to date on the foot and mouth disease situation, a disease which is now prevalent in Mexico. Future Farmer cash prizes were awarded by the Holstein Assn. to Stanley Stevenson of Bordentown and Henry Katzenstein of Newton by Peter P. Van Nuys of Belle Mead, association president. Guernsey awards were made to Emil Perona of Newton, Richard Cole of Sussex and Marvin Tozer of Millville by Robert F. Loree of Florham Park, president of the State Guernsey Assn.

Dairymen from all parts of Hunterdon County turned out more than 200 strong to participate in an all-day Dairy Institute arranged and conducted by the County Agent. Topics discussed were 2,4-D for the control of weeds in corn and oats, grassland farming, home-grown feed production, pen stabling and the control of flies, lice and insects in stored grains. Discussions were led by specialists from the State Extension Service and supplemented by experiences of local dairymen. Exhibits of low gallonage 2,4-D sprayer, grass silage, mow cured hay and various materials for weed, insect and rat control were centers of interest before, during the noon hour and at the close of the program. The program took place in the Grandview Grange Hall at Flemington and lunch was served by the ladies of the Grange.

New Jersey milked a thousand less cows in January 1948 than during the corresponding month of the previous year; this year's figure is 155,500. The average production per cow was 17 pounds less, being 533 compared with 550 the year before. Laying birds on New Jersey farms in January 1948 were estimated at 8,846,000, approximately 200,000 more than a year ago. Eggs per bird were estimated at 12.3 compared with 14.1 in January a year ago. This made a total estimated production of 109,000,000 eggs for January 1948 compared with 122,000,000 for January 1947. The chicks put out in January 1948 were estimated at 1,450,000 compared with 2,034,000 for January 1947.

The Flemington Fair which lost its managing head when Major Edward B. Allen, who served as president and general manager for 37 years, died last Christmas, will continue to operate as usual. It has long been recognized as the leading agricultural fair in New Jersey. Lloyd B. Wescott of Clinton who was formerly vice-president of the fair association, was recently elected president and B. H. Pedrick was named general manager and secretary. As usual the Fair will open the Tuesday preceding Labor Day and close on Labor Day.

D. M. BABBITT

## Woman of the Soil

One of the nice, "down to earth" features of this year's Pennsylvania Farm Show, recently held at Harrisburg, was the award made to Mrs. Millie Kepler of Pennsylvania Furnace. She was chosen "Dowager Queen of Pennsylvania Agriculture" because of her successful farm operations ever since the death of her husband 19 years ago. Only a very young woman at that time, she was left with three small children, two girls and a boy, and a heavily mortgaged farm. A year after her husband's death, her son was killed in an automobile accident. But Mrs. Kepler was not to be deterred in her work of carrying on where her husband was forced to leave off. Capable of pitching into any kind of farm work, she continued to farm the 500 acres devoted to potatoes and truck crops. Little by little the mortgage debt grew smaller until today it is practically liquidated. Her two girls are now married and, except for occasional visits from them, she is alone and works the farm with the help of two hired men. Last year the farm grossed close to $18,000 in crop sales.

At 52, Mrs. Kepler typifies the real American farm woman — pleasant and affable, yet obviously a woman who appreciates what she has been through and where she is going. Born to the soil, she vows she will remain with it and hopes that her family will soon be able to join her.

Mrs. Kepler has certainly earned the award bestowed upon her by the Pennsylvania P. & M. Committee of the USDA.

DOWAGER QUEEN OF PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURE
*Mrs. Millie Kepler, Centre County, Pa., received this award at the 1948 Pennsylvania Farm Show. She is shown here at work on her farm with Stella Ann, one of her daughters, her hired man and his two young sons.*


How science discovers what makes things grow

MILK MAGIC

The improvement of milk and fat production in dairy cattle engages the services of many different kinds of scientists. Laboratory and experiment station researchers by the thousands work continually on hundreds of projects. Together, these men have increased average milk and fat production per cow in experimental herds by 20% to 30%. And yet they say they have only just begun!

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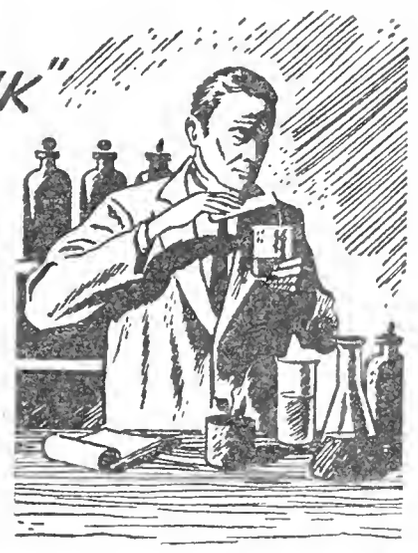
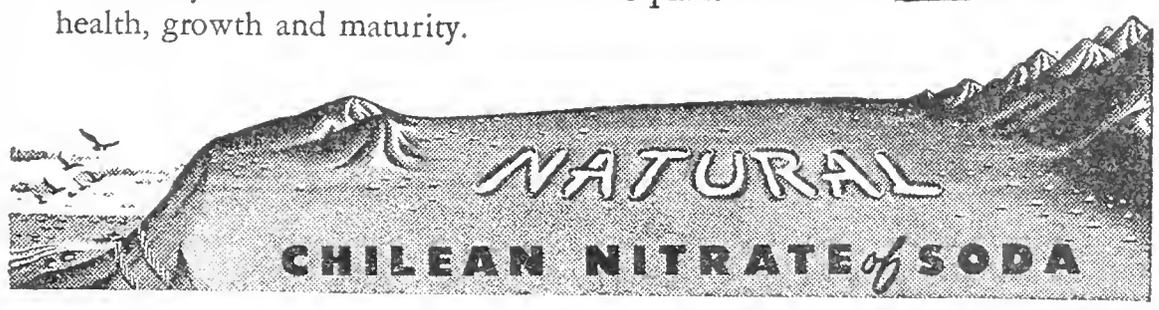


In Chile's arid nitrate desert, Nature has uncounted thousands of tons of Iodine "in the bank," the richest supply known to man. It is a by-product of the process by which Natural Chilean Nitrate is produced. Best known for its many uses in the medical field, Iodine also plays an important part in the nutrition of man, animals and plants. Chilean Nitrate, because of its natural origin, contains Iodine together with many other "trace" elements vital to plant health, growth and maturity.



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## Our 57th Horticultural Issue

THIS is our regular Horticultural number, and like the many others that have gone before, it announces the promise of Spring. To the fruit grower it means the end of Winter meetings and discussion groups, and buying and stocking and planning. It means the beginning of another season of hope.

Was there ever anyone more the optimist than the fruit grower? He watches the thermometer dip below the zero mark and wonders how the fruit buds are standing it. He sees the sleet storm weighting the branches and threatening destruction. He hopes the mice and deer and rabbits will not outwit him. He sees late Spring frost nipping at the blossoms. He knows that if the weather is too cold for bee flight and pollen tube growth, the fruit may not set. He is plagued by mud and rain in the fight against scab, and he contends with heat and spray injury in midsummer. Hail may take a fling at him. Drouth may cut his crop. Labor problems may beset the harvest. Package troubles may seek him out. Buyers may look the other way. Surely Job never had more troubles nor more promise of afflictions.

But the fruit grower is a professional optimist. He looks ahead and smiles to himself as he sees bees buzzing in the warm sunshine among beautiful trees of heavy bloom. He sees dark green foliage and well-kept trees that shout: "Thank you!" He sees the crisp Fall days or the smoky days of Indian Summer when beautiful fruit moves through the orchard and onto the grader and into the package.

With all his troubles, the fruit grower gets a "heap of living" out of life. It is to him and thousands like him that we dedicate this Horticultural Issue.

## Dictator in Albany?

THIS business of saying one thing and doing another is getting to be quite a popular habit among politicians and those who call themselves statesmen; and Governor Dewey of New York is proving, more than ever, that he belongs to the rule, not to the exception. Speaking before the New York State Association of Towns last month, he laid great stress on the importance of strong local government, pointing out that the nation itself will never be any stronger or better than the governments of its towns. The alternative to freedom in local government, he said, was totalitarianism.

As usual, these are fine words and they are true words too. But why don't they who preach them, try practicing them?

State aid for schools has been a live topic at Albany this year. School costs have continued to rise and local taxes are heavier than usual. The permissive "nuisance" taxes which counties have been given the power to levy, have proven unpopular and, with a few exceptions, were never even put into effect. The inevitable result was even greater pressure this year for more State aid. The Young-Milmoe Bill called for an additional appropriation of $103,000,000. Mr. Dewey was against such an outlay. A group of "rebels" in the Legislature put on a show of strength in support of the Young-Milmoe measure, and shouted that they would not be dictated to. Promptly the Dewey political machine rolled into action. Orders went out to "keep the boys in line" and immediately a bill was introduced authorizing extra State aid of $30,000,000. In the record time of seven days this bill was passed. The rebellion petered out completely under the mailed fist of discipline.

"More State aid or less State aid" was not the real issue at Albany last month. The fight was against the very evil condemned by Mr. Dewey himself, and yet actively practiced by him. The senators and assemblymen felt that they were the proper representatives of their constituents and they endeavored to express those sentiments. Whether they were right or wrong in seeking more school money, the Governor went far beyond his province as chief executive in the whip-snapping tactics he used. It is tactics like these that really cripple, weaken, and eventually destroy the very local governments that Mr. Dewey claims he wants to see preserved and made stronger.

## To Meet Higher School Costs

MOST of us are still trying to recover from the shock of 1947-48 taxes; in many cases the effect will take quite a while to wear off. School taxes were paid just a few months ago and property taxes had to be paid in January. There were heavy increases in both, but mostly in school taxes. The reason for this is not hard to find. What is difficult to figure out is the ways and means, first, to stop taxes from going any higher, and second, to get them back to a sensible level where they belong.

One of our friends has sent in a suggestion that we think is worth discussion. Thought it tackles the problem from the long range point of view, it is still worth considering. At this point, any remedy, short range or long range, would be welcome.

Many of our towns are in white pine timber sections. The suggestion is that in such areas the towns deed all tax forfeited lots to their school districts on the condition that manual training classes be enlarged and that the students devote a specified amount of time each month to farming the lots under the supervision of State Forestry Departments or of other competent instructors. Burnt over land could be replanted to pine seedlings as a source of future income to the schools, and forested areas could be used for immediate income. The training would include forest practices in pruning, thinning and cutting such tracts, thus fitting the students for self-supporting jobs in later life. The manual training departments could be fitted up with practical wood working machinery, so that both girls and boys could work the hard wood and thinned out pines into products saleable in the immediate vicinity as well as farther away. Ladders, baskets, stepladders, toys, Christmas wreaths and Yuletide trees, in fact a thousand products, could be produced and sold for school board income. At the same time the producing of these articles and the care of the woodlots will give to the pupils thus engaged a kind of manual training which will develop their minds and souls as well as their fingers and hands.

Our friend tells us that this plan has already been put into practice in some of our Western States and is proving financially profitable and morally and mentally helpful. He asks. "Why not try it here in the East?"

## Erminie L. Traxel

THE news of the death of Erminie L. Traxel will come as a shock to her many friends throughout New York State. She was always such a vital, live person that it is hard to realize that she is no longer with us. Her death on February 12 came after a long illness.

Mrs. Traxel was born in New York City. At the age of seven she was taken to Utica to live, and some few years later made her home with her aunt in Ava. It was at West Lawn in Ava that she married Eugene Traxel in 1903, and it was there that she lived all of her full and active life.

Married to a dairy farmer, Mrs. Traxel took an early interest in the milk business and rarely a month went by that her voice or her pen did not exhort producers to action and unity. She was a fearless fighter and had a sharp incisive mind and tongue — more than a match for her opponents. She believed sincerely in dairy farm co-operation and worked hard in the interests of the New York Milk Committee 10 years ago. One of her greatest sorrows in her otherwise full and fruitful life must have been that she did not live to see the day when her principles of fair play for the farmer were finally recognized. While we share this regret with her, we know that her persistent work will leave an everlasting mark on the farmers' road toward ultimate success.

Surviving Mrs. Traxel are her husband; three daughters, Mrs. William Bradley, Erminie and Carol; two sons, Ralph and Gerard; and nine grandchildren.

## What Farmers Say

### PRODUCER-CONSUMER GOOD WILL NEEDED

A recent editorial in the *Wilkes Barre Evening News* lays great stress on farmers cleaning up in the food price spiral. This, along with scores of other statements I have read, makes out the farmer to be a greedy, grasping profiteer, rolling in wealth at the consumers' expense.

We all realize that the farmer is making more money than he has for many years, but we also know that for a good many of those same years he did well to break even and for that reason deserves something extra for the hard work he has done in keeping the nation well fed. Moreover, the farmer is not responsible for the high prices; the spread between producer and consumer prices is greater than ever. The consumer himself is eating more and better than he ever did in his life and, with his own great increase in earning power, has little to complain of.

I therefore heartily approve your recent editorial "Don't Blame the Dairy Farmer" and hope that you will continue to get the truth before the urban public and point out to them that farmers are not bloated plutocrats and that they are doing more hard work for less profit than any group of union wage earners. I would like to see the increasingly bad feeling between country and city people grow better with a more thorough understanding of the problems of each.

Pennsylvania H. E. D.

### DECENTRALIZATION IS THE KEYNOTE

Because of my faith in your work, I am writing you at this time to stress the importance of the theme in your January 3 editorial "Too Many People." May I quote a portion of the editorial:

"One effective way to stop, or at least to slow, the trend would be to embark on an educational program to foster a national, perhaps even international, plan of decentralization with smaller cities, smaller businesses, smaller farms, smaller governments, but with bigger and more productive individual people."

I think you have set forth the most vital slogan of the present hour which is "decentralization"—a necessary step which we must take for the welfare of all concerned.

One of the things our present day civilization needs badly is to stop the trend toward centralizing by decentralizing. I agree with you that an educational program must lead the way and go hand in hand with correct and satisfying decentralization. We know that the correct goal of education is living together in righteousness and in an abundance, with the home as the source of all necessary things. A. R. G.

### AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING

I and my family are readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for quite a few years. It is a very good farm paper.

Recently there has been a lot in all the papers and on the radio about Universal Military Training. It may be O.K., but what about the farm boys? I have a 19 year old son. If this goes through and my boy into the Army, my wife and I will have to quit farming. We have a 250 acre farm and around 90 head of cattle. My son, my wife and I do all the work. Farm help is hard to get, wages are too high, and no hired help will work 14 hours a day.

I would like to say a few words as a farmer and, believe me, I'm sure all farm people feel just as I do. If their boys have to go throgh this UMT program, many farmers will have to sell out. Will you please print this in your paper so that some of those fellows in Washington, D. C., can see the farmer's side of it too? W. P.

## Brevities

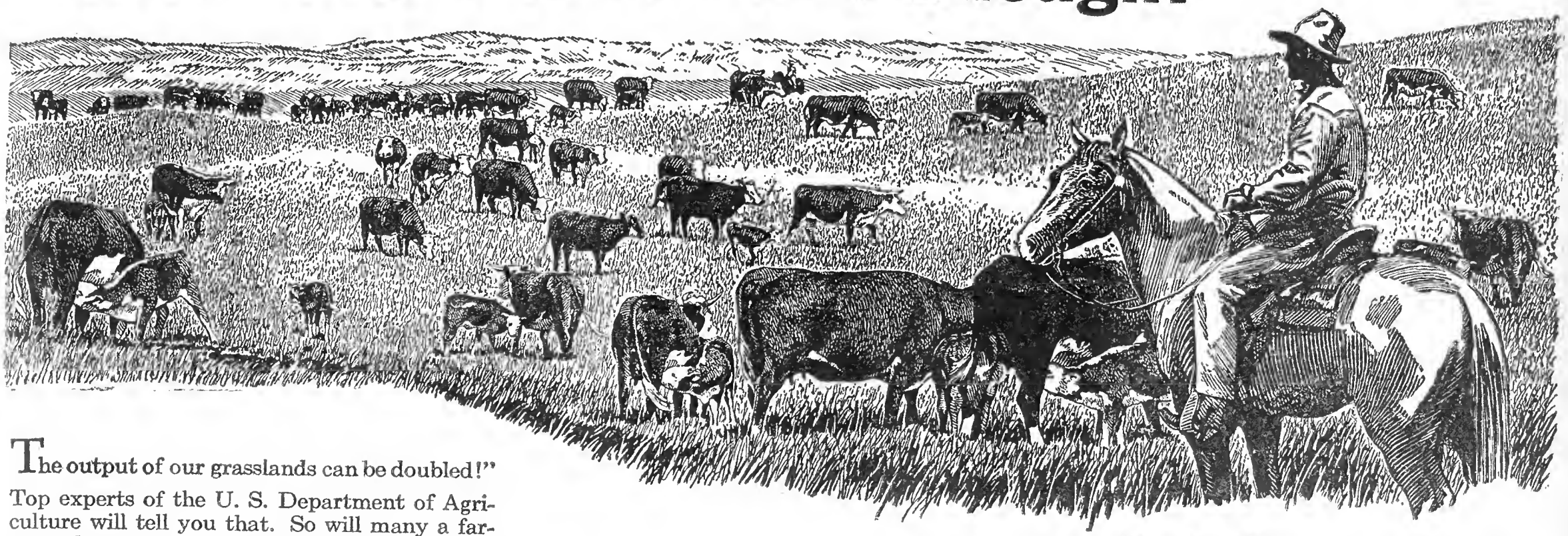
ARGENTINA has recently passed a law making it compulsory to vaccinate all dairy calves. Strain 19 is used. A calfhood vaccination program is working well in our own States where it is being used.

LAST Fall approximately 450,000 acres on New York farms were seeded to Winter wheat for harvesting in 1948. This is an acreage increase of about 14 per cent, as compared with one year earlier.

"THE rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater."—Isa 55:10.

POUND for pound, small eggs of comparable age and quality are just as nutritious as large eggs. It would be fairer to everyone concerned if eggs were sold by the pound, instead of various prices per dozen according to their size and grade.

# "Good" Grass Isn't Good Enough!



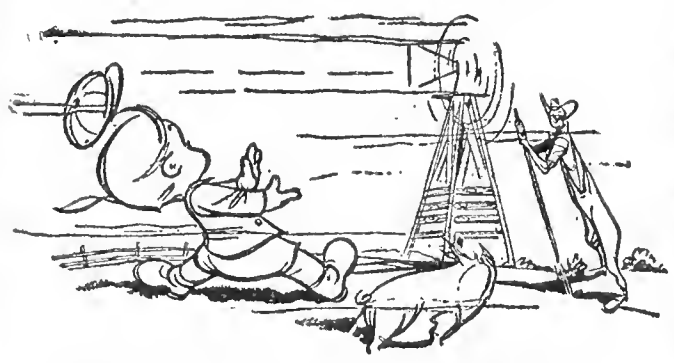
The output of our grasslands can be doubled!" Top experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will tell you that. So will many a far-sighted rancher and farmer out of his actual experience. So will students and teachers of land management everywhere . . . In that bright possibility of range and pasture improvement lies one principal hope for *more* food for a hungry world. Not only more food, but *better* food. For *proper grassland management* will improve the fertility of the land, and the nutritive value of the foods coming off it. It will save the land, too, protecting the precious layer of topsoil from blowing away or washing off to sea. And it will increase the amount and value of hay for cash-crop or winter feeding.

The way is wide open for you to improve *your* grass. Strong and willing allies stand ready to help you. *For advice* and active help in planning your own grass-management program, there's your County Agent . . . *For technical, practical help* in putting your program into operation, call on the Soil Conservation Service technician who lives in your district . . . And *for information* on newest experimental developments, call on your State Agricultural College or experiment station.

The program of good management for *your* grassland which you work out together will probably consist of some—or perhaps all—of the following practices. *If you're in the range country:* (1) Livestock numbers balanced to the amount of grass you can produce. (2) A rotation schedule of seasonal grazing. (3) Water located conveniently. (4) Elimination of excessive brush. (5) Wider distribution of salt to prevent over-grazing near salt source. (6) Reseeding of over-used or abandoned range. (7) Introduction of improved native grasses and adapted new grasses. (8) Irrigation. (9) Protection against wind and water erosion. *If yours is farm pasture land:* (1) Liming. (2) Fertilization. (3) Seeding with pasture mixtures which stretch the grazing season at both ends. (4) Weed control by mowing or chemicals. (5) Rotation grazing. (6) Avoidance of over-grazing. (7) Irrigation.

We of Swift & Company have the same deep, basic interest that you have in range and pasture improvement. More and better grass is to our interest as it is to yours—and to the nation's. That's why we urge you to act, if you have not already done so, to increase the productiveness of *your* grasslands.

**OUR CITY COUSIN**



Cries Our City Cousin to the hired man, "Please turn off that big electric fan!"

*Martha Logan's Recipe for*

**SPRINGTIME PORK AND VEAL**

(Yield: 5 to 6 servings)

½ pound pork shoulder
½ pound veal shoulder
½ cup diced rhubarb
1½ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon sugar
¼ cup water

Cut pork and veal into 1-inch cubes. Brown in heavy skillet. Add rhubarb. Cover and simmer 1 hour. Remove cover. Combine salt, flour, sugar, and water. Stir lightly into meat. Simmer 5 minutes to blend. Serve hot with or without toast.

**Soda Bill sez:**

*. . . that flattery is soft soap—*
*and soft soap is mostly "lye."*

## Good Poultry Pastures Save Grain

**by Morley A. Jull, University of Maryland**

*Morley A. Jull*

An adequate range can reduce the cost of grain-feeding chickens by as much as 10%—even more for turkeys. That's why this year, more than ever, farmers and commercial poultrymen should plan on sanitary poultry pastures. But even with good forage there should be no "skimping" in the daily feeding program, or the growth of chickens and poults will be retarded. The best way to make feed supplies go further is to raise the birds on clean ranges that provide succulent green feed throughout the entire growing season.

In addition to saving grain, good pasture promotes bone development and early feathering, and helps keep birds healthy. Eggs usually have better hatchability when breeding stock has access to good range.

Death losses from diseases, worms and other parasites are greatly reduced among growing chickens and turkeys raised on clean ranges, isolated from adult birds. A *clean* range is one that has not been used by poultry of any kind for at least one year or preferably for two years.

For greater benefits, poultry pastures should be in a constantly growing condition. Since green plants are most palatable when young, pastures should be mowed at reasonable intervals. Feeding value of pasture crops is determined by their basic nutritive value, and by length of time readily available in the early growth stage. Therefore, pastures should be planned to maintain fresh growth throughout the season. This can be accomplished by growing different kinds of crops at different seasons.

## Profit Comes from SAVING!

The story at the head of this page is about farmers and ranchers making the most of their grasslands. By good planning, managing well, and operating efficiently, they can grow more grass, produce more food for the world, and make more money. While writing that story, I was struck by a similarity in the Swift business. For it is careful planning and efficient operation that keep us in business, too. Like you with your grassland, we've got to *make the most of what we have.* We've got to practice efficiency. We, also, must cut costs, operate with economy. Not only the important economy of finding uses and markets for every possible by-product, but economy and efficiency *all along the line.*

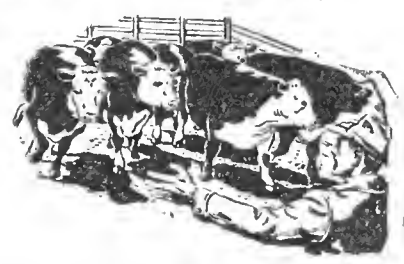
Maybe you saw Swift's recent financial report for 1947. It showed that we earned $22,334,977 after provision of $12,000,000 for high cost additions to fixed assets. This earning represented one cent out of our average dollar of sales. That one cent was earned *in large part* by the *savings* we made. The operating figures of our business prove that statement. They show where the savings came from. New methods of doing things which save time and cost. Modern equipment replacing old, worn equipment. Better ways discovered by Swift research to produce, use and handle Swift products. A small saving here . . . another there . . . little economies, pyramiding into big economies. Until, added together, the savings which we made last year in the actual day-by-day operation of the Swift business amounted to a considerable part of our earnings.

Careful planning, good management and efficient operation are "musts" in our business as in yours. "Little things" can often add up to the difference between a profit and a loss.

F. M. Simpson

*Agricultural Research Department*

## "Weigh 'em to Swift!"



The pen gate opens and cattle crowd into the alley, headed for the scales. A cry rings out, "Weigh 'em to Swift!" Another lot of livestock has been sold to Swift & Company. That deal is a miniature of the business relationship between livestock producers and meat packers.

When this lot of steers was "finished," the producer sent them to the stockyards, consigned to a commission firm. In the "yards" livestock buyers came to look and make their competitive bids. Competition is always keen because 26,000 meat packers and other commercial slaughterers in the United States are active in livestock buying. Each buyer knows that unless he bids "the going price" for the animals he wants, some competitor will get them. Also, he knows that if he bids too high his company will take a loss.

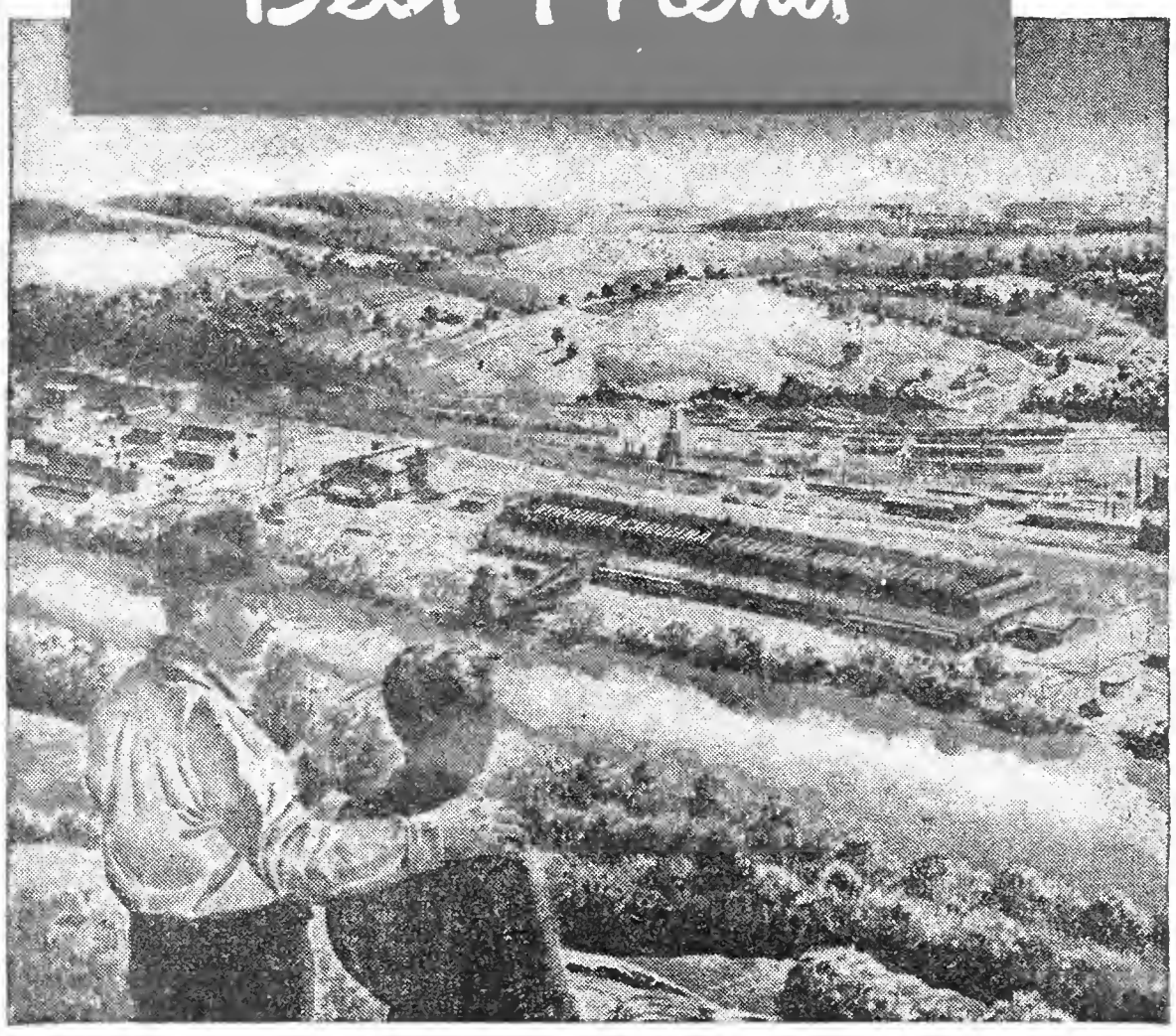
Thus competition and the law of supply and demand set the prices all along the line. This load of steers went to Swift & Company because the Swift buyer offered more than other buyers. And the price he paid was based on his estimate of what the meat, hides, glands and other by-products would be worth to Swift & Company.

**SWIFT & COMPANY**
**UNION STOCK YARDS**
**CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS**

**NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS**

***Right eating adds life to your years—and years to your life***

# "That Factory is Our Farm's Best Friend"



IN MANY COMMUNITIES in many states, farmers look upon the local V-C factory as an old and trusted friend.

They know they can depend on this factory to supply their farms with good fertilizers containing the right amounts of better plant foods which the soil unaided cannot supply in sufficient quantity to produce abundant yields.

For economy and convenience, each V-C factory is located near the farms it serves. Yet each factory benefits from the scientific research, experience, skill and facilities of a national organization.

Through its network of 36 fertilizer factories, its phosphate rock mines, its 21 sulphuric acid plants, its 28 superphosphate producing units, and its analytical and research laboratories, the V-C organization is helping to make farming a better-paying business in every state from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation is superbly equipped with men, mines and factories to produce the right plant-food mixture for every crop on every soil. Backed by this great national organization, each individual local V-C factory concentrates on supplying the particular plant-food needs of the farms in the territory it serves.

Farm folks, everywhere, like this efficient V-C method of manufacturing and selling honest and dependable fertilizers which produce the utmost in extra yields of profitable crops. Through the years, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation has continued to win and hold the loyal friendship of more and more V-C customers—reliable agents and dealers and thousands of good farmers who try V-C Fertilizers and then keep on buying and using V-C Fertilizers.

VC FERTILIZERS

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**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation**

Carteret, N. J. Baltimore, Md. Cincinnati, O.

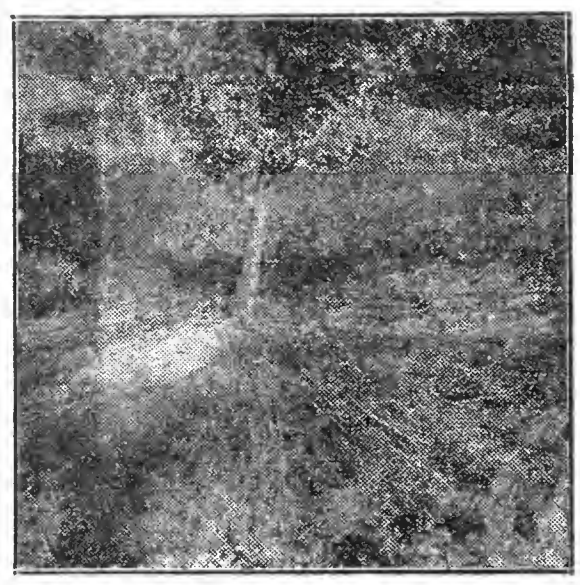
**V-C FERTILIZERS MAKE THE GOOD EARTH BETTER**


# We Grow Apples Naturally

The apple tree is an upland plant which grows naturally in more or less open country. It is surrounded by various weeds, grasses and shrubs. This type of country is inhabited by many kinds of upland birds, both large and small, as well as mice, rabbits, foxes and other fur-bearing animals. The soil is made up of coarse and fine particles of varying mineral content mixed to some extent with organic matter. It is filled with a host of micro-organisms, insects, and worms. As the season develops, the tree buds, blooms, grows, matures and drops its leaves and fruit; the grasses and other plants sprout, grow up, mature and die; the animals and birds feed on the plant life and on each other, reproduce, and eventually die. The source of the animals' food is evident, but where do the plants get their food?

We have seen that everything dies, returning to the soil in the form of dead organic matter or as animal wastes. This provides a moderate, steady supply of these materials. The fact that these do not accumulate in an ever increasing mass indicates that something is feeding on them. Is it the plants, or are there other forces at work?

Looking underground we find a teeming world of life similar to that above, being, in character, both plant (fungi and algae) and animal (bacteria, protozoa, insects and earthworms). However, in contrast to the life above, their prime object in life seems to be the breaking down of organic matter, changing it from complex carbohydrate and protein compounds to relatively simple organic and inorganic substances. These are of infinite variety according to the species of the micro-organism at work above and in the soil. These many types of decomposition products or natural plant foods, are then



*Rye mulch, spread around tree with tassels toward the trunk, makes an even, easy-to-apply cover.*

taken up by the plants through their roots or by other micro-organisms as the supply and demand vary.

While these minute forms of life are limited in movement to a very small space, the insects and worms are constantly on the move, burrowing up and down through the soil and mat of surface cover. They are not only pulling organic matter down into the soil and carrying soil particles up into the surface cover, but fully as important, they are making tunnels through which rain can enter the soil and through which air can reach the roots and soil life. The picture is one of constant activity, of life, growth, death, and decay in a never ending cycle.

There are many, many lessons to learn from this picture, but to the fruit grower one lesson is all-important. Under natural conditions this host of living things is able to maintain a normal level of growth in spite of extreme weather conditions by constantly adjusting to these changes in the weather. It must be remembered, of course, that there are no artificial influences on this natural harmony and balance. Therefore, in trying to improve on nature the fruit grower should strive first to add to the natural supply of food and should think very carefully before introducing anything foreign or unnatural into the natural equilibrium.

By adding only organic matter in the correct forms and amounts, the natural level of growth can be raised without upsetting the natural balance. In this way the fruit grower can improve on nature, so to speak, yet the question of individual chemical elements need never arise for they are all contained in approximately the right proportion in this organic matter. The sorting out, breaking down, and application at the right time for the varying conditions existing at the moment are all taken care of by the many forces working to maintain this natural balance. In this way the tree is insured of an even growth throughout the growing season, without any upsets resulting from extreme weather conditions.

There are a few growers in New York's Hudson Valley who for the past 10 years or more have been working along these lines. Some have been adding organic matter to the soil in the form of mulch brought into the orchards. Some have also been applying moderate amounts of animal manures. All have been maintaining a sod in the orchard between the trees. Very good results have been obtained where a moderate amount of mature or nearly mature mulch was used. Applications every two or three years light enough to permit some grass to grow through by the end of the first year, have given best results. Broadcasting a light dressing of manure over the entire area especially where the sod has run out, has helped to maintain the sod growth. Where lush, green, leguminous and strawy mulches have been used, especially in heavy applications, ill effects similar to those following a good dose of artificial nitrogen fertilizer have been noticed.

The results that have been obtained by following this method of culture are very gratifying. The trees have a rich green color, a short stocky growth with few if any suckers. The trees continue to grow and increase the size of the fruit even in severely dry weather. During periods of continuous wet weather they continue to grow normally without putting on excessive soft terminal or sucker growth. With this type of culture a moderately heavy crop of well colored, well sized, well flavored, sound fruit every year is the rule rather than the exception. The growers who are following this type of natural soil culture are beginning to feel that besides these benefits, their trees have health and vigor which lessens to a great extent their susceptibility to red mite and spider mite, aphis, blight, apple scab, and red bug. By following this type of culture they have had little or no trouble controlling these diseases and pests and have had no serious outbreaks of them. Last year especially, when there were a great many reports from growers of serious trouble with blight, red mite and two-spotted mite, scab, etc., even where DDT was used, the natural system of culture has grown good crops without any of these troubles.

The most important difference to be found in the reportedly abnormal year just past was noticed at harvest time. Many orchards were not coloring, especially McIntosh. Some were dropping badly, even after applications of drop-preventing sprays. However, fruit grown in mulched orchards without commercial fertilizers colored better and hung on longer than on trees grown by the orthodox or sod-nitrate culture. Most mulched orchards which were picked at the correct time, reported 75 per cent of their McIntosh with 50 per cent color or better, i. e., 75 per cent U. S. Fancy on the basis of color. All these benefits are cumulative in effect and become more apparent the longer a natural type of culture is continued.

The latest improvement that we have noticed in our own orchards is in the flavor of the fruit. In addition to mulching for the past 10 years or more, we have recently been applying a light amount of poultry manure spread over the entire area of the orchards. Seemingly at least, as a result of this addition of animal wastes to the diet of the trees, the value of the fruit as regards flavor has increased. Whereas 10 years ago our fruit sold second alongside the fruit from several of the best orchards in the State, this year our fruit has been selling out first with some buyers giving better flavor as their reason for preference.

With this increasing evidence that an organic or natural type of orchard culture will grow more apple value in each crop of fruit, I feel certain that, contrary to the contentions of some growers, we can grow a good red McIntosh in the Hudson Valley. More especially, I feel very strongly that the sooner every fruit grower re-examines and re-evaluates his methods of culture and the results that he is getting, the sooner he will be able to discount the weather and produce every year a good crop of fruit high in apple value.

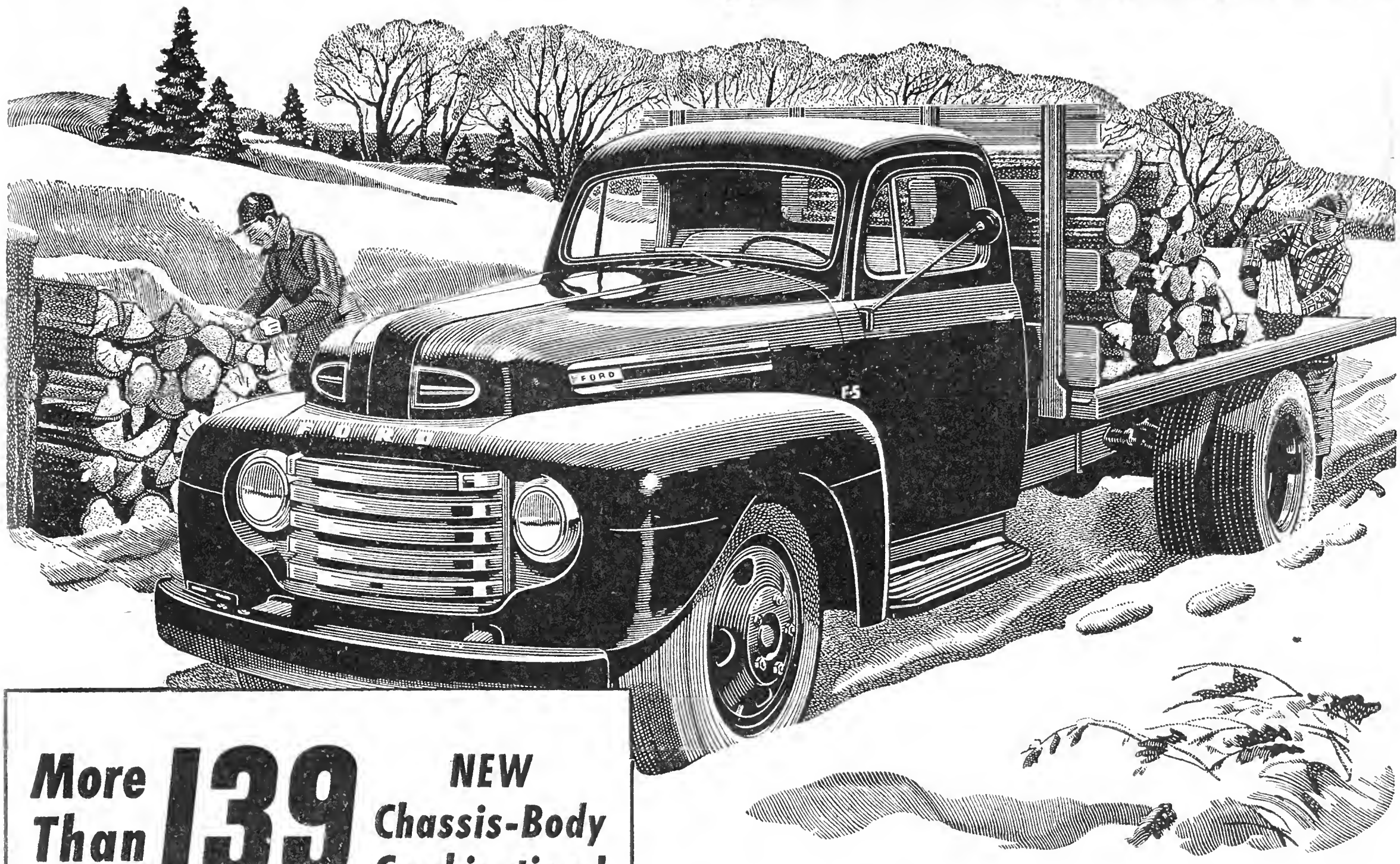
E. STUART HUBBARD, JR.

New York

# Brand NEW for '48

# FORD *Bonus* Built* TRUCKS

**BUILT STRONGER TO LAST LONGER!**




## More Than 139 NEW Chassis-Body Combinations!

**A NEW FORD TRUCK FOR EVERY FARM NEED**

THEY'RE here . . . your Ford Dealer has them . . . the greatest trucks Ford's ever built! These new Ford *Bonus Built* Trucks are new all through . . . new from end to end and rims to cab roof. And there's the *right* truck for every farm need in this revolutionary new line!

Want choice? More than 139 chassis-body combinations!

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Want the really new advancements? Ford Trucks for '48 have new, stronger frames, axles, brakes, steering!

For every farm job, there's a Ford *Bonus Built* Truck that will fill the bill! Compare Ford Trucks for '48 with all the field . . . measure them against your hauling needs. They're built stronger to last longer . . . they're *Bonus Built!*

## *Bonus** *Built*—THE AMAZING RESULT OF AN ENGINEERING PRINCIPLE THAT ASSURES WIDER USE, LONGER LIFE . . . and ONLY Ford Trucks Have It!

Every one of the new Ford Trucks for '48 is *Bonus Built* . . . built with *extra strength* in every vital part. This extra strength provides WORK RESERVES that pay off in two important ways:

- **FIRST, these *WORK RESERVES* give Ford Trucks a *greater range of use* by permitting them to handle loads beyond the normal call of duty. Ford Trucks are not limited to doing a single, specific job!**

- **SECOND, those same *WORK RESERVES* permit Ford Trucks to relax on the job . . . to do their jobs easier, with less strain and less wear. Thus, Ford Trucks *last longer* because they work *easier!***

Yes, Ford Trucks are *Bonus Built* . . . built stronger to last longer! That's why they give their owners wider use and longer life! That's why there are more Ford Trucks in use today than any other make!

***BONUS: *"Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due."*—Webster**

*Listen to the Ford Theater, Sunday afternoons—NBC network.*
*See your newspaper for time and station.*

**LIFE INSURANCE EXPERTS PROVE . . . FORD TRUCKS LAST UP TO 19.6% LONGER!**

**...and Esso Farm Products can help you do it!**

From mule-drawn farm wagons to fuel-powered tractors . . . these next few months will see your equipment working long, hard hours . . . plowing, planting and protecting the bumper crops that America has promised to produce for herself and for the world.

Crop production depends pretty much on equipment and livestock *protection* . . . and whether you need axle-grease, livestock spray, weed-killer, fuels and lubricants—or any of a dozen other farming aids—there's a specially developed and proved Esso Farm Product to meet your need.

For the complete line of dependable, *high-quality* Esso Farm Products . . . they'll help with your job of farming! . . . see your local Esso Distributor. And ask him for a *free* subscription to the regularly published, helpful ESSO FARM NEWS, or write to: Esso Marketers, 15 West 51st St., New York 19, N.Y.

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## Countryman's Journal

I have often wished that the "Contest Fever" which has broken out in a rash on the radio, in magazines and newspapers, could be sluced into channels that might have some real meaning. Folks like contests, and contests get free advertising; just as I'm doing for this one I'll mention.

Governor Dale of New Hampshire has bet a new hat that some Granite State farmer can raise more hay per acre than any farmer in the other five New England States. The other governors have accepted the bet. Governor Bradford of the Bay State whose honored ancestor wrote his experiences and observations about the Pilgrims in a book called "Plimoth Plantation" has sent out an announcement that he intends to get that hat next Summer. The whole affair comes to a climax at the Eastern States Exposition in September.

Of course there's a pleasant amount of foolishness and interstate bombasticness in a thing of this sort. The human angle is still the most important thing in life. But behind this new hat challenge is a serious effort to impress a lesson. Fred E. Cole, Bay State Commissioner of Agriculture, says: "The average farmer in Massachusetts can grow grass enough on one acre to equal $65 worth of grain. The purpose behind this hat-betting publicity is to stimulate a well-formulated program for the improvement of pasture and roughage."

You know, as I do, certain acres of thin-soiled hayland that don't average to produce a ton per acre. Year after year I see farms that mow 50 acres of meadow, sidehill and upland and not over 50 tons go into the barn. In a bad drought year the yield may drop to 35 tons or less. But if soil is built up by wise use of commercial fertilizer, animal manures and green grass crops to turn under, most areas can produce two tons or better per acre a year. A good proportion of Northeastern soil can go to three tons. I remember one area on our farm in Hancock, N. H. It was at the higher end of the meadow. For several years the three acres produced about a ton and a half per acre. Father decided that these three acres should give him 10 tons. We plowed it, manured it and limed it. We grew silage corn and that Fall seeded rye and vetch. In the Spring we manured, fertilized and sowed timothy and clover along with oats. The following years we took 10 tons or better of hay from that patch. Each Spring we spread manure, and as I recall it, Father put on about 100 pounds of nitrate of soda an acre.

I am glad the other States will enter this grass-growing contest, but New Hampshire will win it. The other New England States have many points in their favor, but they lack that certain something that gives the Granite Staters an edge. I have just returned from a trip in western Massachusetts and up into Vermont as far as Rutland. In talking with farmers, two facts stand out. They intend to raise more grain; they intend to raise more high-protein hay. I spent a day with Dave Barnard in Shelburne, Mass. He runs about 70 Milking Shorthorns on a mountainside farm. "No question," he said to me. "The farmers around here are raising better hay and more grain. As hybrid corns are developed and we raise 100 bushels or more per acre, it's going to pay us to grow it." Interesting, too, is the tie-up between more grain and better grass. If a farmer has 50 acres of hayland and is raising 100 tons, he is planning to cut 30 acres of hay, perhaps, but raise three tons per acre instead of two. That means he will have 20 available acres for grain. If a man had 2,000 bushels of corn to grind into corn and cob meal, it would make a big dent in his grain bill. The same thing goes for oats, barley and wheat, although there's more interest in oats than other cereal grains. Men in farming communities will have harvesting machinery with which to do custom work. If a man can raise field corn, harvest it and turn it into meal all by machine work, it is a vastly different proposition from the old days when much hand labor was required.

That article "Winter Feeding of Laying Stock" in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of December 20 was one of the best I have ever read. I have said for years and still believe that the average general farm can run a flock of 200-500 layers as a profitable part of its business. Naturally, there are a few conditions. The layers must be healthy, good producing stock; they must be fed correctly and given good care. But a flock that averages 200-225 or more eggs per year is still a good money maker. Two things are especially interesting, and one of them is discussed by Mr. Platt. He does not mention that laying flocks are kept in larger units. You can get good production from flocks of 200, 300 or more. He does mention all-hopper feeding and his discussion of one point is vital. In free-choice feeding the men who find it successful are using a mash that is high in protein, minerals and vitamins. If 100 hens eat six pounds of regular mash and 18 pounds of grain, they will not give the 60 per cent production you need for top profits. But also Prof. Platt has this very significant statement. "In general, it has been just as successful as other systems during the Fall, Winter and Spring months. The only time it has shown signs of being a little unfavorable is during midsummer." That article of Prof. Platt's is a good illustration of the type that should be clipped and kept in your file. One has to be chary of answering questions dogmatically, but I told a friend the other day that a flock of 250 good layers should add $500 to the farm income.

Remember, erosion costs you money as your good top soil washes or blows away. Just keep in mind what the farmer said when he saw the Grand Canyon of Colorado — "Golly, what a gully!" H. S. P.

## A New Fire Kindler

Here is something for people who still use wood for fuel. It is a kindler that I have found is better than kerosene; more sure to start the fire, cleaner, handier, safer and better in every way. It is simply a two inch by three inch chip cut from an old automobile tire. They do not smell; the smell goes up the chimney.

Here is how I make and use them. I start with a worn out tire (preferably passenger car size), plus a sharp knife, axe and screw driver. The job is to rip the tire all the way around into four big rings, then chop the rings into pieces two inches long. There will be five rips to make, one through the tread and one through the top and bottom of each sidewall. In ripping, the knife will cut better if you keep the sides of the cut pried apart with the screwdriver. After the rips are made, there will be the four rings of rubber and the two rims; save the rims for burning brush piles, and chop the rings into halves, quarters and eighths, continuing until finally they have been cut into the two-inch lengths. I do not use sizes bigger than two inches long, and not more than one at a time; otherwise the fire becomes too hot.

To use one of these chips for starting the fire, place it on top of crumpled newspaper, and the wood on top of the chip, then light the paper. To make a slow fire pick up, drop a chip into the flame if there is any present. If there is no flame, put a piece of paper in first and the chip on top of it. The chip must come in contact with flame or it will smoulder and smell. These chips practically do away with the chore of cutting kindling, and an hour spent in preparing them will give enough to last for months.

So much for making the fire; here is a tip on banking it for the night. Cover the embers with wood ashes so as to quiet them down; then put your night wood on and cover it too with ashes. You don't need green wood; this method will make even dry wood keep good. J. A. E.

## 2,4-D Reduces Cultivation and Kills Weeds

"More corn, fewer weeds, and less work" is the goal and it is now apparent that it will be reached in the very near future. These are the conclusions drawn from a series of experiments and demonstrations at the Indiana Station where 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) was used in place of and in combination with cultivation in the cornfield. A series of experiments were set up last Spring to study the effects of 2,4-D on the corn plant. Some areas were sprayed with varying amounts of 2,4-D and in others, weeds were removed by hand pulling and hoeing so that weed growth would not interfere with the results. Amounts ranging from .25 to 1.5 pounds of 2,4-D acid applied per acre did not materially affect corn yields. However, it appeared that 1.5 pounds is near the maximum amount that can be used because yields on the plots treated with this amount produced 4.3 bushels less than the untreated checks. The least damage to corn resulted from sprays when corn was approximately 12 inches in height. Smaller and larger corn appeared more susceptible to injury.

Very encouraging results were obtained in a field, a portion of which was sprayed with 1.5 pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre when corn was approximately 24 inches in height. The unsprayed area produced a yield of 76.1 bushels per acre while 87.0 bushels per acre were harvested from the sprayed area, 10.9 bushels in favor of the sprayed area. The sprayed area was cultivated only once (before spraying) while the unsprayed part of the field was given three cultivations. Another field was sprayed with .75 pounds of 2,4-D per acre to kill weeds. A part of the field was cultivated twice and on the remainder no cultivations were made. The cultivated area produced 76.3 bushels of corn per acre while yields on the uncultivated were 85.6 bushels, a difference of 9.3 bushels in favor of no cultivation.

Other studies were made to determine the amount of 2,4-D necessary to destroy common cornfield weeds. Susceptible annual weeds, when sprayed in the rapid growth stage, are killed by small amounts of 2,4-D. As little as .5 pounds of 2,4-D per acre will kill ragweed, horseweed, mustards, pigweed and retard the growth of cocklebur; one pound will destroy annual smartweed. Amounts ranging from one to two pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre are required to control or partially eradicate such deep-rooted perennials as morning glory and Canada thistle.

Farmers have long feared the spread of field bindweed. Many landowners have spent upward to $75 per acre for sodium chlorate to destroy patches of this deep-rooted perennial before it became widespread. Others who were not as alert, allowing entire fields or portions of fields to become infested, eventually applied clean cultivation as a means of eradication. They also found it expensive as usually three years of clean cultivation was necessary to starve out the roots, to say nothing of the loss of crops from the field during that period. It has been demonstrated during the past three years that field bindweed is very susceptible to 2,4-D. Although complete kills cannot be expected by a single application, spraying with 2,4-D will destroy top growth and check new growth for an entire growing season. When new shoots appear the following year, respraying will further reduce the stand of bindweed. Experiments conducted in Indiana have shown that two or three sprayings under favorable conditions produced complete kills.

Since the amount of 2,4-D necessary to produce a good kill of bindweed will not interfere with the corn crop, the answer to the bindweed problem appears to be to plant the infested field to corn and spray the bindweed with 2,4-D. The field may be planted to corn the following year and again sprayed to complete the job of eradication or at least further reducing the stand. As corn has often obtained considerable height and size by the time field bindweed is in the early bloom stage of growth, at which time it is most susceptible to 2,4-D, it may be necessary to use a row crop type sprayer so as to apply the spray directly to the bindweed plants, thus allowing a minimum of spray to come in contact with the tops of the corn plants. This will not only reduce the danger of damage to the corn but assure a more complete coverage of the weeds and consequently a more complete kill.

OLIVER C. LEE

Indiana


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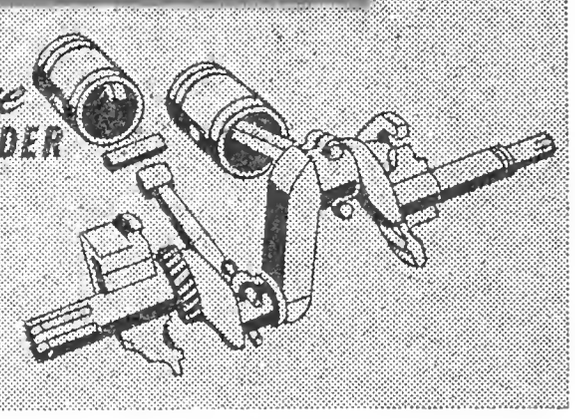

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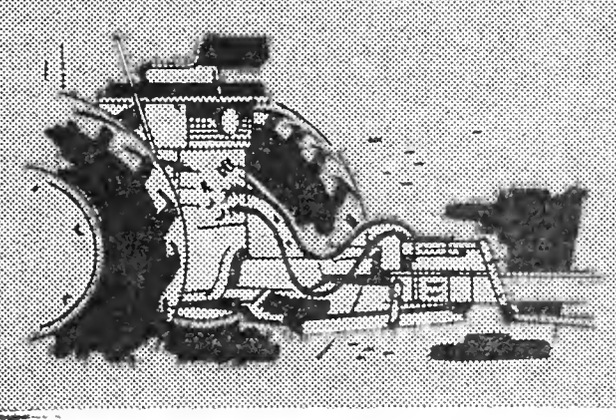

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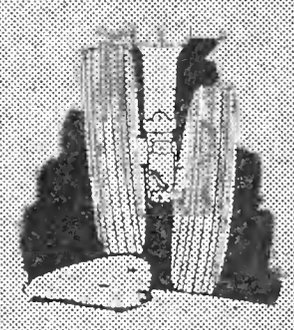

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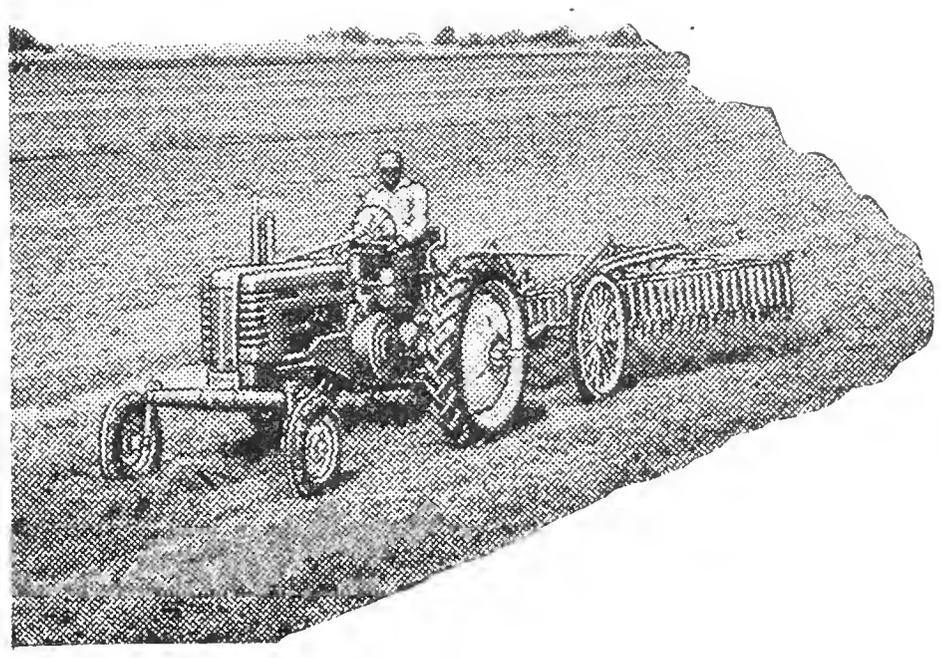

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Richard Getman
Jordanville,
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"My HERD had never caused trouble before," says Mr. Getman, a dairy farmer from Jordanville. "Yet the night they broke through the fence, I almost paid for my neighbor's garden too!"

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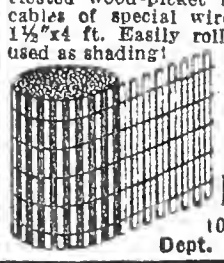

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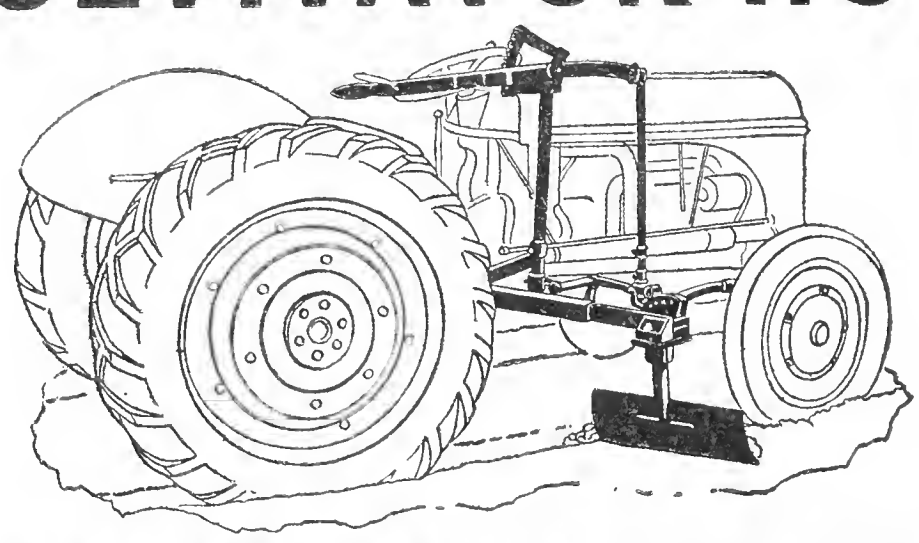

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# *Rambling Along at Long Acres*

Well started in the new year, it is grand and glorious just to be alive for this is sure to be the best year we have ever had. Yes, I know that Old Man Winter is still with us and will continue to have some of his tantrums, but that is because little Miss Spring has begun to jab him in the pants. Almost before we know it, it will be time for field work.

Here at home, the Missus has been trying out her new electric beanery with great success. Things cooked slowly in that thick covered crock sure do have a fine flavor. I doubt whether these modern housewives realize that their great-grandmothers used the same principle when they raked a few coals out of the fireplace and set the dutch oven on them. Calvin and his big roomy car are both popular at the factory office where he works. Many of his fellow employees do not have cars, so at noon they pile in until his car fairly bulges with girls and away they go to a downtown lunchroom. The shop paper recently warned him that this was leap year and we begin to think the warning was needed. Loretta has all of her senior classes in the morning, so in the afternoon she works in the office of our D. A. and is getting a liberal education in the ways of those who do not obey the law.

There is no special virtue in being old-fashioned. In fact, I sometimes suspect that taking pride in being old-fashioned is a sign of mental stagnation. All of us would like to be ultramodern with all of the very latest gadgets, but I know that very many of you are just like we are. Chiefly for financial reasons, we must do the best we can with what we have. That is the reason why we still have the coal and wood ranges in the kitchen and the big stove in the livingroom. But now listen to this tale. In recent years, many of our neighbors have installed oil burners and thus were ahead of us yet things haven't turned out so well for them this Winter. Every time the tank is refilled, the price of fuel oil has gone up two cents a gallon, and that is by no means the worst. All over the Midwest there is a great scarcity of fuel oil so that many dealers cannot fill their orders; at times there are hundreds of homes which have no oil, and so no heat at all. When the cold winds howl around the corner, I just come in with a big dry chunk, roll it into the big stove, and out comes a wave of heat while I reflect upon the fact that, after all, there is still a heap of satisfaction in being old-fashioned. The farmer with a woodlot is fortunate these days. He will be still more fortunate as time goes by, for the scarcity of fuel oil will grow worse instead of better. By the way, I know the long range history of many woodlots and I have noticed that whenever they are pastured, new growth disappears and older trees begin to die.

Every time a resident of New York or Pennsylvania moves to a far off place, he takes The R. N.-Y. with him, not only for its real value but also because it is like a letter from home. Every time I write something about some place in either of those two States, I get many letters from those folks and between the lines I can read the heartsick longing for the old home. A doctor in southern Missouri who practiced at one time in Lehigh County in Pennsylvania, my old home county; a cattle feeder in Illinois; a lumber man in Oregon; a home missionary in the mountains of Tennessee; a tobacco grower in North Carolina; a minister in Massachusetts who attended college in Pine Grove with my cousin—these are just a few of the folks who cling in memory to the place of their youth. A new found friend in Bethlehem, Pa., wishes to know whether I ever lived there. No, but I have been there many times and I can tell all you people that it is one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in this country. Some of its public buildings are over 200 years old and their stateliness, symmetry and beauty stand as monuments to the fact that our pioneers were not a crude and provincial people, but blessed with an artistry that can hardly be duplicated in this day.

That idea of clinging to the old home brings out the thought that it is very necessary to make the homestead as attractive as possible. We little realize the tremendous power of environment upon the lives of our children. I do not mean that the homes should be landscaped to a frazzle and chockful of every modern gadget. I am talking about the humble homes on the crossroads where children grow up without the continuous cry of: "Don't touch this and get away from that." These are the homes where children have room to romp and play. They do not realize it but every little experience is stored in a great treasure chest of memories to be drawn out and lingered over after perhaps a half century has gone by. We little know the power of our spoken and written words. I wonder whether you know that pilgrims are still visiting Hope Farm where some members of the Collingwood family still reside. One of my own treasures is the handwritten copy of one of Herbert W. Collingwood's Hope Farm pieces which appeared in this paper for many years. He has long been laid to rest but that copy in his own handwriting is as fresh as it was on the day it was written. Thus, his influence lingers on, years after he has gone.

I think you all know the story of the hillbilly who moved West to the prairie and got so homesick for a hill that he took a team and scraper and made one. The land around our home is also quite flat. So one Winter when the boys were small, I laid boards slanting on supports, covered them with snow, and sprinkled the snow with water so it would freeze. The boys had a gay time with their new sled. I made the little pasture pond by shoveling an earth dam in a narrow place across the ravine, and what a time the boys did have paddling around in that muddy spot. Most of our shrubbery and perennial flowers come either from my old home or from the home of the Missus, for her mother was a great lover of flowers. All of these are the little things which create the memories our children will recall long after we have passed away. L. B. REBER

## Trends in the Fruit Industry

(Continued from Page 154)

Northwest and Michigan with apples and as in Michigan with cherries. In other areas, as in the New York-New England area, the voluntary subscription is still used. In both schools, insistance is that the growers *must* dominate the advertising procedure.

To this point most advertising has been directed at the better grades of fruit and has been addressed to flavor, color, size, and quality. There are those who feel that the program must be markedly changed and that it should emphasize the use and value of the product rather than its eye and flavor appeal. The contention is that small, poorly-colored apples should be sold for what they are and should be advertised as useful for sauce and pie and as being just as nutritious as larger, better-colored fruit. Also, the advertising of juices and canned and frozen products is just as important to the program as the advertising of fresh fruit for dessert use. After all, it is all fruit.

Naturally this tends to draw the processor and the producer closer together, as shown by the recent producer-processor organization of the cherry industry. The National Peach Council has taken on truly national proportions. Little by little the working relations of fruit men are coming closer the country over. And so the news travels wide and fast that the sleigh ride is over and that there is "back to earth" work ahead. With this spirit, much trouble will be avoided, and what might otherwise have become a tobogganing, with all the troubles that may await at the foot of the hill, may have been averted.

## Lawn Grasses

Please tell me about how long creeping bent grass lasts on a lawn. Should a lawn be reseeded every year? What other kind of lawn grasses are good to use? T. B.

Creeping bent grass makes a beautiful lawn for three to five years. After that, unless continuously top dressed with loam and fertilizer, it dies out quickly.

The standard grass mixtures are hard to beat—blue grass, red top and white clover for full sun; and Chewing's fescue and red top for shady areas or badly trampled areas. Astoria or Colonial bent is added to many seed mixtures and has some value, but it is seldom used at more than 20 per cent of the mixture. There is no reason why a lawn should be reseeded every year, if well tended.

...FIRST CHOICE BECAUSE IT'S
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Tills, Mulches, Cultivates!
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FLEX-O-SEAL PRESSURE TIGHT PORTABLE IRRIGATION PIPE

Get moisture to crops when and where it is needed. Mature crops quicker . . . get larger yields per acre . . . more crops to market earlier and make more money with Flex-O-Seal, the portable irrigation pipe with the patented flexible coupling that makes it adaptable to level or rolling ground. Thousands of feet in use on truck farms, in orchards, tobacco plantations and farms. Available in Aluminum or Galvanized 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch diameters with complete fittings. Write for FREE folder "Rain, the Lifeblood of Farming" and name of nearest distributor.

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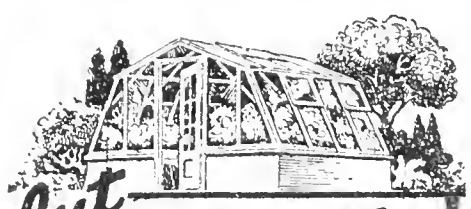

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## Blackleg in Cattle

I should appreciate some information as to buying a farm where there have been two deaths among the cattle caused by blackleg. Would it be safe to sell the other cattle for beef or would it be unsafe to use their meat? Is that disease contagious? What causes blackleg in cattle? Does it affect other farm stock or humans? R. G. B.

When cattle have died on a farm or ranch from the disease known as blackleg, and if they are home raised, it shows that the premises are infected with the oganism which causes the trouble. This germ is called Clostridium chauvoei. It is spore forming, and therefore extremely resistant to being killed. It usually takes several years for such germs to die out on infected land, provided no fresh contamination occurs. Cattle on the same farm which are not yet infected are suitable for beef. Fortunately only young cattle are susceptible, and they can contract the disease up to the time they are about two years old. Young goats and sheep can also contract this disease, but for some unknown reason seldom do so. No other animals will take this infection.

There are several good kinds of effective vaccines, sold commercially, which prevent this trouble. All young cattle should be vaccinated whenever the disease makes its appearance. There is also a serum on the market which can be used to treat affected calves, but it needs to be used in the early stages to be helpful. The disease is much more common among beef animals than dairy cattle. The blackleg organism develops only in the absence of air and is contracted principally through small puncture wounds. One of the characteristic symptoms is that the swellings which appear on the body make a crackling sound when rubbed. A veterinarian should be called and the carcass burned or buried deeply in quicklime.

## Electric Fence for Sheep

Is an electric fence effective in pasturing sheep? How many strands of wire are best to use, if it is suitable for sheep? O. W.

A properly constructed and controlled electric fence is very effective and economical to use as a pasture fence for sheep. It is important to note, however, that if sheep are to be so handled, they should be placed in the fenced area within two or three weeks after they have been sheared. All that is needed is for them, or any other animal, to touch it once or twice and the mild electric shock which they receive will make them avoid coming near it in the future. If the wool on sheep is long when they are first introduced to an electric fence, they will receive no shock unless they happen to touch the charged wire with their legs or head.

In any case it is best to use two strands of wire for sheep. One of these should be placed about 12 to 18 inches from the ground and the other between 36 to 40 inches high. It pays to use only the best kind of shock control switch on an electric fence for any kind of livestock. There are three distinct stages of climatic conditions, which will influence the charge—wet, normal and dry. A good, properly constructed, and durable shock control switch makes possible the right shock output for each of these stages.

## Time to Breed Sows

At what age should I take the little pigs away from their mother? How soon after I take the little pigs away from their mother can I breed her again? F. S.

It is best to wean pigs when they are about eight weeks of age. After the little pigs have been taken away, most sows will usually come in heat within a few days and can be bred at that time if desired. If they are not bred, they will go through their regular cycle and continue to come in heat every three weeks until they are bred and settled with pig again. It should be remembered, however, that the gestation period for a sow is on the average about 16 weeks, and if your pigs are allowed to nurse for eight weeks, this covers a total period of approximately six months. The most important consideration for breeding the sows and gilts is to plan the breeding program in such a way that the pigs will be farrowed at a time most suitable for their care and management. The breeding program should also be planned so that the pigs can be marketed to the best advantage, and likewise so that they will be at the right age and fat when they are desired for home butchering.

THEY CHANGED TO DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKING...

and here's why!

"LESS HAND STRIPPING"—A. L. Kiester, Fairmont, Minn., says: "I changed over to the De Laval Magnetic Speedway after using a milker with pail type pulsator because the De Laval Magnetic is the only one that can guarantee uniform milking. No adjustments have to be made while milking. I have less hand stripping to do."

"THE ONLY MILKER"

O. H. High, Ohio City, Ohio, whose two sons are shown, is a dairyman and milk hauler. He says: "Having previously used a milker in which a surcingle was a 'must' and having the opportunity to observe all makes of milkers on my milk route, I concluded that the De Laval Magnetic Speedway was the only milker for my herd."

"EASIER TO OPERATE and DO BETTER JOB"

Mr. Ed Frye, Aplington, Iowa, tells us: "I changed to De Laval because I found that with other makes I was having udder trouble. Because of the simplicity and dependability of magnetic pulsations my 12-year-old son and I find the De Laval easier to operate and do a better job of milking with."

Now's the time for YOU to change to the NEW DE LAVAL!

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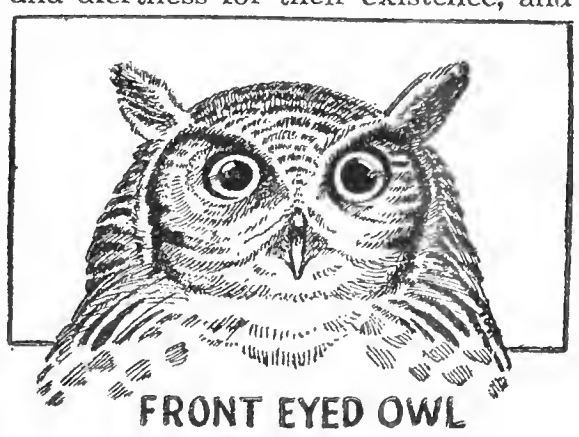
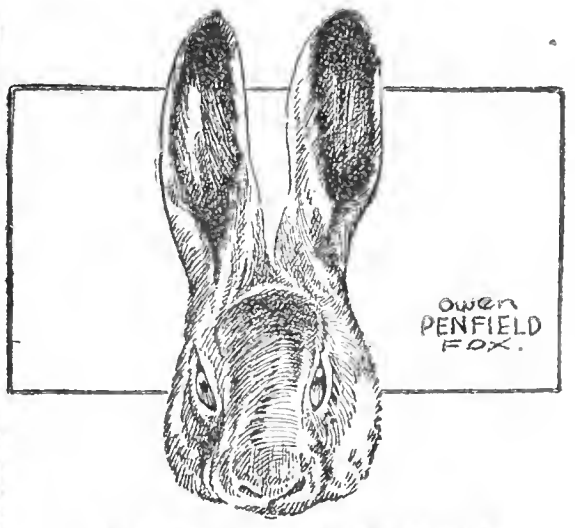
## The Eyes of the Wild

The eyes of wild creatures differ greatly from those of humans. Civilization has made the pathway of man so that he does not have to use his eyes as the animals do. The ever-lurking danger that is always in the path of animals and birds makes it necessary that they be equipped to meet these dangers. Forest animals depend on sight, scent, and alertness for their existence, and



FRONT EYED OWL




SIDE EYED RABBIT

if they relax or get careless they become prey to the fittest.

Meat eaters, such as foxes, wolves, weasels and bobcats, have eyes that can see a long distance, and they can focus them as man does when using field glasses. The eyes of these animals are located in the front of the head. The great horned owl is a fine specimen of a front-eyed bird. The eagle and hawk are front-eyed birds, but differ greatly from the horned owl, as the owl must turn its head to get a side vision. Nature has made these birds front-eyed, as they are meat hunters, and they must use their eyes to see far in order to find food.

There are a large number of animals whose eyes are located in such position as to allow a wider vision. The eyes are so set that side vision is most important. The alertness of the deer is remarkable, his never still eyes always focused for danger. Being side-eyed the deer is able to sight danger above and at all sides; with his keen scent and eye placement he gets away many time from harm. Squirrels and rabbits have eyes that compare with those of the deer. The jack rabbit is a typical example of a side-eyed creature. Try to stalk one afield; he will never let you get within 100 yards of him. If you approach him from any direction he seems to wait a little time in observation, then he explodes into quick action and is off. Since a rabbit's greatest danger comes from the air, the eyes are placed on the side of the head, rolling up, sideways, and to the front. Thus they can locate all dangers.

The eyes of song birds are set in the sides of the head and, due to the smallness of the beak, they have perfect vision from all directions. The eye placement of the guinea hen and grouse offer an interesting study. These birds can be busy eating ground grubs and, quick as a flash, catch the shadow of a soaring bird of prey and be off to safety. One might say that the chicken has the same eye placement as that of the grouse and guinea hen, but close observation reveals a great difference; the chicken looks at objects as if it were nearsighted, a characteristic caused by the beak construction. Pigeons, too, have the same eye placement as that of the grouse, but after watching the two birds you will notice that the pigeon uses the same side movements to look at objects as does the chicken.

The Creator has fashioned many kinds of creatures and placed them in environments best suited for their existence. If they were all equipped with the same position of eyes, so that their vision were just one way, their lives would be cut short. So the front-eyed birds and the side-eyed birds and animals maintain the balance of nature. No one species is destroyed more than another; it is the way the Great Planner willed it.

Pennsylvania. O. P. F.

## Milk and Dairy News

### MILK BILLS AT ALBANY

Senator Rhoda Fox Graves of St. Lawrence County and Assemblyman Orlo Brees of Broome County have introduced bills to amend Sections 258-c and 258-j of the Agriculture and Markets Law. The first bill is aimed primarily at the power now vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture to deny a license to a dealer or a farmers' co-operative, merely because in his opinion the market sought to be served is already adequately served. Under the Graves-Brees measure, the burden of proving such a fact would be on the Commissioner himself, thus lessening the possibility of the type of arbitrary decisions which have been too prevalent under the existing statute. The other bill seeks to make the same change with respect to Section 258-j, under the present provisions of which the Commissioner of Agriculture can, just as arbitrarily, refuse to allow a dairyman to change from one dealer to another.

The bill to amend Section 258-c has been reported favorably by the Senate Agriculture Committee but has been temporarily prevented from being put to a Senate vote by Senator Austin Erwin. The bill to amend Section 258-c has been passed by the Senate and now goes to the Assembly.

Both these biills should be passed and enacted into law.

Assemblyman James Lyons of Sullivan County has introduced a bill to amend 258-b of the Agriculture and Markets Law. The law, as presently worded, permits a milk dealer like Hegeman Farms to operate, through a stooge co-operative, without filing the bond required of all other milk dealers. This, too, is a good bill. Why it does not have the active support of the State Agriculture Department, farmers cannot understand.

### T. B. INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

Bills are presently before the N. Y. State Legislature to change the present method of indemnity payments to farmers for T. B. condemned cattle. One is by Senator Graves and another by Assemblyman Orin Wilcox of Jefferson County. The laws now on the books are inadequate, mainly because they do not give a farmer time to have the State appraisal carefully checked for accuracy before the animals are slaughtered.

### HEARING ON CLASS I-A PRICE

There was plenty of producer testimony at the two-day hearing in New York City on February 16-17 as to why dairymen should have a floor price of at least $5.46 a cwt. for Class I-A milk during the months of April, May and June. The $5.46 price has been in effect now since October 1947. Last year, the Class I-A price dropped from $5.46 in November and December to $5.02 in February, to $4.58 in March and April, and finally to $4.14 in May and June. As a result the blend price fell to as low as $3.50 in June 1947. With continuously rising feed costs, many herds were either disposed of or cut down and milk production has dropped off in the last few months. This was a natural consequence of the low farm prices last Spring and early Summer.

According to Dr. L. C. Cunningham, who testified for Eastern Milk Producers, current feed and labor costs indicate a year-round net cost of $5.30 to produce one hundred pounds of milk. There was similar evidence from other economists and from several dairymen. The consensus of opinion, therefore was that the Class I-A price should not be less than $5.46 a cwt. for the next three months in order to sustain a blend price of close to $5.00 during the flush season.

It was unfortunate that this hearing was limited to Class I-A pricing because there is a possibility that high retail fluid prices will cut down on normal consumption and thus lower the blend price to the farmer more than anticipated. If, on the other hand, the prices of milk going into manufacture were raised to a level commensurate with their present actual value, consumption would not drop and farmers' returns might well be even higher.

There are still too many producer organizations who can be persuaded that it would be dangerous to boost the lower class prices. The only "danger" lies in the possibility that dealers' excessive profits in manufactured products might be slightly reduced. To most peoples' way of thinking, that would be a good thing.

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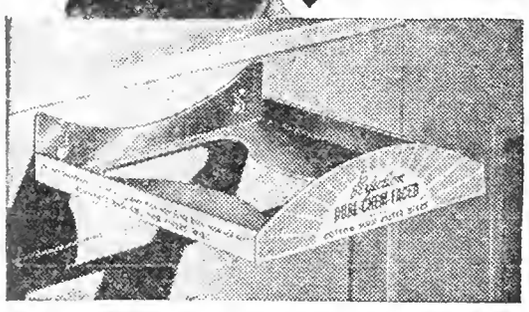

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TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN

## Along the Way

Soon Spring will come and a lot of new families will be moving from the cities to farms. Some will find friendship and happiness waiting them, others will never seem to amalgamate with their environment and will grow bitter toward country people in their neighborhood.

I wish some word could be said to all people who are about to move onto farms. First, I would say try to become acquainted with your nearest neighbors before you buy; then they will look forward to your coming, and be ready to accept you. Second, try to hire local help for all moving and remodeling; do not bring city help to do your carpentry, plumbing, or other improvements unless there is a real labor shortage; or at least ask your local people first, it makes them feel that you will depend on them. Third, ask advice from local farmers; do not tell them how things should be done; you may know more than they about some things, but do not be too cock sure. Fourth, do not repeat gossip. Fifth, attend the local church; it serves you as part of your community; you should serve it. Sixth, join the Grange. Seventh, go slow in politics; especially be careful about taking sides in school matters until you are an accepted member of the community. Eighth, do not go to the country with the idea that you are going to uplift the hicks to a broader and better life; if you are one of that kind, stay in town.

---

On Route 18 in Orleans County I met a little girl under three years old. She told me her name was Carol Ann Mattison. I told her I had a granddaughter about her size, also named Carol — Carol Ollie Self, born December 19, 1944. Her mother informed me that Carol Ann was born the same day. Most peculiar was that both girls were named Carol for the same reason.

The mothers being in the hospital at holiday time were homesick and were so cheered by carol singers that each decided to name her daughter "Carol." One, Carol Ollie Self, was born at Jamaica, Long Island. The other was born, if memory serves me correct, at Holley, New York. Believe it or not, as Mr. Ripley would say.

---

Last Winter the chickadees were so tame they used to bite my ears while I tied suet to the lilac bush. This Winter not a chickadee has come, only crows and a few starlings. W.B.T.

## School Information Wanted

We have subscribed to your journal for a number of years and have always read it with much interest. We have read, with especial interest, the articles on school centralization, not realizing that we too would soon be faced with the same problem. We are fighting to keep our little country school and would like to hear from some of your readers who have been through all this and perhaps could give us some pointers.

The district that wants us to join them has not enough room for the pupils they now have, so the smaller grades have half a day of school. They plan to build another school apart from their present plant, and approximately five to seven miles from our little school. This school will not be used by our children but just for the children in the area around the new school. So, as you can see, they want us to help pay for a school that we will never use and also to go in on a large debt which they still owe on their school.

In the meantime, while the school is being built (five or more years), they plan to open up other small schools and teach one grade in each school, which means that a child would not go to the same school two years in a row. We cannot see where the children would gain anything and certainly our taxes would be sky high.

Our seventh and eighth grade pupils are going to this central school on tuition and they tell us that if we do not join with them, they may refuse to take these two grades. Now, does the State find a place for these grades or do we have to do this ourselves? There are schools in the village nearby that might take us in if we have to consolidate and we would much prefer this. But we plan to fight hard to keep our little school.

We would appreciate it very much if we heard from other R. N.-Y. readers of their experiences with the same problem.

SARATOGA COUNTY (N. Y.) TAXPAYER

[Ed. — Letters addressed to Saratoga County Taxpayer, care THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., will be forwarded promptly by this office.]


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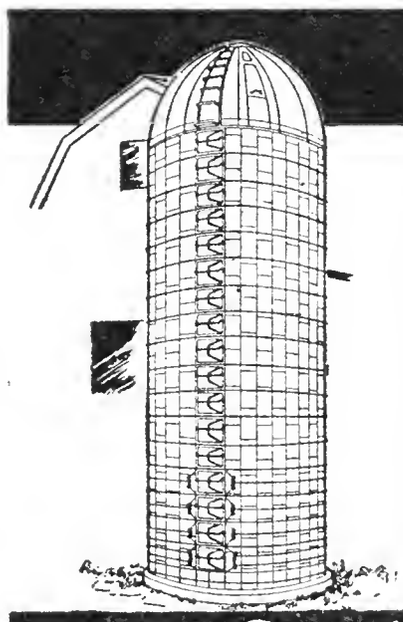

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# Roughage and the Dairy Cow's Grain Feed

*By R. W. Duck*

The most economical dairy ration is one which at all times makes the greatest possible use of home grown grains and roughages. The higher the quality of such feeds, the greater is their efficiency, with a consequent larger return in terms of both animal health and production. When the hay used is of top quality, it has a profound effect on the kind and amounts of concentrates which a dairy cow will need. Plenty of good hay decreases the necessity for a large variety in the grain ration, and if the hay is a legume, such as alfalfa or clover, it will lower the amount of high priced protein feeds needed. While the proteins consumed by the dairy cow should be of good quality and sufficient in amount to always meet her maintenance and milk requirements, it is more economical to provide as much of them as possible by feeding good quality legume hay. If the concentrate mixture weighs about one pound per quart, it will insure enough bulk. Succulence is desirable but not essential in the dairy ration, provided the cows are allowed water in drinking cups when they are stanchioned. It is very necessary, though, that all members of the dairy herd have constant access to a good mineral mixture, which should contain salt, calcium and phosphorus. Most commercial mineral mixtures carry these, as well as some of the other minerals such as iodine and manganese, which are also frequently needed.

*Corn silage ranks first for the forage crops in the amount of total digestible nutrients which it returns per acre of land. Its maximum use in the dairy cow ration, together with good legume hay, is both economical and beneficial. The well built concrete silo shown takes care of the needs of the Holstein cows on the 100 acre farm of Archie and Jacob Tyler in Oneida County, New York.*

### Total Digestible Nutrients Per Acre

Crop rotation, soil conservation practices and suitable fertilization programs, plus the use of hybrid seed varieties which are adapted to the conditions where grown, can all materially increase the amount of total digestible nutrients (t.d.n.) obtained per acre. However, the comparative t.d.n. yield of one crop with another will remain fairly constant. It is therefore of interest to consider some of the crops in terms of the average yields of t.d.n. per acre. In this respect corn silage ranks first for the forage crops. If figured on the basis of 10 tons to the acre, corn silage represents an average of producing 3,740 pounds of t.d.n. from this area of land. Alfalfa hay, having a yield of three tons per acre, contains about 3,000 pounds of t.d.n. Corn is the highest in nutrient value returns for the grains, and a yield of 50 bushels per acre will have an average t.d.n. value of 2,240 pounds. A similar yield, in bushels, for barley represents about 1,800 pounds of t.d.n., while an oats crop of 50 bushels per acre has an average t.d.n. content of 1,150 pounds.

### Feeds Classified

One ton of a good 16 per cent dairy ration should contain somewhat over 1,500 pounds of total digestible nutrients, so it can be seen that a considerable part of the needed ingredients can be home raised. While they are still high in price, most of the grain and by-product feeds can now be obtained. The cost of the various feeds is in accordance with demand and locality; therefore it pays to carefully consider which purchased feeds are the most economical to use with home grown grains and roughages.

In compounding a home mixed dairy concentrate feed we should first have in mind the different feeds in accordance with their protein content. Those which are the highest in protein include corn gluten meal, linseed meal, soybeans, cottonseed meal and soybean oil meal, with an average of about 34 per cent digestible protein, representing approximately 80 per cent of their respective total protein content which is the case with most feeds. The next highest group of feeds for protein are field beans, brewers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains (corn), buckwheat middlings, corn gluten feed and coconut oil meal. These feeds have an average of between 20 and 25 per cent digestible protein. The feeds which are medium in protein content are rye middlings, wheat bran, wheat mixed feed and standard wheat middlings; they have an average of a little over 14 per cent digestible protein. Those low in protein, and which can be termed the carbohydrate group, include corn, barley, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, distillers' dried grains (rye), hominy feed, dried citrus pulp, corn-and-cob meal and dried beet pulp. The average digestible protein content of the feeds in this latter group is below ten per cent.

### Influence of Hay

Assuming that the hay fed is of good quality, then the deciding factor for its influence on the concentrate mixture is the protein content. If the hay is fed at the usual and desirable daily rate of one pound, together with three pounds of corn silage, for each 100 pounds which the cow weighs, the following combinations of concentrate feeds will be needed with the various kinds of hay. In order to supply a suitable and adequate amount of digestible protein as well as other digestible nutrients, the grain mixture which is used should be fed at the rate of one pound for each two and one-half to four pounds of milk produced, in accordance with its butterfat percentage. A cow with a high average butterfat percentage needs more grain per comparable unit of milk than one producing a low testing milk.

The percentage of feeds, based on their previous protein group classification, to be used with the different kinds of hay are: 1. Alfalfa or soybean hay fed as suggested with corn silage—low protein feeds such as the home grown grains 70, medium protein feeds 25, and high protein feeds five. 2. Clover hay and corn silage—low protein feeds 60, medium protein feeds 15, high protein feeds 15, and very high protein feeds 10. 3. Mixed hay and corn silage—low protein feeds 50, medium protein feeds 15, high protein feeds 25, and very high protein feeds 10. 4. Timothy, prairie and grass hay, containing no legumes, and corn silage—low protein feeds 40, medium protein feeds 15, high protein feeds 25, and very high protein feeds 20.

When mixing a ton of concentrates, in accordance with the requirements just given, it should be remembered that the feeds within any of the classification groups mentioned are approximately interchangeable, pound for pound, for all practical farm pur-

(Continued on Page 188)


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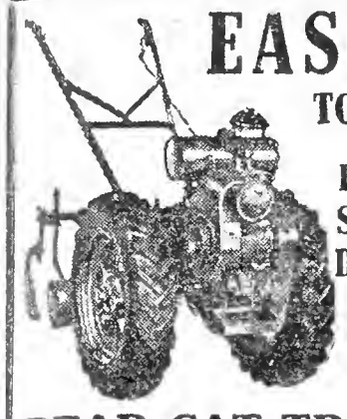

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LINCOLN AVE., SAYVILLE, L. I., N. Y.

— PUREBRED NUBIAN DAIRY GOATS —
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Purebred Toggenburgs, accredited herd, kids, milkers. Hook Mountain Goat Dairy, • Pine Brook, N. J.


## At the Vermont Farm Show

The annual Vermont Agricultural Meetings and Farm Products Show, sponsored by more than 25 cooperating farm organizations, drew an estimated 6,000 persons to the Barre Municipal Auditorium on February 10, 11, 12 and 13. Harold A. Dwinell, manager of the affair, stated that attendance was on a level with prewar figures, and that the show was one of the most successful experienced. The farm products division drew almost twice as many entries as in 1947 in a lively competition for cash premiums and sweepstakes awards in a score of classes. The products show was the central attraction of the big display floor, with the booths of 40 commercial exhibitors arranged along the sides.

Opening day of the conclave was devoted to the interests of maple products producers, with a program of speaking and discussion on problems of quality, marketing and price. The price committee of the Vermont Sugar Makers Assn. recommended a price of $5.65 per gallon for Grade A syrup of the 1948 crop, and advocated abolition of the fancy classification in favor of a straight Grade A class. The establishment of a national organization of maple producers was also recommended to better deal with the many marketing problems which are concerned with national legislation.

Turkey raisers, poultry and egg producers, and potato growers took over the show for the second day with a series of meetings and discussions relative to their particular problems. Principal speaker of the day was Alfred Van Wagenen, acting director of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Trenton, N. J., who told a large audience that part of the cause of the current tumble in the grain market is due to speculation, but most of it is the result of a topheavy market. A shortage of eggs next Fall, continued consumers' demand at high levels, decreasing grain costs, and a bright outlook on egg prices next Fall and Winter were forecast by the speaker. Van Wagenen predicted good conditions for turkey raising in 1948, the factors of decreased grain costs, maintenance of consumer purchasing power, and a decline in the quantity of red meat leading to this favorable outlook.

Fruit growers and dairymen shared the spotlight on the third day of the meetings and exhibition. Meetings of the Vermont Guernsey Breeders Club, Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Vermont Holstein Club, Vermont Milk Producers Assn., Vermont Beekeepers Assn., Vermont Horticultural Society and Vermont Tourist Service Assn. were held this same day, drawing many persons.

The final day of the statewide show was devoted entirely to dairymen and saw the largest attendance of the four-day run. The annual meeting of the Vermont D. H. I. A., and awarding of cash prizes for increased dairy production, occupied the morning session. Climaxing the 1948 program was the annual Dairymen's banquet, which this year observed the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Vermont Dairymen's Assn., the third oldest organization of its kind in the country. W. E. H.

## January Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of January, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley Co-op | $6.25 | $.133 |
| Shawangunk Co-op | 5.93 | .1262 |
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op | 5.82 | .1238 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op | 5.55 | .1181 |
| Erie County Co-op | 5.53 | .1176 |
| Four Co. Creameries | 5.50 | .117 |
| Mt. Joy Co-op | 5.39 | .1149 |
| Crowley's Milk Company | 5.355 | .1139 |
| Bovina Center Co-op | 5.335 | .1135 |
| Delaware Co. Co-op | 5.335 | .1135 |
| Arkport Dairies | 5.31 | .113 |
| Cohocton Creameries | 5.31 | .113 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op. | 5.31 | .113 |
| Grandview Dairy | 5.31 | .113 |
| Rock Royal Co-op | 5.31 | .113 |
| Rose Lake Dairies | 5.31 | .113 |
| Sheffield Farms | 5.30 | .1128 |
| Dairymen's League | 5.20 | .1106 |

These are basic prices. Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $5.31; Buffalo, $5.38; Rochester, $5.57.


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RECORD OF PRODUCTION WHITE NEW ZEALANDS will make money for you. Healthy vigorous stock bred for meat, fur and fancy. R. O. P. Stands for the best in rabbits. Information free.
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PED. WHITE NEW ZEALAND JUNIORS. Fairchild strain, $5.00. KELSIE AGOR, Mahopac Falls, N. Y.

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HORSES — PONIES — EQUIPMENT AND HAY Bought and Sold. TRUCKING DONE ANYWHERE.
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DUBUQUE, IOWA

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LABAWCO Type P Pump drains cellars quickly, efficiently. Ideal for wash trays. PREVENT STAGNATION IN GARDEN POOLS! Pump circulates water, agitates, keeps pool fresh. DOES NOT CLOG! HAS YEAR 'ROUND USE!

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125 — HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 125
(40 Registered—85 Grades) T.B. Acc., Bang Vaccin. Harold F. Shepard Complete Dispersal, 9 miles northeast of Batavia at ELBA, N. Y. on Tansit Road.
70 Milkers 35 Bred and Open Heifers
18 Heifer Calves 2 Herd Sires
Large CTA records, part fresh and springers, others bred back for fall. An absolute dispersal in large heated tent at 12:30 P. M. each day, lunch served. A cross section of grades and purebreds, all ages, sell each day.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.

OTSEGO COUNTY SALE
110 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Accredited, blood tested, calf vaccinated.
TUESDAY, MARCH 23
Robert A. Ruston & Son dispersal, 9 miles south of Oneonta, 12 miles north of Delhi on Route 28. 50 Cows including 30 first and second calf heifers, part fresh or close, balance bred back for Fall. 40 Bred and Open Heifers. 20 Heifer Calves. Home raised — Carnation bred — CTA records. Sale at 10 A. M. R. AUSTIN BACKUS
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From linebred dams of Winterthur breeding. Sired by Winterthur Winner Fobes Achilles whose full sister recently made 635 lbs. fat 2x, first lactation. T. B. Accredited Bang Certified. Calfhood vaccinated. Very reasonably priced.
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WILL BUY ENTIRE DAIRIES FOR CASH.
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M. E. 9864 M. 4% 381 F.
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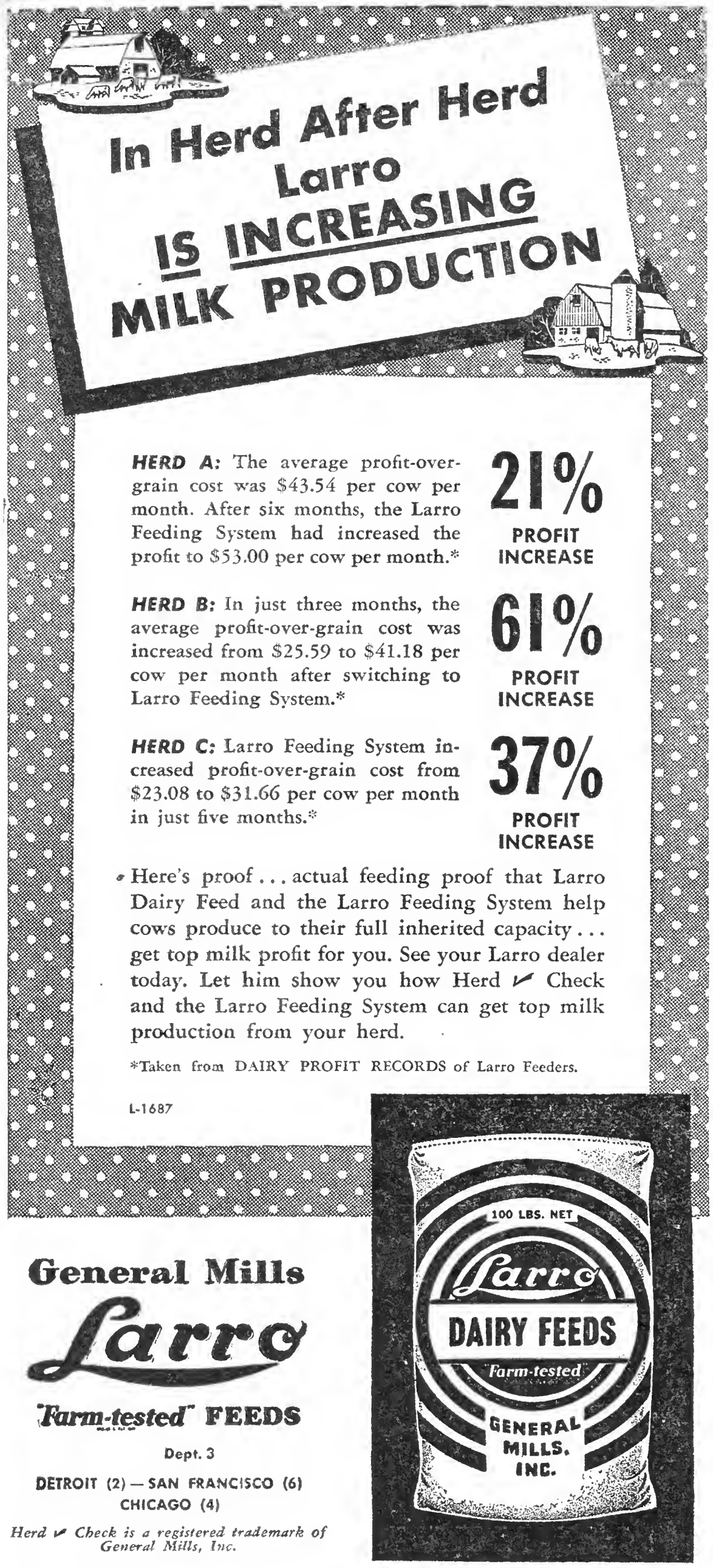



## Roughage and the Dairy Cow's Grain Feed

(Continued from Page 186)

poses. Price and availability should, therefore largely determine what feeds within their respective groups will be used to compound a suitable concentrate mixture. It should be helpful if we specifically consider some of the feeds needed to use with each kind of hay. In all these home-made feed mixtures it is advisable to thoroughly mix in with each ton of feed 20 pounds of iodized stock salt, 20 pounds of ground limestone and 20 pounds of either steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate.

If either alfalfa or soybean hay and corn silage is being used for the roughage part of the dairy cow's ration, then a combination of any of the feeds listed in the low protein or carbohydrate group, to the extent of 1,400 pounds, can be used, such as ground corn 500 pounds, ground oats 500 pounds and ground barley 400 pounds. Another combination used with good results on many dairy farms is corn 700 and oats 700 pounds. If wheat is comparatively cheap in price, it is suitable to use up to 50 per cent of the total mixture. Buckwheat and rye are not as palatable as the other grains and should therefore not form much more than 25 per cent of the concentrate mixture. Hominy feed and dried beet pulp are both well liked by dairy cows; they can be used as desired in suitable proportions with the higher protein feeds, in accordance with their comparative prevailing prices. Corn-and-cob meal is a good feed to use in the dairy cow concentrate mixture, especially when some bulk is needed. If either ground oats or wheat bran are difficult to obtain or are high in price, then corn-and-cob meal makes a desirable and excellent substitute. While corn-and-cob meal, on the average, contains 100 pounds less t.d.n. per ton, as compared with ground corn, it has been shown by experiments at the Ohio station that ground corn cobs have a favorable nutritional influence over and above their known digestible nutrient values. The best practical guide for using corn-and-cob meal in the dairy feed mixture is to compare its cost of preparation or purchase with that of ground corn; whenever it is about the same or lower, it can be used satisfactorily in place of ground corn. Dried beet pulp is very palatable to dairy cows and has a stimulating effect on milk flow. It can be substituted for corn in accordance with price. Dried citrus pulp and distillers' dried grains (rye) are worth from 15 to 25 per cent less than corn for dairy cows; they are not well liked and should be added gradually, not to exceed 20 per cent of the grain mixture.

### Mixing Concentrate Feeds

It is important to remember that when feeds are prepared on the farm, it is necessary that they have a thorough mixing. This means turning them over several times, preferably with two men working together with scoop shovels. This should be done on a clean floor, and then the mixture bagged. It is well to consider labor costs and compare all items involved, because it will often be found that a home mixed feed may cost as much or more than one which can be bought all ready to use. However, where home grown grains are on hand, they should be fed to the fullest extent. A commercial dairy cow feed which is high in protein can often be bought at an advantageous price and this mixed, in suitable ratio, with available home grown grains.

Starting with 1,400 pounds of the low protein feeds, as discussed, representing 70 per cent of one ton to our home mixed dairy cow feed, to be fed with a high protein hay and silage. our next need is for 25 per cent of the medium protein feeds. Any of those listed can be used interchangeably. However, when prices of them are fairly comparable, it is advisable to use wheat bran for about one-half or more of this group. Wheat bran is well liked by dairy cows; it has about double the bulkiness of ground oats and is very high in phosphorus which makes it a desirable feed within its group class. A good combination at present prices for these feeds would be wheat bran 300 pounds and wheat middlings 200 pounds.

The remaining five per cent needed to complete the mixture should consist of feeds which are in the high protein group. These can also be used interchangeably, except when bulk is desired. In case either oats or wheat bran are comparatively high in price or not available, it would be best to use distillers' dried grains (corn) or brewers' dried grains. At the present time 100 pounds of distillers' corn dried grains would be a desirable feed to complete this mixture. On the average this mixture, as discussed, will contain slightly over 10 per cent digestible protein, 13 per cent total protein, almost 76 per cent total digestible nutrients with almost five per cent total fat.

Mixtures which are compounded to meet the needs of dairy cows for each of the other hay groups would be subject to the same availability and price conditions mentioned. Based on present prices, roughages and mixtures which would be suitable include:

1. Alfalfa or soybean hay and corn silage—700 pounds of ground barley and 700 pounds of ground corn, making 70 per cent in the low protein group; 500 pounds of wheat bran, making 25 per cent in the medium protein group; and 100 pounds of distillers' corn dried grains, making five per cent in the high protein group.
2. Clover and corn silage—600 pounds of ground barley and 600 pounds of ground corn, making 60 per cent in the low protein group; 300 pounds of wheat bran, 15 per cent in the medium protein group; 300 pounds of distillers' corn dried grains, 15 per cent in the high protein group; and 200 pounds of either soybean meal or linseed oil mead, 10 per cent in the very high protein group. (d.p. 13.3 per cent, t.d.n. 78.9 per cent.)
3. Mixed hay and corn silage—500 pounds of ground barley and 500 pounds of ground corn, 50 per cent in the low protein group; 300 pounds of wheat bran, 15 per cent in the medium protein group; 300 pounds of distillers' corn dried grains and 200 pounds of corn gluten feed, 25 per cent in the high protein group; and 200 pounds of either soybean meal or linseed oil meal, 10 per cent in the very high protein group. (d.p. 16 per cent, t.d.n. 76.8 per cent.)
4. Hay containing no legumes, and corn silage — 400 pounds of ground barley and 400 pounds of ground corn, 40 per cent in the low protein group; 300 pounds wheat bran, 15 per cent in the medium protein group; 300 pounds of distillers' corn dried grains and 200 pounds of corn gluten feed, 25 per cent in the high protein group; and 200 pounds of soybean meal and 200 pounds of linseed oil meal, 20 per cent in the very high protein group. (d.p. 18.5 per cent, t.d.n. 76.7 per cent.)

It can be readily seen that the most economical concentrate mixtures are those having the least amounts of ingredients from the groups containing comparatively large amounts of protein. The greatest possible use of home grown legume hay is the best way to offset this extra expense.

## Ayrshire Sale Sets New High

All records for Ayrshire auction sales on the North American continent were broken when an average of $2,267.39 was paid for 23 Scottish bred Ayrshires imported and sold by Frank V. Lile and Sons of Bellefontaine, Ohio. The sale which grossed $52,150, was made up exclusively of cattle personally selected in Scotland by Mr. and Mrs. Lile. It was also the first and largest importation made since 1937. A new record price for Ayrshire bull calves was set at $4,600 by Howard Baum and Sons, Paint Valley Farm, Bainbridge, Ohio, who purchased the eighth month old Killoch Gay Spark. Auchenbrain Brigade, a paternal four year old brother to "Spark," topped the sale at $10,200 on the bid of Herman and Mary Klingel, Jay Ayr Farm, Fort Recovery, Ohio. Both bulls were sired by the Scottish Show bull, Barwheys Blue Nile, grand champion at the 1942 Ayr Show and Sale. Ralph C. Bolton, Schaefferstown, Pa., purchased the top selling female at $2,750 in Holehouse Cherry Blossom, maternal sister to the Approved Ayrshire sire, Holehouse Crest, now in service at Jay Ayr Farm.

## Good Livestock Books

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| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 5.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 4.50 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 3.50 |
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## Buying Beef Cattle

On page 137 of your February 21, 1948 issue under an article titled, "Beef Cattle Farming," I believe you are misinforming M. J. of Columbia County, New York. We have purebred Angus and have had for 11 years, and I doubt if our herd cost us the $600 a head that you say grades do. I am quite sure this was just a slipup, but you might inform M. J. that good grades can be obtained at from $50 to $150 over their value as beef. Also, on their breeding stock, why not recommend the Extension Department at Ithaca, Prof. Myron Lacey, instead of referring them to Chicago? I believe your Columbia County man could be suited within 50 miles of home and have his cattle all acclimated and lose less weight than in shipping from Chicago. W. LANDAUER

Dutchess County, N. Y.

As to buying cattle out of the State, we are glad to have your suggestions about purchasing them, if possible, at home. We quite agree with you that this is more desirable, but it is usually difficult to get them in very large numbers at the time they are desired, when purchased locally.

As to prices, our reply to M. J. was written a few weeks before the recent decline in beef prices. At the time of answering his query, market prices for fat beef heifers and cows for good, well fleshed animals averaged about $32 top. Figured on the basis of your estimate, namely, $50 to $150 over their value as beef, would put them at about a price of $500 to $600, as stated in our Feb. 21 item. No doubt true you were able to obtain an excellent herd at prices considerably below these figures, but your cattle were probably bought at a much lower prevailing market price both for purebreds and grades than exists at present.

## Shipping Fever in Cattle

Please tell me something about shipping fever in cattle. What is the cause and the treatment? C. H.

Shipping fever in cattle is caused by the same general type of organism as in various other kinds of livestock. It is much more common in horses, but the same principles of treatment are applicable for both horses and cattle. At the present time most of the biological concerns have a vaccine which is effective in preventing this ailment; and there is in general use a serum which is preventive for a short period of time, as well as carrying some curative values. When the disease is actually present, the use of the sulphonamids and penicillin are helpful; they should be administered by a veterinarian. Streptomycin is also proving to have curative properties.

In cattle the specifice germ causing this disease is known as *Pasteurella boviseptica*. Young cattle are more susceptible than older animals, and this is especially true if they are in poor physical condition, or have become tired due to severe shipping conditions, from lack of rest and proper shelter as well as irregular feeding and water. The general symptoms are fever and lack of appetite followed often by pneumonia.

It is always advisable to isolate shipments of animals for at least 60 days away from the rest of the herd, in order to prevent possible infection with this or any other ailments.

## Jersey Herd Wins Award

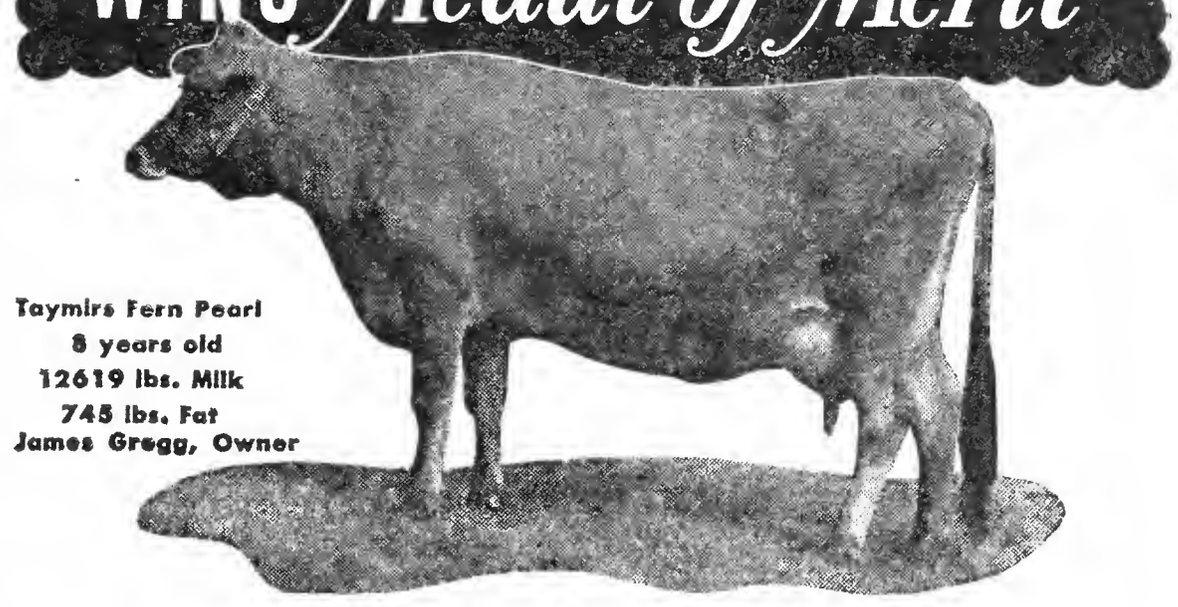
The herd of registered Jersey cattle owned by Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, Rensselaer County, N. Y., which has completed another year on official Herd Improvement Registry test with an average production of 484 pounds butterfat on 19 cows in the herd, has been awarded a Gold Star Herd award, by the American Jersey Cattle Club. This award is given for meritorious production over a four-year period. In achieving this honor the Payne herd compiled a four year production average on 20 cows of 8,744 pounds milk and 475 pounds butterfat.

## Earlville Holstein Sale

The 221st Earlville Holstein sale was a combined dispersal of the Leonard Parker, South Plymouth herd and 34 head from 21 regular consignors. Seventy-four head, above six months old, averaged $356. The averages were: 63 cows, $368; three 18 months' old bulls, $358; eight bred heifers, $266; 20 open heifers $152; 10 orphan heifers, $67; and 15 baby heifers, $53.

There were buyers from Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Long Island, in all a total of 44. G. W. Burrows, Harpersfield, N. Y., was the largest buyer, 19 head $5,125. E. H. Moot, Oneida, 18 head, $1,865. J. R. P.


WINS Medal of Merit



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James Gregg, Greensburg, Pa.

| DATE | NO. DAYS | MILK | % FAT | FAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 26, 1946 | 5 | 192 | 5.91 | 11.35 |
| December | 31 | 1503 | 5.91 | 88.83 |
| January, 1947 | 31 | 1579 | 6.24 | 98.53 |
| February | 28 | 1318 | 5.50 | 72.49 |
| March | 31 | 1292 | 5.55 | 71.71 |
| April | 30 | 1268 | 5.84 | 74.05 |
| May | 31 | 1248 | 5.82 | 72.63 |
| June | 30 | 1153 | 5.78 | 66.64 |
| July | 31 | 1118 | 6.00 | 67.08 |
| August | 31 | 1095 | 6.33 | 69.31 |
| September | 26 | 853 | 6.16 | 52.54 |
| 305 DAY RECORD | 305 | 12619 | 5.91 | 745 |

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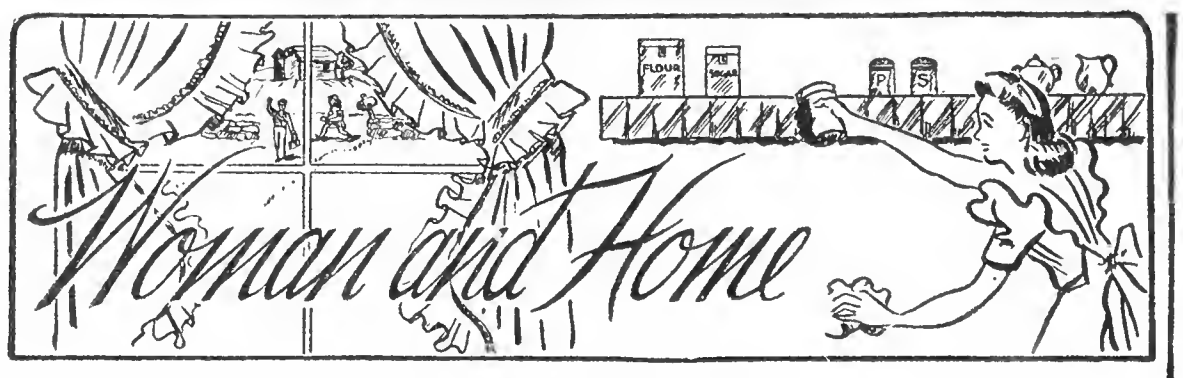


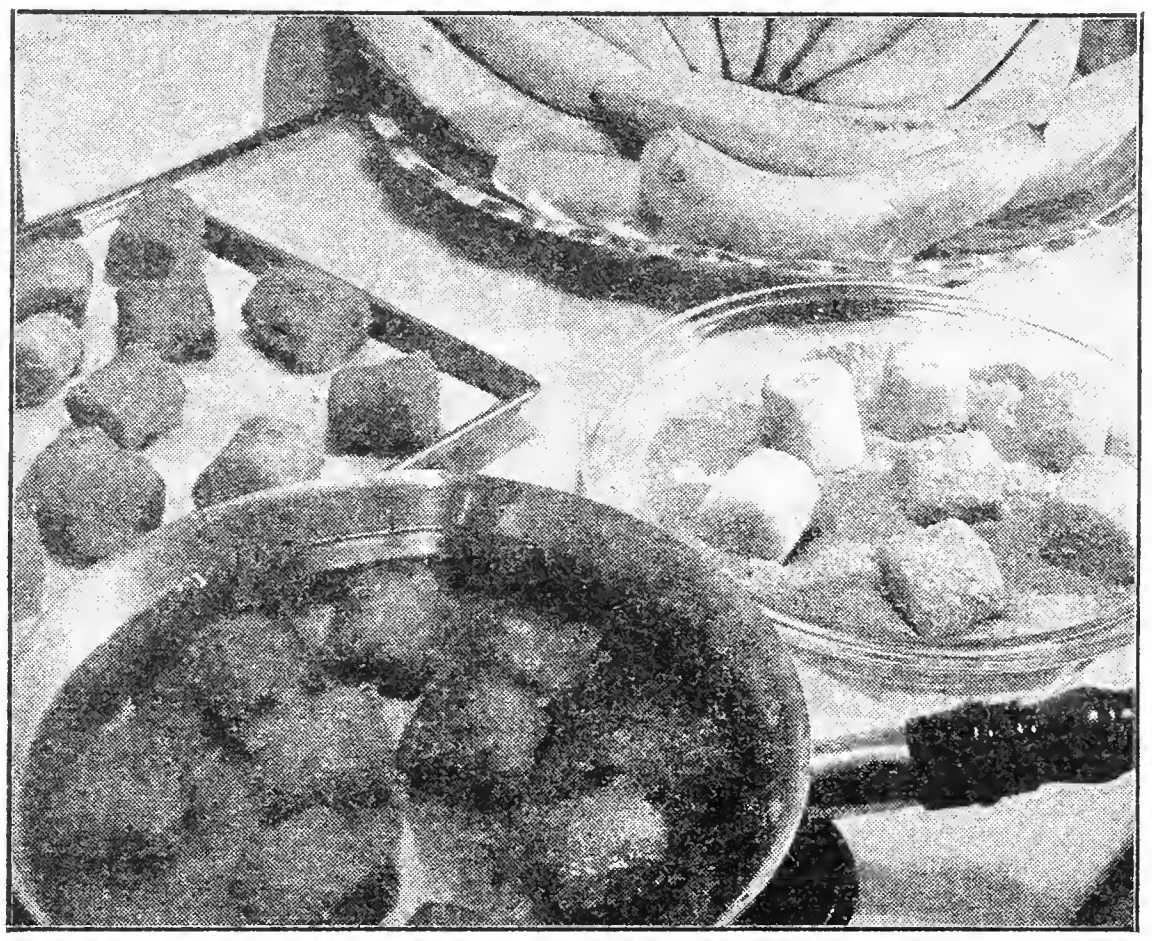

## Winter Wheat

Through the blizzard, but row on row, the bread grows;
Under the layers of snow on snow, the bread grows.
Frozen flakes lift one by one,
Baring the plowed field to the sun —
There lies the emerald wheat grown stronger,
Roots of the Winter wheat grown longer,
Thus the bread grows.

Pennsylvania — *Fanny Bohlayer*

## Banana Scallops for Vegetable Course

Bananas for health, as a vegetable serving and for variety in flavor, gives something new to the Spring menu. Roll banana pieces (see illustration for size) in fine crumbs of crushed corn flakes. Have one inch of melted fat or oil in frying pan. Heat fat to 375 degrees Fahrenheit, or until a 1-inch cube of bread will brown in about 40 seconds. Have fat at correct temperature before frying. Lift and drain the banana pieces when they brown nicely. Serve as one of the vegetables for a tasty dish.



*Let banana scallops, as an added vegetable dish, vary the menu; the process is simple as illustrated, and crushed cornflakes covering banana pieces give good flavor.*

## Spring Cleaning—That Hardy Perennial

You can't be in two places at once of course—both outdoors and Spring transplanting and indoors for Spring cleaning. So I have learned to get my house all spic and span in March, here on our Connecticut vegetable and small fruit farm. I also learned to give up the good old New England method of doing one room at a time thoroughly. I now do certain jobs, such as washing walls, in all the rooms at the same time. This saves getting out and putting away equipment repeatedly, as with the one-room system. I find much time and energy are saved, and April sees the whole Spring cleaning finished so I can help with hotbeds and in the garden when pleasant weather comes.

The first warm day in March is used for the attic. Thanks to the many calls for clothing and blankets, etc., the number of boxes to be overhauled is greatly reduced. All closets are washed and cleaned on clear windy days in March, while the contents hang out for a brisk airing. Open windows soon air and dry the closets. Another separate job for this month is cleaning of all beds, mattresses and springs. The mattresses are placed on chairs in front of the open windows and cleaned with the vacuum cleaner; the springs and bed frames thoroughly wiped. Our upstairs consist of three bedrooms, a sewing room, bath, and hall.

I am now ready for the next step, no matter what the weather. First all pictures are taken down and cleaned, and the walls wiped. Then the paint is washed in all the rooms before the next step is taken: curtains and rugs. For this I must have a good day. All curtains are washed, and any of the small washable scatter rugs that are washable are put in the machine; the others are hung on the line for a good beating. Next all windows are washed and if there haven't been too many interruptions the floors are polished with liquid wax, sprayed on with the vacuum gun. Ironing and hanging all curtains are still another day's work. This same method is carried on down stairs, consisting of living and dining rooms, kitchen and two halls; no pantry. I divide these into two working units, leaving kitchen and its cupboards as a job by itself.

I would never go back to the old way for housecleaning. MRS. W. A. W.

## Crisp Molasses Cookies

Two and one-half cups sifted, enriched flour; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon salt; 2 teaspoons cinnamon; 1½ teaspoons ginger; ⅔ cup shortening; ¾ cup sugar; ¾ cup unsulphured molasses; 1 egg, unbeaten.

Sift together all dry ingredients except sugar. Melt shortening in a 3-pint saucepan. Stir in sugar and molasses. Cool. Beat in egg. Gradually add sifted dry ingredients. Chill in refrigerator about 2 hours or until stiff enough to handle. Drop cookie dough by teaspoon on to greased cookie sheet. Press cookie dough flat with a damp cloth wrapped around bottom of a glass or jar. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375 degrees F. for 7 to 8 minutes. Yield: 7 dozen cookies, 2½ inches diameter.

## Maple Sap with Lemon

This is an old time tonic; and I mean very old. If your menfolk are tapping the sugarbush, get a quart or so of the fresh sap, add lemon juice to the sap to suit your taste, and you have a delicious beverage, fit for a queen. Sap of itself is an insipid sweetish liquid, but with lemon juice we consider it is without equal and full of vitamins. The sap of some trees is sweeter than others, consequently you must test for the lemon proportion. Try it! MRS. H. P.

**Tired Kidneys Often Bring SleeplessNights**

Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don't work right in the daytime, many people have to get up nights. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't neglect this condition and lose valuable, restful sleep.

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## Rhubarb Recipes for Spring Appetites

Just to think about fresh rhubarb is a Spring tonic! Soon we will be having it again from our own garden. Rhubarb juice is a specialty with me. My grandparents usually had a pie-plant bed 20 feet or more square. From it came material for delicious pies and sauce, generally sweetened with maple sugar. But the juice of fresh picked rhubarb, cooked with honey and canned, is a simple matter, and a healthful one.

AUNT HATTIE'S RHUBARB JUICE

Gather pie-plant as soon as it is full grown, for making juice, but still tender. Wash and drain. Then cut into 3 or 4 inch lengths. Place in stew pan, cover with water, and cook until soft. Place in jelly bag to drain, best left overnight. In the morning, squeeze the bag if there is more juice in the pulp. In my case, I use honey to sweeten my juice. People's tastes differ, so just keep adding honey to the uncooked juice until it is sweet enough to suit you; then bring to a brisk boil and can at once. Not much to that, is there? If you have never tasted rhubarb juice that was sweetened with honey, you will be delighted. Never peal pie-plant, that takes away the beautiful color and much of flavor. The honey I get is blended, 60 per cent buckwheat and 40 per cent white clover. If by any chance, you have a roadside stand, make a quantity of rhubarb juice. It is delicious, once you have learned how. You will probably be the only one in your section to have it. Put out your shingle and go after it. H. E. P.

BAKED RHUBARB ROYALLE

Our family looks forward to rhubarb as a sign of Spring, and one of the best.

Two cups cut fresh rhubarb; 1 tablespoon flour; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; ⅔ cup honey; 1 cup flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; ½ teaspoon salt; ¼ cup shortening; 1 beaten egg; 1 tablespoon milk; 2 tablespoons honey; 2 tablespoons orange juice; 1 tablespoon honey. Arrange rhubarb in greased 8-inch baking dish; combine the tablespoon of flour and cinnamon. Sprinkle this over rhubarb. Pour ⅔ cup honey over all.

Now sift dry ingredients; cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Mix egg, milk and 2 tablespoons honey. Add this to the flour mixture. Stir just until all the flour is moistened. Spread this stiff dough over rhubarb. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 25 minutes. Mix orange juice and 1 tablespoon honey and pour over dough. Continue baking 15 minutes. Turn upside down on plate and serve warm.

SPRING CREAM FREEZE

Two cups diced fresh rhubarb; ½ cup sugar; few grains salt; 1 cup top milk; 2 beaten egg yolks; 1 tablespoon lemon juice; ¼ teaspoon vanilla; 2 egg whites; ¼ cup white corn syrup. Select tender, rosy rhubarb. Do not peel. Combine rhubarb, sugar, and salt. No water. Cover, and simmer until tender. Cool. Combine milk, egg yolks, lemon juice and vanilla. Add rhubarb and mix thoroughly. Freeze in refrigerator tray at coldest setting of cold control until firm. Beat egg whites, gradually add corn syrup. Beat. Turn frozen mixture into chilled bowl, break in chunks and beat until fluffy smooth, but not melted. Fold in egg white mixture. Return to tray and freeze until firm. Serves 6. MRS. A. M. W.

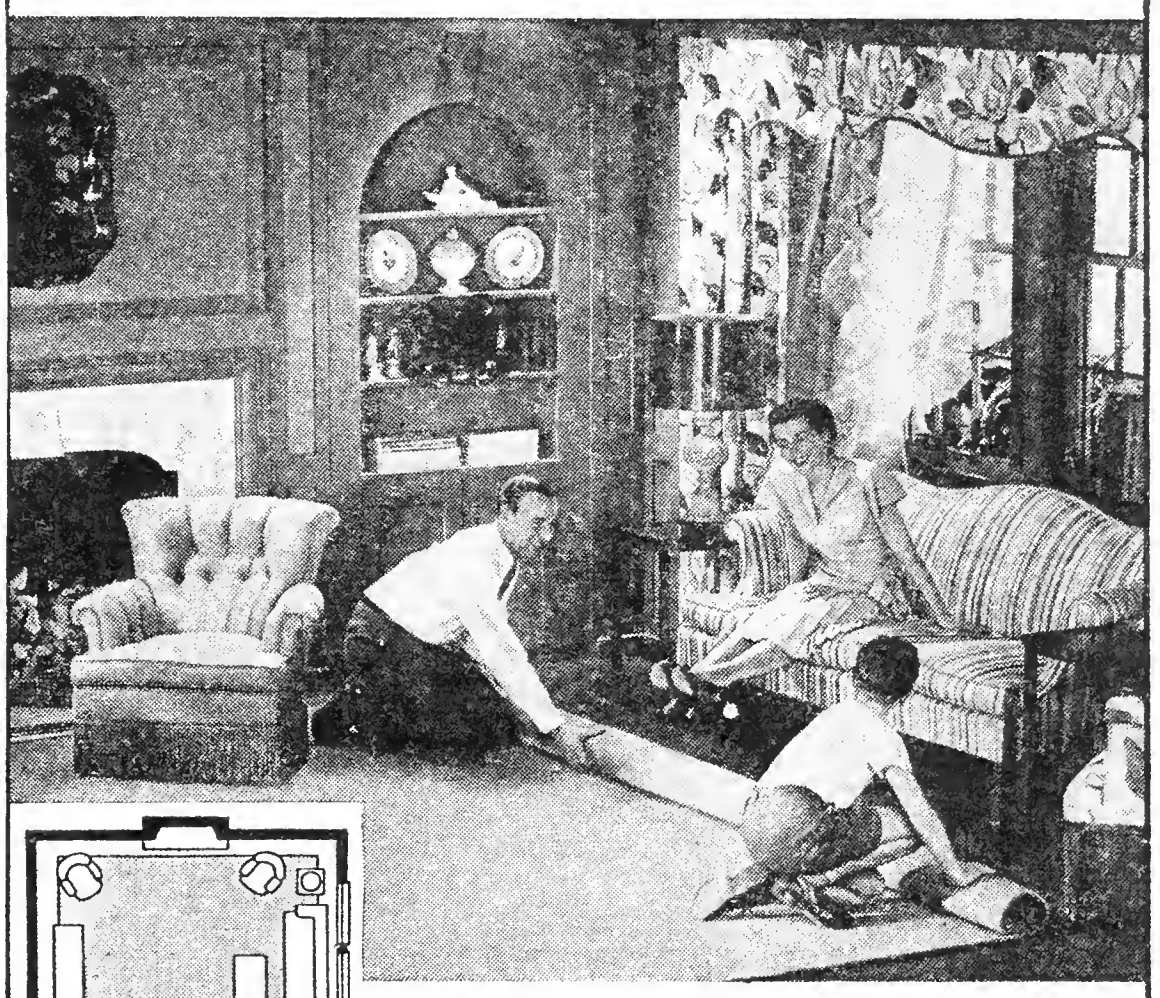
## Thought for Today

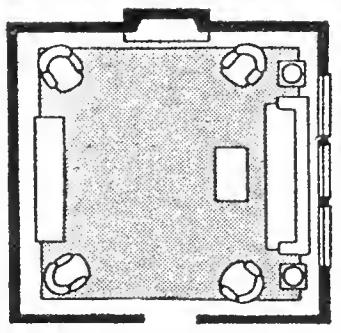
It is always fun to talk about good things to eat. One of my favorite topics is on special things I want to serve when I get my small white house with a picket fence somewhere on the edge of a village in the hills.

We were talking about this recently with a group of people who happen to have a pretty wide choice of any food that money can buy. What do you suppose they picked out as their favorite meal for a cold night? It was hot thick tomato soup with toasted Westminster crackers, creamed dried beef made in an iron spider, baked potatoes, a salad of lettuce (vinegar and sugar dressing), hot baking powder biscuits with butter aplenty, Indian pudding for dessert, then coffee.

If you too like this excellent fare, I will let you know when I move into that little house. And I shall depend on you to let me know when you can come and sit down at the table with me. I'd love it. P. S.

## HOME FASHIONS by Clara Dudley





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2259 — TWIN TUNIC DRESS; sunburst gathers at slimming 'V' neckline; panel back skirt, flattering to slender figure. Sizes 12-20; 36-42. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 39-in. 16c.

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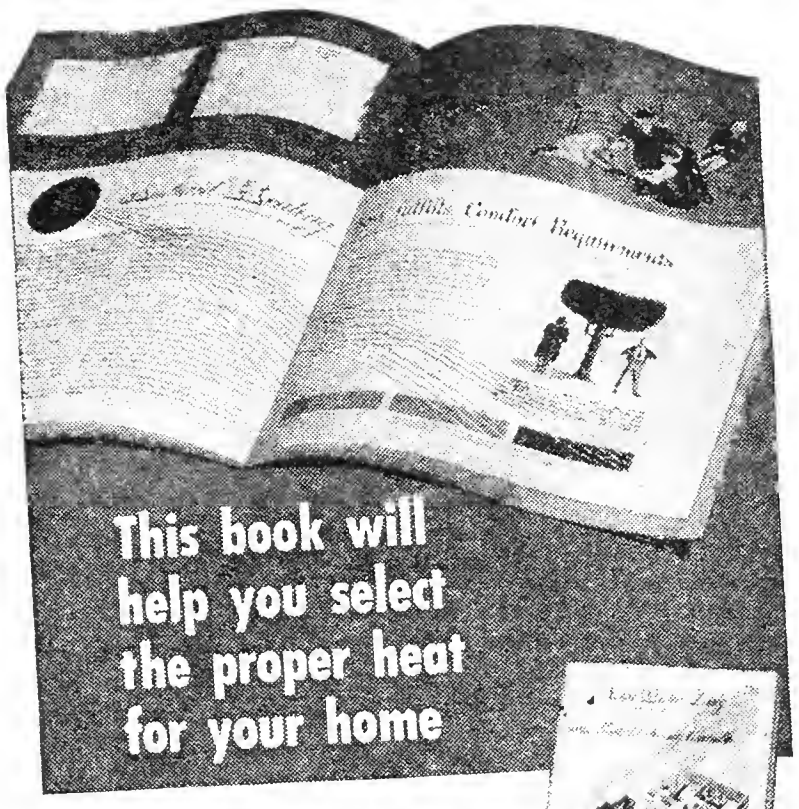


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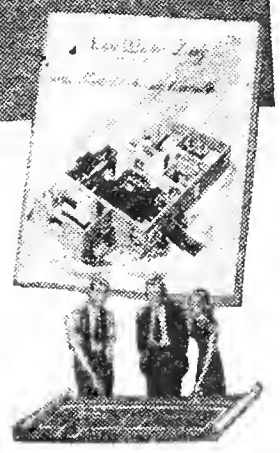

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MEMORY VERSE

A ROOM FULL OF BOOKS

All I want is a room full of books,
A library with long, long shelves;
You can have your mansions and cooks,
I'll take a place where wisdom dwells.
The room will contain a large fireplace
And a long, wide rug of soft deep fur;
Its walls will tell of the human race,
While near the hearth a cat will purr.
In an hour I'll spend in my room,
Blissfully reading of things of yore;
In that place there will never be gloom
For these books open the Happiness door.
— Barbara Knox, 16, Connecticut

## LINES FROM OUR LETTERS

Dear Friends: We have been receiving The Rural New-Yorker for two years now on our small farm. Both my family and I enjoy reading the most interesting articles. My hobby is art and correspondence — Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut.

Dear Boys and Girls: We have taken The Rural New-Yorker for a long time. Each time the paper comes all three of us boys run to get it to read Our Page. We have been wanting to write in and tell you how much we enjoy it and also maybe acquire some pen pals. We live on a 240-acre farm and have 40 head of cattle. We have belonged to the 4-H until this year. All three of us are Grangers. We like sliding, skating, swimming and bicycle riding. — The French Brothers, Ferdinand 17, Howard 11, Eldred 10, Vermont.

Dear Friends: I am a farm girl and live on a 240-acre farm. I go to State Teacher's College and look forward to reading The Rural New-Yorker each time Mom sends it. I have been in 4-H for 10 years and am a Granger. I would like to hear from boys and girls of all ages. I like skating, swimming, dancing and hillbilly music. — Gloria French, 19, Vermont.

Dear Our Pagers: I would like to hear from any of you who would like to correspond with me. I regret to say that I don't subscribe to The Rural New-Yorker because I have just moved here from the city a short time ago, and had not heard of the paper before. I read the paper through a neighbor friend of mine. I am interested in trapping, photography and, most of all, beekeeping. — Verne Miller, 15, New York.

Dear Contributors: We live on a small farm in Niagara County. This starts our second year. I would like to begin corresponding with Our Pagers. I have plenty of room for pen pals. This county is noted for its apple production. There is plenty to do in the Summer but the rush season is over now, so I would like to receive letters from boys and girls to liven things up at this time. — Bud Olka, 16, New York.

Dear Friends: I would like very much to join Our Page. I live on a small farm of 60 acres. My favorite hobbies are swimming, fishing or most any outdoor sports. I have but one pet, a collie pup five months old. I call her "Sally' and I am training her for stock. She is learning fast. — Bob May, 18, Pennsylvania.

Dear Boys and Girls: When I was small I had rheumatic fever. It left me with a heart ailment which prevents me from doing anything like dancing or swimming. I hope to be a freshman in high school. I am two years late in school because of my illness. I would appreciate it if a few of Our Page readers would be pen pals to me. — Norma Powell, 15, New York.

Dear Our Pagers: I, Frances, have received many letters from one of Our Page girls. I was glad because I never wrote anyone I didn't know before. I think the Page is very interesting; we 'teen agers enjoy a page for ourselves. The poems are very good. I live on a 260-acre farm. I (Mary) have piano playing as a hobby, also outdoor sports. We raise corn, wheat, oats, our own vegetables, alfalfa, cows, mules, rabbits, dogs and cats. I have five brothers and six sisters. I also have a twin sister. — The Seitz twins, Frances and Mary, 14, New York.

## FARMING IS FUN

There are always interesting things on a farm to tell about. I live on two farms, one of about 250 acres and the other of 350. We have about 60 head of cattle, two horses, a tractor, pigs, a collie dog. We have had chickens and hens, but do not this year. I love farm work, although a lot of people hate it. I don't know why, it's fun. My best hobbies are skating, swimming and hunting, and telling stories about events up here. — Keith Ward, 18, New York.

## LETTERS FROM IRELAND AND BELGIUM

Dear Friends: I am in the sixth standard at Glenwood School. My description is: height four and three quarters feet; weight five and one half stone. I have light brown hair and hazel eyes. I would be very pleased to write to people, 12 to 14 years old, who are wanting pen pals. — Roy Whiteside, 13, Ireland.

Dear Boys and Girls: Thank you very much for sending all the letters. I never guessed that there were so many young readers of The Rural New-Yorker. I was very surprised that only three boys have written and so many girls. It is quite a job to answer every letter but I assure you that I shall not disappoint anyone and will keep writing as long as I can. I asked for it, didn't I, and my dream came true. If you want, I shall send you something very interesting about Belgian youths. Some of you have forgotten to send your addresses. They must not be angry if they don't receive any letter from me. — Andy Lefebvre, 19, Belgium.

## "I AM THE RESURRECTION"

Earth stood before her mirror early one morning, just after she had returned home from a fashion shop, to admire her new Spring suit. Around her lovely body was draped a beautiful pale green grass skirt. She wore a sheer, heavenly blue blouse, with white clouds sailing through it. Her cheeks were like the early dawn, and her eyes sparkled like the sun. For a few minutes Earth gazed silently into the mirror; then she turned away, and said, "I am beautiful!"

It was Easter Sunday in 1948, and Earth strolled out the door to take her daily morning walk through space. As she strolled along she thought she heard beautiful music floating through the air, so she stopped a moment to listen. Ah, yes; for a moment she thought it was the voices of angels singing. But as she listened again, she heard it was the voices of all the people of the world, singing one song—one song of praise and adoration. As she came closer to them, she heard the words of the song, and her heart was filled with joy and happiness, as she heard them all united sing: "Low in the grave He lay Jesus my Savior—waiting the coming day—Jesus my Lord! Up from the grave He arose, with a mighty triumph o'er His foes; He arose a Victor from the dark domain, and He lives forever with His saints to reign: He arose! He arose! Hallelujah! Christ arose!"

Tears of joy rolled down Earth's cheeks as she looked round about her and saw the Spring flowers and new leaves. Earth bowed her head. In humility and praise she said, "Oh God, I'm thankful for the lovely Springtime—for the beautiful flowers, and for everything You've given us. I'm glad that I, with all the people of the world, can enjoy this wonderful Easter Day, for it is so beautiful. We realize that Easter is a time of new birth when everything springs up anew, and we are so glad that not the rich alone can enjoy Springtime and Easter. . . It is something that both the rich and poor, the white and negro, the deaf and blind can enjoy. It is not just for one person, but it is for all people to enjoy."

At the close of that Easter Day, Earth once again stood before her mirror. "Oh, mirror," she said, "it is not the work of my hands that has caused the dead grass and flowers to take on new life; I have not had the power to change the seasons, or give vegetation new life. I know, mirror, that I am beautiful and that, each year, God gives me lovely new Spring things to wear. But all these become possible, only through Him who arose from the grave — through Him, Christ, who said, "I am the resurrection, and the life." — Selena Landis, 18, Penna.

## FROM THE U. S. ZONE IN GERMANY

Certainly you will be surprised to receive suddenly this letter from a German boy; but when reading the Letters Wanted in your very nice Our Page I have thought: "Perhaps there is a way to become acquainted with American boys and girls. Some of the readers of Our Page wanted to correspond with others; so I believe that some will send their addresses to me, although I am a German."

I am a boy of 17 and visiting the Goethe High School in my home town. My father is an officer of the Civil Service at Frankfurt and we have in Neu Isenburg a modern one family house with a garden behind it. I know that I will need the English language later, for I want to visit the U. S. A. I am very interested in American history and daily life. I will answer any letters because correspondence is one of my hobbies. I am also interested in philately (stamp collecting), bicycle riding (very much), reading, and having pets.

Perhaps you'll wonder from whom I've received The Rural New-Yorker. I got it here from an American friend from New Jersey; I became acquainted with him when he was a soldier of the U. S. Army in April 1945. Through his comrades and himself I have learned that all the stories told to us about the U. S. Army, and also about your country have been lies. I understand that the new generation of Germany must show the world that we want to live together with the nations like neighbors and brothers. Most of the young Germans don't want another war. After my friend's discharge from the U. S. Army in 1945, he returned home and lives now in New Jersey. He is a fine fellow and I do like him; but he has not time enough to answer all my questions and to write me often. Therefore I shall be pleased to hear from both boys and girls.

I hope I didn't disturb you with my request for letters. My best compliments to all of you; I hope to hear from you soon. I wish you all the best of good fortune and lots of luck! Your German friend — Friedel Knobeloch, 17, Germany.

Drawn by Bernard Hectus, 12, New York

Dear 4-H'ers: I particularly enjoyed reading Nancy Provost's letter in the December 6 issue. I too am a 4-H'er. I have been in 4-H work for six years and find it very interesting. I have had such projects as sewing and cooking. I feel 4-H Clubs are very worthwhile and every boy and girl who has a chance should join. — Kathryn Shaffer, 15, Maryland.

Dear Boys and Girls: This is the first time I have written to Our Page, even though I have read it for a long time. I live three miles out of town in a settlement of the Pipe Line. My hobbies are sewing, swimming and other outdoor things. I have three pets, two turtles, and one cat. My cat's name is Binkey. I am a 4-H'er and that is one thing I like.—Barbara Murphy, 11, New Hampshire.

Dear 4-H'ers: May I join Our Page? I live on a farm and have cows, pigs and chickens. I like to ride horses, and do, whenever I get a chance. I joined the 4-H in September; I like it very much; I have made many new friends. I am going to enter some of my things in the fair with the rest of our club. I enjoy the drawings, letters and poems on Our Page. I never used to look at the paper but now I would not miss reading it for anything. I have a dog, a cat and two ducks. They are about six years old. I admire Bob Langer's work. — Mary Farnsworth, 11, New York.

Dear Our Page Friends: I am a junior in high school and like all sports. I have completed seven years in the 4-H Club and I went to State Congress last year. I am secretary of our 4-H County Council. I live on a farm and plan to enter nursing school next year. — Nettie Behling, New York.

Dear Friends: I think it is nice to hear from children all over. I belong to the 4-H Juvenile Grange and am in the eighth grade at school. I live 14 miles from the city. — Joan Townsend, 14, New York.

Dear Friends: I belong to the 4-H Calf Club. I am raising a calf named Patches. My brother is raising one named Horse Shoe. My calf is two months old and my brother's is six months old. He belongs to the Club too. My father is in the dairy business. We have 15 cows and one bull. We have four full blooded registered cockers; I have one full blooded Collie named Ted. We have 800 acres of land, two houses, two barns, over 100 oil wells, one gas well and our own water from our own spring. — Joan Masteller, 10, Pennsylvania.

## ORIGINAL POEMS

### SPRING

Old Jack Frost has gone away,
With his snows, hail and sleet.
The children now begin to play
Out in the fields and streets.
The good old earth is green again,
And the birds sing pretty songs again.
The flowers bloom beside the lane
Reminds me, now it's Spring again.
— Elizabeth Fitch, 19, Maryland

### COURTESY

Stop, look and listen
Before you run around,
Or you may end in a collision
And find yourself on the ground.
Do not shout or make lots of noise.
It bothers most other girls and boys
Who are trying to get their homework done
Or trying to work a hard sum.
Courtesy in the home room always pays.
Let's all try it the rest of our days,
If we all try it then we'll see
The difference it makes in the world to be.
— Arletta Langdon, 11, New York

### MY LITTLE DOG

I have a little dog
Who plays with me all day,
But when it comes to taking baths
She always runs away.
But I always seem to find her
No matter where she hides,
And then I scrub her ears
Till they shine like her sides.
Poor "Queenie" starts to shiver
And breaks her leash to run;
She finds a sunny, sandy spot,
Where she rolls and has some fun.
— Barbara Tafe, 11, Rhode Island

## LETTERS WANTED

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and name and State of the person you are writing to. Then this should be put into an outer envelope addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York: Joan Townsend, 14; Mary Clark, 11; Alice Wierbicki, 12; Norma Powell, 15; Edith Thompson, 17; Mary Widrich, 16; Rosamond Rouse, 15; Gertrude Wheaton, 14; Ruby Peterson, 15; Edith Henry, 13; Nancy Olson, 14; Dorothy King, 16; Rita Lysiak, 16; Hilda Hansen, 14; Dawn Dennis, 10; Louise Carlson, 13; Theresa Adams, 11; John Walker, 8; Marilyn Behrens, 14; Bernice Behrens, 11; Amy Alkeris, 14; Mary Laks, 14; Keith Ward, 18; Marjorie Jackson, 15; Barbara Lang, 15; Kathleen Van Nort, 18; Betty Merrill, 17; Tony Gulthier, 9; Bid Olka, 16; Verne Miller, 15; Mary Farnsworth, 11; Mary Davis, 16; Frances Seitz, 14; Mary Ann Seitz, 14; Gene Murray, 15; Nettie Behling; Marjorie Mower, 12; Joan Vanderbeek, 17; Carole Beeman, 17; Marjorie Brown, 17; Jean Jessup, 14.

Pennsylvania: Doris Shockey, 15; Joan Hampton, 15; Lula Myers, 17; Neda Grube, 15; Anna Reimold, 15; Ruth Beatty, 12; Ruth Carmelee, 14; Doris Frey, 17; Cecilia Brossman, 16; Elizabeth Teuscher, 17; Joan Gardner, 17; Bob May, 18; Barbara Sarro, 13.

New Jersey: Vera DeLorenzo, 13; Ruth Latshaw, 15; Lovenia Latshaw; Lois Inman, 15; Tom Polumbo, 17; Janet Roop, 14; Margaret Kentenburg, 19; John McDonough, 15.

Massachusetts: Delia Gavelin, 17; Betty Cassidy, 11; Gilda Aquiar, 16; Ruth Schwartz, 17.

Vermont: Marjorie Church, 15; Gloria French, 19; Ferdinand French, 17; Hoeard French, 11; Eldred French, Jr., 10; Barbara Coburn, 19.

Connecticut: Stephen Petrovitch, 15; Grace Zieroth, 17; Bob Langer, 17; Jeanne Dillon, 15; Marjorie Mesick, 13; Barbara Sarro, 13.

New Hampshire: Catherine Emery, 10; June White, 12; Barabara Murphy, 11.

Delaware: Florence Naylor, 15; Norma Phillips, 14.

Maryland: Katheryn Schaffer, 15; Phllis Taylor.

Maine: Joan Hagan, 13.

Rhode Island: Carolyn Kenyon, 11.

Tennessee: Jackie Gibson, 18.

California: Ruth Warner, 16.

Germany: Friedel Knobeloch, 17.

Ireland: Roy Whiteside, 13.

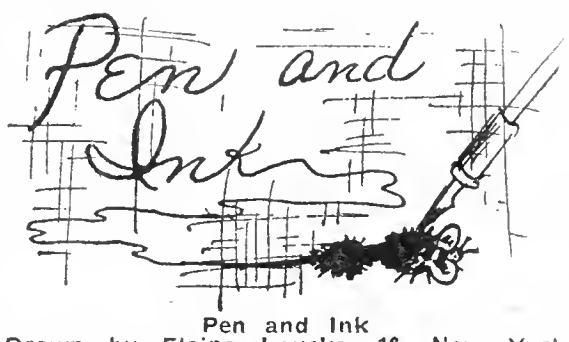
## WRITE TO OUR PAGE

Well, friends, here is your question answered. Where are the boys? As you see we have a good many with us this month. Seriously, Boys, I do hope you all continue to be steady contributors each month.

I think this is a very nice Page in all respects. The drawings are very good which gives it eye appeal and the written material holds interest for all. Andy Lefebre of Belgium has been deluged with mail, along with a few other people. So if you haven't heard from some of your pen pals, remember you probably aren't the only one who has written to this particular person. And then you must think, did I send my address? That is often forgotten and we have no way of finding an address if it hasn't been entered in our files. So make sure that you include your name and address on all letters.

I am glad to see you are beginning to send your work for the Page two months in advance of when it would be due to appear in print. Hope to see you again in April, the month when everything really begins to come alive in the Spring.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Be sure to state your name, age and State. E. U.

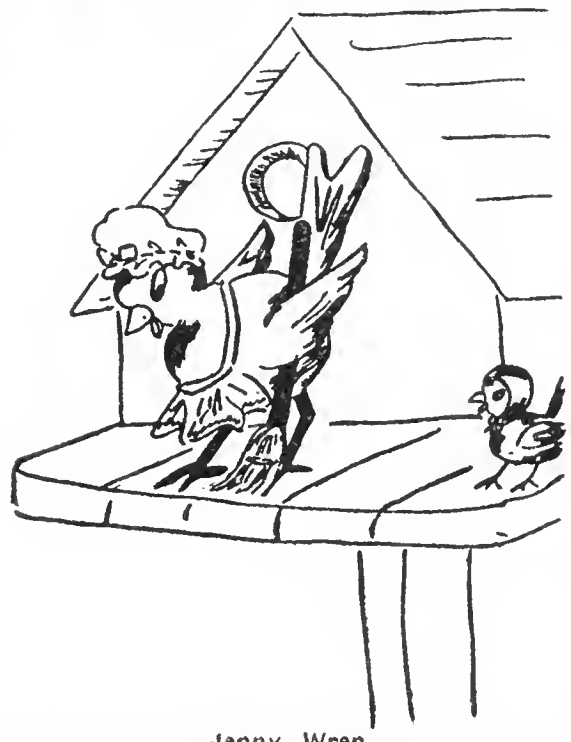



Pen and Ink
Drawn by Elaine Loucks, 16, New York

Revenge
Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania

A Letter to Our Page
Drawn by Mary Harris, 16, Pennsylvania

Wild Life
Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut



Jenny Wren
Drawn by Phyllis Gott, 14, New York

# AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"You'd think Pa was wicked, the way he carries on sometimes, but what seems to be a troubled conscience is usually just a simple headache."

Aunt Het, you could help Pa. Get him a package of—

**MILES**

**Anti-Pain Pills**

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*Green moss, firmed onto soil of this potted begonia, helps to hold moisture and to reduce drying out of a nice houseplant.*

## Green Moss for Flowerpots

When Spring comes, take a walk in the woods and gather green moss to cover the soil in the pots of your house plants. Indoors, or in hot weather on a porch, drying out of such plants as begonias, can be slowed down in this way.

Green moss from the woods should be taken up in large pieces by slipping the blade of a butcher knife or similar tool underneath. Take up also about one-half inch of soil with the moss. These plants are tiny and delicate, with practically no roots, so great care must be taken to keep the pieces intact, carrying them home in a basket. By putting a piece of this moss over the soil in the flowerpots, and pressing down firmly to assure contact with the dirt, then watering as needed, the moss will take hold and keep the soil moist longer.

P. H.

## *The Visiting Nurse*

### Pneumonia

We are starting March, a dangerous month for pneumonia's attack, following the colds that come in that changeable windy weather. Why? Because colds lower resistance to pneumonia germs. Pneumonia may be caused by any one of more than 30 different types of germs. The doctor should see a patient as soon as a real sickness sets in, so as to find out which germ is to blame. For different ones call for different kinds of treatment. The doctor is the person who knows how to bring about recovery in a hurry, if called early.

Pneumonia germs may live a long time in a person's body and do no harm while that person keeps in good condition. But as he overworks and becomes exhausted, or gets soaking wet and doesn't put on dry clothes, or breaks out in perspiration, cooling off suddenly, he is liable to catch cold. It is then that pneumonia germs find just the right soil for growth. And grow they surely can! A person may feel well today but develop pneumonia symptoms tomorrow. A chill or a fever, with or without chest pain, is a red light. It flashes the warning: "Call the doctor—quickly!" It is never smart to try to "work off" a cold. The really smart thing to do is to go to bed and stay there, drinking lots of water and unsweetened fruit juice, until the doctor comes and gives orders, which must be followed.

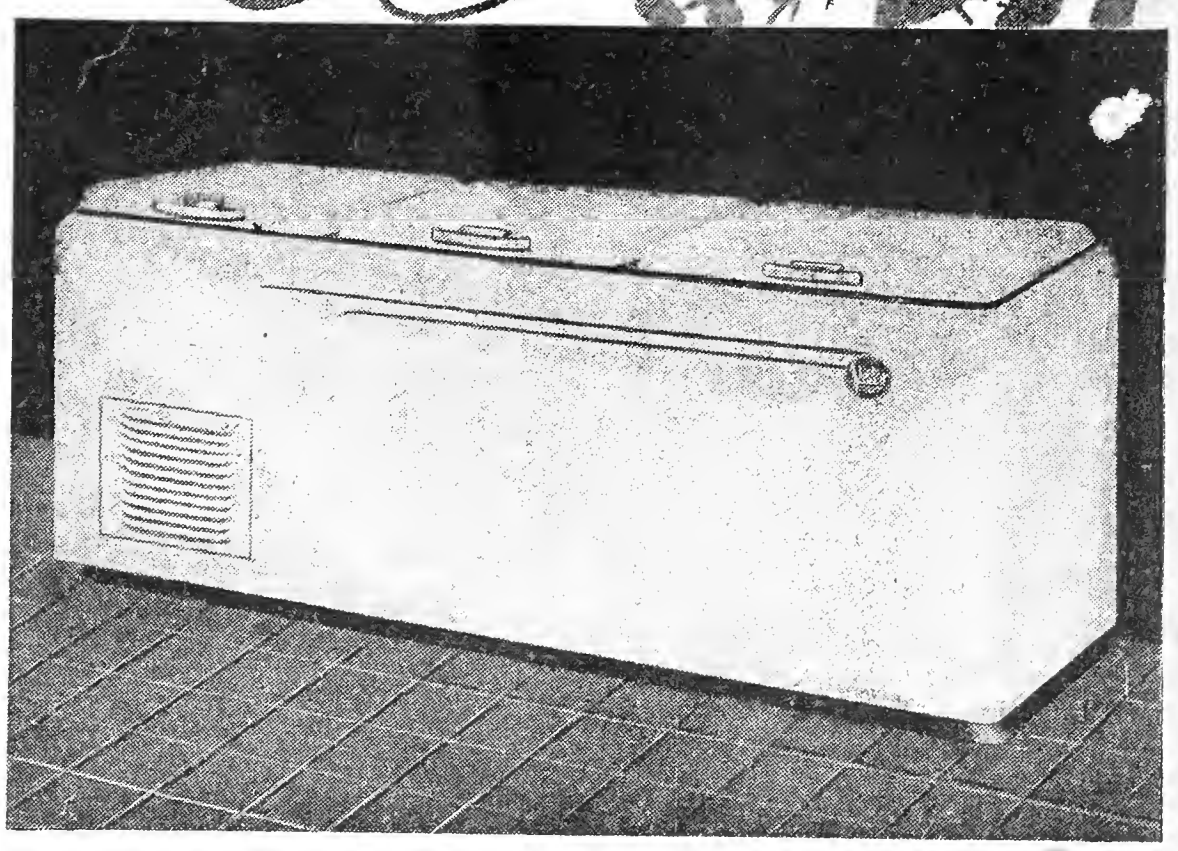
Pneumonia frequently follows an attack of "flu," measles, whooping cough, or anything else which weakens the body. It is a dangerous disease. It can easily be fatal.

No one with pneumonia should sit up — even in bed — until the doctor says it is quite all right. Even though the patient may feel able to do so, his body is fighting the germs and should not be asked to tackle any such jobs. Relapses from pneumonia may be even more serious than the original attack. Pneumonia can be "gotten" several different times. One attack does not bring immunity.

Pneumonia *is* a communicable disease! Even healthy persons may carry and spread the germs but sick persons are far more liable to spread them. All children should be kept out of the patient's room. Adults should keep big handkerchiefs tied over their noses and mouths while giving bedside care, and wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water before they touch food for themselves or others.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.


**the VICTOR in 1948 is QUICKFREEZE!**



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Tread is open and flexible—springs the dirt free. Notice how tread cleats overlap, so that no cleat releases grip until the next has taken hold. Cleats are guaranteed not to pull off. Tire shoulders built extra high and rugged for full traction, less side-slippage. Open center tread, for cushioned ride even on hard-packed soil.

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You'll find these Gulf Tires at Gulf Service Stations, at many farm implement dealers', and at Gulf distribution plants.

Drop in and look at them, today if you can.

# The Farmer's Unhired Help

Under the head of farm help, there are certain workers not everywhere given the credit that is due to them. These toilers for Northeast farmers are indefatigable. They never take a day off. They don't loaf on the job. They never stage a strike. They never complain about conditions, wages, hours, or anything else. For energy and industry I have never discovered their equal among any farm help that I ever hired. So long as daylight lasts they are busy, and it doesn't make much difference to them whether the weather is wet or dry, hot or cold. They attend strictly to business, and while so engaged they never rob the orchard, garden, or strawberry patch. For their help we pay them nothing, yet they are worth dollars to every farm owner in the land.

I am speaking of the chickadee, the nuthatch and the woodpecker, those birds which throughout the year wage constant warfare on those insects with which this Connecticut farm, and every other farm for that matter, is bountifully supplied. It is well to get acquainted with this trio, to know what an asset they are to our economy. It is wise to regard them as friends in need, which they certainly are.

Consider for a moment the chickadee. Like the ant he is a lesson for the slothful. You seldom or never see one sitting still, stargazing, meditating, or preening himself. His clothes are always just so, and he is always looking for work and finding it. The perfect acrobat, he can work upside down as well as right side up; to him one position on a twig is as good as another. And all the while his beady eyes are scanning the surface of every leaf nearby, and all the little cracks in the bark, for any tidbit of a grub or insect malingering there. He dotes on plant lice, and in the course of a day stows away a prodigious number; 454 of such vermin have been taken by actual count from the stomach of a single chickadee. Nearly half a thousand pests to the farmer eradicated, at that one point of time, by one bird no bigger than your thumb! It is easy to see how a bird with an appetite and capacity like that, coupled with sufficient energy to keep him going all day long, and multiplied by scores, can be a valuable asset to any farm. So much for the chickadee alone.

*The Woodpecker*

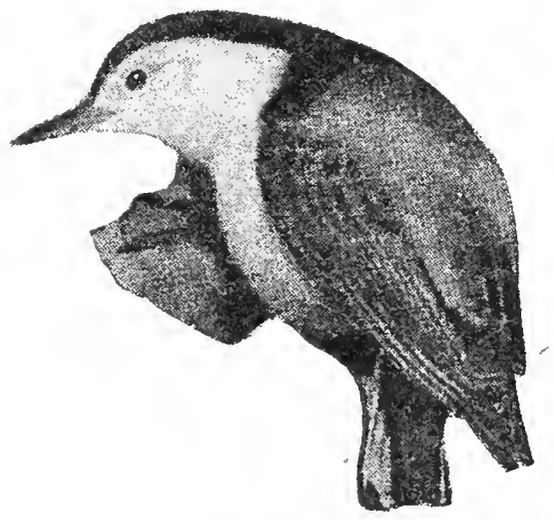
The nuthatch is another acrobatic farm asset, a tree climber who frequently starts at the top and climbs down instead of working from the butt upwards. Though this may not seem the best example to set the youth of our land, who are advised to begin at the bottom, his habit, nevertheless, is a wise provision of Nature. By clambering downwards he views the bark of a tree from a different angle from that of all the other birds. Thus he discovers insects that would otherwise be overlooked. There are four varieties of nuthatches in this country, but the commonest here in the Northeast is the white-breasted nuthatch. It might better be called the white-faced nuthatch since its most distinguishing mark is a white patch on each cheek. He is a rather quaint looking bird, having a beak that is not only sharp, but unusually long; his note is peculiar. A sort of nasal "n'yank, n'yank, n'yank" is uttered repeatedly in his search for the food, grubs, that injure the interests of the farmer. The name "nuthatch" is derived, so I have read, from his singular habit of wedging small nuts into crevices of the bark of a tree, and then whacking (hacking or hatching) at them with his bill. Possibly he has such a habit, but I have never yet seen one engaged in it. Whether or not, it does not affect the bird's energy. Like the chickadee, he may sleep at night, but he spends every day as if it were his last, and as if it were up to him meanwhile to destroy as many grubs in the trees of the neighboring farmstead as he can.

*The Chickadee*

There are many varieties of woodpeckers in this country, but the commonest locally are the downy, a small black and white bird with a crimson patch on top of the head; the hairy, a bird similar in markings but twice as large; the redhead, a bird that is certainly well named; and the flicker, which is the largest of the four and perhaps the best known.

The flicker has a variety of local names, such as, yellow-hammer, high-holder, golden-shafted woodpecker, and wake-up. He is also the only member of the woodpecker species frequently to be found feeding on the ground. Often in the Fall, or in the late Summer after the grass has been cut, I see them in the field industriously poking among the stubble searching for worms and grubs that infest the ground. I like the habit, and I like the name wake-up, derived from a challenging cry, as typical of the early Spring as the bluebird's note, ringing clear and far: "Wake up, wake up, wake up!" When I hear it on an April morning, then I know that Winter is over and gone, that it is time to get busy, and that the flicker will work diligently for me all the months ahead.

Most of our native birds are beneficial to man, especially so to farmers. Most farmers, I believe, realize this fact. Even hawks and owls, which some people mistakenly think should be shot on sight, do more good than harm. But of all the numerous species that inhabit or visit our farms, few are quite so actively and so constantly engaged in rural enterprise as are the chickadees, nuthatches and woodpeckers. Since their food consists entirely of worms, grubs, and flying insects, they must consume vast numbers of them in the course of their brief lives, meanwhile doing not the slightest damage to either bud, flower, fruit or standing grain. Their labors are all profit to the land owner. Moreover, quite unlike certain other eating birds such as warblers and swallows, which are here for only about a third of the year, our chickadees, nuthatches, and woodpeckers, with the exception of the flicker, stand by us the year round. From daylight till dusk, 365 days in the year and one more in leap-year, they are on foot or wing hunting their favorite food. Without their aid we would be pest ridden to a much greater degree than we now are.



*The Nuthatch*

H. J. F.

Connecticut

# Junior Farmers

The Future Farms of America is the national organization of, by and for farm boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools which operate under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts. High school departments of vocational agriculture provide four-year courses of systematic instruction in agriculture and farm mechanics, taught by teachers who are agricultural college graduates employed on a twelve-months' basis. They follow up their instruction throughout the year by supervising the farming operations of their students on their home farms. The average age of F. F. A. members is approximately 17 years. The major purposes of the Future Farmers of America are to develop leadership, co-operation, citizenship, improved agriculture, and patriotism. The national organization includes chartered state associations composed of local chapters situated only in public high schools having departments of vocational agriculture. There are four degrees of active membership: "Green Hand", "Chapter Farmer", "State Farmer", and "American Farmer". Advancement through these grades of membership is based on achievement in vocational agriculture and progressive establishment in farming.

Throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, the organization has grown rapidly in numbers of chapters and membership, and is now recognized as the largest farm boy organization in the world. National headquarters are maintained in the Agricultural Education Service of the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. The Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., has been established to provide business, industry, organizations and individuals with an opportunity to co-operate in promoting the program of the F. F. A. and to assist students and former students of vocational agriculture to become established in a farming occupation. In this, its twentieth year, the Future Farmers of America is continuing to increase the national membership and will probably reach a new high of more than 250,000 boys this year.

What happens to an "American Farmer" when he has completed his work in F. F. A.? Here's what Owen E. Hess, Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., "American Farmer" degree winner in 1944, says about his current operations:

"My brother and I are farming 350 acres. Fifty-six acres are in corn and 32 acres of that is devoted to hybrid seed grown on contract. Other crops include 31 acres of oats, 50 acres of wheat, 30 acres of soybeans, 15 acres of buckwheat and 43 acres of hay. We keep 24 head of cattle of which 17 head are milk cows; 400 hens, 1,000 chicks, 25 market hogs and two brood sows. We are remodeling the barn on the home farm into a modern pen-type barn with a separate milking room. We are starting a system of contour farming. I am president of the Mifflinburg Young Farmers' Assn., a member of the Union County West End Fair Assn., the Union County Artificial Breeding Co-operative, Union Farm Bureau, Eastern State Farmers' Exchange and the Limestone Service Extension Club."

---

Capturing top honors in poultry and vegetable judging contests and third in dairy, Franklin County won the recent Nathaniel Bowditch sweepstakes trophy during the State 4-H Boys' Day at the University of Massachusetts. Plymouth County proved keen competition for the winners with top honors in dairy and livestock but did not compete in other contests, while Hampden, Norfolk, and Worcester Counties emerged in a three-way tie for third place. Franklin County amassed 40 points against 30 for Plymouth, with 28 points making a three-way tie. Members of the winning Franklin County poultry team were Wallace Lilly, Ashfield; Donald Phillips, Ashfield; and George Patnode, Deerfield. The Franklin County vegetable champions were Donald Clark, Shelburne Falls; Walter Dacyczn, Deerfield; and Michael Rura, Deerfield. Plymouth County's winning dairy team included Guy Southard, Jr., Marshfield; Ronald Southgate, Marshfield; and Gilbert Robery, West Bridgewater. The winning livestock team from Plymouth County included Richard Peterson, Hanover; George Jones, Hanover; and John Ramsey, Hanover. In each contest the first named individual placed highest in the competition.

People will tell you that bovine animals are clumsy and slow-witted. But Herbert R. Read, 19-year-old farm boy from Seekonk, Bristol County, Mass., has disproven these ideas with Jack and Jim, his twin purebred Holstein oxen. Not only will Jack and Jim shake hands, lay down and play dead, balance objects on their heads, and knock Herbert's hat off on command, but they take real pleasure in teetering on a teeter-totter like a couple of school children, all by themselves. When the twins were born on the Reed Dairy Farm, Mr. Read gave them to Herbert to train for future competition in the popular New England ox-drawing contests. Herbert not only broke the calves to yoke but went ahead and taught them the rest of their repertoire, and is planning at present to place them on a national show circuit for next year's fairs. Herbert's animals work entirely from vocal commands. He's never used lines of any kind and says he never will.

---

Victor Durgy, of Bethel, Fairfield County, Connecticut, knows how to take care of chickens. For the second consecutive year his flock took first place in the Class A 4-H Home Egg Laying Contest. This time his barred-cross layers had the highest production ever recorded for the contest, averaging 320 eggs per bird. To prove that it wasn't the breed, Durgy had another flock entered in the contest. This flock, a pen of Rhode Island Reds, laid 290 eggs per bird and took second place for Class A flocks. Third place in this class went to Robert Dwey, of Darien, with an average of 250 eggs per bird. Class B winner was Charles Austin, of Darien, whose flock laid an average of 287 per bird. Second place went to Louis Avery, of Clinton, with an average of 268 and third went to Robert Hawthorne, Hazardville, with 240 eggs per bird. In the Class D division, a flock owned by Alfred Goldstein, Amston, was first with a production of 267 eggs per bird. Arthur Smith, of Yantic, placed second with 239 eggs per bird. John Halkovetz, of Clintonville, placed third with an average of 207 eggs. D.

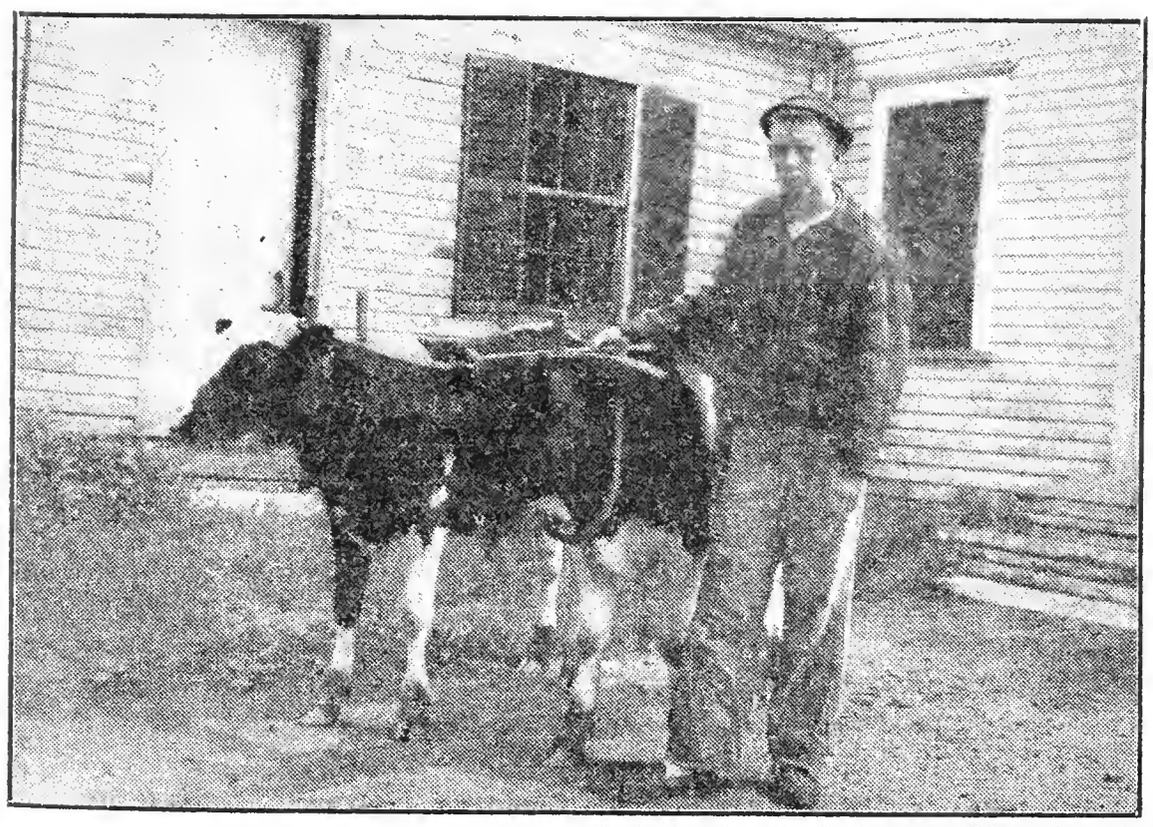


Photo by Haydn S. Pearson, Massachusetts.

*Roger Huotari, South Paris, Maine, enjoys training steers.*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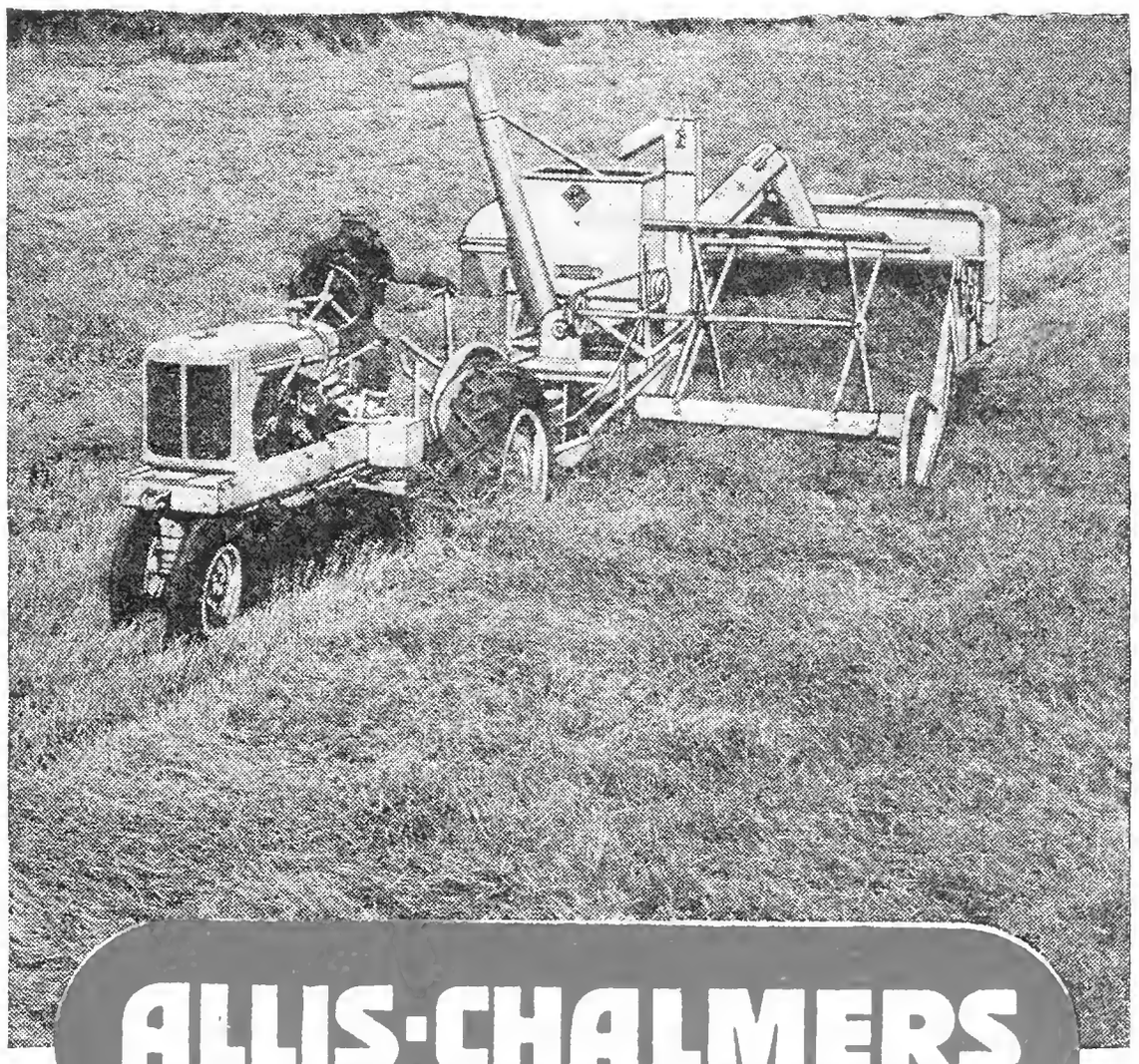

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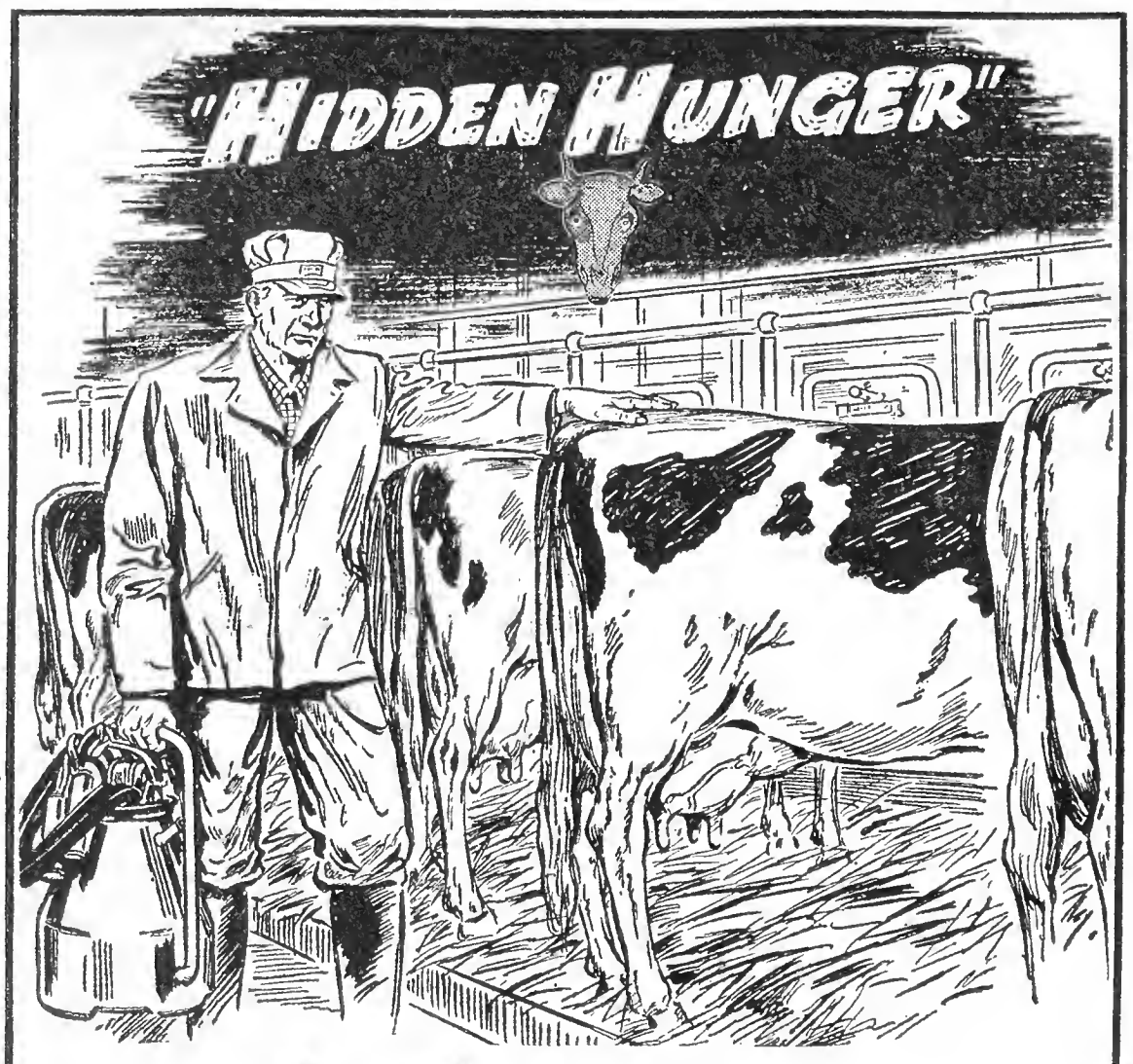


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## Pennsylvania Farm News

Pennsylvania 4-H youth, who are expected to surpass in 1948 the record 22,000 enrollment set in 1947, will have a number of attractive events to enliven their year's program, starting with National 4-H Week, March 1 to 6. Early Spring will be devoted to organization of clubs and selection of club projects. Some of these already have been determined. Rural Life Sunday, in which 4-H will participate, will follow on May 2, with the annual camp leaders training conference a month later, June 8 to 12, at Camp Kanesatake, near Spruce Creek in Huntingdon County.

During June, July and August county and district 4-H camps will be held. Four delegates will be selected from the 1947 roster of over 21,000 club members to represent Pennsylvania at the annual National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., June 16 to 23. Club members with special aptitudes for leadership will train for a week, June 21 to 25 at the College, and the annual Club Week will be held there August 9 to 12. Five district 4-H dairy shows will be held August and September in as many different parts of the State, while 4-H Achievement Week has been set for November 1 to 6.

Other events will claim the attention of club members in different sections. Four-H livestock raisers will be marketing their animals at roundups and sales beginning in August. One of the first of these will be the Western Pennsylvania Pig Show and Sale August 25 and 26 at Pittsburgh. Baby beef and lamb producers in the same area have set their annual Pittsburgh show and sale for November 3, 4 and 5. Other 4-H beef and lamb sales will follow at Hatfield, at Lancaster, and at the Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg.

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Jacob S. Herr, Parkesburg, Chester County, says that potatoes planted in 1947 on contour strips which he had recently established to control soil erosion, yielded 100 bushels more per acre than he had ever previously produced. The strips, he thinks, accounted for the increased yield more than any other factor. He explains that the contour rows held the rainfall to supply his crop during parts of the growing season when added moisture was urgently needed. Corn planted on other strips did correspondingly well. He laid out 35 acres on the contour and plans to increase his contour operations.

Operating a farm not too hilly, Herr had experienced some washing but had never considered contour strip cropping for erosion control until he observed first hand its effectiveness and practical use on the neighboring farm of Paul S. Coates, Coatesville, where the Extension Service had established demonstration strips, some of them more than a half mile long, several years previously. The same plan was therefore adopted on the Herr place and now other farmers are copying this layout. Supporting his added yield claims for contour strips, Herr explains that in addition to holding more moisture, they also hold all of the fertilizer instead of letting the surface run off carry it away, as had happened in some instances when he had farmed in straight rows, some of them running with the grade.

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Earl Schurr, Douglasville, Berks County, who paid $20 per pound for an 11-pound capon, a total of $220, raised by Leora Eder, 4-H Club member, and sold at the Montgomery County 4-H roundup and sale during the holidays, still thinks he had a good buy. Incidentally he is a 4-H booster. He exhibited the dressed bird on his poultry stall at the Reading Terminal Market, but refused all offers.

---

Don Rhines, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rhines, Richardsville, Jefferson County, has been declared a winner in corn fertilization work conducted among vocational agricultural pupils in the county, and in the near future will receive a free trip to Pittsburgh, where he and other students will make a tour of the steel mills, attend a theater performance, and take part in a radio broadcast.

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Ivo V. Otto, Carlisle, has been reelected president of the Cumberland County Agricultural Extension Assn. for 1948, Mark R. Basehore, Mechanicsburg, vice-pres., and Raymond L. Smith, McCrea, secy., also were reelected. J. Elmer Heiser, Plainfield, a member of the board of county commissioners, was named treasurer to succeed Earl L. Brenneman, Boiling Springs. N. M. E.

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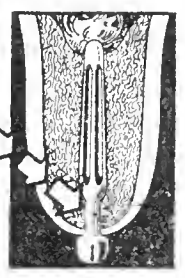

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## Guernsey - Holstein Crosses

I have a heifer recently freshened. She is a Guernsey-Holstein cross and was bred to a Guernsey bull. Have been told that it is not advisable to save calves from such a cross, but as she has a beautiful heifer calf, am writing you for some information on the subject. G. F. W.

Onondaga County, N. Y.

The breeding you mention is known as a cross-back, and you are up against the same proposition that all crossbreeding with livestock entails. There is no reason why the heifer you mention should not be a good producer and a suitable individual to keep in the dairy herd.

The trouble with livestock crossbreeding programs is that after the first cross has been made, the problem then resolves itself into the question of what kind of breeding to follow from that point on, and this is true in your case. If you continue to use Guernsey bulls on these heifers or successive generations, they will soon become high in a percentage of Guernsey blood, and therefore revert back to one of the original parents, which in your case was a Guernsey. If, on the other hand, you use Holstein bulls, you arrive at the same results. If you alternate with Holstein and Guernsey bulls in successive generations, you continue the crossbreeding, but you will have a wide diversity of both type and production. On the other hand, if you use a crossbred bull, carrying Guernsey and Holstein blood, on heifers which have been similarly crossbred, you will get reverted types and recombinations which will vary in the extreme. It can be seen, therefore, that a crossbreeding livestock program is not an easy one to follow. Nor is it constructive.

Some increased production may be attained in the first cross, but this is not always true. Farmer breeders would be far better off to use good strains or families within some one breed, and by mating proven animals within breed desired, attain more uniform and satisfactory results both for type and production. Surplus stock from this kind of breeding sell more readily and for a higher price than crossbred animals of unknown blood lines, because they are more uniform.

## Mastitis Nurse Cows

Due to the ever increasing rate of mastitis all over the country, I have had a question in mind for some time which I believe you can answer for me. Would a calf born of a mastitis cow and nursed by her for a few weeks be infected by mastitis when she has grown up? If born of a mastitis cow, would the calf carry the disease to another barn if separated from the mother? S. K.

Morris County, N. J.

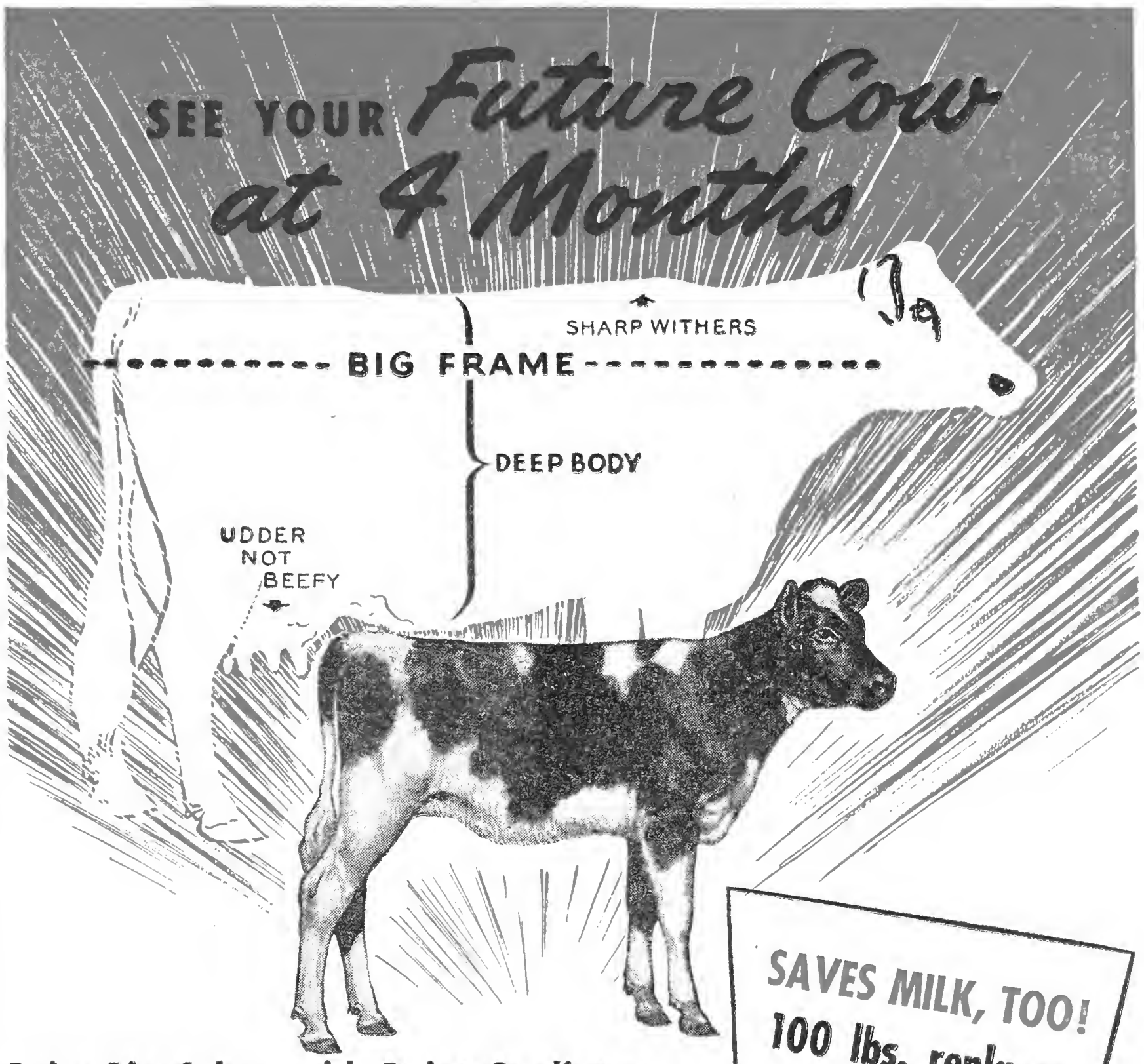
A calf born of a mastitis cow and nursed by her for a few weeks is usually more susceptible to mastitis infection than one which has nursed a healthy cow. However, the most serious menace to the health of a calf which is allowed to nurse the cow affected with mastitis, is that the constant ingestion of these disease organisms will probably produce an intestinal infection which lowers the general health of the nursing calf. This may be manifested by a decline in bodyweight and a bad case of diarrhea. If such a diseased calf is placed in another barn after it has become infected, it can contaminate the area where it is stabled. Dairymen have found that it is not a good practice, nor sanitary procedure, to use nurse cows which have a mastitis infection of their udders. It is best for such cows to be separated from the herd, milked last, and their milk discarded. The best known treatment for mastitis at the present time is the use of penicillin, which is sold under the trade name of veticillin. A veterinarian should administer this drug.

## Worm Treatment for Horse

Please send me a cure for worms in a horse. E. O.

Essex County, Mass.

The internal administration of phenothiazine is now being used very successfully for worming horses. It is important to note that if a horse is thin and in a rundown condition, this drug sometimes has a toxic effect. It is therefore advisable to have the animal examined by a veterinarian, and also have this drug administered under a veterinarian's direction. There are commercial preparations of salt and phenothiazine, which have been combined, and which, if kept before horses at all times, acts as a preventive of internal parasites. Directions for its use are on the container.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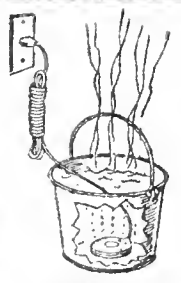

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# This Squab Business

Admittedly, 1948 will be a crucial year for those of us who earn all or a good part of our living from the utility pigeon. Squabs still sell relatively high in comparison to other poultry but feed has also risen out of all proportion to the market price for squabs. The cheapest pigeon feed of commercially mixed grains is now about $6.00 a hundred in the Midwest and from a dollar to a dollar and a half more than this in the Eastern half of the country, depending on the brand purchased and the amount of freight charges involved. It will take careful culling and attention to details of production in 1948 for the squab raiser to continue making a fair profit.

If possible the utility pigeon man should try to line up a local source for one or more of the grains that make up the major portion of his feeding mixture. He should experiment with worthy substitutions for the higher-priced grains, especially of wheat. All this means that the squab dealer must do his own grain mixing if he expects to cut the cost of his total feed bill this year. It is possible to save anywhere from 50 cents to one dollar a hundred by buying the various grains separately and feeding them according to your own formula. If, for instance, you have a good source of locally grown yellow corn, the corn content in the mixture can be increased to 45 or 50 per cent until real hot weather in July, when it should go back to about 30 per cent of the grains fed. If your birds have self feeders, cover the grains at the feeding slots with pieces of lath or other material after three in the afternoon. The hens will generally leave their nests not later than 2 P. M., and will thus have a little time to eat some of each grain before the feeder is blocked on the more expensive ones such as wheat and Canada peas. The wheat content of any mixture, however, should not fall below 10 per cent as this much is needed to insure fertility of the eggs. Remove the feed covers after dusk to insure the birds receiving needed variety early the next morning.

It is best to be certain that the wheat fed is hard and clean. Sweet wrinkled peas, the common dried garden peas, are a good substitute for the more expensive Canada field peas or the Austrian Winter peas. They can be increased in any mixture to as high as 40 per cent but the birds will not take to them as readily as to the better liked Canada peas. Dried garden peas are one of the least expensive of the pigeon grains and they are high in protein, rating 25 per cent in this flesh-building nutrient. An acre will produce several tons of dried peas if one has the land to grow them on, and would pay off better than if the same acreage was in corn. Milo and kaffir corn are on a par with corn in price and can be used to make up the remainder of the pigeon mixture. While cracked kaffir corn and cracked milo are available from commercial feed dealers at less cost than the whole grains, it is false economy to buy these small grains in cracked condition. Most birds will not bother to eat these small broken pieces and if they get so hungry that they do attempt it, it takes them nearly half a day to get a cropful, while their squabs remain unfed in the nest.

Oats are an excellent grain for pigeons but should be hulled as the fiber content is too high for breeding birds. Hulling costs money and nearly puts this grain out of reach. Barley is also an excellent grain if you can save freight charges by contacting a local grower. Barley can be substituted for 25 per cent of the total grains fed. Its analysis figures are quite similar to those of corn and it is slightly higher in protein. In buying locally grown corn, be inquisitive about its moisture content. Corn will not keep in storage if its moisture content is much above 16 per cent. It will heat if over this. Corn with an excess moisture content will have a soft germ center which can be easily dug out with a fingernail. If it can be avoided, don't buy corn in the shuck; buy it shelled and eat some of the grains yourself to see if they are sound and sweet. With grains sky-high it is false economy to buy inferior grades.

Avoid waste of grain by feeding just enough night and morning for the birds to clean up within 20 minutes or so. If they are using self-feeders and not hand-fed, make the feeders mice and rat-proof by supporting them on one-inch water pipe at least two feet above the floor. Space the feeders three feet away from any partition and six feet from overhead stringers. Mice will leap unholy distances downward and outward to land on a grain feeder, but they can't jump upwards over a foot. Keep sparrows from stealing precious grain by checking all sections of the wire fly pens and mending broken spots where they might sneak in. Nothing larger than one-inch mesh should be used for fly pen wire.

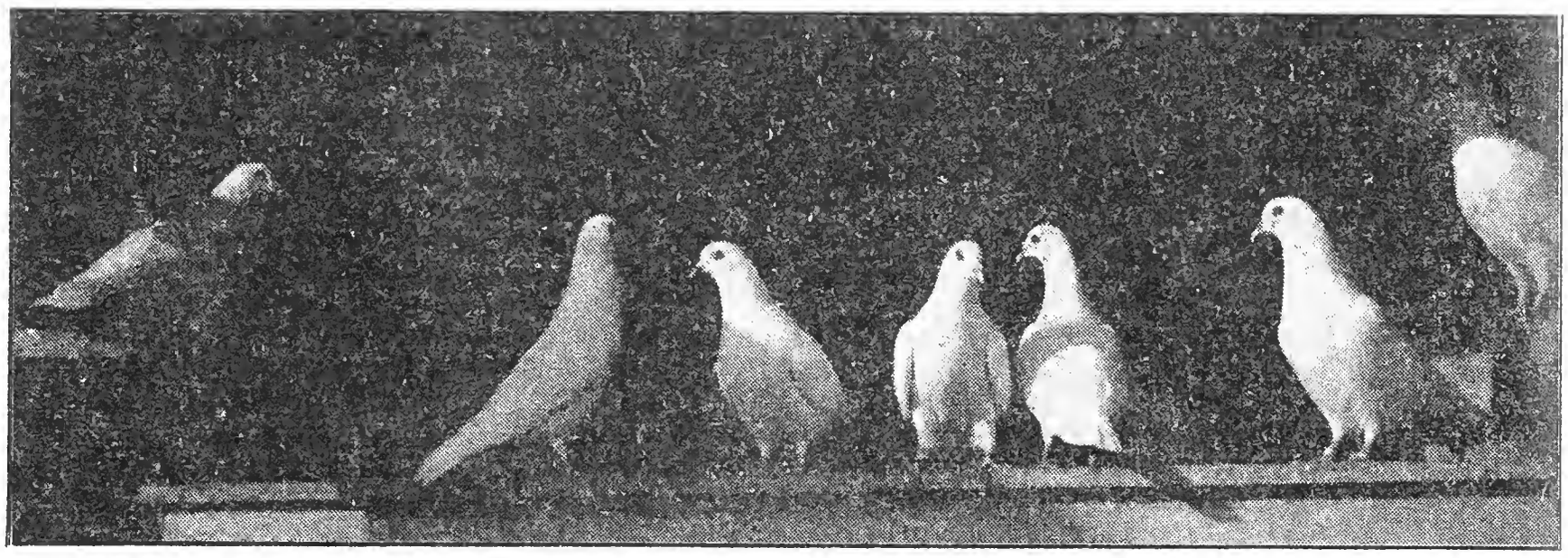
As for marketing, it is no longer necessary for anyone to remain in the dark as to current prices for squabs on any of the leading metropolitan markets. Local prices can be checked personally. But don't go entirely by bid and asked quotations. Usually squabs sell at either a five of 10 cent premium over basic bid and asked quotations in the daily press, especially in the 11-pounds to the dozen and heavier, sizes. New York still remains the top-paying market in the East and can absorb any quantity of squabs which will be raised and shipped there during the next few years. Actually, squabs are in great demand and commission merchants are always hard-pressed to fill large orders for banquets. Most of the commission merchants who have been handling squabs and game for years are reliable and will supply you with weekly quotations upon application. Many of them do not even charge any commission on squabs. However, even better than shipping is to cultivate local retail outlets or create them by personal inquiry with a good sample of your product. A sample should consist of at least a dozen uniform and well-dressed squabs.

The following table shows the small margin for profit if production per pair of breeding birds falls below 12 salable squabs a year. Keep in the squab business by extra rigid culling, plus feeding your own grain formula with as many worthy substitutions as possible. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. By the time the world's granary has returned more nearly to normal size, you will have greatly improved your breeders by this rigid culling process, and have a particularly fine strain of high production birds.

J. M. Robinson

| No. of squabs *sold** from each pair per year. | Cost per hundred pounds of feed | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $6.00 | $6.25 | $6.50 | $7.00 | $7.25 |
| | Cost of Squab* | | | | |
| 10 | .60 | .625 | .65 | .70 | .725 |
| 11 | .545 | .569 | .59 | .637 | .66 |
| 12 | .50 | .521 | .542 | .583 | .602 |
| 13 | .463 | .48 | .50 | .539 | .558 |
| 14 | .429 | .446 | .464 | .50 | .518 |
| 15 | .40 | .417 | .433 | .466 | .483 |
| 16 | .375 | .39 | .406 | .438 | .453 |

* Grain cost only.
Squabs *hatched* are not squabs *sold*.



*In order to make any money at present with squabs, it is necessary to constantly practice every known method of best breeding, management and feeding. These nice four month old White Kings are enjoying the sun in their flypen at Robinwood Farm in Wake County, North Carolina.*

## Spring Poultry Problems

Many poultrymen ease up a bit during Winter, waiting for Spring and more moderate weather to catch up on certain chores. Certainly very few have the courage necessary to clean out the coops and spread the droppings and litter in zero temperatures. Sometimes it even does more harm than good to change the litter in the middle of Winter. It takes time to build it up to the desired depth and once the litter is at the desired depth, all that is needed is frequent stirring. If it is properly maintained, it should be good for several seasons. It isn't wise to disturb a well maintained litter until late in the Spring because the weather is so unsettled earlier. When new litter is introduced, unless the houses are well insulated and protected from the ground, the humidity is bound to be much higher for a time, until the desired depth is once again reached; this takes several weeks at the least.

One of the most discouraging Spring problems is finding the proper location for the brooder houses. I know that some men do this in the Fall, which of course is the best policy, but not too many of us are that well self-disciplined. I for one always resolve to do this, yet somehow the houses are still at the old stand when the first warm days come. On many farms, especially in the Northeast, there are very good meadows heavy with sod. These would make ideal locations, if someone could prophesy the weather in advance. In rainy seasons these spots act as a watershed, and who is eager to have his investment wash away? Yet we have dry Summers when this heavy sod could be used to advantage. I have found that it is best to find a high spot, unless the ground is very gravelly or sandy. Most poultrymen know this, using hillocks and high spots which aren't too good for growing crops. Many poultrymen enrich these barren spots by following just such a practice. My ground is quite level, yet I can always tell by looking at my crops whether any brooders were there the season before or not. On my 10 acres of field corn the other year, the demarcation line was plain to see, for the corn on the site where the houses were the year before was at least a foot taller than on the rest of the field. Much is preached about putting chicks on good range, yet very little do I see about having the chicks enrich the ground so that it is bound to produce a good range in the future. I would rather put chicks on good, thick sod, preferably several years old, even if the ground is poor, then to have them on range which, though lush, is loose and shallow-rooted. During the four months they are there, those foragers can raise heck with even the hardiest of sods. Of course, the houses are moved frequently; at least they should be, but even then one cannot be moving them every few days.

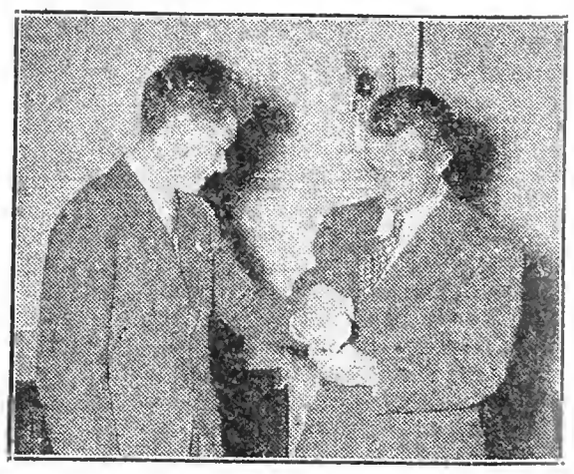
Another thing that probably robs poultrymen of more sleep than any other one problem, is the danger of fire in the brooder houses. It has happened to me many times, but I have been fortunate enough to be on the spot at the time, and my customary frequent visits have thus prevented much damage. It is seldom that the blame for a fire can be placed on the equipment. I know that every time it has happened to me, I traced it to my forgetfulness or to pure laziness: Either I forgot to check the stoves thoroughly, or strain the fuel, or clean the burners, or any one of a score of such mistakes. When setting up the stoves, it is dangerous to tilt them to make them burn. Although this can be done to start the flow of oil and to break that ever present airlock, the stoves should never be left in that position. Some oil burners are equipped with cloth filters as well as with the customary screens. I have experienced trouble at times when the oil refused to filter through fast enough. In that case the first impulse of the operator is to tilt the entire unit a little more. This problem can be solved simply by removing this cloth disk, and either cleaning it thoroughly in gasoline or throwing it away. Personally I would rather prefilter my fuel and use only the screens, as a drop of water in the oil can stop the flow into the burners and cause much damage by the fire's going out altogether. Never tilt the unit so that the oil, when the wick remains unlighted, goes over the top.

I have found it a good idea to cut down on the grain ration in the laying houses just as soon as the warm Spring weather gets settled. By feeding them heavily on grain during the Winter months, the hens have built up a good layer of fat; when the weather moderates, this tends to make them prematurely broody. I generally pick up a few hens, however, to be sure they are in good flesh or fat, before I decide on the above procedure because there are times, especially in the heavy-laying strains, when they just refuse to get fat. So don't guess at it; be sure. The broody problem in the Spring is sometimes very discouraging. Just when you think you'll surely break your record in cases shipped to market; just when that extra case is so necessary to offset the decline in the price of eggs, that is the time the hens decide to go on a sit-down strike. Well, the best that one can do is to isolate them and feed all mash for a while. It is conceded that this unnecessary trait can be bred out of them, so the best policy is to begin on the right foot when buying replacements. All repeaters should be sold, as the feed they consume is too valuable to waste.

Chautauqua County, N. Y. S. M. K.

## 4-H Poultry Winners

Allan Burdick of Sherburne, Chenango County, is announced as State winner of the New York State Poultry Achievement Contest for 1947. George Klein, Jr., of Islip, Suffolk County, is winner of the Eastern New York district of the contest, Miss Joan Lilly of Belmont, Allegany County, the Western district, and Burdick, Central New York. Burdick



*Monroe Babcock, Ithaca, secretary of the New York State Baby Chick Assn., fastens a gold watch to the wrist of Allan Burdick, of Sherburne, winner of the State Poultry Achievement Contest for 1947.*

received a gold watch at State winner, awarded by the New York State Baby Chick Association, and also a $100 scholarship toward college when he enrolls.

Each district winner gets 500 baby chicks. The Central New York prize is sponsored by Ralph H. Webster, Webster Poultry Farm, Auburn; the Eastern district by A. E. Danish, Danish Poultry Farm, Troy; and the Western New York district by C. A. Rogers of Bergen.

# Experience with Guinea Fowl

My experience with guineas started right after the first World War. I have found that they will make their own way during a large part of the year, and pay their owner a good profit for the privilege of so doing. They have certain traits and peculiarities that make them especially adaptable to farm conditions. They will not thrive in close confinement, which is really more of an asset than a liability. A confined bird is a dependent bird and an added cost for the owner to feed and care. Guineas are independent by nature. Turn them loose and they will make their own living, practically on bugs, worms and weed seeds. They are the most trustworthy insect destroyers of the poultry kingdom. They range farther in the fields than chickens, and carry their insect warfare into the enemy stronghold, the far corners and out-of-the-way places where the bugs, worms and weed seeds thrive. Bad weather conditions never stop them from being active. They never scratch anywhere, and for this reason they are the gardener's helpful friend. Let them have access to the garden any time, they are trustworthy bug chasers. They are excellent watchmen and allow no sound or any movement to go unchallenged, day or night. They give warning on the approach of danger in the form of crows, hawks, robbers and predators before other poultry are aware of it. It is indeed a wily varmint, feathered, furred or human, that can creep up on a flock of guineas.

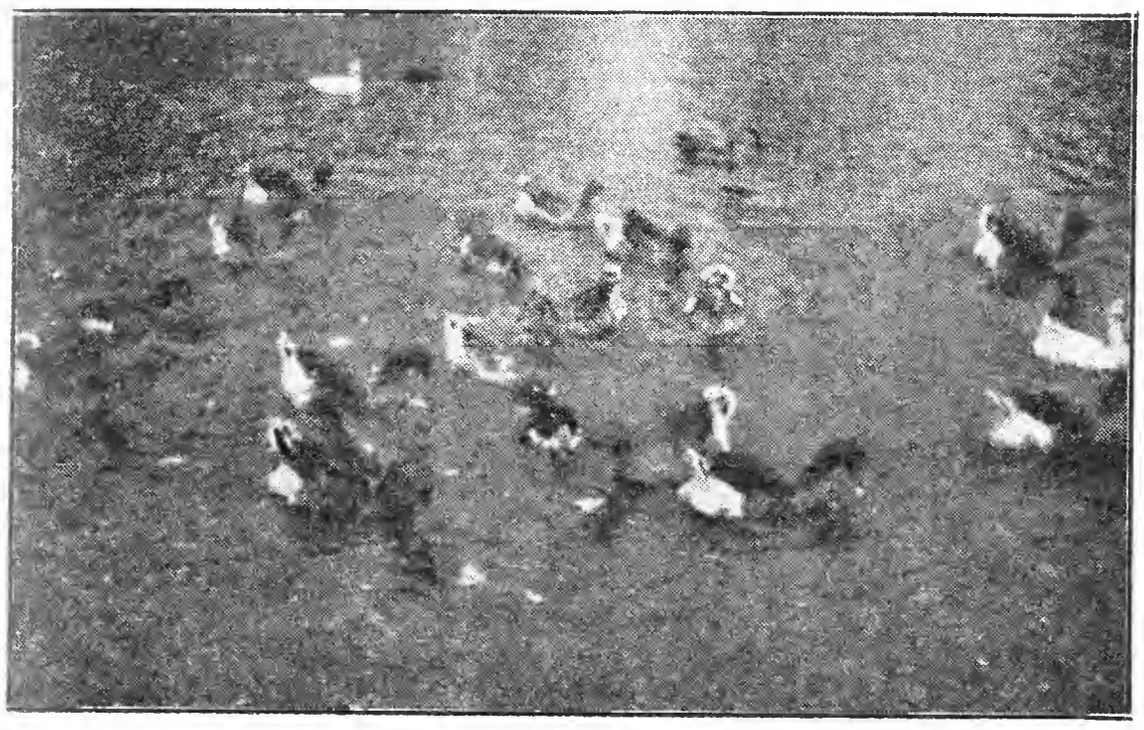
The time when their was no appreciable market demand for this fowl is past. The demand is here and it is steadily increasing. Hotels and restaurants in cities are responsible for most of it. Guineas are used as a substitute for quail, grouse, and pheasant at banquets and club dinners. The younger birds take the place of quail, and the mature birds somewhat resemble the pheasant in flavor. The diet and habits of the bird tend to give a delicate gamy flavor. Young birds weighing about two pounds each are most in demand, and some sell for $1.50 to $2.50 per pair at this weight, which they reach at about 12 weeks of age. It costs little to see them through even the first months, which is the only period in their lives when they are essentially dependent for feed and care. The selling price comes very near being all profit. Truly the economic value of this fowl is very much underestimated. As native game birds decrease in number, it is only reasonable to suppose that the demand for this substitute will increase.

Guineas sold on any market are usually classed as game, and displayed and sold with game birds. For this trade it is best to leave the feathers on, with the possible exception of a spot on the breast which may be picked clean to display the outline of the carcass to better advantage. They should be bled by severing the blood vessel in the roof of the mouth, and hanging them by the feet until through bleeding. For the hotel trade they should be picked clean. They are not as hard to pick as other fowls, and should never be scalded, as the feathers may be easily removed in a dry state. These should be saved, since they are superior to any but those of water fowls. An overfat guinea is not wanted and since they take on flesh quickly when confined, it is doubtful if pen or coop fattening will pay. A young and tender dressed guinea may be easily recognized. The breastbone of such a bird is soft and flexible. The feet and toes are soft and pliable and the toenails short and sharp. The ends of the feathers at the wing tips are pointed while those of old birds are blunt and round.

Guineas usually mate in pairs when the sexes are equal, but it is not necessary to have as many males as females. One cock to three or four hens is enough. One to six has also been found a satisfactory ratio with us, with no apparent loss in egg fertility. The cry of these birds is the most satisfactory means of determining the sex. That of the female sounds like "pot rack, pot rack," while that of the males is more like "tick, tick." The red ear lobes and helmets of the male are larger than those of the hen, and he is also larger and more aggressive. Egg production usually begins in April or May, and continues until Fall during which time the hens are very persistent layers, laying almost every day. The nests are well hidden, frequently hard to find. Extreme care must be taken in removing the eggs, and to do so only when the birds are not around; and to disturb the nest as little as possible, leaving a few of the eggs so the hen will not realize the robbery and will return to it and keep laying. We place small China eggs in their nest. I find that June is the best month to hatch. The weather is warm and settled and therefore more suited to small guineas. Then, too, the hatching of other poultry is usually out of the way. So that their raising fits in nicely with the other poultry work.

Hatching eggs that have to be kept for some time before setting should always be kept in a moderately cool place and turned each day. My best results in hatching are obtained with hens, since the guinea hens do not make good mothers. If possible, make the nest on the ground, as the eggs will hatch better in midsummer if set on the ground; 18 eggs make a setting for the average hen. They should begin to hatch on the twenty-sixth day, and usually most of them hatch. It is well to sprinkle the eggs with warm water three or four times during the incubation period. The keets, as the young are called, are rather small and delicate at first, and do not seem to recognize the call of their foster mother. Therefore it is best to confine them, for a few days, in a coop made of wire netting. The coops must be clean and dry and free from lice, as they are sure death to the keets. Keep the little fellows warm and dry, but never put them up in tight coops. An open screen wire front is just what they need, as it gives them plenty of fresh air, without which they cannot survive. Do not feed them for 48 hours after hatching. Begin by feeding frequently but sparingly, after the first week or two gradually increase the amount of feed and decrease the number of feedings. Keep plenty of fresh water, fine grit, sour milk and plenty of green tender material before them, but remember that overfeeding and lack of exercise will kill them, hence, as soon as they are strong enough, let them have as much exercise as possible, but do not allow them to run in the dew until they are full feathered. After they become pretty well feathered, they are practically able to care for themselves and should be given free range. Our guineas range in our wooded land, and they come up when we send our trusted dog to chase them out into the clear land, they know that as soon as they hear the dog bark.

A. S.



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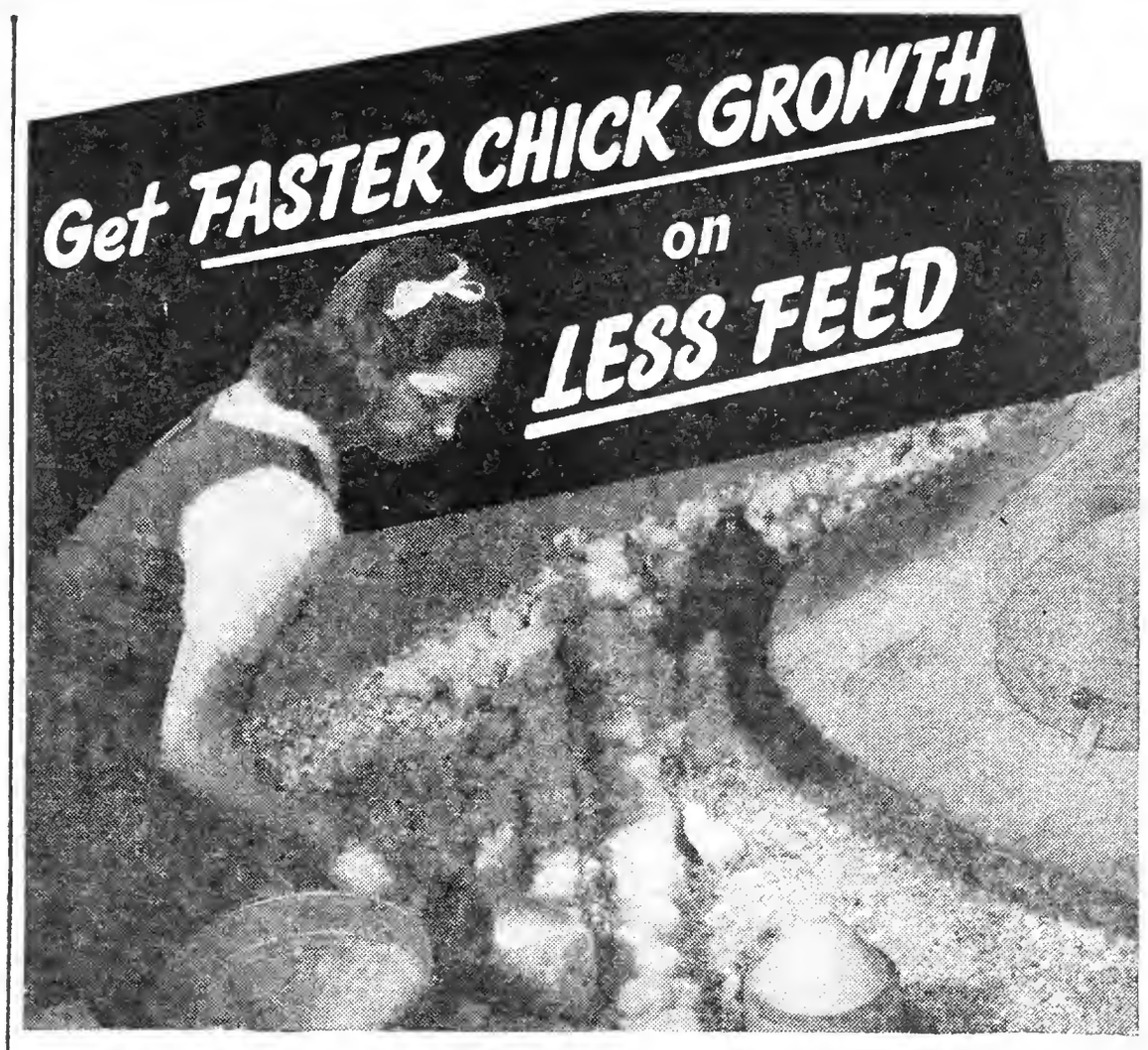


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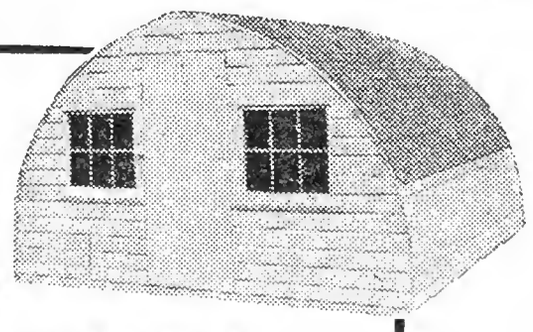

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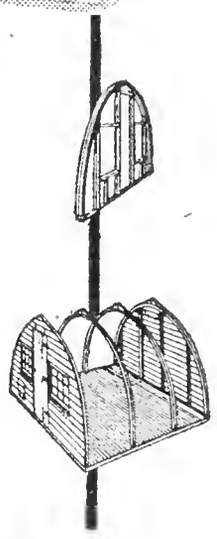

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# *Raising Geese For Market*

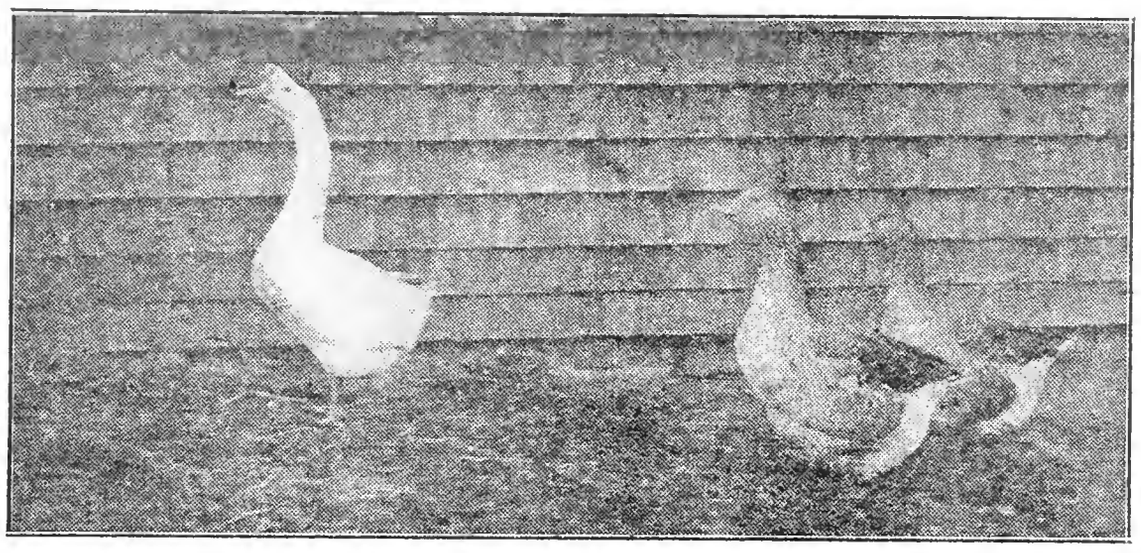
In these notes we will deal with the farm flock where geese are raised during the Spring and Summer to be sold in the Fall for table use. There is a widespread interest in goose production and very little has been written about it. In the past most of the flocks sent to the large markets have come from the West and Middle West where grain is cheap, yet during the last few years sizeable flocks are to be seen almost everywhere. There is no reason why geese cannot be profitably produced in any part of the U. S. when there is a proper understanding of their requirements.

It is not necessary to have a large farm upon which to raise market geese. A few acres where plenty of green food and some grain can be had is quite sufficient, and I know of several large flocks being raised upon less than three acres. While green grass is indispensable for this purpose, it is true that geese will eat a great variety of weeds and other types of greens beside grass, all of which is easy to get or cheap to produce.

The majority of geese start to lay in March, but they may be started as early as January if early goslings are wanted. In the old days when geese were thought of only at the holiday season, there was no advantage in early broods because they were not sent to market until the late Fall or early Winter. But we are now living in another age. Today we have turkey broilers, green geese and prime fat ducklings on the daily menu instead of only once a year. If you want to produce green geese, to kill at three to four months of age, you will want to start the geese laying as early in the Winter as possible. Medium sized young geese for holiday markets are those who are partial to a pure white bird, that Embden females may be used with the White Chinese ganders instead of the Toulouse though they usually lay a few less eggs. The offspring of both sexes will always be pure white, whereas the White Chinese-Toulouse cross produces a spotted bird with a variation of markings.

All breeds of geese are normally good layers. They lay from 20 to 60 eggs per laying season; about a dozen by the larger breeds and twice that number by the purebred Chinese, is a fair average per clutch, but when broken up from broodiness all of them soon start laying again.

There are special pitfalls in all undertakings, and with the geese it is in getting fertile eggs and hatching a fair percentage of the eggs laid. So let's face the facts whether we like it or not. You will come to this turn of events anyway so you might as well brace yourself for it. For some reason, which we do not know, goose eggs may be infertile, even when we think conditions are ideal. Water to swim in, where geese habitually mate, is a factor in increased fertility. Geese may swim in any weather without ill effect, though they must be taken off the water and driven inside in the wintertime, so the eggs will not chill. Here at Ark Farm, even when a large number of goslings were raised every year, all our hatching was done with hens or Muscovy ducks. A well-hatched gosling is as good as raised.



*For the production of market geese to be sold as green goslings, at from three to four months old, the mating of a White Chinese gander to Toulouse females makes an excellent cross. These birds are owned by Willet Randall, Warren County, N. Y.*

preferable to the heavier type and like turkeys the medium weights should bring a little more in price. In the production of green geese to be sold when a little more than half grown the same type of breeding stock can be used.

People always ask the question "What breeds are best?" Our answer, in keeping with our own experience, is a cross between the White Chinese gander and Toulouse female. This cross produces a medium weight bird, plump, and full in the breast, that grows very rapidly from egg to market, feathers faster than either of its purebred parents, and dresses off a golden color. Our own sales for holiday time demand a 10 to 12 pound dressed goose in preference to the larger types, such as the pure Toulouse and Embden. However, in making the cross you must have only purebred stock of both geese and ganders for your foundation.

For commercial flocks two females to one male or gander is recommended. The size of flock may be either large or small if the sexes are run in this ratio. Toulouse are the largest breed of geese; Chinese are the smallest, so the cross makes a perfect balance. The larger types of pure White Chinese should be used, not the small exhibition stock which are identical in all respects except size. The Chinese are highly polygamous and accept their mates more readily than any other breed, and the female Chinese lay twice the number of eggs that other breeds do. You may ask me when, "Why not reverse the sexes, using Toulouse ganders instead of the Chinese?" The answer is that Toulouse ganders are too large to properly fertilize the eggs of the small Chinese females. We have tried this cross several times without good results. Then too, the large ganders do not mix so well in commercial flocks. They are less polygamous than Chinese and usually pick a single female as their bride, and stick with her through the breeding period. I might mention for

Geese are the longest lived of domestic birds. They continue to grow until the end of their second year, although some take longer. You will find relatively few mature old breeders for sale except perhaps by someone selling out. Young stock at the end of their first year make good breeding birds though not as good layers the first season, but they will improve with age and are good for many years, 20 or more. Once your mating is fixed, don't change these unless it is necessary.

Goslings are brooded in commercial brooders the same as chicks and will thrive and grow on the same kind of mash commonly used for chicks or turkeys. The temperature for the brooder is also the same. Feed for young goslings, other than mash, is largely green fresh grass cut into short lengths, sprinkled with water and mixed with the same mash kept before them in the hoppers.

Wet mashes are relished by goslings, and some breeders use this and do not let them have access to dry mash at all. However, we have found that the goslings grow faster when they eat more, and a variety of feeds to choose from peps up their appetite. One important point here, be sure that water is always plentiful for drinking, else nostrils will clog and they soon die. Founts must be deep enough so that the heads can be immersed, thereby keeping the bills clean. Fifty goslings kept together in a pen or brooder is enough. Large flocks, especially after the birds are a month old, may pile up and smother. A 25-watt bulb in the brooder house is a safe insurance and as with chicks, goslings will continue to eat as long as they can see. Feed is put to good use and the young birds grow rapidly. While the growing of geese for market in large numbers appears to be the latest branch of poultry husbandry, there is no magic about it. As with other types of fowl we still have much to learn.

WILLET RANDALL
Warren County, N. Y.

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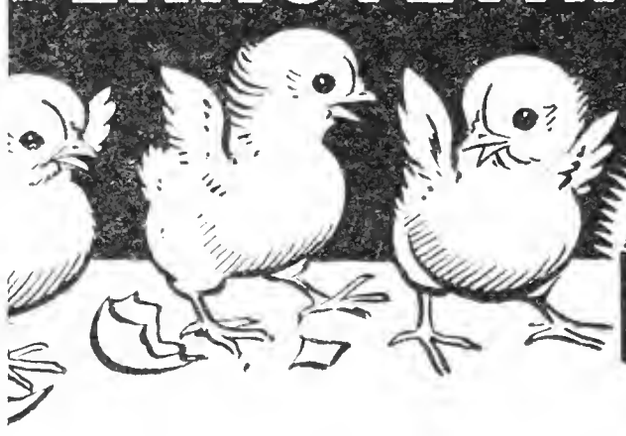

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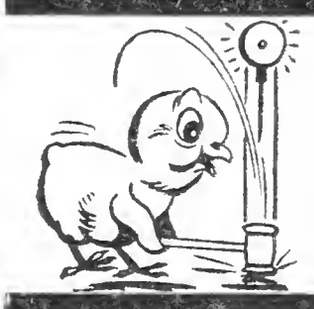

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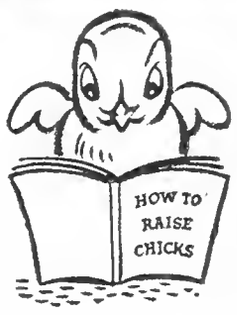


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## Watch Out for Germs

One bright morning last Autumn a doctor friend and I were sitting on a Massachusetts hillside. Our mutual enthusiam for bird watching had brought us there to observe the annual migration of the Broadwing Hawk (a highly beneficial bird to farmers). To sustain us while we sat there, I brought out some Bartlett pears from our own tree and assured the doctor I had washed the fruit, so that the only germs we'd get would be from our own hands. That opened up an interesting speculation for the doctor, who asserted that we should be immune to our own germs. He went on to say, however, that before the use of sulfa and penicillin drugs, he had discovered that patients with wounds or cuts recovered more quickly if he sent them back to their own homes rather than to the hospital, where they sometimes came in contact with other germs to which their system had not built up an immunity.

There's a very good moral in this little story for all of us poultrymen, one that is particularly applicable when we are getting our baby chicks. We know that our greatest efforts at sanitation cannot eliminate all the bacteria that cause disease in our flocks, though we should exercise every precaution to hold bacteria to a minimum. We also know that chickens, like human beings, will build up a resistance or tolerance to diseases provided they do not contract the disease in its most virulent form. In other words, chickens in a pen have a certain degree of resistance to the germs in that pen. The difficulty arises when we introduce new chickens into that pen carrying their foreign germs, or possibly those on the shoes of some other poultryman. An outbreak of disease may result. I have heard one poultryman say that he has introduced a hen with bronchial difficulty when his pullets were still on range, if his young birds had not had colds. He reasoned that it was better for his pullets to have been exposed to colds before they were housed and laying, rather than after they should come into production.

All of this leads us to the matter of where to get our baby chicks. In this connection I think of a friend of mine who bought small quantities of chicks one year from three different sources and reared them all together. Disease, with a little help from predators, wiped out one entire lot of birds he had planned on for roasters, and there was a fairly high incidence of disease in the remaining chickens. I think we are fairly safe in assuming that he would have raised a larger and healthier percentage of chickens if he had purchased them all from one hatchery.

Vermont T. F.

## Cull Ruthlessly

This is the season of the year when we believe in culling with a ruthless hand. The poultryman who keeps his eyes open gets acquainted with the flock and learns to recognize the good producers and the non-producers in various ways, besides the ones that the poultry books tell you about. He notices, for instance, the birds which are always last on the roost in the mornings and the first to go to roost at night; a glance at these birds usually proves that they are not good producers. The lazy birds seldom produce well, are usually coarse, and often heavy. A too fat bird is not a hen that is in heavy production, so when a hen becomes fat or too large, she is culled out and either goes to town to be sold, or is dressed and goes into the stew pot, or freezer locker for later use, or is canned. Examination of these birds when dressing them almost always reveals that they were not good producers.

The hen that is timid might have been a good producer if she had not been afraid to assert herself at the feeders and in the laying house. If she is afraid and is always pushed back and henpecked, she seldom eats enough food or drinks enough water to be a really good producer. So we usually cull these birds out, too.

The too small or immature bird is culled out, along with the too fat and coarse birds, the timid, and the lazy ones. We also keep constant watch for any birds which show signs of any weakness or disease. These are either sold or killed. A bird that pecks other birds, eats eggs, or shows any signs of being a cannibal, or of having been attacked, is also culled from the flock.

B. P.

Too much soda will cause biscuits made with sour milk to lose the thiamine (vitamin $B_1$) found in enriched flour.


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## Saving Poultry Feed

Any smart farmer and poultryman knows that you don't want to stint on feed. You want your hens or chickens to eat all they will, for they grow faster if they are chicks and lay better if they are hens. But that doesn't mean you can afford to waste or lose feed. If you have baby chicks in the brooder house, you will be sorely tempted to leave a sack of the feed in the brooder house in order to have it handy. Don't do it if it is wet and warm—the atmosphere in the brooder house may cause the feed to mold or spoil, and it is too high priced to lose. Not only that, but you may feed it before you discover it and then lose some chicks. It is better to store the feed in a bin built on the outside of the brooder house, and also make sure that the bin is water proof, so that rain or moisture doesn't leak in.

Chickens or hens, either one, prefer fresh feed; maybe for the same reason that humans don't like leftovers, I don't know. At any rate, don't fill the feeders too full so that there will be some spilled out and wasted. When you go past the feeders, stir up the feed and add a little fresh feed. Chickens or hens will start in eating like the very dickens, why is some unexplained chicken complex. Use more feeders than you think you need, and keep them not too full. Sometimes it is a good idea to sprinkle some carrots or potato peelings on top, just to direct attention to the feed. If you are feeding on the range, be sure that the feeders are weather protected, so that rain won't soak the feed or wind blow it out of the feeders.

If you are a poultryman on a fairly large scale or if you and your neighbors all keep poultry, it may pay you to look into the matter of buying your feed in quantities. Sometimes it can be bought for less and at a saving. Your wife will be delighted too, because she can get more print sacks of a usable design and color. Oyster shells may often be bought in quantity, too. They are not perishable, and if you and your neighbors go together, it won't take long to divide up the ton or half-ton which you may buy, and you may get them at considerable saving. Our old banker used to tell all his customers, to make a dollar "whenever you can." It works the other way, too—save a dollar whenever you can. Both count up.

Don't have a henhouse or a brooder house to which dogs or cats can gain access. Most of them will upset feeders, eat feeds, frighten the flock and sometimes eat poultry. As to what a pig can do in a brooder house or a laying house—well, it's worse than what a bull can do in a china shop. Screen doors on your houses, when you open the regular door, will keep such animals out. Everyone knows what huge quantities of feed rats can eat, yet lots of us still tolerate them. Every farm should have at least one good cat, but they need not be kept with the chickens. This will help to keep down the mice and rat population considerably. So will the judicious use of rat poison such as red squill. You can buy baits or poisons with red squill in it which you can scatter in the protected runs frequented by mice and rats. It will not get them all, however, and usually what you get the first night or two will be the sum total for a while. Gather it up then and don't put any out again for about a month. Rats are smart and they learn what we humans are up to, much too fast. We use wire floors in our brooder house and this protects the young chicks from rats and also from minks, skunks, badgers and such predatory animals. Besides the sanitary conditions and other advantages of the wire flooring, it pays for itself, we feel, by giving this protection alone. Many poultry producers use cement floors in laying houses, as we do. Rats often dig under them. If you keep a very careful watch, you'll see the first rat hole that goes under the cement. Then is the time to get after them. Get a can of lye and put a good handful of it down the hole but don't use your hand to measure it. Then fill up the hole and tamp the dirt down tight. Rats try to dig out, they get in the lye and such perseverance often causes them to leave. They may try to dig out some other way, so it requires constant vigilance and a lot of lye treatment, but keep your eyes open and keep watching. If the hole is in such a place that it can be filled up with cement, put in lye and then plaster it up with fresh cement. The best precaution of course, is to put the foundation of the houses down 18 inches. Most rats will not dig down that far to dig under. Sometimes rats go through walls too; the easiest way to make these ratproof is to nail used tin cans, which have been flattened, around from the top of the foundation, and also extending above the foundation about a foot. Scrap sheet iron can likewise be used for this purpose. Nail tin over any such hole you see and keep alert.

The margin of profit is narrower than ever these days, so it behooves us to do all we can to save on feed costs. B. P.

## Poultrywoman Speaks Her Mind

Our government talks about rationing meat and spending a million dollars of the taxpayers' money to print ration books. Why? I'd like to tell a bit about the poultry business here in the Southeastern part of New York State where I live.

Washington has asked us to save grain. Why wouldn't we want to anyway at the present price of $6.00 or over for a 100-pound bag? Surely no one wants to buy more at that price than they have to. Last Fall about the time our President had poultryless Thursdays, we tried to sell several hundred hens. They were not culls, but good fat hens that were slacking up some on laying but not yet molting. The dealers here were paying only 13 cents a pound and as we wanted to sell several hundred, they wouldn't take them at that price, or even take them at all.

Most of our chain stores here do not handle poultry bought from individuals and the few independent stores already have people that can furnish them with all of the poultry they can use. So what to do? There seemed only one thing to do—feed them and keep them. At 13 cents a pound, an average four-pound White Leghorn hen would bring about 52 cents. That seemed bad, but wait till I tell you what I hear they are paying for them now—nine cents a pound, or about 36 cents a hen. Day old pullet chicks here cost that much and in many places they cost more. In the 20 years I've kept poultry that is the lowest price I've ever heard of. Eggs are bringing, or I should say, poultry farmers are getting, 47 cents a dozen.

Now let me tell you of another situation. Two of my neighbors bought some steers last Spring. After keeping these steers on good pasture all Summer till Fall, they tried to sell them but they couldn't even get as much out of them as they paid last Spring. So they had to buy hay for them and have been feeding them this Winter. They will let them run on good pasture again next Summer, hoping that by then they can at least get their money back on them.

To people who had to sell their hens because they had pullets to house, the situation last Fall was far from good. The hatchery where we buy chicks told me that each year recently they kill thousands of male chicks because, with the price so low for broilers and feed so high, people lose money on raising them, to say nothing of the time and labor.

If our government has a million dollars of our money to throw away, let it do something about the marketing of poultry and eggs, not ration meat. E. A.

Delaware County, N. Y.

## Useful Poultry Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin | $4.50 |
| Commercial Poultry Farming, Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart | 4.00 |
| Poultry Production, Lippincott and Card | 4.00 |
| Hatchery Management, Hartman and Vickers | 4.00 |
| Diseases and Parasites of Poultry, Barger and Card | 3.75 |
| Raising Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Game Birds, Morley A. Jull | 3.75 |
| Roberts' Commercial Poultry Raising, Clarence S. Platt | 3.50 |
| Successful Poultry Management, Morley A. Jull | 3.50 |
| Domestic Geese and Ducks, Paul Ives | 3.50 |
| Starting Right with Turkeys, G. T. Klein | 2.50 |
| A-B-C of Poultry Raising, J. H. Florea | 2.50 |
| Successful Broiler Growing, Hoffman and Johnson | 2.50 |
| Making Pigeons Pay, Wendell M. Levi | 2.50 |
| Egg Farming, Willard C. Thompson | 2.25 |
| How to Select the Laying Hen, Lamon and Kinghorne | 1.50 |
| Backyard Poultry Keeping, G. T. Klein | 1.50 |
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FOR REAL QUALITY — PRICED RIGHT — INSIST ON A WINDOW MATERIAL WITH THE NAME "WARP'S" PRINTED ALONG THE EDGE — THAT NAME GUARANTEES YOU YEARS OF SATISFACTION

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Leghorns New Hampshires
N. Y. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Clean
Quality Breeding Write for Folder
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MELROSE CHICKS
POULTRY FARM
... will LIVE and PRODUCE valuable meat and eggs. They inherit huskiness, vigor, livability, fast uniform growth, and productive ability, from highest quality breeders. U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN—never a reactor in 16 years testing. Reds and Barred Cross chicks. Write for folder and prices—order soon.
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Cut Costs — Build Profits
PECK'S POWERFUL PACKED CHICKS
Peck's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Sex-Link Cross — sired by males from R. O. P. stock — give you far more eggs than the average farm pullet. Bred for high hen-housed averages, meat quality. Barred Cross matings available for egg or meat production. U.S. Approved — Pullorum Clean. Write for folder, prices today.
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| CASH OR C. O. D. | Non Sex. 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
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| S. C. Hanson or Gasson Spec. Mated Wh. Leghorns. | $14.00 | $28.00 | $2.00 |
| Large Type S. C. Wh. Leghorns | 13.00 | 26.00 | 2.00 |
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| Special Large Type English S. C. White Leg. From Eggs | Unsexed 100 | Pits. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
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HILLSIDE HATCHERY
Hatches Mon. & Thurs. 100% live del. Postpaid.

| | Str. 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gasson Str. W. Leg. | $13.50 | $27. | $3.00 |
| Large Eng. Wh. Leg. | 12.50 | 25. | 3.00 |
| W. & B. Rox, R. I. Reds | 14.50 | 20. | 12.50 |
| N. H. Reds, Rk-Red Cross Spec. dir. from N. H. | 16.50 | 24. | 16.50 |

Mix Chicks.....$10. Assorted, Our Choice.....$6.50
All Breeders Blood Tested. Cash or C.O.D. Sexing 95%. Catalog FREE.
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Our 35th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type & egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our farm & Breeders.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
BOX R :-: RICHFIELD, PENNA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS
Thirty-one years of breeding. U.S.R.O.P. Foundation. S. C. Large Type White Leghorns. Assures you the highest quality. We also offer Heavy Breeds and Started Chicks. Get our 1948 Price List. Write Today.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
WM. NACE (Owner), Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

— HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS —
GREAT LAYERS LARGE WHITE EGGS; HEALTHIEST BREED; NO CANNIBALISM. Circular Free.
A. E. HAMPTON, BOX R, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS $18.00 PER 100
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from Our Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglutination. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.
JOSEPH TOLMAN & SONS, INC.
WE SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE, THE BEST at ONE PRICE
DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

Featherland
WHITE ROCKS

The ideal combination egg-layer and meat bird. Featherland chicks are healthy, quick growing, disease resistant. Featherland White Rocks are the source of increased income for many poultrymen. You can depend on them to produce heavily and profitably on your farm. Every chick from one of our own 4,000 Breeders.
MASS. - U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN
Order now for early delivery! Full details in our new folder — write today.
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PARKS' BARRED ROCKS
Big Birds. Pullorum Clean. Highest producing heavy breed in Penna. R.O.P. Records to 349. Raised on mountainside ranges. Full of vigor. Catalog.
WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN
JOE PARKS & SONS, ALTOONA, PA.

COMBS BARRED ROCKS

Enjoy greater earnings from your poultry—start higher quality Combs Rocks this year. They'll grow quickly into persistent layers or heavy meat birds. N.H. - U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN AND APPROVED. Order Combs Chicks Early — Write for folder.
WALTER W. COMBS, Box R, Hampton Falls, N. H.

—FOR PRODUCTION & LIVABILITY—
MT. FAIR FARM
Conn., U. S. Certified-Pullorum Clean
BARRED ROCKS — R. I. REDS
A wise choice for efficient production of eggs or meat. Based on Mt. Fair R.O.P. stock selected for early growth and complete feathering at 10 weeks of age. For information, write —
MT. FAIR FARM
BOX 101-F, WATERTOWN, CONNECTICUT

PULLETS
Big Type S.C. White Leghorns and Minorca Leghorns. 3 weeks and older. Scientifically started. They make fine layers.
Discount Prices. VILLAGE VIEW HATCHERY, Box R, Zeeland, Michigan

## The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

### Old and New Methods

Oldtimers are always talking about how good their hens were some 40 or 50 years ago. Why are our hens not just as good now? If I feed my hens a good brooder mash and give them proper care, will they hatch out just as good, if not better, chicks than were hatched out 40 years ago? How good is this new-fangled stuff? T.H.C.

You can be sure that if your hens are fed a good breeder mash with proper care, your old hens should hatch out just as good, if not better, chicks than were hatched out 40 years ago. As a matter of fact, I hatched many out by the old hen method about that long ago, and I do not have any illusions about that stage of the chicken business.

The reason the old hen of long ago did a good job was that she did her brooding mostly in the late Spring, when she had access to plenty of greens, bugs and sunshine; also because there were no congested poultry areas with a lot of present day disease hazards.

I have also raised chicks with a hot water jug and a feather or flannel brooder, but I cannot say I would choose it in preference to a good modern brooder. Even an electric bulb in a metal can in a box does a pretty good job. The old hen was not always reliable, and sometimes she killed a bunch of chicks; just for spite I guess.

Here's wishing you good luck with your natural brooders. They are hard to beat if they stay on the job, and have been deloused first.

### Moths in Feed

I have stored some bags full of feed for my chickens. Now I find little moths or flies, that eat the grain and mash. They do a lot of damage and mess up the feed. Kindly let me know what I can do about it. Is there any spray to kill them or to prevent them from eating my feed? Of course I do not want to spoil the feed or to poison the birds. R. L.

Your feed is infested with the Indian meal moth. To control, store feed in a cool place and keep only a small amount on hand. Your best bet is to feed this up and get only fresh feed, and in amounts that can be used up in a relatively short time. In cool weather, you will have less trouble. You can kill off this bug by heating your feed to a temperature of 140 degrees F. for one hour. This means all of the feed must be held at this temperature.

Another method is the use of carbon bisulphide, putting it on the feed in a closed container for two to three days. However, this is highly explosive, and a spark might set it off. So I would not use this method.

### Bluecomb Not Serious

Do chickens ever recover from a case of bluecomb without any treatment? What are some things to do for this disease? J. S.

In some cases birds recover rapidly from bluecomb without any special treatment. In most cases there is not much mortality, and the birds return to normal production after a few weeks. One pint of molasses to each five gallons of drinking water is often effective in controlling an outbreak of bluecomb. Twelve to 15 pounds of molasses, diluted with water and mixed with 100 pounds of mash, is also helpful. It can be fed as a crumbly mash for two to three hours the first thing in the morning. Care should be taken to avoid a flushing action in the birds. If this starts, it is best to stop feeding the molasses.

Connecticut University recommends the use of one and one-half pounds muriate of potash to 100 pounds of mash, fed for a period of four to five days, at the end of which time there is usually considerable improvement.

### Scratch Grain for Growing

How many pounds of scratch grain should I feed to 400 chickens, 17 weeks old? They have mash before them at all times. R. K.

Chickens 17 weeks of age will normally eat about one-fourth pound of feed a day. Your flock of 400 would therefore need 100 pounds. If they have not had scratch grain as yet, it will take them a few days before they will consume it readily. However by the time they are 20 to 24 weeks of age, they will be consuming more grain than mash daily. Many prefer to continue on an all-mash feed for growing, later adding scratch grain in gradually increasing amounts.

Sunnybrook
U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
BABY CHICKS
Profit-bred from proven strains using R. O. P. males. Started Chicks — Started Pullets — 6-8-10 week Capons. Hatches every week of the year.
New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.
Write for Circular
ESTABLISHED 1920
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARMS
A. HOWARD FINGAR
Box R Phone 504 Hudson, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chicks make Great Layers
WINNER WORLD'S CONTEST RECORD FOR ALL BREEDS
Babcock's White Leghorns hold the all-time world's contest record for all breeds: 4057 eggs, 4336.25 points. Our pen of S.C. White Leghorns at Western New York test led all Leghorn pens in the country last year. We also had the three high Leghorn hens in the U. S. with 365.10 points, 364.85 points and 360.15 points.
HIGHEST LEGHORN PEN in 1947
ORDER CHICKS NOW — Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.
SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG TODAY
36 pages beautifully illustrated. Describes breeding program on our Leghorns, Dryden B. Rocks, Harco R. I. Reds and Cross breds.

BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc., Rt. 3R, Ithaca, N. Y.

Make MORE Money
— We've Shown Thousands How!
You don't know how profitable poultry raising can be — unless you've tried Zeeland's Famous Minorca-Leghorns. White eggs extra large — *more of them.* Birds larger bodied and hardier — *mature faster.* Every chick from U.S. Approved, Pullorum-tested flocks. Also White Leghorns, Austra-White Cross, and other popular heavy breeds of proved high egg production.
BIG PROFITS AHEAD ... START NOW!
Coming meat shortage sure to mean Big Demand. Order Zeeland chicks *now* and you'll *definitely be in the money!* Big FREE catalog tells why. Write today...
ZEELAND HATCHERY, INC., Box C-8, Zeeland, Mich.

MINORCA-LEGHORNS
A crossbreed! We use Big English Leghorn hens mated with Black Minorca males.

CHAMBERLIN BARRED ROCKS

FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS
Chamberlin Barred Rocks will live and grow quickly into prolific layers of large eggs. They'll lay more eggs per bird, and per bag of feed than chicks of lower quality — which means increased net income. Chamberlin Chicks are backed by 24 years breeding for all the profit factors.
5,500 Vt. - U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders
Chicks straight-run or sexed. Write for new booklet. Order Early
Chamberlin Poultry Farms R. F. D. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS
ORDER EARLY, N. Hampshires, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, Rock-Hamps & Hamp-Rocks $14-100. Sexing 95%. All Breeders Bloodtested. Free Circular.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

STARTED PULLETS — Large Tom Barron Leghorns. 4 weeks old 38c. Live arrival Guaranteed. Pullorum Controlled. SMITH'S POULTRY FARM, Elyria, Ohio

## Horticulture Booklets

**"Robson Quality Seeds"** — A well printed and attractively illustrated catalog that features a complete line of vegetable and flower seeds. It also includes many of the leading farm crops—Potatoes, Hybrid Corn, Oats, Barley, Grass seeds, etc. Although this is a complete all-round seed catalog, it will be of special interest to commercial vegetable growers and home gardeners. A post card will bring it to you. Address Robson Seed Farms, Box 30, Hall, N. Y.

**"Dibble's Farm Seed Facts"** — As usual, the current Dibble booklet ranks among the best of the seed catalogs. It is devoted exclusively to farm seeds and is enlivened with numerous attractive illustrations in natural color. It is a practical, helpful booklet that contains a wealth of information for farmers. It is not intended for back-yard gardeners. It's free. Address Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, Box B, Honeoye Falls, New York.

**"Wilson Nursery Catalog"**—A complete line of nursery stock for the farm, garden and country home will be found in this catalog. Although all the standard varieties of fruit trees receive prominent attention, considerable space is also devoted to small fruits and ornamentals. It contains many nicely colored illustrations and will be of equal interest to both the commercial fruitgrower and the suburbanite. Address Wilson Nurseries, Box R, Wilson, N. Y.

**"Allen's Berry Book"**—This 32 page illustrated catalog is devoted exclusively to strawberries. It contains an accurate description of all the well-known varieties and recommends the types best suited for particular areas. A chapter devoted to strawberry culture will prove helpful to both the experienced grower and the amateur. Before ordering strawberry plants, send for a copy of this free booklet. Address W. F. Allen Co., 72 Evergreen Ave., Salisbury, Md.

**"Kelly's Nursery and Seed Catalog."** —The new Fowler Peach is one of the many varieties featured in this comprehensive catalog. It also includes practically all the standard varieties of fruit trees, ornamentals, small fruits, seeds, flowers and garden supplies. Many beautiful color illustrations make it an attractive as well as an interesting and useful catalog. Address Kelly Bros. Nurseries, 34 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

**"Hoffman Seed Catalog."**— This is an illustrated book that every practical farmer will find interesting and helpful. It features a complete line of farm seeds, including Corn, Potatoes, Clover, etc. It also contains a wide assortment of information covering many farm operations. Another booklet devoted entirely to hybrid corn will also be included upon request. Address A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box 32, Landisville, Pa.

**"Harris Seeds."**— The current issue of this well known seed catalog comes up to its usual high standard. It is a book that every gardener will want. Well printed and illustrated, it covers a wide variety of vegetable and flower seeds. Hundreds of different items and varieties are listed. Farmers, gardeners and suburbanites will find it of equal interest. Address Joseph Harris Co., 17 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

**"Rayner's Berry Book."**—More than 25 varieties of strawberry plants are listed and accurately described in this booklet. The list includes old and new, early and late varieties adapted to various sections of the country. Every grower will find within its pages the particular variety best suited to his area and his particular needs. The vast amount of cultural information offered will also prove helpful. It's free. Address Rayner Bros., 50 Berry St., Salisbury, Md.

**"Ledden's Seed and Plant Catalog."** —A wide selection of seeds and plants to meet the needs of every commercial grower or home gardener will be found in this attractive catalog. More than 200 varieties are indexed. Practically all the garden vegetables, an assortment of farm seeds and a wide selection of popular flowers are included. It's illustrated. Address Orol Ledden and Sons, Sewell, N. J.

**"Burpee's Seeds."**—The newest developments in the flower and vegetable world are usually found in this annual catalog. This year is no exception. The current issue includes Burpee new Luther Burbank Zinnias, the recently developed hybrid tomatoes, hybrid cucumbers and various other interesting varieties. All the old favorite and standard varieties of flowers and vegetables will also be found in this book. Address W. Atlee Burpee Co., 823 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

**BROWNING'S**
**B. B. Bronze Poults**

All Browning breeders are carefully selected and graze year-around on hardy Kentucky Blue Grass. Ideal conditions to produce vigorous healthy stock.

U. S. CERTIFIED PULLORUM CLEAN

During seven consecutive years of official testing no Pullorum reactor has ever been found among Browning breeders. All poults shipped direct from farm. Safe and prompt express delivery guaranteed. Prices: $102 per hundred; $500 per 500; F.O.B. farm. 25% deposit with order.

**RAYMOND B. MEAD**
**West Cheshire, Conn.**

**EGGS**
**Direct Outlet to the Retail Trade**
Can Ship Empty Egg Cases Via Railway Express
*Prompt Returns*
"WRITE FOR FREE 'EGG CARE' BOOKLET."
**CARL AHLERS, Inc.**
168 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.
*Established 1898*

BUILD BETTER PROFITS WITH **DURGIN-HAMPS**
National breed leaders in 1946 R.O.P. in percentage of birds qualified (60.8%); 2nd in average egg weight (28 oz. per doz.), average body weight 6.5 lbs. per bird. Beautiful, light colored birds—U.S R.O.P. and Certified—Pullorum Clean. Chicks and hatching eggs for flock improvement or egg and meat production. Write HANK'S HENNERY, Box 105, Newmarket, N. H.

JANSSEN "DUTCH BOY" Broadbreast Bronze are bred to mature early on less feed. U. S. Approved Pullorum Passed. Poultry breeders since 1898. Free literature. ANSSEN FARMS HATCHERIES, D-3, Zeeland, Mich.

HONEY — Johnson's pure honey is made from dust-free and spray-free Pennsylvania wild flowers, and is rich in minerals, vitamins. 10-pound pail $3.75 postpaid. Beautiful 56-page book of honey recipes 25 cents additional. Send $1 with order, balance C.O.D. DAVID J. JOHNSON, CLARENDON, PENNA.


## Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 207.***

### FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

$6.500 cash buys going business; grocery, lunchroom, oil station; 2 acres, well, cave, sleeping quarters. 8 miles from John Deere plant, 17 miles from Des Moines on Route 60. Collins Service Station, Polk City, Iowa. Telephone 36-4.

FOR Sale: The Greco Farm, (formerly Card Farm) Route 20, West Main Road Fredonia. This is one of Chautaugua County's best combined dairy and fruit farms. About 130 acres with two good houses, large modern dairy barns, silo, milk house, tool shed and garages. About 25 acres heavy yield grapes, five acres young berries. The soil runs sandy loam, pea gravel and black loam. This farm has been well fertilized and had excellent care. Present owner is retiring and has listed the property for quick sale. Sale of three tractors and equipment optional with purchaser. See, write or call L. S. Crocker licensed broker, 146 Temple St. Phone 348-M Fredonia, N. Y. for further information and appointment to inspect property. Terms may be arranged. Farm without tools and equipment can be sold for $42,000.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Company Agency selling McCormick-Deering farm implements; $150,000 yearly business with greater possibilities; _ ft. sq. new steel constructed building on two acres land; 35 year old agency; stock and equipment, all for $75,000 with some terms; 75 miles N. Y. C., between four cities in the Hudson Valley. A. J. Dibenio, Broker, Maybrook, N. Y. Phone 5691.

FARMS: Bare, stocked. Homes. 200 listings. Free booklet. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchester, Vt.

WANTED: Rent or buy small place, small price. Rundown but livable. Write to Barwood, 20-37 42nd St., Astoria, N. Y.

FOR lease: Northern Butler County Pennsylvania, 20 or more acres, 18 to 22 foot vein limestone suitable for agriculture plant. RR facilities and good highway. Light cover on some and balance uncovered. Answer. J. B. Murrin, Box 288. Butler, Pa.

IF it's dairy-poultry farm you want, we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

WANTED: Stocked and equipped dairy farm, 200 acres or over. Drive through barn, not over $30,000. Benj. B. Keppel, Jr., 116 Glenside Ave., Summit, New Jersey.

WANTED: Small store or likely location for a single person to open one. Rent or buy, only modest investment. BOX 7128, Rural New-Yorker.

BLAIRSTOWN, Warren County, N. J., 130 acres, large barn, pasture, lake, location ideal. Elsa Becker, Cedar Lake Road.

WANTED: Small house, land, brook or water front. Mante, Mahopac, N. Y.

WANTED: Poultry farm, 30-60 acres, capacity 1,000. Reasonable. Details first letter. Erwin Pelletier, Bloomville, N. Y.

WANTED: Bachelor wants very low priced country location that he can tinker around on. The cheapor the better. Will pay cash. BOX 7129, Rural New-Yorker.

192 ACRE stock and dairy farm, about 45 miles south of Buffalo. Excellent 8-room house, barn 52x52, room for 28 cows, good well, milk house and hen house, electricity, beautiful view overlooking large valley, never failing springs in pastures, 100 acres tillable, 24 acres new clover seeding, 9 acres wheat. Price bare farm $4.000, $1,500 down. Mylis and Jeannette Byer, East Otto, N. Y.

FOUR room house with all improvements, closed porch, barn and two cows, chicken coop and 75 chickens, other little buildings and five to 10 acres farm land and machinery; also 20 acres of woodland. Mr. Mike Rudy, P. O. Box 174, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: To purchase or lease with option large acreage stock farm, must be going concern, good land, tractor worked, high state cultivation, well fenced including ample buildings, modern improvements, good repair. Stocked, machined and other inventory, good house, nice setting, good road, stream or pond site desirable, location New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York or East Shore Maryland, tidewater preferred, must be bargain and good reason selling. Please give full particulars, best price and terms, also source and amount gross earnings before labor and tax deductions last year. Pictures returned promptly. C. A. Patterson, 921 N. Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.

POULTRY farm-boarding house: 12-room house on terrace with beautiful view; bathroom, hot-air furnace; electric range and kitchen coal range included; 62 acres; deep stream; large frontage on fine road leading to lake and Summer resort; 35-cow barn converted for housing over 1,000 hens; brooder house for 1,000 chicks; 3-car garage; school bus; about 75 miles New York City. D. H. Heitner, realtor, Route 207, Campbell Hall, Orange County, New York. Telephone Maybrook 5418.

A FARMER'S farm. A gracious living for a gentleman farmer, or a paying farm for an ambitious young man who wants to make a real good living. 200 acres Frankfort Hill section, 5 miles from Frankfort; 10 miles from downtown Utica; 100 acres tillable, 60 acres valuable woodland. Recently remodelled 5 bedroom house with modern kitchen and bath. Large 36 stanchion basement barn, individual drinking cups, silo, running water. Other buildings include pumphouse, equipment shed, milk house. All buildings recently painted white, in excellent condition. Magic Chef gas range, Steinhorst 26 cu. ft. deep-freeze included. Phone owner. R. I. Roberts, 28 Bolton Road, New Hartford, N. Y. Days, Utica 4-7174; evenings 4-9949.

151-ACRE farm, 27 miles north of Albany, N. Y., on hard surface road; six acres wood lot, 10 acres permanent pasture, 135 acres very productive land, tractor worked. Is supporting 60 head of cattle. Modern 10-room house, electricity, bath, hardwood floor; school bus; cow barn, 30 stanchions, 5 box stalls, drinking cups and two silos; horse barn, granary, hog pen, hen house, hay barn. All slate roofs and painted, in A-1 condition. To appreciate this farm you would have to see it, I live on and operate this farm. Timothy Flynn, Buskirk, N. Y.

BUNGALOW on Harding Highway, five rooms and bath, hot air heat. Modern. 240 feet on two highways, Federal and State. Two miles from Malaga, corner, excellent business site. $8,000. Will finance. James Smires, Newfield, N. J.

220 ACRE farm with three houses, stocked and equipped with 46 choice and registered Holsteins, two tractors, all modern equipment, in Ulster County 75 miles from N. Y. C., modern barn with 59 yokes, main dwelling 12 rooms, all improvements, five room house all improvements and eight room house, $40,000 with some terms. Other farms in Orange and Ulster Counties. State your wants to me. A. J. Dibenio, Broker, Maybrook, N. Y. Phone 5691.

FOR Sale: Farms, large, small, with or without stock and tools, houses and business places. H. C. Sparks, Bondsville, Mass. Palmer 291 W 14-647 W.

FOR Sale: 249 acre dairy farm, productive, good buildings, 9-room house, electricity, telephone, drilled well; $25,000. Stanley Baraka, Craryville, New York.

148 ACRE dairy farm, four miles from Hershey, Pa. 10 acres of timber with stream, bluegrass-clover pastures, crop land. Large bank barn, corn barn, hog barn, milk house, two family tenant house. Owners home with all modern improvements, sun room, fireplace, etc., spacious lawn; $35,000. Livestock and implements may be purchased. Same help will remain if desired. Net interest on total investment in 1947 was 8½%. Apply Dr. N. E. Seibert, Box 127, Hershey, Pa.

BE Secure. Own your farm now. Have modern money makers, with or without stock and equipment. O. S. Jansen, Wallkill, N. Y. Telephone New Paltz 2046.

HAVE 3,500 acres of forest land, second and third growth timber, also saw mill and equipment for small lumbering operation. Want someone to direct and operate forest agriculture plan on a partnership or percentage basis. Write your ideas to BOX 7138, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 55 acre farm on state road; 30 stanchion barn; house with modern improvements. BOX 7139, Rural New-Yorker.

### FRUITS AND FOODS

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vt.

HONEY—5 lbs. white clover postpaid 3rd zone, $2.00. Send for complete price list. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, New York.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Prices right. Send for price card. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

PURE honey: 60 lbs. white clover honey liquid $12.90; 120 lbs. $24.90; candied $12.75; $24.70. Price list, Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

VERMONT clover honey. Fancy grade, guaranteed pure and of best quality, 5 pounds $2.00; 6, 5-pound pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

FLORIDA'S finest tree ripened Indian River oranges, grapefruit and tangerines. A full bushel basket shipped direct to you from our groves for only $5.00; mixed or as requested. Express prepaid East of Mississippi, add 10% West and Canada. Crate only $7.90. Send check or money order to Ingram Groves, Box 15, Rockledge, Florida.

HONEY: Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

INDIAN River fruit. Florida's finest. Oranges and grapefruit. A full bushel basket shipped direct from our groves for only $4.50 mixed or as requested. Crate (90 pounds) only $6.90 express prepaid east of Mississippi. Check or money order to Ingram Groves, Box 15RN, Rockledge, Florida.

MID-SEASON oranges, Floridas juciest and best flavored. If you do not agree give them to some poor family and I will return your money. Bushel $2.50. Express collect. Miss Mabel Andersen, Crescent City, Florida.

TAKING orders for 1948 maple syrup. First come first served. $5.50 gallon prepaid insured third zone. No C.O.D.'s. C. L. Chaffee, R. 1, Natural Bridge, New York.

PECANS: New crop extra large and over size Stuarts, 10 lbs. $4.25. Shelled halves 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.50. Delivered, insured, guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Box 173. Dillon, S. C.

HONEY: Choice clover, 5 lbs. $1.50; 60 lb. can $10.80 liquid. Postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River citrus fruit sent express prepaid from our own groves. Oranges or oranges and grapefruit mixed. Box $7.75; bushel $4.75. All grapefruit, box $7.25; bushel $4.40. Special for $1.00 extra a half pound box of spiced jumbo pecans and a 9 ounce carton of citrus marmalade will be included in any fruit order. F. M. Cooper, P. O. Box 346, Cocoa, Florida.

BASKETS of sunshine: Mixed bushel basket of tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit picked fresh the day they are shipped; delivered express prepaid direct to you for $4.45 east of Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail check to White Heron Groves, Box 23, Bradenton, Florida.

FOR Sale: White Yam sweet potatoes, better than Porto Ricans, $2.90 bushel F.O.B. Painter, Virginia. Cash with order. Guarantee good condition delivery. R. U. LeCato, Painter, Virginia.

VALENCIA oranges, Duncan and Marsh seedless grapefruit now ready for shipping. This fruit is tree-ripened, and shipped from groves direct to you, express prepaid as follows: 1 bushel oranges $4.25; ½ bushel $2.75; 1 bushel grapefruit $3.75; ½ bushel $2.50; 1 bushel mixed $4.00; ½ bushel $2.60. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

SMITH'S delicious honey, 5 lbs. $2.00; 30 lbs. $11.50, prepaid. Crawford Smith, Clayville, N. Y.

HONEY: Three hundred sixty pound cans white. Everett Horton, Route 1, Nedrow, N. Y.

TREE ripened fruit $2.00 per bushel. Grapefruit or oranges mixed if desired. Mail check or money order to Hartridge Grove Lake Como, Florida, express charges collect.

WALNUT kernels, pound $1.20; two $2.00. Carrington Callaway, Norwood, Virginia.

CLOVER honey, 5 pound pail $2.00 postpaid third zone. George Arp, Catskill, N. Y.

GOOD citrus fruits: Indian River grown. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.45; half oranges, half seed grapefruit, $4.35; half oranges, half seedless grapefruit, $4.60; oranges, $4.75. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

THE Best for less. High quality tree ripened (no color added) citrus fruit, direct from grower-shipper by prepaid express. Bushel (55 lbs.) grapefruit $3.75; mixed oranges and grapefruit $4.00; oranges $4.25. As good as the best you've ever had or your money refunded. Robinson Groves, 2069 Gulf-to-Bay Blvd., Clearwater, Florida.

TREE ripened Valencia oranges, seedless grapefruit. Top quality and heavy juice content guaranteed. Oranges $4.50; grapefruit $4.00; mixed $4.25 per bushel. Packed in our groves and express prepaid to your home. Finn Groves, Lutz, Florida.

HONEY: Carton six 5-lb. pails, delivered within third zone, clover-basswood mixed $7.80, very mild delicious Fall flower $7.30; dark strong buckwheat $6.90. Sixty pound can (not prepaid) clover- basswood $12.00; Fall flower $10.20; buckwheat $9.60. Ray Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

DELICIOUS Sun-ripened oranges, $4.10 bushel; grapefruit $3.80; mixed $3.95 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

LIGHT honey, 5 lb. pail $1.45 prepaid; 6 pails $5.90 express collect. Behr Bros., Catskill, N. Y.

NECTAR brand honey, clover, buckwheat, thyme: 5 lb. pails postpaid third zone $1.75; 6, 5-lb. pails by express not prepaid $8.50. Honey Brook Apiaries, Coxsackie, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

CHOICE clover honey, 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

FROZEN: 30-lb. cans sugar added: Pitted sour cherries $7.50; whole strawberries $11.76; red raspberries $9.42; sliced pie apples $5.44; sliced peaches $5.10; blueberries $9.06. Price change without notice. All charges prepaid within 300 miles. Send check or money order, name nearest express office to Thelm-Ott Farms, Box RN, Webster, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. can clover $13.20. Clover and Fall flowers mixed, good flavor $10.80. Buckwheat $9.60. Not prepaid. 12 lbs. clover postpaid $3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. fancy clover $12.00; goldenrod $9.90; buckwheat $9.00. Price list. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY: Choice light clover, 5 lbs. $1.85. Black walnut meats, 1 lb. $1.50 postpaid third zone. G. Korn, 140 N. Rose, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, N. Y.

### COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

UNDERSTANDING care given mental patient. Hilltop Farm, R. 2, Fulton, N. Y.

WILL board six nice, elderly gentlemen year around; large rooms, good cooked meals; beautiful country home. $20 weekly. Mrs. William Schrader, Route 1, Lehighton, Penna. Phone Mantzville 25 R 2.

### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw. All grades. Will deliver by trailer or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 47-282.

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED: Old hobnail glass. Please state price and condition. W. Furman, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED: Foreign coins or collections; cash or trades. BOX 7035, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: 1930-'31-'32 Chrysler closed coupe, phaeton. Frank Akutowicz, 580 Poquonock Ave., Windsor, Conn.

FOR Sale: Soil shredder, gas engine, good running condition $100. Pohl, Box 990, White Plains, N. Y.

FARQUHAR saw mill, 48-in. blade, 14 ft. travel; also used Buick motor to drive mill; both need small repairs; best offer. Myroos. Park Ridge, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Incubator, 600 egg capacity, used once; $65. Edward E. Miller, Box 42, Wappingers Falls, New York.

WANTED: One-man self-tying pick-up baler. State price and condition. J. B. Burdyl, Bemis Heights, New York.

WANTED: Friend orchard sprayer 250 or 300 gallon tank, 20 gallon pump with or without motor. Lester Bartles, Flemington, N. J.

WANTED: Franklyn stove. Clabeaux, Attica, N. Y.

WANTED: In any condition, with or without blade, Caterpillar 10, 15 or 20 tractor. Harris Valden, Brewster, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 50 tons clean mixed hay. H. W. Matter, R. D. 2, Jersey Shore, Pa.

WANTED: Tractors, new or used. New Idea corn picker; state model and price. R. B. Horst, Marion, Penna.

HAND-Painted personalized stationery. Box of 24 $1.50 up postpaid. Sample 10 cents. Sylvia Beebe, R. D. 1, Delevan, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Bolens Huski garden tractor, attachments; like new. H. Annabel, Cutchogue, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Coldspot kerosene refrigerator, A-1 condition, $125. A.C. 1500 watt automatic powerplant, 110 volt Universal $100. Jos. Freund, Kent Cliffs, P. O. Carmel, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Petersime incubators, excellent condition. One model 20D, capacity 15,000 turkey eggs. One model 3, capacity 2,663 hen eggs. One Allbright Twin Drum six foot poultry picker. Used one season. Shagroy Farm, Millerton, N. Y. Phone 105.

WANTED: Standing timber will pay $1.00 to $5.00 per tree. Telephone Teaneck 7-10217 or write to A. Binski, 61 Graham Pl., West Englewood, N. J.

FOR Sale: International pick-up baler; wire bales; 4-man baler, good condition. Price reasonable. Reinfeld Farms, Scobeyville, N. J.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages; 2-lbs. $4.50; 3-lbs. $5.85, queens included. Booked full until May 25th. None C.O.D. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: Baled, mixed timothy hay $25; some cheaper. F. Root, Brainard, N. Y.

SAFE "Diebold" 300 lbs., practically new. Harry Teal, R. D. 5, Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Bean Armored Power Sprayer, 400 gallon tank, 35 gallon minute pump, good condition. Speed Sprayer model J. X. D. Engine operated 300 hours. Excellent condition. Tandem wheels. Southern Vermont Orchards Inc., Bennington, Vt.

EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS for YOU!

FASTER Growth Coccidiosis CONTROL

with

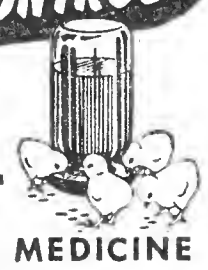
Dr. Salsbury's

REN-O-SAL

Double-Purpose

DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

Easy To Use—Tablets Dissolve Quickly



HELPS CHICKS GROW FASTER

Extra poultry profits can be yours! Chicks *grow faster . . . lay earlier* when Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL tablets are used in their drinking water . . . These results have been test-proved using customary feeds.

PREVENTS SPREAD OF CECAL COCCIDIOSIS

Prevent the spread of cecal coccidiosis by giving your flock REN-O-SAL in larger doses at the first sign (bloody droppings) of an outbreak. Drop in water and mix . . . tablets dissolve easily. Has reduced losses in thousands of flocks. Buy Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL at local hatchery, drug or feed store.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's

REN-O-SAL

The ORIGINAL Drinking Water Medicine That Prevents Cecal Coccidiosis

100R

*Always ask for "Dr. Salsbury's" . . . a complete line of poultry medicines*

MINORCA-LEGHORN CROSS

Larger white eggs, bigger birds. Just the right cross for egg farmers. 97% sex guarantee. Also New Hampshire-Barred Rock Cross, heavy layers, fast growth for excellent meat.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Famous Wolverine strain; 37 years breeding for large body size, heavy production and livability has pleased poultry raisers all these years. Postcard brings 37th annual catalog, special discounts.

Wolverine Hatchery, Box 104, Zeeland, Mich.

HIGHEST LIVABILITY

with 96.2% livability, Pearl Poultry Farm topped all leghorn breeders of 5 or more pens in 1947 laying tests. Bloodtested. Pedigreed also New Hampshires and crosses. Catalog.

PEARL POULTRY FARM

Box R, Montvale, New Jersey

FOR BETTER *LIVABILITY*

And Plenty of large White Eggs at less cost per dozen. Investigate our BIG — New IMPORTED

ANCONAS

Write for dandy free colored booklet, telling about these amazingly improved Anconas.

R. S. THOMAS

Route 2 Saltillo, Penna.

-Mottled Ancona Chicks-

The Breed with "Atomic Laying Power" of plenty of eggs on less feed than any other breed. CATALOG FREE.

SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, RICHFIELD 9, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hanson Large Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, N. H. Reds hatched from eggs direct from N. H. We can furnish sexed or straight run chicks, 95% Pullets guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog. and prices.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY

BOX R, :-: RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

BIG RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS

Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 22nd year breeding Leghorns. Now booking orders for Feb., March and April delivery. Straight run Chicks. Pullets and Cockerels. Send for free catalog. Low Prices.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM

BOX 34 :-: RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Baby CHICKS Started

The All-Purpose New Hampshire Red. Blood Tested.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Year-around Service.

KENYON POULTRY FARM

Phone 167 Marcellus, N. Y.

—STARTED CHICKS—

Leghorn Pullets. N. H. Reds & White Rocks. R. O. P. Sired. 4 to 8 weeks old.

PELLMAN'S POULTRY FARM

W. S. PELLMAN, Prop., Box 53, Richfield, Pa.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Run Chicks and Pullets.

North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

— WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS — EGGS —

FINEST MEAT AND EGG PRODUCERS. Specialized Since 1900.

BOWDEN'S WYANDOTTE FARM, Mansfield, Ohio

MINORCAS—AMERICAS' GREATEST PRODUCERS LARGER, PREMIUM SNOWHITE EGGS. DELICIOUS MEAT. COLORED LITERATURE FREE.

CHARLES PAPE, CHURUBUSCO, INDIANA

# Publisher's Desk

We are indeed grateful for the check you secured for us from Bradley Bros., Carbondale, Ill., and doubly so as we did not anticipate a settlement. We purchased blackberry bushes from them which were a solid mass of blooms but when the berries developed they were small and only like huge seeds. We asked for an explanation but did not get any reply. We appreciate your work in our behalf. E. N. B.

New Jersey

In reply to our letters, Bradley Bros., thought there was a cause for the condition but they made no effort to explain the matter or offer any suggestion for making it satisfactory to the customer. A year had elapsed when we brought it to their attention and finally the adjustment followed. There were many complaints against them in the past. They used various names for their nursery stock and some of the claims were considered highly exaggerated. They were then operating at Makanda, Ill., and McClure, Ill. Now the Federal Trade Commission have acccepted a stipulation from them in regard to the use of the word "nursery" in such a manner that the purchaser believes the concern grows its own nursery stock. They must cease representing that "Wagner's Black Walnut Tree" and "All State Pecan Tree" can be grown successfully in every State of the United States. They are also criticized for misrepresentations in connection with "All-American Cranberry, Golden Jubilee pear tree and Flaming Triumph apple tree." The correction of these erroneous representations will be a step in the right direction.

I am contemplating manufacturing articles in plastic for a concern that furnishes special material for which I must pay in advance. I am to manufacture the articles and send them by freight and they agree to pay me for my work 10 days later. Can you tell me as to the reliability of the firm before I go to a lot of expense?

New Jersey L. J. N.

The company inquired about is one we would not recommend. They offer to buy-back the articles, but it has been our experience that if the market is not good and they cannot dispose of them, they will either not pay for the goods, or complain that they are not up to standard and offer a lower price, or reject them altogether. You must purchase the material at the dealer's price and it must be paid for in advance. We assume they would expect you to pay the freight charges on the articles sent them. They say they will pay you in 10 days and this looks as if in that time they would endeavor to find a market for your products. If there is no market we believe some reason would be found for rejecting them. This is one of the buy-back propositions of which we do not approve.

There is an epidemic of bad checks being passed around, and it behooves our readers to exercise discretion when they are requested to cash checks for strangers. Four Brooklyn men, Charles Di Voto, Frank Raiola, Anthony Chirieleison, Hugh McIntosh have been apprehended for participating in the passing of worthless checks in an amount said to total $50,000.00. Their operations covered a dozen Eastern cities. In Hartford, Conn. alone 250 bad checks were passed by this gang. They also operated in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., and Portland, Me. John Levakos is being held at Hartford, Conn.. on 26 charges of forgery. He is the alleged leader of the gang. He described the system they used and through his information the other four were arrested in Brooklyn and they admitted passing the false checks. The record proves that it is wise to use caution in cashing checks for unknown parties.

I would like a little information. A lady bought a lot at a tax sale and has the tax sale receipt, but has never received a deed. The taxes are all paid up and the property is clear. How can she get a deed for this lot? We wish to purchase it. C. W. P.

Florida

In order to get a deed it would be necessary to take certain legal proceedings and establish the fact that the deed was lost. A lawyer must be hired to go into court and get a court order. When this is received it can be recorded exactly like a deed. This holds for a lost mortgage also.

I have been a subscriber to The Rural New-Yorker for many years. I enjoy every department of it and especially the Publisher's Desk. I have been teaching business law in the Spring Valley high school for 28 years and often refer my students to the Publisher's Desk column and tell them about the service you are giving to your subscribers, as I think you might help them some time if they get into any kind of trouble. But now after all my talking and good advice to my students I got into a matter and think I have been taken in worse than anybody. We write beautiful essays and do a lot of talking about caveat emptor being out of date, believing the present-day business man will do the right thing because he values his reputation and on and on we go. I am beginning to think that caveat emptor is just as good advice today as it ever was and if anyone doubts it let him go out in the market and try to buy a used car or something. E. M. M.

New York

The above letter is an indication that all of us are liable to go wrong on occasion, and the warning "let the purchaser beware" is good advice. "Look before you leap" is another good adage. There are many reliable firms selling through agents. The majority of the agents are also responsible. They are earning their living, but once in a while we run across irresponsible ones, so that the best advice we can give our people is to demand credentials, do not be hurried into any proposition just because the agent tells a good story, but take time to reflect. It never does any harm to wait and investigate before parting with your money.

Your article on real estate is fine. A property that was on the market for years has been sold for twice its value. There ought to be a law against the word "Bargain" and similar words unless they are really true and applicable. An agent promised a woman he could easily get $125,000. for her place and has not been able to sell it for $50,000., but had to have one year exclusive sale. Several "For Sale" signs were put up. When an offer was made of $30,000., the agent tried to get the owner to reduce the price. An advance fee is asked too. Therefore, I say beware of slick agents. Look before you buy or sell and get advice from those who are acquainted with the property and know values in the neighborhood. Hundreds have lost their life savings buying worthless bargains. Many look fine with snow on the ground. H. C.

New York.

This is a timely word of caution to urge buyers to make sure they understand the value of what they are buying before they put up any money. Spring fever comes along about now and starts a yearning for a place of one's own—a piece of land and a house. Remember people in a given location know what property is worth and their advice is usually sound.

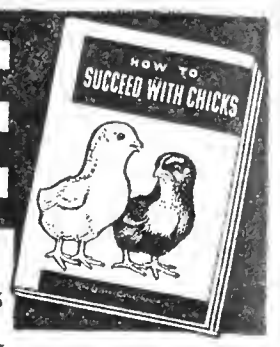
In September I ordered jewelry from the Blue Ribbon Novelty Corporation. Later I sent a money order for $2.00 for two pins and later still sent them $1.00. This paid in full for the goods, but they came C. O. D. —$1.26 due. I explained to the Blue Ribbon company that I had prepaid in full and wanted the pins for customers for Christmas. They made no reply whatsoever. Finally the pins were returned to them by the Post Office and I asked for a refund of my money. They did not reply. It seems to me this is getting money under false pretenses and is a serious Federal offense, even if a small amount is involved. Can you straighten this out? L. F. S.

New Jersey.

We wrote to the Blue Ribbon Novelty Corporation at the address given, but letters are returned stating that they are out of business. Complaint has been made to the Post Office Department and the matter is having their attention. We wonder if any other readers had a similar experience.

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

FREE




New 1948 Book on Raising Chicks

This free book tells how to raise healthy, profitable birds with long laying life . . . and at the same time how you may save up to 30% or more on feed cost. Gives the rearing plan which has produced more than half of the World's Record egg-laying champions among major breeds. Contains many helpful suggestions on feeding, brooding, care of pullets and other management points. For your FREE copy write today to:

THE QUAKER OATS CO., Dept. C-37 CHICAGO 4, ILL.

RANGE SHELTERS

Size for 100 Pullets $32.95

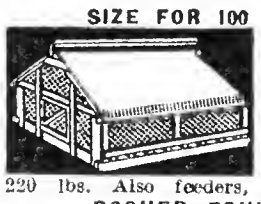
Freight Paid

Protects against sun, rain, and animals. Easily moved around . . . means better pullets from less feed. Hundreds in use (Shipped in flat sections). ORDER NOW and SAVE! Or, write for FREE circular.

NEW ADVANCE MFG. CO., Box 26, Warren, O.

RANGE SHELTERS $33.85

SIZE FOR 100 PULLETS



Sturdy attractive range shelters, fully built and painted. Assemble in half an hour. Our price is below your cost to build your own shelters. Save feed and raise better pullets on range. Shipped in flat sections. Shipping weight 220 lbs. Also feeders, scoops, etc. Free literature.

BOOHER EQUIPMENT COMPANY

M. C. 28 NILES AVE., - WARREN, OHIO

EGGS WANTED

By a House in business 121 years. We pay good prices and make returns promptly.

HUNTER, WALTON & CO.

164 Chambers St., New York City 7, N. Y.

Mail Postal for Egg Tags Free.

(Refer to The Rural New-Yorker.)

SHIP Live Poultry and Rabbits to New York's oldest live poultry house. Established 1883.

WE ARE BONDED AND LICENSED DEALERS

Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Free holiday calendar.

KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY Inc.

Dept. 20, Live Poultry Terminal, Long Island City, N.Y.

WANTED EGGS OF ALL KINDS

ALSO LIVE RABBITS

S. MEYER & SON, Inc., 300 Greenwich St., New York

EGGS WANTED HIGHEST PRICES

Prompt returns. UNITED STATES EGG COMPANY, 348 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

PULLETS

New Hampshires, Red-Rock Cross, White Rocks, White Leghorns and Rock-Hamp Cross. 12 to 20 weeks old. Beautiful sturdy floor raised birds.

ALSO BABY CHICKS

Pullorum Clean. Booking Orders Now.

LEE POULTRY FARM

BOX R :-: OAKMONT, PA.

9 WEEKS and You're Making Money

*Zeeland Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings Grow Fast on Low Priced Feeds!*

ORDER NOW AT THESE LOW PRICES:

SPECIAL "AAAA" MATING from 2 and 3 year old Breeders (12 ducklings, $4.95) (25, $9.95) (50, $15.95) (100, $29.95) (300, $87.95)

SUPREME "AAA" MATING from Yearling Breeders (12 ducklings, $4.45) (25, $8.95) (50, $14.95) (100, $27.95) (300, $81.95)

We pay postage. Send money with order or we'll ship C.O.D. Be sure to specify quantity, grade, and delivery date wanted. Available now and every week of the year.

FREE "DUCK RAISERS'" GUIDE!

This book tells you how to raise ducks easily and profitably. It's free. Write for it! (Also sent free with every order.)

ZEELAND HATCHERY, INC., Box D-8, Zeeland, Mich.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS

Big Profits. Easily Raised. Rapid Growth. Chicks Eggs Breeding Stock. Send for Descriptive Illustrated Catalog Free.

GOSHEN POULTRY FARM

DEPT. A-3. GOSHEN, INDIANA

WHITE RUNNER DUCKS

They lay the year around. Ducklings fifteen for $4.50; thirty for $8.00; fifty $12.50; twenty-four dollars per hundred parcel post prepaid. Hatches weekly. Circular Free.

John H. Weed, Glenwood Farm, Vineland, N. J.

WHITE EMBDEN GEESE

HATCHING EGGS SIX FOR $5.50

GOSLINS (DAY OLD) SIX FOR $11.00

H. WEIHWASSER, Jac-Lew Farm, Ossining, N. Y.

PASTURE TURNED INTO POULTRY MEAT WITH GEESE, DAY OLD AND STARTED GOSLINGS. FREE LIST BRINGS VALUABLE INFORMATION.

PAUL MULLER - FULTONHAM, NEW YORK

DUCKLINGS, Giant Pekins, Runners, Rouens, Geese.

ZETTS POULTRY FARM, DRIFTING, PENNA.

DUCKLINGS: Mammoth Pekins. Price reasonable.

HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.

— IMPERIAL MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS —

Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE—Grand layers. Breeding Stock and Eggs for Hatching. Send for Circular.

EDWIN D. PRICE, WANTAGH, Long Island, N. Y.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WANTED: Married man, experienced in dairy and general farming. Must be sober and reliable. Modern machinery. Top wages. Six-room house, modern conveniences. Hunterdon County, New Jersey. BOX 7044, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN thoroughly experienced in poultry breeding and incubation for small hatchery in Connecticut. BOX 7050, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Married man interested in pure bred Jerseys; must understand Surge milkers also be a good hand milker. Excellent living conditions and good pay. Farm in Monmouth County. Position open March 1st. Dorhrook Farms, Warren H. Gerow, Mgr., Eatontown, N. J.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives. Good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $125 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WANTED: Man and wife to live as keepers on Connecticut River Valley country property, work to include care of cows, chickens, gardens and varied duties. BOX 7069, Rural New-Yorker.

MEN wanted to work on large fruit farm. Good housing, vacation, overtime pay, bonus. State wages expected. Covert Apple Orchards, Inc., Interlaken, New York.

WANTED: Experienced dairyman for stock raising and care of dry cattle. Write stating age, experience, reference and salary desired. Raritan Valley Farms, Inc., Somerville, N. J.

BEEKEEPER, experienced with bees, extracted honey. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

MARRIED man on modern dairy farm; unusual privileges. Ernst Meiln R. D. 2, Delhi, N. Y.

RELIABLE woman, assist with children; light housework; excellent home; vacation, holidays; $85 with increments. Dr. Bobrowitz, Otisville, N. Y.

WANTED: Neat appearing girl or woman; learn to cook or waitress; own room; good tips. Baron's Inn, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED: A farmer, married or single, to operate an 80 acre completely mechanized farm in Northern New Jersey. House, modern every way, available. Write stating full particulars. BOX 7106, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: A couple or two women for housework in family of four in country 30 miles from New York. Must be competent, agreeable and well recommended. Pleasant home, good working and living conditions. Own car desirable, Mrs. W. V. A. Clark, Suffern, New York.

COUPLE wanted: Man for work on dairy farm, milking machine. Woman, chambermaid-waitress in boarding house. Schmollinger, Freehold, N. Y. Catskill Mts.

WANTED: Housekeeper, own room and bath; two children. Thursdays and Sundays off. Light ironing; Bendix. Dr. Kresky, 61 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Married dairyman, De Laval machine, some by hand; sober and reliable; modern house and good wages. Green Acre Farms, Jericho, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Hicksville 888.

AN unusual opportunity is offered to a married farmer with initiative and experience to develop an agricultural site in Connecticut. Require knowledge of truck farming, general livestock care, grounds upkeep, and ability to operate bulldozer. Will have part time use of labor from boy's camp. Write in detail giving background, experience, training, and references to Burlingame, Field, Pierce and Browne, Inc., 45 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

COUPLE for small estate. Man to care for horses, dogs and gardens. Woman to help either part or full time in the house. Separate modern quarters. State age, experience and salary desired in first letter. BOX 7111, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Woman interested in and capable handling one of America's largest flocks of geese. Prefer foreign born. Cottage furnished, top salary. Located northern Indiana; ticket furnished. Give full information first letter. BOX 153, Silver Lake, Indiana.

WANTED: Caretaker and general handyman, sober, efficient; Westchester County; estate. BOX 7034, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED orchard man. Only high grade, intelligent person. No liquor. Best of wages. Southern Vermont Orchards Inc., Bennington, Vt.

WANTED: Gardener, single, reliable, experienced. Good pay, atractive opportunity for right man. Give particulars and references. F. E. Wadsworth, 315 Syracuse Building, Syracuse 2, N. Y.

HELP Wanted: Male, single, experienced in greenhouse and landscape work. Room, board, wages. Splendid environment. Excellent opportunity. Write: The National Farm School and Junior College, Farm School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

WANTED: Elderly couple or elderly man, single or widower. Care for horses (2); chickens; and keep grounds in shape in annually. Small cottage, heat (stoves); light; with small salary. Time for other odd jobs off property Christian. No children. Gladstone, N. J. BOX 7099, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man who desires position on dairy farm, good food and room. Absolutely no drinking. BOX 7112, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper on small dairy farm, 1½ miles from village; all modern improvements in house. Harold Jones, Canaan, N. H.

YOUNG man for general farm work; prefer no drinking or smoking. Attractive wages plus room and board. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED: Cook. Maintenance and laundry. Sisters of Saint Mary. Telephone Peekskill 113.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted on farm for motherless adult family. Modern improvements. Must know farm home duties. State age. Full particulars in first letter. BOX 73, Pompton Plains, N. J.

MIDDLEAGED gardener, handy about house. Western New York rural home. BOX 7119, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Family to work on truck farm; year around work for man. House with electricity; garden. BOX 7120, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple or single man, full or part time. Live in private, modern apartment. Care for business man's small farm near Albany. Must be handy, neat, reliable. George K. Stone, Glenmont, New York.

SINGLE farm hand, must be able to operate milking machines and drive tractor. Wages $100 to $125 per month with room and board. BOX 7121, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Handyman-gardener, full time. Wife part time services. Small country estate 40 miles from New York. Separate cottage furnished. Permanent. Good salary. Phone CHickering 4-4570 mornings.

WANTED: Married man to assist on dairy farm. Cottage, light and milk furnished; state wages wanted. Armstrong Dairy, Locust Valley, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced, single orchard work and roadside market. Agricultural College. Splendid opportunity. Excellent environment. Permanent. Room, board, wages. The National Farm School and Junior College, Farm School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

YOUNG farmer, in spare time, to sell well-known brand of DDT agricultural insecticides to stores of near-by towns. BOX 7127, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE for medium sized turkey farm soon. Mechanized, no horses or dairy. Expert turkey knowledge not essential, but dependability and willingness are. Six room cottage with modern conveniences. Please state wages expected, age, experience, etc. Just off state highway on good road. School bus. Holland Farm, Belchertown, Mass.

COUPLE wanted to live in country place outside Buffalo, N. Y. Private apartment, all modern conveniences. Man to do outside work, including gardening. Wife to help in the house and do some cooking. Convenient transportation facilities available. Good salary and permanent position for the right couple. Please write Mr. Kellogg Mann, 22 Maurice St., Buffalo 10, N. Y., giving references and experience.

COUPLE wanted on egg farm. Light work, long hours; house, eats, heat, plus $120. E. B. Hawkins, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.

WANTED: A middleaged man to work on small poultry farm, single and sober. $75 a month, sleeping quarters and board. Give full particulars in first letter. Twin Oakes Poultry Farm, Box 53, Manorville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Man for modern dairy farm, machine milking. Modern house, excellent working conditions. State experience, salary expected. Walter Hoffman, Neshanic, N. J.

MARRIED dairy farmer with help, to operate 60-cow farm of 200 acres on wage-share basis. Located in North Jersey. BOX 7134, Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE Protestant woman liking country life as cook-housekeeper for elderly couple. No laundry. All modern conveniences. $75 per month. High Mowing, Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED: Housekeeper, as member of family in comfortable, respectable home, no laundry, capable of conducting a home, planning, preparing meals; preferably with driver's license. Phone evenings for particulars, Peekskill, N. Y., 568, reverse charges, H. D. Tichenor.

COOK-Houseworker for two adults in busy rural home. Clean, healthy person; plain cooking. Snapshot or photo returned. Describe self and experience. Wages $125 monthly to start. Transportation to White Plains paid. Mrs. B. F. Park, Park Lane, White Plains, New York.

WOMAN for cooking, downstairs work; $125 month, Mrs. J. H. Hunter, North Adams, Mass.

WANTED: Reliable, sober, married man, about 35, with dairy and farming experience, preferably high school education to act as working foreman on 700 acre farm. Small herd purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Excellent salary and future for honest person. References. Mrs. Ashley Paddock, The Plains, Virginia.

WANTED: Herdsman for high type registered Holstein herd in New Jersey. Man must like dairy cows and have cow sense. A sober, conscientious and all around dairy farmer is the type we want. A good future is assured to the right man. We are interested in applicants who desire a responsible position and the desire to make good. Married man with son as an extra hand would be considered. Modern home with all privileges included. Moving expenses will be arranged by the employer. References, past experience and wages expected should be included in letter with full details. BOX 7137, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with or without own child; full charge. Home of business woman and four year old daughter. State age, references, salary. P. O. BOX 772, Red Bank, New Jersey.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT-Gardener: Married, thoroughly experienced, greenhouse, flowers, vegetables, lawns, poultry. Only first class permanent position considered. BOX 7052, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL desires job on small fruit farm, graduate agricultural school. BOX 7094, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager: All branches, practical, scientific, constructive; specialty Guernseys; smoked pork delicacies. Share profits; draw. BOX 7095, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man desires position, farmer-caretaker, small estate. Life experience dairy, crops, maintenance. Available at once. BOX 7096, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager: Life experience, general farming, crop rotation, modern machinery, maintenance. Available at once. BOX 7097, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, 38, for small estate; excellent cook, serve, gardener, handy, station drive, experienced, best references, good salary expected. BOX 7098, Rural New-Yorker.

PLUMBER wants work in country; have full line of tools. Experienced opening hotels, alterations, new work or maintenance. BOX 7101, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER wants position; lower grades or rural. BOX 7102, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 49, sober and reliable. BOX 7104, Rural New-Yorker.

STOCKBRIDGE graduate wants permanent work on vegetable farm, three years experience, age 30, single. Particulars, wages, bus, soil type, and working conditions in first reply. Guy Thornton, 4 Witter St., Auburn, Mass.

KINDERGARTEN-Primary teacher, experienced; wishes position in rural area. Taught last 1945. BOX 7110, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife and daughter 17 want position as caretakers. Man experienced in dairy, garden, poultry and lawn, etc. Wife good cook and housekeeper. Last place 20 years. Write BOX 181, Georgetown, Conn.

HOUSEWORKER, daughter 9, good references, would like to locate in country. BOX 7114, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, 49, wants work; country estate. Egelhof, R. 3, Brewster, N. Y.

A MARRIED man would like to have a job on a farm or else a caretaker or handyman. BOX 7116, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED Position: Caretaker, estate superintendent, head gardener, lifetime experience, all branches of growing; now employed; desires change. Sober, reliable, ambitious, chauffeur's license, excellent references, Separate cottage. Married, two children. Interested only permanent position. Interview. BOX 7117, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN single, experienced dairy, poultry, estate. BOX 7122, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Job as caretaker of estate by middleaged couple, strictly sober and reliable; experience all branches. BOX 7123, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, light cooking, seeking position on farm. BOX 7125, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-Herdsman, 36, married, experienced pedigree cattle; seeks position. BOX 7124, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, middleaged; desires work on estate. Excellent references. Please give full particulars in first letter. BOX 7126 Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN-American, 58, married, healthy, reliable, would like working partnership arrangement in farm enterprise or business. Some knowledge of farming, experienced salesman. New Jersey preferred. For interview, stating proposition write R. E. Broker, General Delivery, Clifton, N. J.

POSITION desired as tenant farmer or share cropper. Married. Have farm experience. William R. Pierce, 40-30 73rd St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y. NE 9-0142.

EXPERIENCED agricultural girl graduate desires position, modern dairy or horse farm. References exchanged. P. O. BOX 477, Plymouth, Mass.

MIDDLEAGED man, sober, industrious, conscientious and honest, having sold his dairy farm seeks employment. Successful operation. Well educated and capable. No profanity. BOX 7130, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Small estate, married, experienced gardener, poultry, livestock, general work. BOX 7131, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: Married, experienced. Private estate preferred. Good salary and house. BOX 7132, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Middleaged, experienced vegetable garden, lawn, small repairs. Cook, housecworker, care small place; country. BOX 7133, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wishes to establish egg route New York City. Would like to contact another poultryman for egg supply. S. Schoen, 247 Wadsworth Ave., New York 33, N. Y.

MARRIED man wishes year round position as caretaker; some farm experience. BOX 91, Stephentown, New York.

POULTRYMAN, married, one child, experienced in all branches of poultry management. Agricultural college graduate, knowledge of general farming and livestock. BOX 7135, Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER, cook, housekeeper; son, gardener, care for stock. German, Protestant. Go anywhere. BOX 7136, Rural New-Yorker.

SUPT. Foreman, take full charge of grounds, buildings, farming, handling help. Experienced, married, childless, age 37; $200 month. BOX 134, Katonah, New York.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, nine miles from Stroudsburg. Old Colonial stone house of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, furnace heat. Ideal property for a country estate, home, dude ranch or boarding house. House is in very good condition. 124 acres. About 60 acres in woodlands, balance rolling fields. Drilled well with electric pump. Springs. Old barn. Recreation building. Poultry house. Garage. Immediate possession. Low taxes. Price $10,000. Terms of about $6,000 cash and balance can remain on mortgage. Write for catalog of Pocono Mountain properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna. Phone 354.

FOR lease, 100 acre dude ranch farm, $100 month, long term lease. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 115 acre farm in southern Chester County, Pennsylvania, with or without equipment; reasonably priced. For further information write BOX 6064, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR York, Adams County farms, business places, contact James D. Critchfield, W. Market, York, Penna.

DAIRY, fruit, poultry farms, ranches, two with lakes. Wants? Lists. 95 acres, school bus, R. F. D. route, with view, colonial home, electricity; barns; woodland-sapbush; bargain, $6,200. Also stores, feed business, gas station, lunch, resort hotels, etc. Hendrickson Bros, Copieskill (Eastern), N. Y. 28th Yr.

FOR Sale: 60 acre dairy or poultry farm, good 20 cow barn, small dwelling, poultry house; $9,500, one-half cash. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

MAINE farms: Low prices, easy terms. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

NEW JERSEY farms, general, poultry, dairy, land and acreage, also various business properties. Write for list stating requirements. John R. Potts Agency, New Route 28, North Branch, N. J., phone Somerville 8-2551.

FOR Sale: Productive 65-acre dairy farm, one mile from county seat. Good buildings, electricity, some timber. Will sell with or without stock and equipment. F. M. Bush, 13 Lincoln Ave., Montrose, Pa.

FOR Rent: Chicken farm, upstate New York, about 30 acres, 18 acres tillable. Modern farm house. Buildings adapted for 5,000 chickens or game birds. Entire equipment for sale. BOX 7036, Rural New-Yorker.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1, Clinton, N. Y., sells, buys, exchanges farms, businesses, homes. Here is three dandys: 250, 100 and 50 acre dairy farms. A dandy store business in Herkimer.

WANTED to lease: Small store in Summer resort town; suitable luncheonette, refreshments, ice cream, etc. State full particulars. BOX 7088, Rural New-Yorker.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, on national highway only 7 miles from Stroudsburg and 94 miles from New York. 83 miles from Philadelphia, 8-acre farm with magnificent views. Nearly 1,000 ft. of highway frontage. Old 5-room house with electricity. Excellent large barn. Machine shed. Ideal business location. Possession soon. Low taxes. Price $6,500. Terms can be had if desired. Write for list of Eastern Pennsylvania properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna.

FOR Sale: Large Vermont farm, 800 acres, southern Lake Champiain Valley. 500 acres tillable, 280 hay land, 45 in crops, 244 fine pasture. Springs in every pasture. Fertile fields, gently sloping, stone free. Ideal for mechanized farming. Never failing water supply. Farm will maintain 200 head dairy cattle. 18 buildings now in use, 10 newly painted. Jamesway dairy barn, 70 stanchions, 6 grain rooms, 350 ton capacity hay mow; 2 silos, 280 ton each. In good condition. Milk house. Operating milk plant 100 feet from barn door. Three additional stock barns, machinery sheds, etc. Each tenant house has furnace, bath, electricity. All buildings on State highway. For the owner, a beautiful old Colonial house of 11 spacious rooms, every modern convenience for year round living. Elevation 1,230 feet. Large sunroom with scenic windows, terrace overlooking valley to mountains beyond. Cedar room, many closets, four baths, extra lavatory. Insulation, oil heat, gas for cooking. Four-room guest cottage. Fully equipped laundry, greenhouse for early vegetables. No better climate anywhere. A lovely farm home and fine paying investment for discriminating people. One of the best values in New England. Price $125,000, all cash. Property fully equipped available May 1st. This includes stock, machinery, tools. Unequipped, available May 30th. Financial references required. Inspection by appointment with owner only. Write E. von Hesse, 21 East 87th St., New York City. Telephone ATwater 9-5432.

EXCELLENT opportunity: Start a riding academy, dude ranch, sport camp, on 100-acre land; located main highway to Albany, 95 miles from Times Square. Modern apartment, electricity, telephone, garage, stable, barn, chicken house, big college nearby; raise your own food; little capital required. BOX 7107, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Five or 10 acres with old house, anywhere. L. Donselaap, 300 East 73th St., New York, N. Y.

SHEFFIELD, MASS., Route 41, 350 acres, 25 in apple orchards, Mackintosh, Baldwin, other commercial varieties. Equipped for tractor operation. Modern cold storage plant, $8,000 capacity, cider mill, roadside stand, abundant water, full equipment, no house, $25,000, terms. Moore and Moore, Salisbury, Conn.

WANTED: Farm, large house, suitable for guests, within 125 miles of N. Y. C. 30 acres or more, woods, brook or springs, good roads; uninflated price only. Y. Seren, 2904 24th Ave., Astoria 5, L. I., N. Y.

PRIVATE lake, 40 acres water, 250 acres land, wood and timber, some cottages, 35 miles from Binghamton, N. Y., just off Federal Route 11. Price $28,000. Terms. Charles Standish, Triangle, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, dairy farm or would buy on contract sale. BOX 7100, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED in exchange for part time duties, living quarters with possibilities for weaving studio, by quiet, professional woman in her fifties. New York, Connecticut boundary. BOX 323, Mayview, Pa.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wants to rent modern farm, about 2,000 hen capacity, with option of buying. BOX 7103. Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS, gas stations, lake shore farm tourists home. Free list. Write Mr. Douglas, Ft. Plain, N. Y.

133 ACRES, 25% cleared, good timber, road, fair house, electricity adjacent; $7,200. J. C. Tignor, Spotsylvania, Va.

FOR Sale: A fine dairy farm of 162 acres, fertile soil, produces fine crops, large white farm house with 10 rooms, bathroom, furnace, electricity, a large barn with ties for 30 head, water bowls, silo, part of farm borders beautiful natural lake, located on macadam highway six miles from large town. Price $7,500 terms arranged. Gordon Giles, Sherwood Hotel, Greene, N. Y. Telephone 244.

FOR Sale: Real estate business with house of seven rooms and two baths. Garage and good size plot. Business section of busy village on Long Island. Good living for a hustler. Write for details, BOX 7105, Rural New-Yorker.

204 ACRE farm for sale, stalked with purebred dairy cattle and equipped with tractor and machinery. Will sell farm bare or altogether. W. J. Strawbridge, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED: Productive dairy farm within 30 miles of Albany, N. Y. Good buildings, well situated. BOX 7108, Rural New-Yorker.

100 ACRES: Cattaragus County, 50 acres woods, small sugarbush, good water, no buildings; $1,200, easy terms. Ray Newell, Newfane, N. Y.

WANTED: Small farm or roadstand, some woods; main road. Honest deal for cash. BOX 7109, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Near bus line, village small house, some land (cash); between Owego, Ithaca, N. Y. J. Kunz, R. D. 2, Newfield, N. Y.

10 ACRES, black soil, 4-room bungalow, partitions need finishing, all conveniences, brook, one mile, 202; $7,500 cash, possession 30 days. Sigerist Beaverbrook, Lincoln Park, N. J.

DAIRY farm, two homes. Very beautiful well kept farm south of Binghamton fronting U. S. No. 29; master home newly remodeled, 14 rooms, two baths, new hardwood floors, copper plumbing, steam heat, attractively landscaped; also six room tenant house; new cement block building; suitable for manufacturing plant, garage, other commercial use; four year old barn 36x72, 35 stanchions, double garage; poultry house; 196 acres, 120 loamy tillage, balance pasture-woods; sugar grove, fruit orchard; owner sacrificing; terms to quick buyer. 3204 QE. West's Farm Agency, A. R. Wilcox, 6 Chestnut St., Montrose, Pa.

NEAR Colgate College: Attractive dairy farm, West of Utica; beautiful home, 10 rooms, bath, all utilities, nicely landscaped; barn 30x70; silo; garage; poultry house, other buildings; 74 acres, 50 tillable, balance watered pasture-woods; sugar grove; owner reports '47 income $5,000, offers real buy at $7,800. B-5562 QE. West's Farm Agency, W. M. Kaiser, Madison, N. Y. On U. S. 20 east of Madison.

POULTRY breeding farm and hatchery. Nationally known, doing national business, wholesale and retail, established 22 years, modern going plant, capacity 8,000 birds, 12,000 chicks, 70,000 eggs. Diesel electric 20,000 watts. 45 buildings, like new, 32 shelters, two dwellings, like new, 5,000 A-1 breeding stock, eight highway acres, as is, $125,000. Meola and Meoia, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 70 acre farm located in the Village of Eariville, 12-room colonial house, spacious lawn, evergreen shade trees, bath, toilet, shower, furnace, village water, electricity, telephone, large dairy barn with 30 stanchions, 16x30 silo, village water, young stock barn with eight tie-ups, three box stalls; milk house, ice house. Price $16,500. 172 acre farm located on macadam highway, one mile from Eriovilio, New York, nice two story, eight room house, evergreen shade trees, large porch, new furnace, good water, two baths, electricity, telephone, hardwood floors, 34x70 dairy barn with asphalt roof and cemented basement, 25 stanchions, two stalls, 40x14 silo, spring water; 16x16 milk house, 30x30 chicken pen, 30x35 tool shed. This property has two brooks and is only 1½ miles from Eriovilio Lake. Price $9,500. For more complete information Write Craine & Miner, licensed Real Estate Brokers, Sherburne, New York.

FARMS: Maine to Florida, Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL estate salesmen wanted to sell farms in New York, Pennsylvania and New England States. Write: Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

FOR Sale: Country home, modern conveniences, on hard surface road. Up to 50 acres tillable ground and 18 acres woodland. $6,000. Fred Horsley, 222½ Camden Ave., Salisbury, Md.

WANTED: Small village home or store, barn, acre in Orange, Rockland, Ulster Counties; convenient buses to New York. Details. Edward Maurer, 1618 Benson St., New York, N. Y.

165 ACRE farm, 7-room house, electricity, good water, large barn, electricity, equipment, shed, hog house; 55 acres wheat, 59 acres hay, on hard road; $12,500; $4,900 cash. F. W. Buckley, R. D. 5, Danville, Pa.

80 ACRE farm, 8-room house, electricity, water, bath, furnace, completely furnished; 35 acres alfalfa, 6 acres wheat, 2 acres raspberries; on hard road; $12,500. F. W. Buckley, R. D. 5, Danville, Pa.

FOR Sale: 115 acre productive farm, with improvements, including wood lot, electricity, two large barns, (one new short time) 52 stanchions, three box stalls, four horse stables, two silos, two poultry houses, two garages, (one new a few years) new tenant house; large farm house, 17 rooms and closets. 1947 bath, shower, large cellar, hot water heat. Farm well watered with springs, two drilled wells. School bus, mail, etc. pass door. 1½ miles from church, garage, stores, etc., four miles from railroad station, town, school, creamery, etc. 60 miles from New York City; good county black top roads. Mrs. Wm. Van der Heuvel, R. D., Branchville, N. J.

CAMP slight in the country. Secluded but only 500 feet from improved road. One mile from Post Office, store, lake and state park, in central New York. One half acre of land, nice shade trees and never failing spring water. Full price $500 cash. BOX 7113, Rural New-Yorker.

HOTEL and farm for sale; 13 fully equipped rooms. Liquor, beer and wholesale package license. 150 acres, dairy barn, spring water, lots of timber, mostly maple. Price $19,000; $8,000 down. Windsor Hotel, DeRuyter, New York.

WANTED farm on paved road in New Jersey with modern house. Commuting New York preferred, but will also consider others. Reasonable. Give details. BOX 7115, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, 2,000 layer capacity, all improvements, fine array poultry houses. Gross income 1947 $12,500. 7-room house, bath, automatic heat, nice setting, near village, 15 miles Syracuse, N. Y. $15,000, part cash. A. R. Simpler, Phoenix, N. Y.

FARMS, homes, land and business property. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Allen, Ware Road, Palmer, Mass. Telephone 647-W.

FOR Sale: Approximately 900 acres of rough, timber-covered mountainous land with a frontage on South Bay, Lake Champiain, N. Y. Unlimited timber, millions of board feet of pine, hemlock and mixed hardwood. Adress, BOX 50, Livingston, N. J.

ONE man farm, 80 acres, located on main highway near town. Extra good house, improvements, good barn, silo, good line of machinery with tractor. 22 extra good cows, bull, six young heifers, horses. 1947 income $8,000. Price complete $16,000. Bunnell Farm Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 7-room house, acre land, bathroom, hardwood floors, oil burner, insulated; garage, chicken coop. Approximately 50 miles New York City. Melvin Smith, Monroe, N. J.

GENOA Finger Lakes farm. 5 acres to 160 acres, your choice. Modern house and buildings. All improvements. State road. Reasonably priced. BOX 7118, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 110 acre farm on the Eastern Shore, Maryland. 55 acres good tillable sandy loam, balance timber, two creeks, 3-room house, outbuildings; $6,000. F. C. Blades, R. F. D. Abingdon, Md.

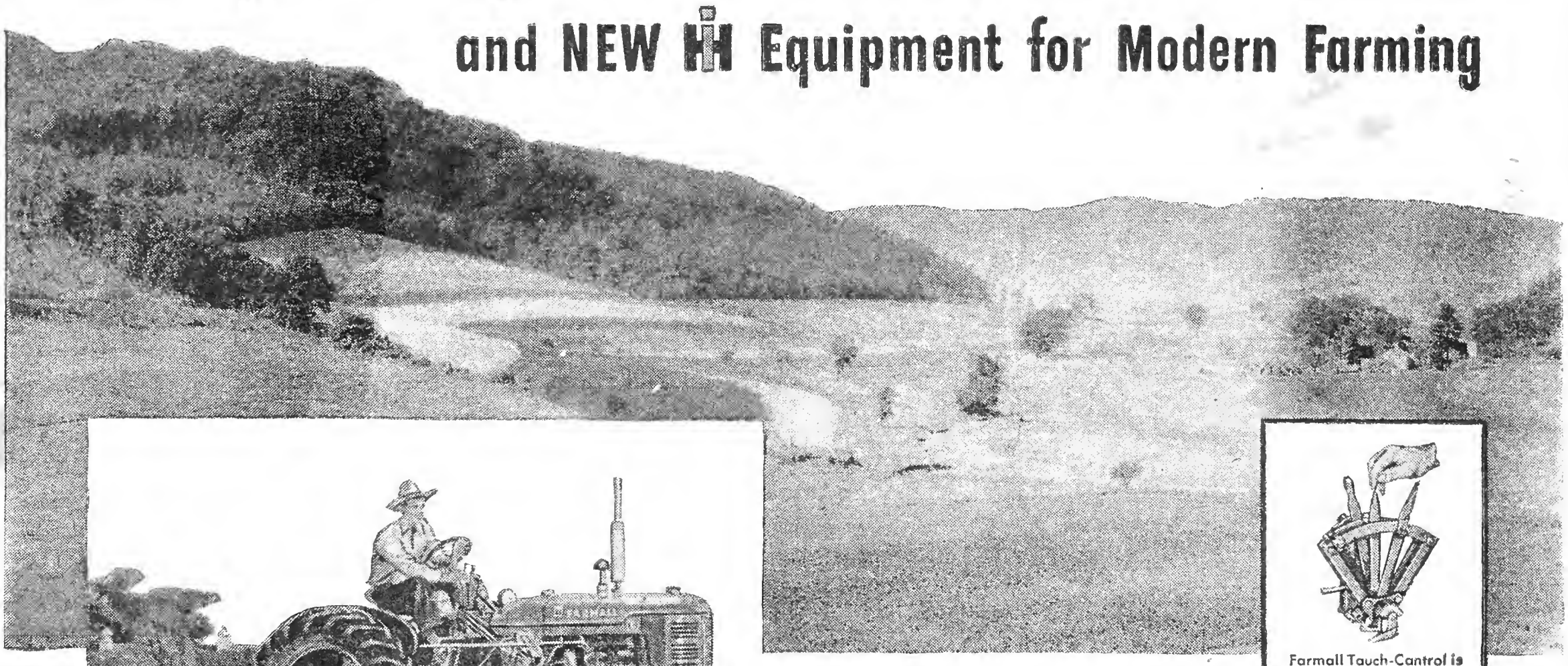
FOR Sale: $10,500 poultry farm, 8 acres, 9-room house, chicken house, capacity 4,000 birds; brooder house, garage; modern conveniences. BOX 455, New Berlin, N. Y.

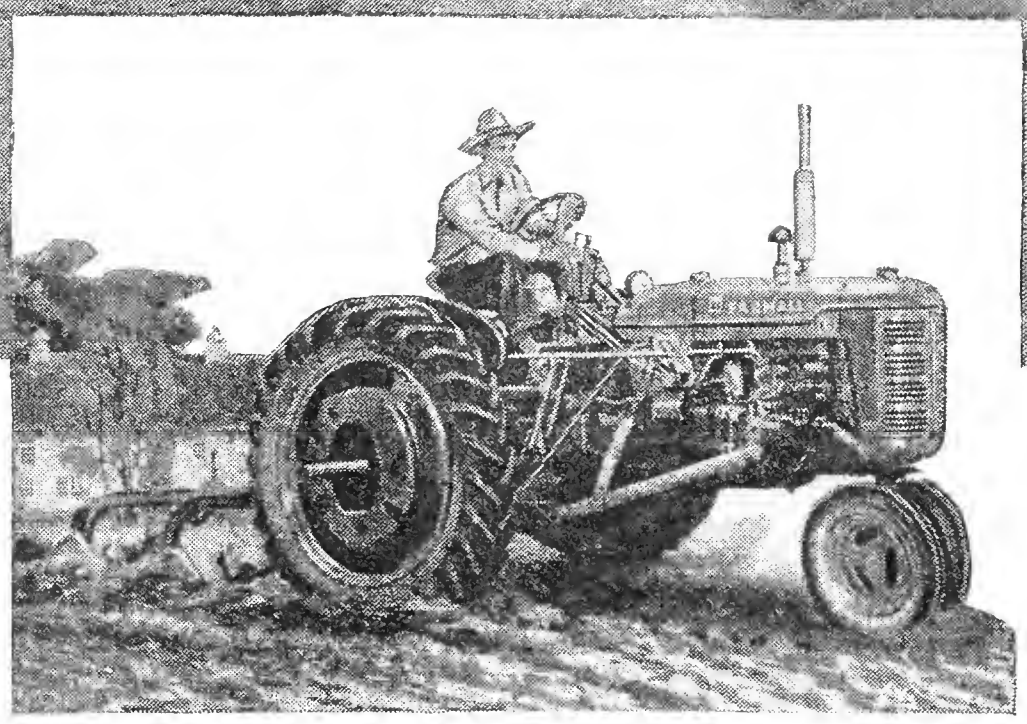
FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15 room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 205.*

# *Spring on the Farm—*

## and NEW IH Equipment for Modern Farming





New Formall C, equipped with FARMALL TOUCH-CONTROL . . . one of five all-purpose tractors with matched machines for every size farm, and for every crop and soil condition.



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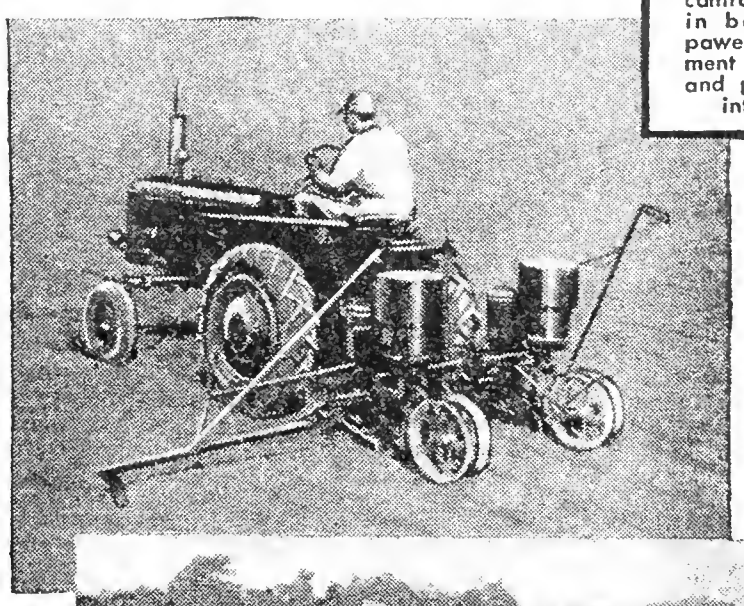

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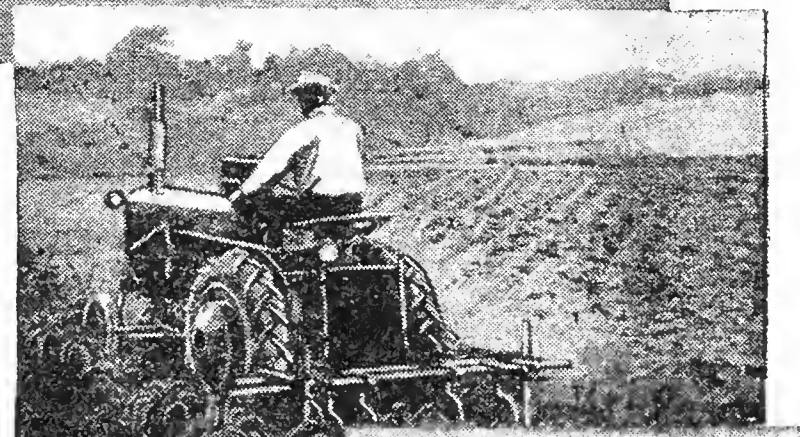

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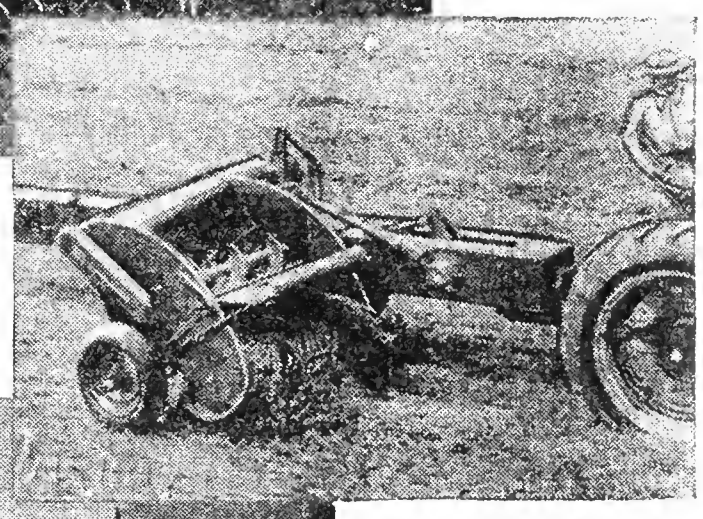

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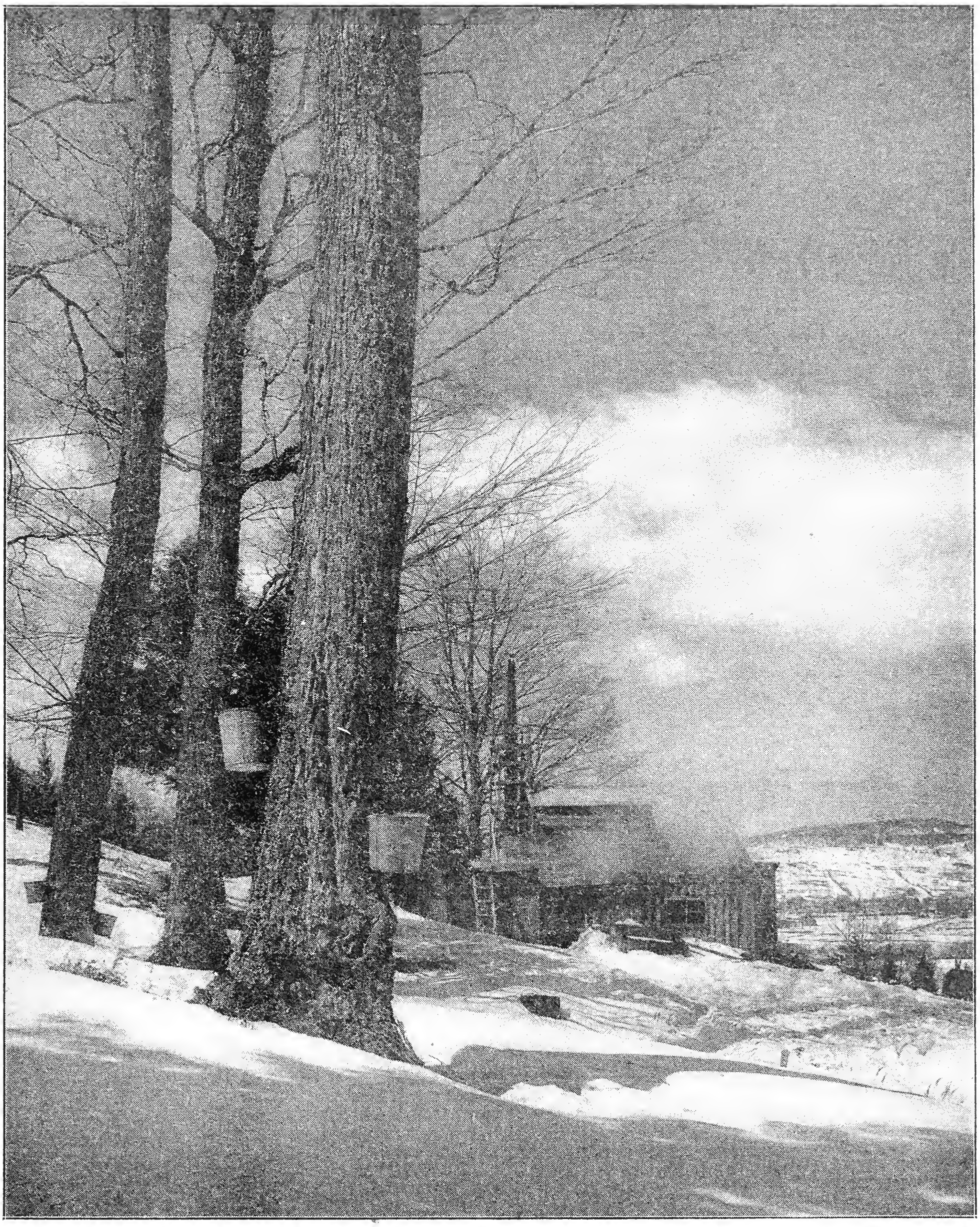


Photo — John F. Preston, Maryland

## Sugar Bush Operations in New York's North Country

# Fruit Bearing Habits of the Stone Fruits

*By Clarence E. Baker*

FOR the successful culture of peach trees, an understanding of the habits and growth, the formation of fruit buds, and the manner in which these processes are regulated by pruning, is probably more necessary than with almost any other kind of fruit. Apple and pear trees will develop and bear a fair crop of fruit even when pruning is entirely neglected for several years, while plums and cherries require much less pruning than peaches to produce profitable crops of fruit. Peaches, however, will tolerate no such neglect, but must be properly pruned each year if satisfactory crops of high quality fruit are desired. Whether the fruit grower is following the profession as a means of livelihood or merely as a pleasant avocation, he will gain more profit and enjoyment from knowing how his trees grow and produce their fruit. Once he understands this process, he is much better able to prune and fertilize his trees correctly. Without this knowledge he is likely to make many costly mistakes.

A man, who until recently had been growing his fruit trees by what few rules he could find, decided that he would derive a great deal more pleasure from knowing what made his trees and vines tick. As he began to carefully study the habits of growth of his different plants, he found a new joy in his work. His increased knowledge helped him to become highly successful. Instead of pruning his grape vines to a set number of canes, each a certain number of buds in length, as some published rule had directed, he began to study the vigor of each individual vine and to estimate its potential fruit bearing capacity. Then pruning began to have a real meaning for him as it related to the whole process of grape culture. Most rules are made for people who do not understand the basic facts of plant culture or who are unable to observe and think things out for themselves. Why not make orcharding a game and learn to outwit your neighbors or competitor by learning more about the fine points? Even mistakes are valuable when one profits by them and learns why they were mistakes.

### Habits of Peach Trees

Peaches will be considered first among the stone fruits, in this study of fruit bearing habits, as they are quite different from the other members of the group. Peach trees make a very rapid growth as compared with either apples and pears or with the other stone fruits. A large amount of new wood is laid down each year, but the tissue is comparatively soft and the ultimate life of the tree is short. By the time peach trees are three or four years old, they often are large enough to bear a bushel or more of fruit.

*Peaches form their fruit buds on wood laid down the season before blooming. The center group on the middle twig illustrates the most common arrangement, where a fruit bud is produced on either side of a central leaf bud.*

Peaches also differ from apples in that fruit buds are produced only on wood that was formed during the preceding season. This is referred to as one-year-old wood. It can readily be seen that under these conditions the wood capable of bearing fruit moves outward and upward from the center of the tree each year. In a few years the branches of unpruned trees are so long that they cannot support the weight of fruit produced near their extremity, which is the only place it can be borne, and breakage of limbs results. When pruning is neglected, however, a compensating process generally occurs. Instead of making the customary vigorous growth, the peach tree forms little new wood each year and this wood usually is so lacking in vigor that few fruit buds are produced. The result is that the unpruned tree makes poor growth and produces only a small amount of worthless fruit.

Pruning is necessary, therefore, to keep the tree in a vigorously growing condition so that strong new wood is produced each year to bear fruit the following year. It is equally essential that this fruit bearing wood be kept as close as possible to the trunk of the tree, rather than out at the end of long lateral branches, or so far up on vertical branches that the fruit is difficult to reach. Heavy annual pruning is necessary to accomplish this through a renewal process, providing for growth of new wood in convenient locations each year, at the same time fruit is being produced on the wood which was formed last year. This Spring much of the wood on which the last year's fruit was produced should be pruned away. At best, however, if peach trees fruit year after year, the fruiting wood moves well out from the main branches. Years of crop failure are utilized to cut back the lateral growth even more severely, so that the tree can once again start to lay down the fruit bearing wood near the center, stronger, more prolific portion of the tree.

In addition to producing its buds on one-year-old wood, rather than on spurs, as is common in apples and pears, peaches also have separate leaf and fruit buds, rather than the mixed buds containing both leaves and floral parts, that are found on apple and pear trees. The peach buds are produced laterally along the one-year-old wood, usually in groups of three, a fruit bud on either side of a central leaf bud. Sometimes only one fruit bud and the leaf bud are produced and other variations may be found. Strong, vigorous growth is necessary for the formation of large, healthy buds. Fruit buds may be distinguished from leaf buds by their plumper, more rounded shape. Peach blossom buds produce a single flower, in contrast to the multiple flowers produced by the fruit buds of apples and pears.

### Cherry and Plum Trees

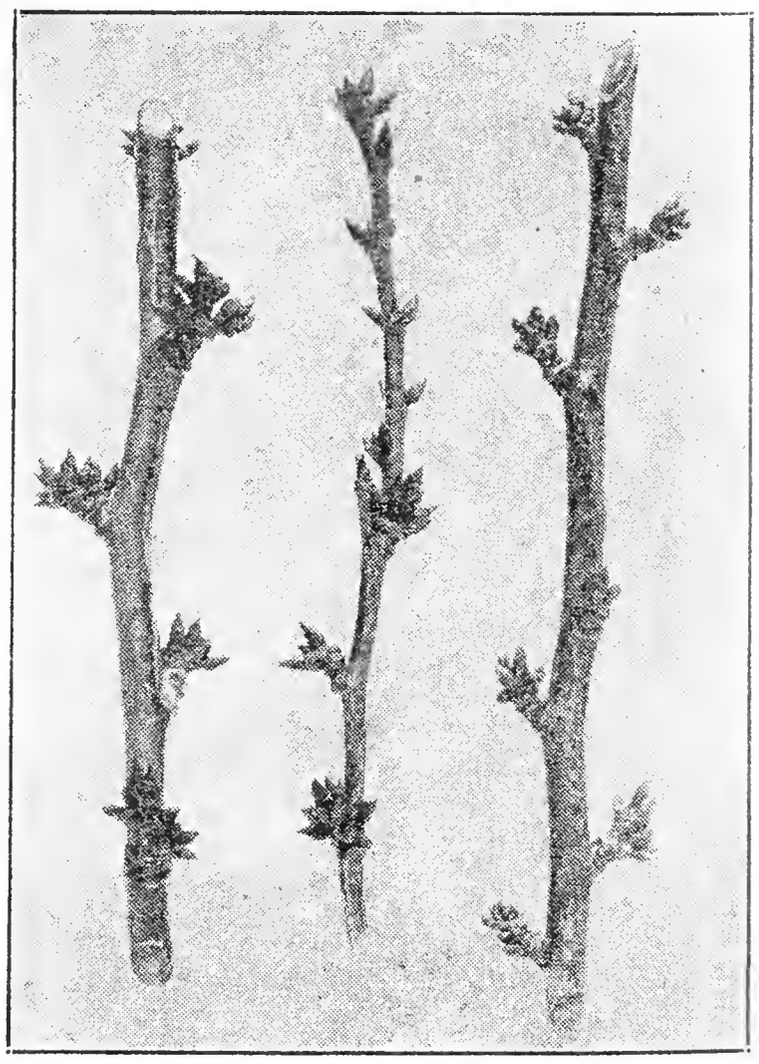
Both sweet and sour cherries and plums, while differing from the peach in some details, produce their flower buds in essentially the same manner. Fruit is borne both from lateral buds along the one-year-old wood and also upon spurs that arise from wood of various ages. These so-called spurs are quite different from the spurs formed by apple trees, being shorter and seldom branched. Although these spurs may bear fruit for several years, their life is short in comparison with apple fruit spurs. Varieties of plums differ in the extent to which spurs are formed. The terminal buds of cherry and plum twigs usually are vegetative buds which give rise to a shoot each Spring that causes the branch to continue growth in the same direction year after year.

As in the case of apple, the fruit and leaf buds of plum and cherries are formed during the preceding growing season and live over Winter as dormant buds. The flower buds are intermediate in nature between those of the apple and the peach, as they generally contain two or more blossoms and one or more leaves. Frequently the leaves are very small and serve no important purpose. A high percentage of the flowers set, which causes the production of clusters of fruit, especially in the case of cherries.

### Pruning Peach Trees

As the pruning of peach trees is so important, this subject will now be taken up in more detail. The pruning of the young tree during its first three or four seasons of growth in the orchard is devoted largely to building the framework that will support the bearing tree. The young peach tree as set in the orchard is usually a whip, as the straight, unbranched shoot is called. Any lateral branches formed in the nursery are likely to be small and weak and are generally removed at planting time, and the tree is cut back to about 30 inches above the ground. (Continued on Page 216)

*Cherries form fruit buds singly or in small groups with less tendency to develop spurs than with many varieties of plums. The white dots upon the bark of the twig are the lenticles or breathing pores.*



*The fruit bud and spur formation of plums. Each bud produces a single flower, but as these buds occur in closely arranged groups, clusters of fruit result.*

## Our Friend, the Purple Raspberry

Purple caps seem to be the stepchild of the raspberry family. Possibly this is due, in part, to the fact that they are of hybrid origin and were introduced at a time when the theory of pure breeding was to the fore and hybrids or crosses were held in general disrepute. Today we are losing a bit of our prejudice, and purple berries, like other hybrids, are commencing to receive the attention which their merit deserves.

For the uninitiated let me say that purple caps are not truly purple in color to the same degree that blueberries are blue or black caps are black. Originating as a cross between red and black raspberries they most nearly resemble the red parent in quality and appearance of the fruit. When fully ripe, they are a little darker in color than red berries and from this fact derive their name. Inexperienced persons might mistake them for red berries, and when cooked, one who is not expert might well fail to distinguish between purples and reds. Large processors seem to be turning increasingly to purple caps and using them in quantity as canned fruits, syrups and jam.

Another reason for their lack of popularity is the fact that new plants are produced with comparative difficulty. Unlike their red parent, purples do not propagate by sprouting from the roots. New plants are produced by tip layering, after the manner of black caps. But while nearly every tip of a black cap bush may mature for tip layering and so produce a new plant, purple tips are much more reluctant to mature and new plants are elusive and hard to procure, as compared to reds or blacks. For this reason nurserymen do not push purples and maintain comparatively high prices for young plants.

Purples make several strong appeals to both home gardeners and commercial growers. Under the best conditions the yield is enormous. At least three or four pints may be expected from each vigorous bush; double this is easily possible. The fruits are of enormous size and fill up fast. One or two bushes per person fill all family requirements for fresh dessert purposes. For pies and shortcakes purple caps are tops. Big, rich, juicy, and a bit on the tart side, they make a pie or a shortcake that is really something to write home about.

As in other raspberries, disease control is the one big problem. Several years ago we were using the Sodus variety. Disease eventually destroyed our stock. We changed to Marion and are doing better now. One must learn to recognize disease in raspberries and have the heart to destroy diseased bushes, root and branch. State inspectors will help in this. We have State inspection twice every year, and take out every plant at which the inspector points a suspicious finger; it's no use trying to nurse them. A person who won't do this has no business to be in the raspberry business, and he won't be in it very long. Disease will throw him for a loss every time, at least in the Hudson Valley area. We manage to remain in berries by planting a few every year and getting rid of the old.

We believe that much failure with berries has resulted from wrong cultural practices. Berries are shallow rooted and for best results the roots must not be broken or disturbed. By nature berries are half wild things and often prosper under neglect if given a rich soil and plenty of natural mulch, such as leaves blown in from nearby trees. We are using the mulch system with excellent results. Straw is scarce with us but leaves are abundant. We can have all that we can use, raked and piled and free for the hauling, in our nearby village. People are glad to have them taken away. We pile them a foot deep all over the ground. They keep down the grass and weeds, keep the ground cool and moist, and are soft and clean to work on at picking time.

Pulling back the leaves, one finds the top soil a perfect mass of berry roots. They seem very happy.

To bushes managed in this way, a hot, sunny day in July is not a day of drouth and suffering, but just a most delightful day for growing and ripening big, fat, juicy berries.

F. H. LACY

Dutchess County, N. Y.

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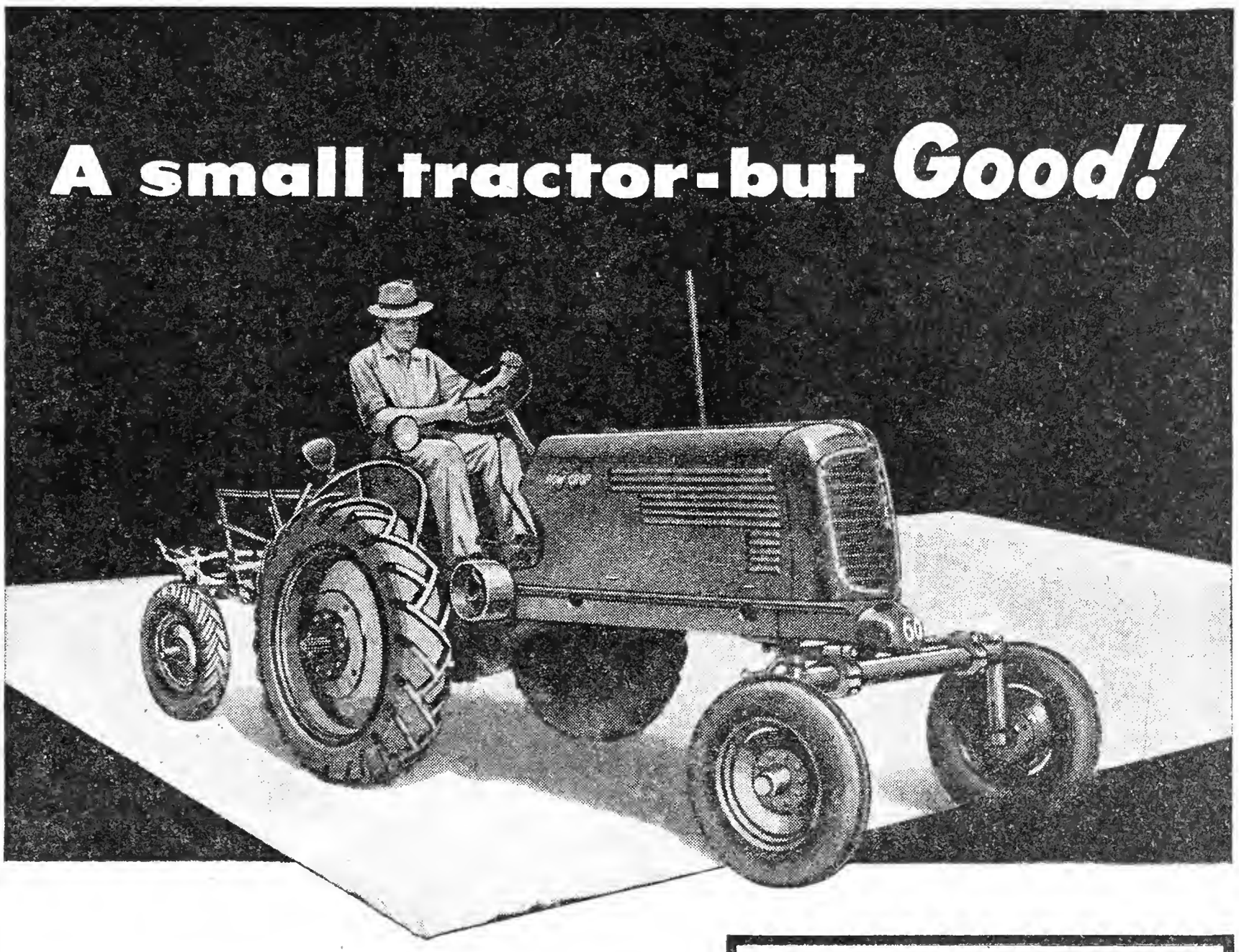
Don't try to distinguish between blueberries and huckleberries by their color—the main point of difference is the seeds. Seeds of the true huckleberry are prominent and bony, and the berry itself is extremely dry. Blueberry seeds are much smaller.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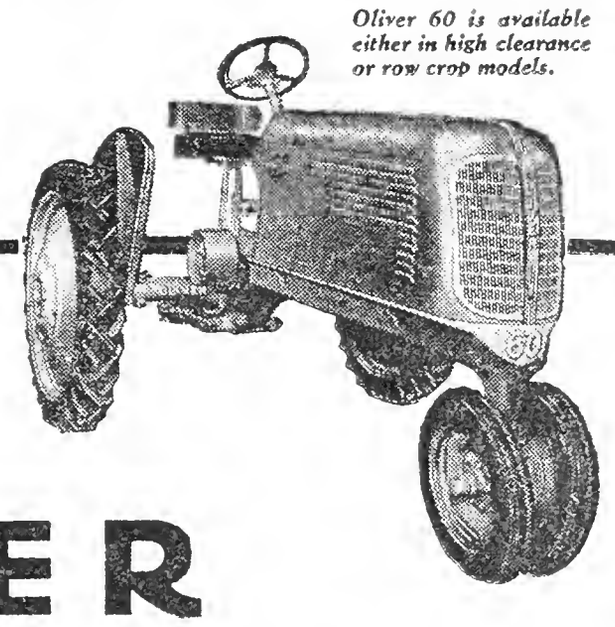

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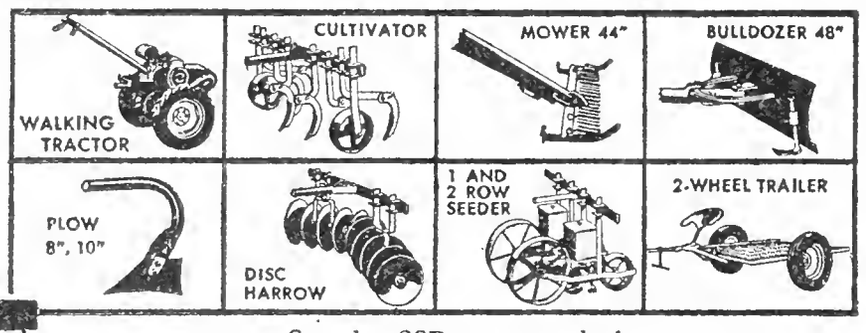


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## Good Things from the Garden

PART II

### NEW HYBRID TOMATOES

The new first generation hybrid tomatoes are making a fine record and give the grower the same advantages that hybrid sweet corn has over open pollinated corn. Anyone can produce this seed. Pollinations are made by hand. The flowers are emasculated in the bud stage and pollinated the next day. Some Combinations that are known to be good are Earliana x Pritchard for early; Pritchard x Rutgers, Stokesdale x Rutgers, Stokesdale x Jubilee for late. As with corn, only crossed seed is used for planting. The earliest variety of tomato to mature fruit is Farthest North. Plants grow about 18 inches high and the fruit is about an inch and a half in diameter. Such small fruits would not be suitable for market but the color and quality are good. A few plants are very much worthwhile as they will ripen a week or more before any other variety is ready. Pennheart, Valiant, Stokesdale, Pritchard, Marglobe and Rutgers are all good and ripen usually in the order named. Jubilee is a large, productive orange colored tomato of good quality. Fordhook and Burpee hybrids are, in their season, more productive than naturally pollinated tomatoes, and have excellent color and quality.

Tomatoes are at their best when fully ripened on a healthy vine. When the tomato leaves die in midsummer as they frequently do, the quality of fruit disappears rapidly. Pruning the vines to a single stalk and tieing to stakes is worthwhile in the garden as these plants will usually remain in a thrifty condition longer than plants grown on the ground. Here in Southern New England it is worthwhile to have a second crop late in the season by sowing seed in the open ground about the middle of May or the first of June. These plants come into bearing in September after the early set plants are past their prime. Side branches may be broken off from early set plants and buried in moist soil with the tips exposed and shaded from direct sunlight. These cuttings will usually root and produce good plants. The hybrid varieties are easily propagated in this way.

### DIFFERENT CORN VARIETIES

With so many varieties of sweet corn it is difficult to make a list that will satisfy everyone. Many of the varieties have been developed for market and are not the best for the home garden. It is worthwhile to plant a number of varieties all at one time to ripen in succession. First to ripen is Spancross. For second early there is a choice of several good varieties of which Northstar, Priscilla and Marcross are all good. The first really tender sweet corn to ripen is Carmelcross. This is followed by Pilgrim, then Golden Cross Bantam or Seneca Chief. Somewhat later but even more tender and sweet is Cream O Gold. For real late corn plant Golden Cross or Carmelcross from June 20 to July 10 in Southern New England and New York. These late plantings may get nipped by frost but are worth taking a chance with.

In protected places and on light sandy soil sweet corn can be planted quite early if the seeds are placed in shallow furrows or on the surface of the ground and covered not more than one fourth inch deep. Here along the Sound, Spancross planted the last week in March or the first week in April will withstand a surprising amount of cold weather to produce their first ripe ears by July 4 or soon after. Early plantings must be treated for corn borers as soon as the tip of the tassel shows. The main plantings of sweet corn should be made from May 15 to June 1.

### IN THE VINE FAMILY

Muskmelons in my garden have been a failure for two years due to the cool, moist weather. 1948 may be a melon year. Emerald Gem, Hearts of Gold, Iroquois, Pride of Wisconsin, Schoons Hard Shell are among the best. Melons are a gamble and seldom pay off. Watermelons are more dependable but seldom attain first rate quality in the East. White Mountain, Northern Sweet and Kleckley are the most worthwhile for the Northeast.

It is doubtful if squash has a place in the small garden. Even the bush varieties of yellow straightneck require much room and the running varieties spread over the entire garden. Fall and Winter types of squash frequently fail to mature properly and a poor quality squash is worthless. Yankee Hybrid and Early Prolific are good varieties of


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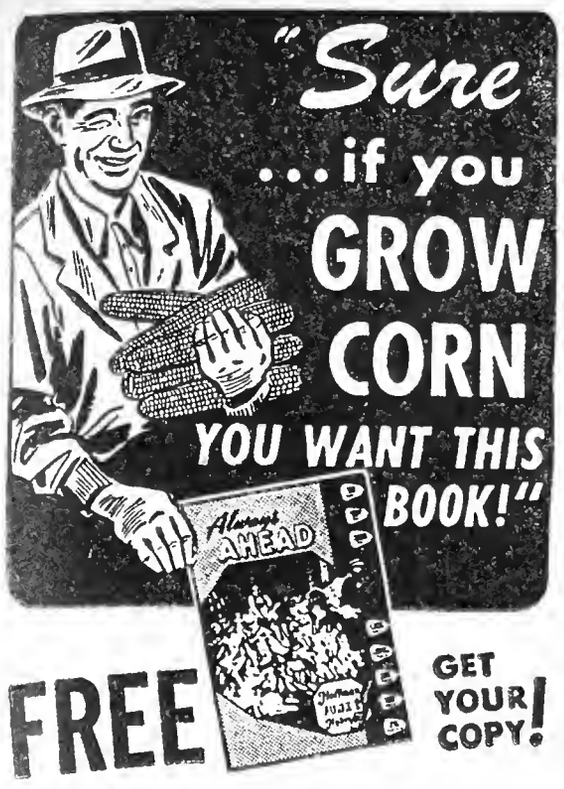


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straightneck summer squash. Acorn, Butternut and Buttercup are excellent when well grown. Essex, Green and Blue Hubbard when fully matured have the best quality.

If you have not tried the Burpee Hybrid and the China variety of cucumbers, do so this year. The vines will stay greener longer. Be sure to keep all of the "cukes" picked off whether used or not, and make at least two plantings about a month apart. Use potash fertilizer heavily.

### Lettuce and Onions

Great Lakes is one of the best head lettuce for the Northeast. When planted before April 15, it usually heads well. Later plantings may not be so successful. In the home garden the loose heading varieties such as Bibb, Oakleaf, Deer Tongue are excellent in quality and easy to grow. Head lettuce must be given plenty of room, at least 10 inches between each plant in the row. Other varieties should be thinned to six inches apart. Lettuce will not head if it is crowded.

Onions can be grown from seed, transplants or sets. Sets are easiest and surest in the small garden. Ebenezer yellow and white are the best. Put in the ground as early as the soil can be worked. Cooked as scallions before fully mature, they are delicious. The Valencia or Spanish types of onions are easily grown from transplants. Plants are raised outdoors in the South and shipped North in time for planting in April or May. They are good for raw onions but are not so good when cooked as other types. Yellow Globe, White Globe and Yellow Danvers are the most satisfactory to grow from seed and are the best for Winter storage.

### Celery is Easy to Grow

Celery is also easy to grow in the home garden. The green types are easier to grow and are much better in quality than the white or yellow varieties. Fordhook, Emperor, Utah, Summer Pascal and Late Pascal are all good. Celery requires a fertile, well lined soil that has abundant organic matter. Sow the seed in the open ground as early in the Spring as possible. Firm the soil well by tamping with a hoe or rake. Scatter the seed on the surface of the soil in a broad band. Cover by sifting a very small amount of fine soil over the seed. Cover with burlap and water frequently. Transplant in early July where the peas or other early crops have grown, in rows at least four feet apart to leave room for banking with soil after frost.

D. F. Jones

## Cherries Need Good Drainage

Joel Mazelin, of Berne, Adams County, Indiana farmer and fruit grower, discovered why it was impossible for him to successfully grow sweet cherry trees. He corrected the trouble and has had amazing success since. Mazelin had planted about 60 sweet cherry trees along a lane leading from his house to the road. He tended them carefully, but most of them died; he replanted them, and again they died.

However, he also had some sweet cherry trees in his yard near where a covered tile drain went through. These trees thrived and yielded bountifully. This gave him the idea that perhaps it was too wet for the trees along the lane. He put in a six-inch tile drain along each side of the lane and again planted sweet cherry trees. They thrived, grew fast and he has not had any of the trees die since. His experience shows that sweet cherry trees need a well drained soil.

S. M. S.

## Capacity of School Bus

I would like to ask a question about school buses. The one in our district seats 33, stands 12 and carries from 59 up every morning. The children are packed in like sardines. They sit on each other's laps and the aisle is packed. This may be all right when the day is sunny and clear and the roads are dry, but in this section of the State it will be only a very short time and we will get more than our share of icy roads. What should one do in regard to this?

MRS. W. G.

The Education Department approves the capacity of buses to be purchased by school districts. This capacity ranges from 16 to 55. The Public Service Commission has a regulation which permits 20 per cent standees in all school buses. If therefore the seating capacity of the school bus is 33, only six to seven standees should be allowed, not 12. In any event, there is dangerous overloading in this case. The matter should be reported at once to the Public Service Commission in Albany.


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| Redstar | 1.15 | 1.90 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 9.40 | 15.00 |
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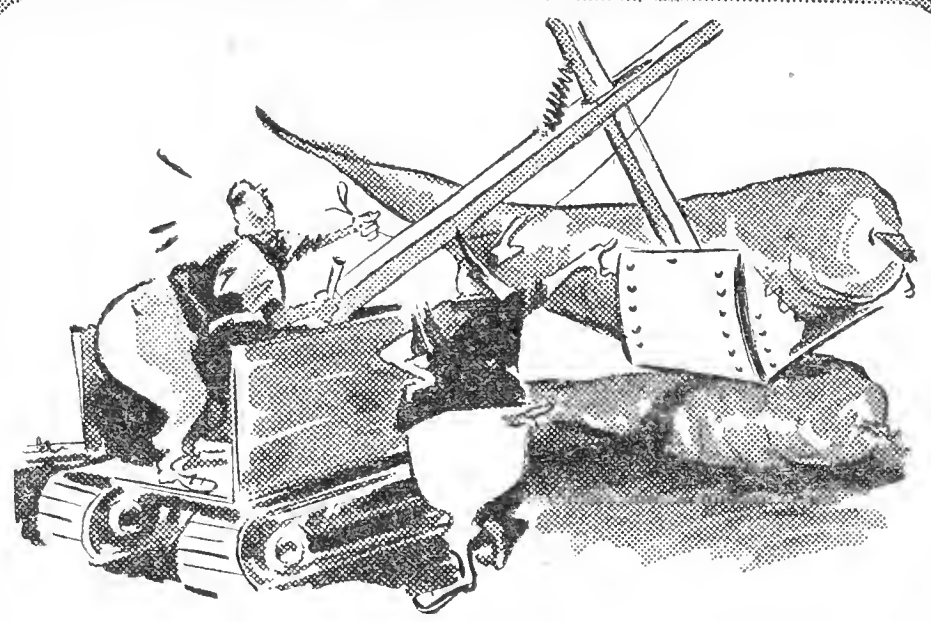

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## Along the Way

Recently I saw in the paper where dogs had broken into a henhouse and killed 36 hens for Hiram Forte near Schenectady. I hadn't seen "Pop" Forte since last apple picking time. I happened along about that time and while Aunt Lyda was calling Pop from the henhouse I noticed some Gilliflower apples. My eyes must have nearly popped out at the sight. When Pop came in, I was looking at the apples and drooling. I hadn't had a Gilliflower in about 25 years. Pop said, "Hello what are you looking at?" "Are those Gilliflowers?", I asked. "They sure be" said Pop. "Have one." Well, before I left, I made Pop promise me some scions for grafting on to a no account MacIntosh tree in my orchard.

When I read about the dogs killing his hens, I remembered that I should get those scions, so I called again. It seems that the snow had banked up against the windows of the henhouse so the dogs could look in at the hens. Pop had 40 pullets in that particular house and 36 were dead.

Pop and I sat down and discussed the dog law and came to the conclusion that there should be a sliding scale of license fees, so that where a family keeps dogs in droves, they should be paying a greater license fee. The price for one dog should be increased for each additional dog so that a family with five dogs should really pay for the danger to the public that such a pack causes. Dogs kept in packs have a natural tendency to hunt in packs. Those are the ones usually underfed and out hunting unlawfully, and without supervision.

Incidentally, when I graft trees, I use gun grade caulking compound instead of grafting wax. It works all right with me. Have you tried it? I avoid keeping an extra product on hand that way because we use the compound for caulking crevices to keep out wind and water. W. B. T.

New York

## Lime With Poultry Manure

Contrary to old opinions on the subject, hydrated lime helps to conserve the nitrogen in poultry manure. Reports show that poultry manure contains about twice as much nitrogen, three times as much phosphoric acid and only slightly less potash than stable manure. Because poultry manure has a relatively high nitrogen content, together with the fact that it decomposes more rapidly than cow manure, its chief use is as a source of nitrogen. Poultry manure is especially desirable for crops like grasses, trees and leafy vegetables. It has a wide use on hay fields, pastures, lawns and golf courses. Another reason for the high regard in which poultry manure is held is the fact that it contains no weed seeds. Weed seeds are ground up in the chicken's gizzard.

The poultry farmer has an opportunity to conserve the nitrogen content of the poultry manure through the use of hydrated lime, provided a sufficient quantity is used and provided further that the lime is used often enough.

Super-phosphate is another material which can be used to advantage in treating poultry manure. As a matter of fact, it is more effective than hydrated lime in preventing loss of nitrogen, but it does not do as good a job in absorbing moisture. Hydrated lime is also an effective deodorizing agent which is an important consideration in the case of poultry plants located near homes. D. H. Horton

## Position For Septic Tank

Could you please advise us how to put in a septic tank? We are in doubt as to the position the tank should be placed in so that it will not interfere with our water supply. C. B.

Schoharie County, N. Y.

In order to insure against pollution of your water supply in case of a leak, the tank should be placed as far as is practical from the water source and downhill from it. The actual distance from the water supply would also depend on the nature of the ground and the underlying rock formation. There have been instances where sewage finds its way into wells even when the well is located uphill and at a considerable distance. This could readily happen if the underlying rock surface slopes in the opposite direction to the surface of the ground. In general, if the sewer pipe from the house to the septic tank passes within 100 feet of the water supply, it should be of cast iron with joints sealed with oakum and lead. Vitrified tile can also be used if the sewer line is more than 100 feet from the water supply and downhill from it. However, if used, this tile should be sealed with good cement mortar.

W. M. F.


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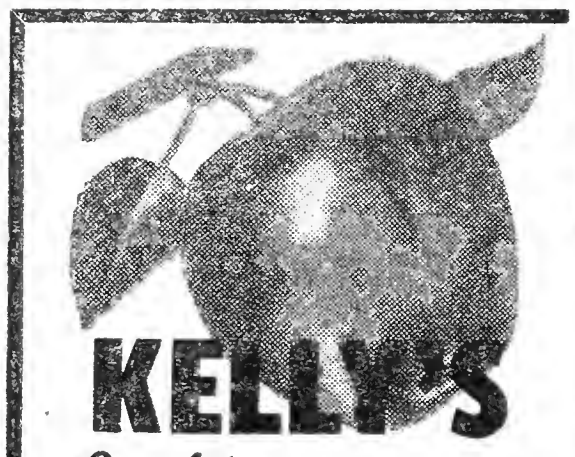

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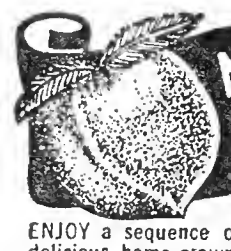

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## Ohio Fruit Growers Meet

The 101st annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society was held recently in Cleveland with approximately 500 fruit growers in attendance. The program was designed to cover six major fruit growing problems. At the first session, the discussion centered around disease control. Ohio, in common with other Eastern apple growing States, experienced a bad scab year in 1947. The Ohio pathologists who discussed the topic, Dr. H. C. Young and T. H. King, agreed that lack of scab control in 1947 was due more to poor coverage than improper spray materials. In fact, experimental results indicated that good scab control was secured from a wide range of spray materials used in the experimental plots last year. The big difficulty seemed to have been poor timing of the sprays and inadequate coverage. A wet Spring in 1947 had prevented the use of the heavy spray machines or at least made the going difficult. Some growers used dusters to good advantage. One grower used an airplane with some beneficial results. Dr. P. D. Peterson from Hagerstown, Maryland, covered peach brown rot control. Ohio peach growers have experienced a good deal of damage from brown rot. Dr. Peterson suggested better orchard sanitation by the destruction of the peach mummies, thorough sulfur spraying in the Summer and the elimination of rot susceptible varieties.

During the insect session, four major fruit insects were covered: curculio on peaches, red mite and leaf-roller on apples, and oriental moth on peaches. The new spray recommendation for peach insects in Ohio will combine a benzenhexachloride spray during the early Summer with DDT for the oriental moth in late Summer. DDT is recommended for codling moth only in the orchards where this insect is a serious pest. The rather widespread use of DDT in recent years has contributed to an increase in red mite. An oil spray against red mite in the dormant stage is recommended.

During the session on marketing fruit, G. S. L. Carpenter from the American Fruit Growers, Inc. of Hagerstown, Maryland, A. W. Compton from the Krogers Grocery, and Willard Farnsworth, an Ohio grower who has converted his packing room into a prepackaging plant for a large chain store, were the speakers. C. W. Ellenwood discussed the latest results in pre-harvest sprays, and Dr. C. E. Baker from Purdue University presented a paper on soil management studies in Indiana. The final session on the tree fruit program was devoted to matters pertaining to the grading and storing of fruit. L. G. Dean, manger of the Grand River Orchards, presented an outline of the basic problems in marketing fruits.

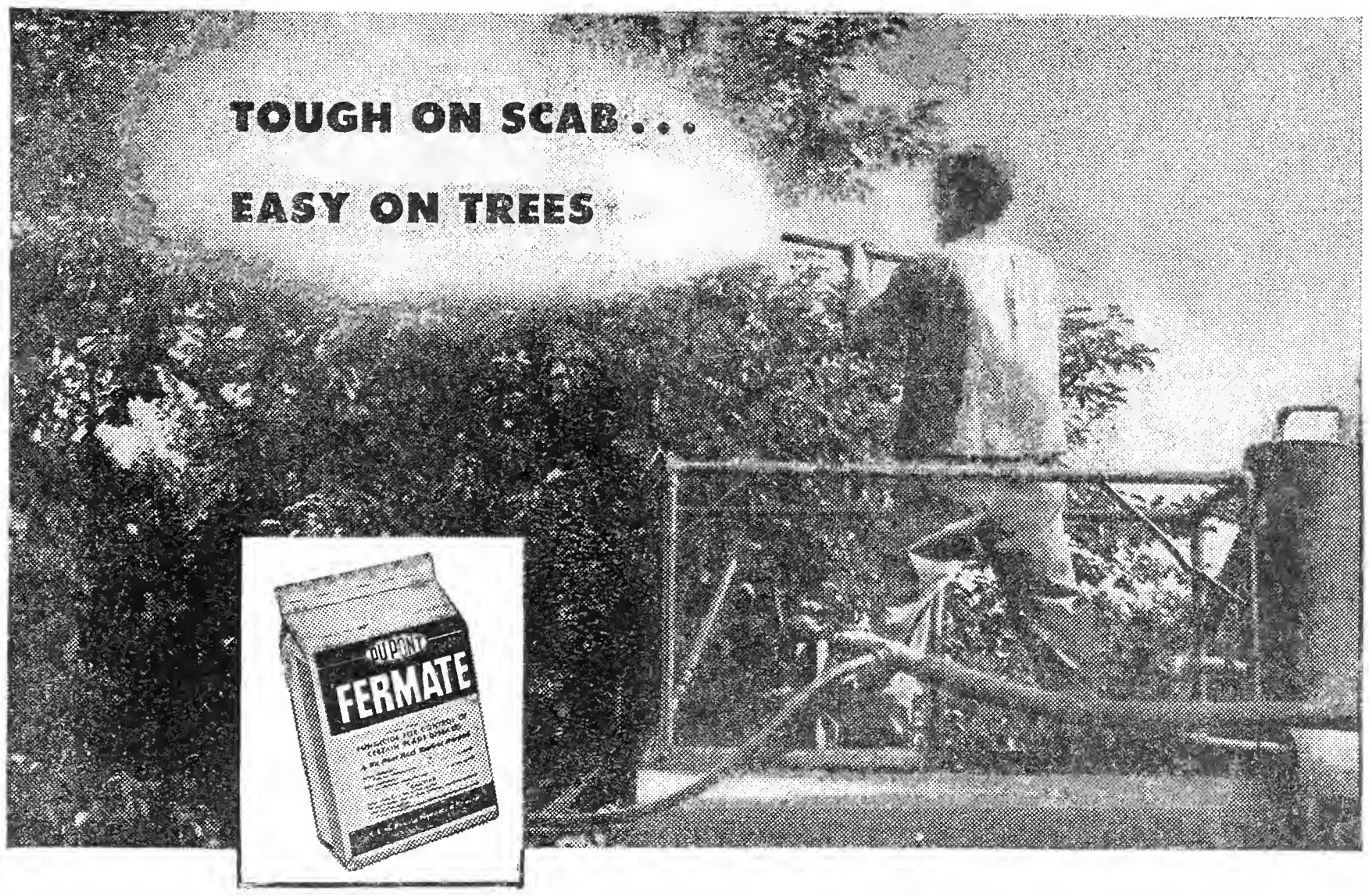
Other speakers at this session were Horace C. Browne from Winchester, Virginia on the subject of new developments in grading machinery, Melvin C. Hurd, a New York grower on packing house layouts, and Daniel McCoy of the Frigidaire Corp., on refrigeration for the fruit storage.

The two small fruit sessions covered strawberry, grape, and raspberry culture and pest control. Probably the highlight of the well attended small fruit section was the panel discussion on blueberries. Two Ohio blueberry growers, John Molloy and W. A. Heffelman, held the close attention of their listeners for an hours. These men are growing blueberries successfully under widely varying soil conditions. Mr. Molloy operates an upland farm and Mr. Heffelman, a peat farm. Blueberries cannot be said to rank very high as a commercial fruit crop in Ohio, but there is a lot of amateur interest and several growers are producing them commercially.

One could detect concern over the current dullness of the apple market. There was also a notable interest in diversification. More air blast sprayers are being installed. There was considerable interest in the future development of concentrate spray materials and applicators.

During the annual banquet a tribute to the work of Frank H. Beach, deceased secretary, was paid by Dean Rummell. T. H. Parks presented a eulogy for Dr. J. S. Houser, late Station entomologist. Ben Davis, who had been president, was elected to the executive committee. Other new officers are E. C. Cotton, president; Howard Wells, 1st vice-president; Tom White, 2nd vice-president; C. W. Ellenwood, secretary, and I. P. Lewis, treasurer. The 1949 meeting will be held in Toledo.

C. W. ELLENWOOD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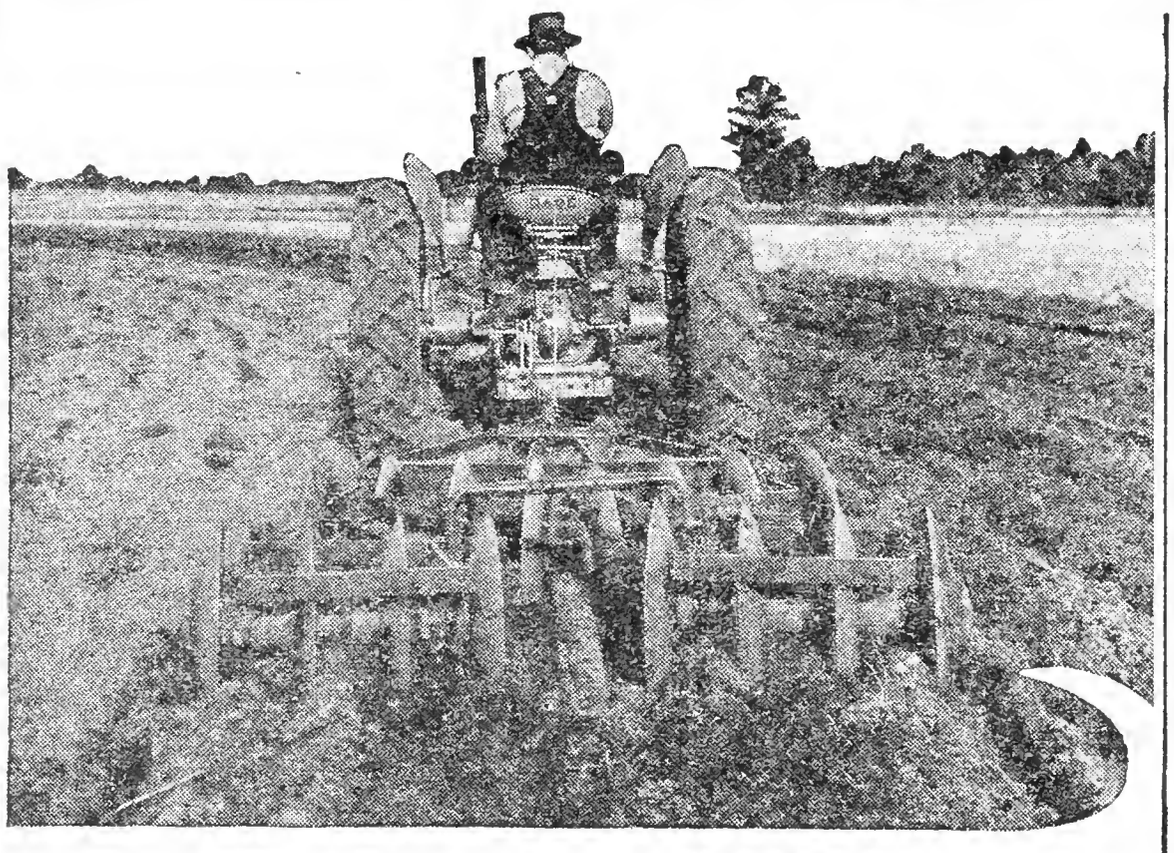

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# *Early & Late Tomatoes at Walberta Farm*

We still seed in the greenhouse from the middle of February to March first, but we now sow in rows five inches apart and the seed somewhat thinner than formerly, so that the plants may be left longer in the seedbed without drawing and with no further transplanting before setting into the four by four inch veneer squares. Here they can remain in the deep cold frames, some few in pots, from April 1 until the tenth to the fifteenth of May, which is the safest early date we may set in the open field. There is the saving in labor of one or more extra transplantings by this method, and any more shifts of larger plants has been found a real detriment to production. At this time we may remove every other row of plants, giving the ones remaining 10 days or so more room in which to spread and holding them in reserve should an unexpectedly late frost nip the plants first set in the field.

### Protecting Early Plants

At Walberta Farm we have tried two or three plans for protection of these plants going first into the open ground. Usually it is more labor saving to mark out trenches for five rows with the transplanting machine. But we have sometimes thrown out furrows to the North with the plow, setting East and West, placing the squares in the bottom of the protecting trench, which is left open for a week or so, except for a slight hilling about each plant. The field has been previously marked out crossways lightly with spaced tractor teeth, that the plants may be checked for two way cultivation. After these earliest plants are set, we bring to the edge of the field a supply of 16 quart peach baskets, ready to be dropped quickly over them in case of an untimely frost.

These plants, when set in the field, are too valuable to risk any chance of injury. They are eight to 12 inches tall, heavy stemmed and moderately hardened in the open frame for weeks before removal to the field. Side branches have developed and there may be some bud or even bloom showing. They should be handled so carefully that this bloom will stick, to make the earliest market fruit. In our warm, sandy soil we have not noted much difference in the furrowed over plants set on the level. Usually we have a tree or shrub windbreak every few hundred feet, but in a wide open or level tract the furrow plan would undoubtedly be good. A starting liquid may make plant growth at the expense of early fruit.

### Planting and Spraying

Since we have plenty of acreage, not particularly valuable or needed, we spread our rows five or even six feet apart; and, for convenience in spraying and picking and for determinate varieties, two feet or 30 inches apart in the row. Many good growers of early tomatoes feel that spraying is not necessary as most of the crop has been harvested by mid-July, the earliest date that any tomato disease usually makes its appearance. They consider spraying a plant stimulant and a too healthy growth holds back the fruit. But we like to spray early, particularly for the flea beetle, which shows up in June and does a great deal of injury in sucking the juices of the plant and thus spreads mosaic and other diseases. These mosaic plants, with streaked, yellow and twisted foliage, should be promptly removed, whether in the field or cold frame, being careful that they do not touch other plants and that the hands are soaped and washed before again handling healthy stock.

### Fertilizing and Picking

At one time, because we could get poultry manure very reasonably, we used it quite freely. But for early tomatoes the strong nitrogen content grows too much vine and later sets at the expense of the early fruit, and we now use only light applications broadcast. Instead, we apply commercial mixtures strong in phosphate, which makes for early maturity of the fruit. We do find that some varieties can handle more nitrogen than others. As an instance, we must get an early growth on vines of some varieties, such as Pennheart and Pritchard, because they do not make much foliage after setting fruit. But even here, the proportion must be closely regulated. We should say that on soil of moderate fertility, not more than three to four tons of poultry manure per acre should be thinly broadcast, supplemented with 1,200 pounds of 5-10-5 commercial in two applications, one at time of setting and again three weeks later.

In picking, we use second hand half bushel tubs. They are light enough, when filled, to be handled by women and children. Handles are snapped on and off and we like to have these baskets lined with cloth or paper to prevent injury. Stems are rubbed off in the field to prevent puncture.

### Varieties to Use

For the past two seasons we have used Pennheart for a first early and find it very satisfactory. Rutgers is used for the late crop. The past season, with seed sent us by Dr. Myers, the originator, we tried out the two stemless varieties, Pennorange and Pennred for late tomatoes. These resulted from a cross of Marglobe with a little known French variety, resistant to disease. For later market, these are the two best varieties we have tried. The fruit in both cases is borne at short intervals on secondary branches and singly, not in clusters. The size is large, solid and with very little seed cavity. The fruit picks off, leaving the stem on the vine, a very desirable characteristic. The plant must be given plenty of room, six by five feet, as it is a tremendous grower and bearer.

*For growing late tomatoes, in order to get on a good market, either Marglobe or Rutgers have been found to be suitable varieties to use. This picture shows growth of these varieties on August 12, 1947, at Walberta Farm.*

In this day of high priced labor, we cannot make a profit on tomatoes grown in midseason and we have been trying principally to get on the late September and October market with a good product. We find that either Marglobe or Rutgers, seeded thinly in the open ground at corn planting time, kept thoroughly dusted while small with rotenone and pyrethrum for flea beetle, and after June setting kept well covered with a copper spray, will pay if properly handled. Picking should begin immediately after the first frost and before the green and partly ripened fruit has been sunburned or damaged. When picking, the slightest injury or crack will soon develop into rot. If cracks or disease show in the least, storage will be of no value and only time wasted. The tomatoes should be mature, if they are not developed they only shrivel and never color, spread them in thin layers (we use stacked and lined lugs), kept dark at a temperature of 55 to 65 degrees F. and with a moist floor in the storage room to prevent shrivelling. The stacks will have to be examined and repiled two or three times each week, only the ripes and near ripes being marketed.

W. A. Withrow

## Fruit Bearing Habits of the Stone Fruits

(Continued from Page 210)

This causes buds along the lower part of the trunk to form branches during the first season in the orchard. The next step is to select, in the Spring of the second growing season, the scaffold branches on which the future head or top will be built. As these branches must eventually carry heavy loads of fruit, they must be well distributed both around the trunk of the tree and vertically along

the trunk as well. Select as scaffolds three or four of the shoots or branches, choosing the ones making a wide angle with the trunk, and well spaced along and around it. Remove the rest. Head back the scaffolds 26 to 30 inches out from the trunk, to cause them to branch in turn and thus increase the top area of the tree. At the beginning of the third growing season, remove only enough wood to encourage the proper arrangement of the scaffolds with respect to each other and to cause the development of an open and spreading top. During the second, third and fourth growing seasons, vigorous trees will make a dense top growth and form sprouts from the trunk where further growth is not desired. Remove such sprouts each Spring and thin the branches in the top of the tree by removing the upright shoots and encourage the head to spread. Cuts usually are made just above a bud or twig on the outward side, to cause growth toward the outer portion of the tree.

Until the tree has reached its desired height, the scaffold branches are cut back at the tips lightly at outward growing laterals each Spring. The center portion must be kept free from vigorous, upright branches. After the tree is four years old it is ready to bear considerable fruit and light is necessary for fruit bud production.

During the bearing years the chief purpose of pruning is to develop fruiting wood, distributed over the tree, not only at the tips of the branches but in the central portion as well. To accomplish this, the center, especially the top center of the tree, must be kept open. It is a rather natural tendency for peach trees to develop large diameter, vigorous shoots that arise at the main branches and grow up through the center of the tree. Such shoots bear little or no fruit and shade out the fruit producing wood. In some sections they are referred to as bull canes; these should be removed each Spring. Do not try to head them back as this only increases the difficulty.

Peach trees are usually as high as they should be permitted to grow by the time they are seven or eight years old, and it is necessary to head them back to make it possible to again produce the fruit bearing wood at a lower level. In years of crop failure heading back can be practiced without further loss of fruit. The heavy vegetative growth resulting from severe heading back can then be thinned out and moderately cut back for several years with little increase in height.

Peaches are pruned only in the Spring in most parts of the country. It is sometimes desired to wait until the danger of Spring frost is past to perform this operation, as the amount of pruning naturally depends somewhat upon crop prospects. However, delayed pruning is not advisable as pruning after bloom has been shown to reduce the vigor of the trees. It is a wise practice to prune the trees before growth starts, assuming they will bear a normal crop. Then if the crop is killed and some additional cutting back seems advisable, the shock to the tree will not be serious, if the pruning is done during or very shortly after the blooming period.

### Pruning Other Stone Fruit Trees

Cherry and plum trees require much less pruning than peach trees. As the small spurs bear fruit for several years and the trees grow more slowly, the provisions for the renewal of new wood is not so necessary. Cherries and plums tend to keep a favorable balance between their vegetative and fruit producing surfaces so long as the trees are maintained in a moderate state of vigor by proper soil management and fertilizing practices. Consequently, the only pruning that mature plum and cherry trees usually require is a moderate amount of thinning out of the small twigs and interfering branches in the inner portion of the tree, in order to admit light and air to the bearing wood so that it may remain in a healthy condition.

Apricots bear their fruit both on lateral buds on wood of the previous season's growth, as do peaches, and also on short-lived spurs as in the case of plums. The pruning of apricots should therefore be intermediate in amount between that followed with peaches and plums. As apricot trees become older, especially after they have borne several heavy crops, the severity of the pruning must be increased to promote the formation of fruit bearing wood and to maintain a satisfactory size of fruit.

It pays to study the growth and fruit-bearing habits of your stone fruit trees, and to observe closely the manner in which the trees perform their functions.


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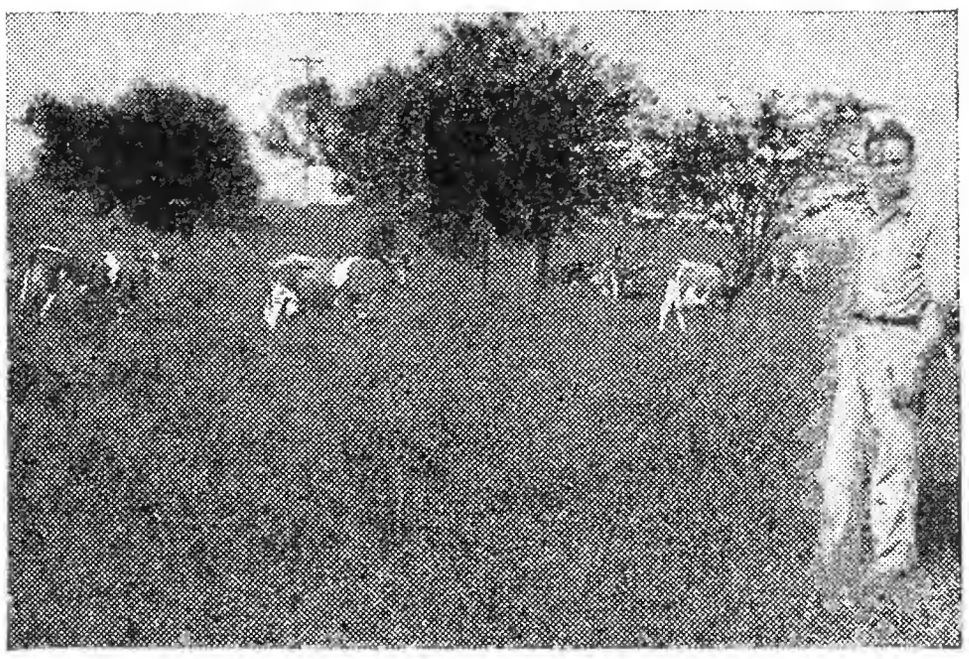

HERVEY R. FERGUSON (at right), of Kirkwood, Pa., standing in pasture with flourishing growth of grasses and clovers. The cow, second from left, is Walnut Grove Frances, holder of highest A. R. record in the State for year ended July 1, 1946.

## "AAC SOIL SERVICE AND ADEQUATE FERTILIZATION HELP ASSURE PLENTY OF QUALITY FEED!"

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"THERE have been registered Guernseys here at Walnut Grove Farm since 1908, when we purchased three head from Pencoyd Farms at Bala, Pa.," write Hervey R. and Roy H. Ferguson, of Kirkwood, Lancaster Co., Pa. "We now have about 145 head and we pasture our herd on 71 acres. This requires proper fertilization and careful pasture management, so we regularly have your Soil Service take soil samples for analysis and give us recommendations for maintaining our pastures.

"On a 6-acre field of wheat in the fall of 1941 we decided to establish a ladino pasture, seeding 4 qt. timothy per acre with the wheat that fall and early the following spring broadcasting 1¼ lb. ladino and 4 qt. red clover per acre on the open ground. In July 1942 the wheat was harvested and we had a good stand of clover. In early June 1943 we cut this 6 acres of timothy and clover for hay, making 2½ tons of fine mixed hay per acre and began pasturing about 3 weeks later. That fall we topdressed with 400 lbs. 18% NORMAL Superphosphate per acre, and we have topdressed regularly ever since. For the last two years we have pastured 25 to 30 head 5 hours per day (2½ hours in morning and 2½ hours in evening) on this 6 acres and the ladino clover is still way ahead of the cattle.

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W. Peter Forman, Jerseyville, N. J.

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## "TRUCK CROPS PAY BETTER WITH AGRICO"

William Rutkowski, Upper Falls, Md.

"Ten years ago we noticed that a neighbor who was using AGRICO FOR TRUCK was getting better crops and better prices than we were," writes William Rutkowski, of Upper Falls, Md., "so we tried Agrico and the difference in quality and in earlier maturity was noticeable at once. Our 1947 tomato crop was excellent, despite a large amount of blight in this section. From 10 acres we hauled 3110 bu. to a leading packer and sold 1595 half-bushel baskets of fancy Grade A-1 tomatoes to shippers. Every load brought top prices, while other truck growers were being cut on color quality. Other Agrico users were also getting top prices. Agrico pays us big dividends on all our truck crops."

## "$75 EXTRA TOBACCO PER ACRE WITH AGRICO"

John M. Emig, Emigsville, Pa.

"I've used Agrico on all my crops for about 20 years," writes John M. Emig, of Emigsville, York Co., Pa., "and have been growing tobacco for four years. I use 1000 lbs. per acre of AGRICO FOR TOBACCO, and find it pays me good returns. On my 1946 crop, the quality of my tobacco was so good that the EXTRA price, over and above the average in this section, netted me $75 an acre EXTRA cash — without figuring the increase in weight per acre. I am proud of my 9 acres of tobacco grown in 1947, too — thanks to Agrico."

## "AGRICO PAYS WELL ON OATS!"

Edwin Wohlhueter, Orchard Park, N. Y.

On feed crops, too, it pays to use enough of the right kind of fertilizer. Speaking of results with AGRICO FOR GRAIN on oats, Edwin Wohlhueter, of Orchard Park, N. Y., writes: "Last season, after getting out 10 acres of oats planted with Agrico on wet ground very late in the season, I was certainly well pleased to harvest 61 bu. of fine quality, heavy oats per acre. Few if any of my neighbors had yields within 15 bu. of this. I figure my profit on this 10-acre crop was $584, and that is a pretty good return. Years ago I checked Agrico against other fertilizers, and as a result I now feel that it is a waste of time to use anything else but Agrico. I consider Agrico an asset, not an expense."

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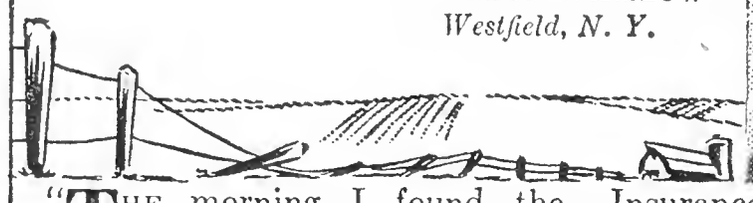
*Westfield, N. Y.*



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## Countryman's Journal

Plain, old-fashioned common crackers deserve a special niche in the nation's history. This is not a subject to be undertaken lightly for New England, and perhaps other sections, divide into camps when the subject is brought up. All Vermonters and a goodly number of citizens of other States come out unreservedly for the old-time Montpelier Crackers. (You always capitalize the word "crackers" in connection with Montpelier.)

Perhaps one may cautiously observe that the Green Mountain lads are a trifle definite in some of their opinions. The Countryman would not start a controversy over crackers when there are so many other subjects of major import. They tell a good story in Vermont to the effect that baking companies in other regions of the nation have occasionally hired a Montpelier man to bake crackers for them in an attempt to equal the product of C. H. Cross & Son. But these men who left for foreign parts never could equal the Montpelier cracker once they were removed from the Green Mountain influence. The deserters had the secret recipe; they could duplicate the ovens. But according to men who know crackers, you can't get Vermont water in other States.

I remember when we ordered boxes of common crackers through the mail catalog. Perhaps it will bring memories to some to repeat an advertisement from a 1903 catalog. The ad was headed: "20 Pound Box of Crackers, 99 Cents." There was an illustration of the sturdy wooden box and beneath was this paragraph. "As a special, we are offering the finest, butter common, soda and oyster crackers on the market, in 20 pound wooden boxes at 99 cents, the same class of goods that dealers sell at 10 cents per pound."

When Father Pearson bought the farm in Hancock, N. H., in 1907 and combined preaching and farming, common crackers were important in our lives. Stews, chowders and soups were a major part of our diet. We always had enough to eat though cash money was scarce those first years until the old Baldwin orchard came back and we built up a herd of cows. I won't go so far as to say that the round crackers that could be so easily split by thumb pressure were the equal of homemade bread; but we used them in many ways. I recall the tomato chowder that we had for Fall and Winter suppers. It wasn't the modern, bland stuff that goes down without conscious effort. Mother's tomato chowder was made in the forenoon and allowed to set on the rear of the kitchen range until supper time; it had plenty of canned tomatoes in it and rich milk. Just before Father and I came in through the ell with the milk pails and lanterns, she put two or three dozen halves of common crackers into the big kettle and about a quarter pound of butter. Two or three big bowlfuls of that hot, buttery chowder and plenty of common crakers was a satisfying meal, providing of course, one had two pieces of hot deep-dish juicy apple pie and several glasses of cold creamy milk to conclude the meal.

When we came home from school, Mother sometimes had toasted halves of the crackers ready for us. The three sisters and I were hungry and needed nourishment, though supper might be ready in an hour and a half. But to a hungry 12-year-older, an hour and a half is practically a day away. Besides, one needed nourishment to do his share of the milking, feeding the hens and pigs and bedding down the livestock for the night. Toasted halves of crackers, covered with melted cheese, or hot crackers spread with strawberry jam are an excellent snack.

Mother depended on the common crackers for crumbs in her famous scalloped oysters and scalloped potatoes. She made a cracker pudding with those crumbs that was better than any bread pudding I have ever eaten. It was a vanilla-flavored pudding with raisins and chopped butternuts. We ate a good many roasting chickens from August through December, until butchering time arrived. Mother's famous potato-cracker crumb dressing seasoned just right with her secret formula was a great favorite. On the second day, that cracker-crumb dressing reheated and served with plenty of thick, rich flavorful gravy was just about as welcome as a drumstick. Of course, there were occasional times in very hot weather when we had crackers and milk for supper, although Mother was wise enough to have a superlative dessert on those nights. There's no connection between high outdoor temperature and men folks' ability


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How often you've wished for more speed with your dependable old F-20 or your Regular Model Farmall, so it would be handy for hauling and all such work!

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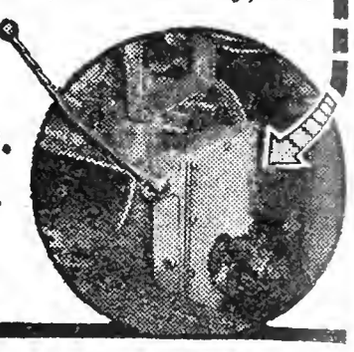



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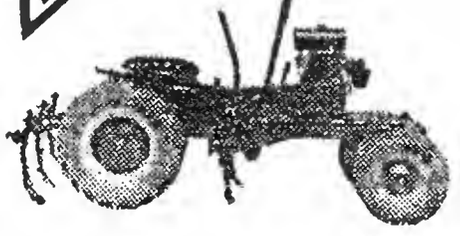

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Out of print or new, supplied. State your wants. RELIABLE BOOKS, 34 ERIE ST., PATERSON, N. J.



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Records prove lightning a leading cause of farm fires. Yet the National Fire Protection Association says: "There are few fire causes against which so reliable a defense is available." A West Dodd Lightning Protection Installation is inconspicuous. Approved by U. S. Government and Fire Underwriters. Thousands of installations by West Dodd are guarding farms and public buildings.

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If you need a Water System—and what farmer doesn't?—be sure to examine the new Everite models. If you know pumps, you'll appreciate their modern design, outstanding mechanical features, the get-at-ability of adjustable parts. You'll be investing — not spending — money when you get a long-lived Everite.

Write For Descriptive Literature.

**EVERITE PUMP & MFG. Co., Inc.**
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NAILS: FARMERS MIXTURES at 8 cents per pound. Write for prices on other sizes. CROMPTON GRAIN COMPANY, West Warwick, Rhode Island

to eat triple-layer chocolate cake or a soup plate full of ice cream.

But of all the ways we used common crackers, the memory most alive in my mind is the way I furnished extra nutrition for myself from Spring until Fall. In one corner of the milkhouse was a big box on a shelf. It was filled with culch and debris. Under this I kept a sizeable can filled with common crackers, a can of sugar, a tin cup and a spoon. From time to time I swiped crackers and sugar from the pantry. On a hot day when I was weeding strawberries, thinning carrots, or haying, or perhaps digging potatoes on a hot Saturday in September, I contrived to get to the milkhouse between meals. My tin cup was a big one, not the standard measuring cup. I filled this big cup half full with a combination of cream and milk that I dipped from a jug in the water. I crumbled in two or three crackers; I scattered a heaping teaspoon of sugar. The combination of cold creamy milk, sugar and well soaked crackers was wonderful eating.

Every once in a while today the Countryman has to go to an affair where the ladies of the organization serve refreshments. They offer little, picayunish biscuits the size of a quarter; the tiny sandwiches are cut into a thousand doodaddish shapes. There are thin, too-hard crackers the size of a man's thumb-nail—maybe a whisker larger. They pass around cookies that might do lilliputians; that is, if they ate steadily all waking hours. As I sit with a tea cup perched precariously on a knee hoping to goodness I won't spill it and nibble at the effete grub offered, I wish I were back in that old milkhouse, eating soaked, sweetened common crackers with a great big spoon.

H. S. P.

Massachusetts

## A Severe Winter Long Ago

I thought that your readers might be interested in the following account taken from a paper in the year 1880 which reads as follows. A lady writes to the *Hartford Times*:

"An item in the *Times* not long since prompts me to write a few facts which my grandmother, in days gone by, often repeated to me. The Winter of 1780, 100 years ago, was as memorable for its severity as the last one (1880) was for its mildness. The old lady used to tell the story of taking her knitting work one afternoon, and going across the lots a mile or so to spend the night with a young friend. A snowstorm came on, and it was six weeks before she could get home, and even then there wasn't a fence in sight. The snow averaged four to six feet on the level. This was the Winter that General Washington's Army suffered so severely at Valley Forge, the depth of the snow keeping provisions back from the camp and the intense polar cold freezing the men.

"New York Bay was frozen over so that heavy artillery passed from there to Staten Island. Chesapeake Bay was frozen hard enough at Annapolis where it is five and one quarter miles wide to admit of carriages and wagons crossing. History also tells us that Long Island Sound was entirely frozen over, and for weeks, so that heavily loaded teams and cannon crossed and recrossed from Connecticut to Long Island. Another ancient record tells us that there was no rain from May 19 to August 10 following that severe Winter."

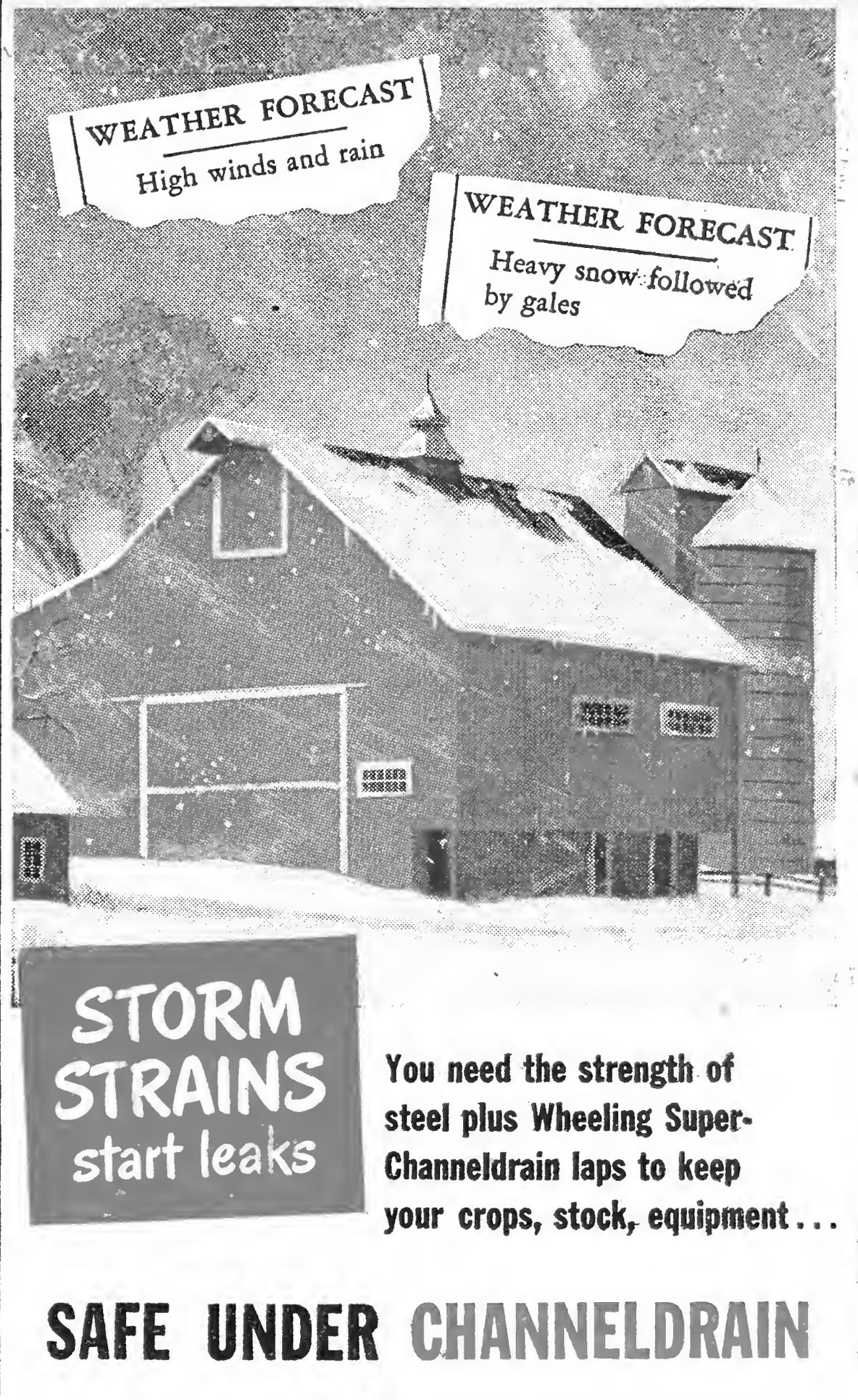
The enclosed was taken word for word from an old scrap book and I thought perhaps that after the Winter we have been having and still are having, it would make for timely reading and perhaps some few comparisons.

G. F. G.

## Books for Home Gardeners

| | |
|---|---|
| Vegetable Crops, Homer C. Thompson | $6.00 |
| Modern Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture, E. V. Wilcox | 4.50 |
| Diseases of Field Crops, James G. Dickson | 4.50 |
| New Garden Encyclopedia, E. L. D. Seymour | 4.00 |
| The Vegetable Growing Business, R. L. and G. S Watts | 4.00 |
| 10,000 Garden Questions Answered, F. F. Rockwell | 3.95 |
| Propagation of Plants, Kains and McQuestin | 3.50 |
| Greenhouse Gardening for Everyone, Ernest Chabot | 3.00 |
| Flower Arrangement for Everyone, Biddle and Blom | 2.75 |
| Gardening with Shrubs, Mary D. Lamson | 2.75 |
| Our Shade Trees, E. P. Felt | 2.50 |
| Greenhouses, W. J. Wright | 2.50 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.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WHEN storms strike, wind pressures up to 40 pounds per square foot work to rack, tear and loosen roofing to cause leaks, according to engineering studies. This same wind pressure tends to force rain or melting snow through loosened joints.

Such leakage too often means damage to stored crops and equipment and even rotted barn timbers. Guard against it with a roofing that can "take it" with the strength of steel, that is extra-protected at the laps—Wheeling Super-Channeldrain Roofing.

Made of special enduring Cop-R-Loy Steel, heavily galvanized with pure zinc, Super-Channeldrain resists weather, corrosion, lightning, fire and time. And its exclusive, patented Channeldrain lap construction provides free-draining cover for every side lap so wind and water won't get in.

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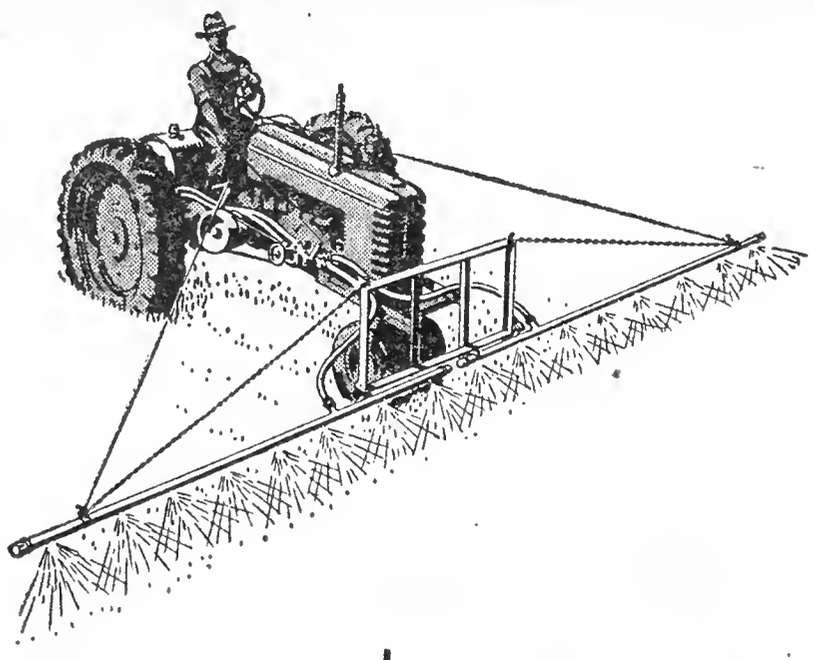

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**ORIGINATORS OF 2.4D WEEDKILLERS**

With a low-volume rig like this and the new Weedone 2.4D Products you get real, low-cost weed control. Spray your own corn and small grains for bigger yields, and then earn the cost of the rig in one season by spraying your neighbors' crops on a commercial basis. The sprayer puts down only 10 gallons per acre, and will do up to 90 acres a day.

Two Great New Concentrates bring the cost of spraying down to MERE CENTS an acre. Now every farmer can get the benefit of these powerful herbicides. *Weedone Concentrate 48* . . . for the hard-to-kill weeds. Not washed off by rain. Gets good results under almost any conditions of soil or climate. This is the agricultural ethyl ester formulation of the original 2.4D weedkiller. Contains 3 lbs. of 2.4D acid per gallon. *Weedar 64* . . . for the easy-to-kill weeds. Not volatile; safer to spray near a susceptible crop. Contains 68% of the amine salts of 2.4D . . . 4 lbs. of 2.4D acid equivalent.

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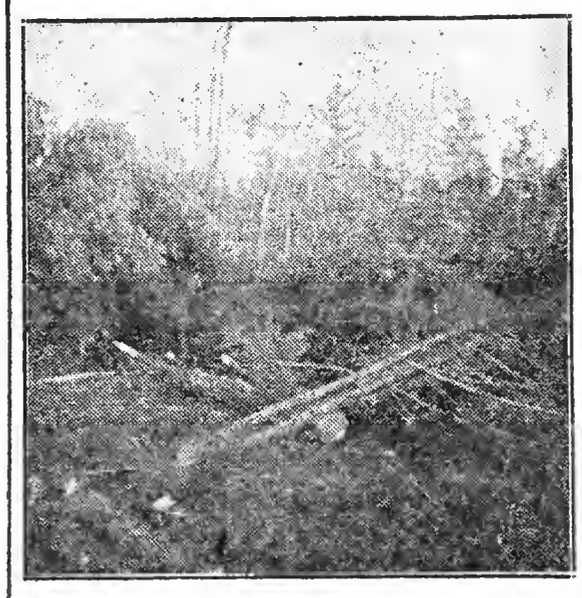
## Slash Can be Dangerous

Last Fall when forest fires were sweeping the tinder dry forests of Maine and devastating its large areas of choice timberland, one common opinion was expressed by fire fighters and timber men alike: When a fire once reaches the slash, it is almost impossible to stop it. Slash consists of treetops, limbs, dead branches and whatever is considered useless in the wake of a lumber operation. These chopped segments of trees soon dry under the Summer sun and, with the accumulation of wild shrubs and grasses that follow a cutover, offer a highly inflammable combination which a single spark can turn into a raging inferno. The cutting of the trees also permits the sun to penetrate the ground, thus drying out roots and grasses that under normal conditions would remain moist in the shade. This adds to the danger of fire in such areas.

Concrete examples were furnished during the 1947 fires when, on occasion, flames would creep into pine growths under control of State and municipal authorities. Because these areas were free of slash, the fires would sweep along the carpet of pine needles without gaining enough momentum to leap the treetops. Often the trees were unharmed, despite the fire burning out beneath the high branches. In other sections where slash lay dry, and particularly on cutovers, fires would rage out of control, leaping from the slash to the treetops.



*Slash represents a serious fire hazard when left to become dry in timber. Forest fires are a constant recurring menace to our vast acres of timberland.*

A difficult problem confronts Maine's timber owners. Compulsory cleaning up of slash will meet heavy opposition from lumber operators; they do not feel they can afford the time and manpower to leave the forest as immaculate as they found it. Even the best programs offered will take time and patience to function properly. Meanwhile this State faces the Spring with serious concern: if the woods dry out before the green of Summer can spread protecting moisture, then a forest fire menace may again be in store for thousands of acres of timberland. A. T.

Maine.

## Book Note

THE HYBRID CORN MAKERS—By Richard Crabb. Four centuries after the Indians gave corn to the white men, the plant itself was very little changed. However, during the past few years several plant breeders, scientists and practical farmers have revolutionized the corn plant and its growing. By patient, imaginative experiments, and by application of the knowledge of such early scientists as Darwin and Mendel, these men have produced a great achievement—hybrid corn. This is a corn miraculously improved in nutrient value, quantity and quality of yield, and a high resistance both to disease and insect attack.

In spite of all our notable developments in the mechanical and scientific fields, man is still primarily dependent for his food on plant life. Corn is king of the feed grains and is the foundation on which our production of meat, milk, eggs and wool is built. It is the fuel which powers our livestock and dairy industries. In paying a justly deserved tribute to the pioneers of hybrid corn breeding Mr. Crabb, in this recently published 331 page book, has woven a fascinating and valuable record of this work. Anyone interested in better living and improved farm life will find this volume worth reading. D.

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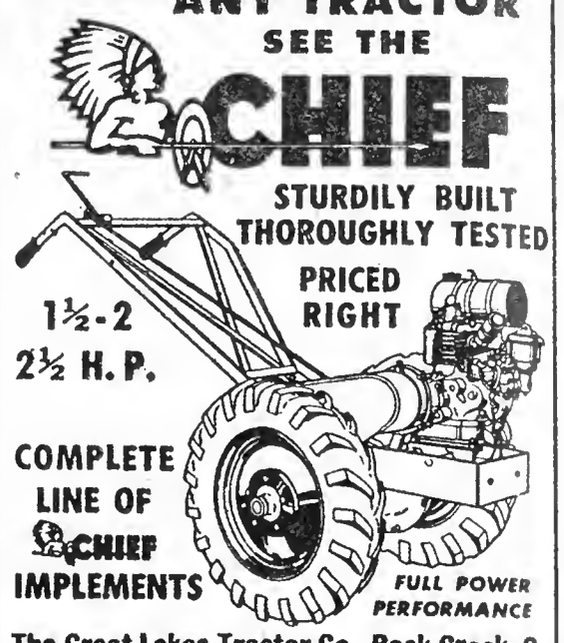

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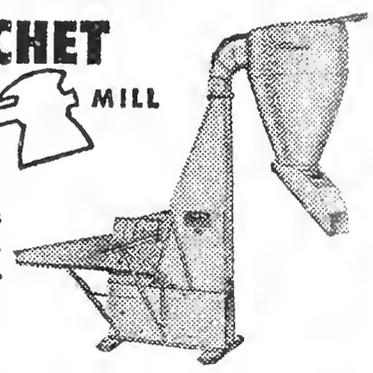

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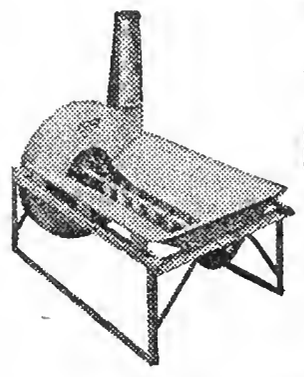

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The NIPPLE feeds naturally, eliminates "gulping" and directs milk to true stomach. Calves make 2 to 3 times greater gains with only skimmed milk or powdered buttermilk. Prevents scours, digestive disorders, pot bellies, other complications.

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The NIPPLE is automatic, needs no attention. Saves 2 to 3 hours a day on the farm. Holds milk in nipple, similar to a cow's teat. Easily mounted on stall. Easily cleaned.

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**FREE** Learn how newborn calves can be raised on powdered buttermilk without the use of whole milk.

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KILL WEEDS, crab grass, Canada thistle,—stalks, seeds and roots. Destroy brush, caterpillar nests, diseased trees, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, etc. Clear irrigation ditches, split rocks, burn tree stumps.

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Write today for BLATCHFORD'S CALF MANUAL & Guide to Raising Young Stock . . . practical, profitable

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Rapid gains for calves mean higher profits for you. Blatchford's Pellets not only replace milk values successfully but provide additional balanced nutrients in concentrated form. You can send more milk to market and yet be sure that your calves are getting ample, easily digestible nutrients for sound, rapid gains. Calves, pigs, colts, lambs, goats and rabbits thrive on the modern milk replacer, Blatchford's Pellets.

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# Fruit Spray Guide for 1948

## Fruit Insects

| INSECT | PLANTS AFFECTED | SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS | CONTROL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aphids—small green plant lice, soft bodied. Spring and Summer. | Tree fruits and small fruits. | Leaves curl on growing tips. | Spray with nicotine sulphate; one teaspoon in one gallon of water covering under side of leaves as soon as aphids appear. |
| Apple maggot (railroad worm) one-fourth inch long, pearl white. Adult fly two-thirds size of house fly. Summer. | Apple. | Tiny brown streaks or tunnels in flesh of apple. Apples drop prematurely. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water. Apply July 1, July 15 and July 25. Dispose of infected apples. |
| Codling moth — pinkish-white worm with dark head. Summer. | Apple and pear. | Feeds on fruit and burrows near core. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water, keeping fruit well sprayed until Midsummer. |
| Europeon red mite — Winter, brick red tiny eggs on bark; Summer, tiny red mites on leaves. Mid or late Summer. | Apple, peach, pear, plum. | Bronzing of the leaves. | Spray with dormant spray oil; one cup in one gallon of water, before buds break in Spring. |
| Imported currant worm—first white but later greenish black; three-fourths inch long. | Currant. | Leaves eaten. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water, as soon as worms appear. |
| Leaf Hopper — one-eighth inch, pale yellowish green; feeds on under side of leaf. Summer. | Apple, currant, gooseberry, raspberry. | Leaves show spots where chlorophyl (green matter) has been removed. Fruit drops prematurely. | Spray with nicotine sulphate; one teaspoon in one gallon of water, covering under side of leaves as soon as leaf hoppers are noticed. |
| Oyster shell scale—one-eighth inch, brown curved oyster shell on bark of small twigs. Winter. | Apple, pear, quince, plum, raspberry and currant. | Weakening of terminal branches. | Spray with dormant spray oil; one cup in one gallon of water, before leaf buds break in Spring. |
| Pear slug—larva brown, slimy, and looks like a snail with large head. | Pear, cherry, plum. | Upper surface of leaf eaten leaving skeleton of veins and lower epidermis to turn brown. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water as soon as slugs appear. |
| Plum curculio—beetle one-fifth inch, graylsh brown with black hump and rough snout. Early Summer. | Peach, plum, prune, nectarine, sweet and sour cherry, pear and quince. | Crescent scar on skin of fruit, wormy fruit and fruits drop. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water applied after blossom petals fall, another one week later, and a third one weak after the second. |
| Psylla—adult one-tenth inch, dark reddish brown, nearly transparent, wings sloping roof-like over sides of body. Midsummer. | Pear. | Leaves turn brown and fall, fruit drops prematurely, black residue on branches and fruit. | Spray with nicotine sulphate; one teaspoon in one gallon of water, when psylla first appears. |
| Quince curculio — larva flesh colored, footless, maggot-like grub. Midsummer. | Quince. | Gnarled and knotty deformed fruits. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water about July 1 and again August 1. |
| Red bug—adult one-fourth inch, reddish black. Early Summer. | Apple. | Severe dimples and distortion of fruit. | Spray with nicotine sulphate; one teaspoon in one gallon of water, soon after blossom petals fall. |
| Rose chafer—long-legged, grayish brown beetle. Summer. | Tree and small fruits, especlally grapes. | Leaves, flowers and fruit eaten. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water, as soon as rose bugs appear. Sweeten with cheap molasses. |
| San Jose scale — one-sixteenth inch, roundish, gray with central dark nipple on bark. Winter. | Apple, peach, pear, quince, plum, prune, apricot, nectarine, sweet cherry, currant, gooseberry. | Weakening of terminal branches and reddening of the bark of branches or skin of fruit around scale. | Spray with dormant oil; one cup in one gallon of water, before leaf buds break in Spring. |
| Strawberry leafroller—one-half inch larva, yellowish brown with shiny brown head. Spring. | Strawberry (usually found on plants held for second fruiting year). | Folded leaf with larva feeding inside. | Spray with arsenate of lead; three tablespoons in one gallon of water when larva first appears (do not spray after fruits are set). |
| Strawberry weevil — one-tenth inch, black to reddish brown with black spot on each wing cover. Spring. | Strawberry. | Stems of flower buds cut before bloom or soon after. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water, just before and directly following bloom. |
| Tent caterpillar — black with light stripe and yellow hairs. Spring. | Apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum. | Leaves eaten and caterpillars make webs in branch crotches. | Spray with arsenate of lead; two tablespoons in one gallon of water, as soon as caterpillars appear. |

## Fruit Diseases

| DISEASES | PLANTS AFFECTED | SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS | CONTROL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anthracnose—reduces vigor of cane, serious disease of raspberry. | Raspberry. | Shows on base of young canes. Spots small, purplish, and scattered, gradually girdling the cane in severe cases. | Spray with two-thirds cup of dry lime sulfur in one gallon of water in early Spring. Plant only disease free stock. Remove and burn diseased plants. |
| Apple scab — infection during rainy periods in Spring and early Summer. | Apple. | Leaves and fruit show olive green spots later turning black. | Spray with a wettable sulfur; three tablespoons in one gallon of water, or dust with sulfur. Keep all new foliage and fruit well sprayed from early Spring to Midsummer. |
| Black rot—most serious fungus disease of grapes, most serious during rainy seasons. | Grapes. | Leaves show black spots. Fruit even in early season may turn brown then black and shrivel. | Spray or dust with bordeaux at strength recommended by the manufacturer. Keep fruit sprayed until berries are two-thirds grown. Destroy mummied infected fruits before growth starts in Spring. |
| Brown rot of stone fruits—infection during rainy periods in Spring and Summer. | Peach, plum, cherry. | Fruit shows brown spot and decay, often starts where skin is broken by insect sting. | Spray or dust with sulfur especially during the last month before harvest in rainy seasons. Destroy mummied infected fruits before growth starts in Spring. |
| Fire blight—tree infection during periods of high temperature and high humidity in Summer. | Pear, quince, apple. | Leaves turn brown then black, droop and hang on, bark gradually turns brown. | Remove diseased parts and burn, disinfect pruning wounds with solution of one corrosive sublimate tablet in one pint of water. |
| Leaf curl—light infection not serious if trees are in good vigor. Autumn, early Spring. | Peach. | Early leaves stunted, distorted and red in color. Tree weakened but later leaves may be normal. | Spray, after leaf fall in Autumn or in early Spring before bud scales break, with dormant strength lime sulfur; two-thirds cup in one gallon water. |
| Peach scab — infection during rainy periods in Spring and Summer. | Peach. | Fruit shows olive black spots. Fruit deformed and cracked. Leaves show brown scattering spots that later dry and drop from leaf. | Spray with a wettable sulfur; three tablespoons in one gallon of water, keeping all foliage and fruit well sprayed from early Spring to Midsummer. Or dust with sulfur. |
| Pear scab — only affects certain varieties. Infection during rainy periods in Spring and Summer. | Pear. | Leaves and fruit show velvety olive green spots turning black, fruit deformed and cracked. | Spray with a wettable sulfur; three tablespoons in one gallon of water or dust with sulfur. Keep fruit and foliage covered with sulfur before rains in early season. |
| Quince rust — only certain varieties of apples affected in Summer during rainy periods. Spreads from low growing junipers. | Quince and apple. | Quince frult shows orange fringe-like growths. Apple fruit shows dark green distorted area at calyx end with brown area under skin. | Spray or dust with sulfur, or spray with fermate, during late May and in June. |
| Red stele—a fungus disease carrying over in soil or in plants. | Strawberry. | Plants one year after setting wilt and die. Center of main roots are reddish brown. | Plant disease free stock. Remove and burn diseased plants. Delay two years before replanting infected area to strawberries. |
| Rust — infection during rainy periods in Spring, only affects certain varieties, spreads from cedar trees. | Apple. | Leaves and fruit show orange spots with raised center. | Spray or dust with sulfur or spray with fermate according to manufacturers' directions. Keep trees sprayed during late May and early June. Destroy cedar trees in area or remove cedar apples from cedar trees. |
| Sooty blotch—infection mid to late Summer during rainy periods. | Apple. | Fruit — actual black sooty blotches on the skin. | Spray or dust with sulfur or spray with fermate, keeping the fruit sprayed during June and July especially in rainy seasons. |

*Prepared H. A. Rollins*


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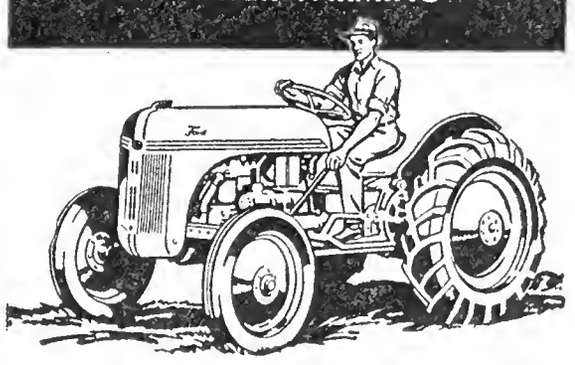

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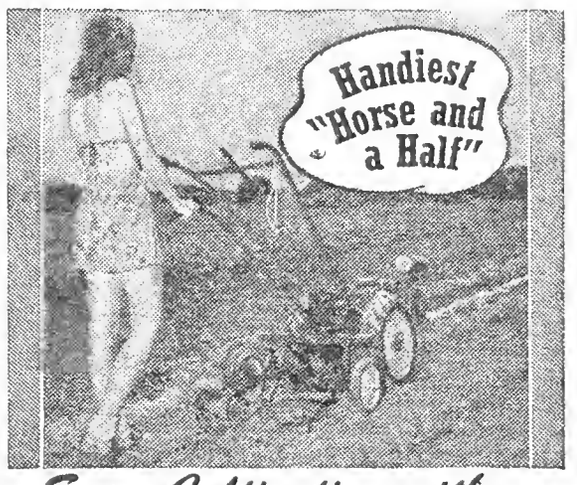


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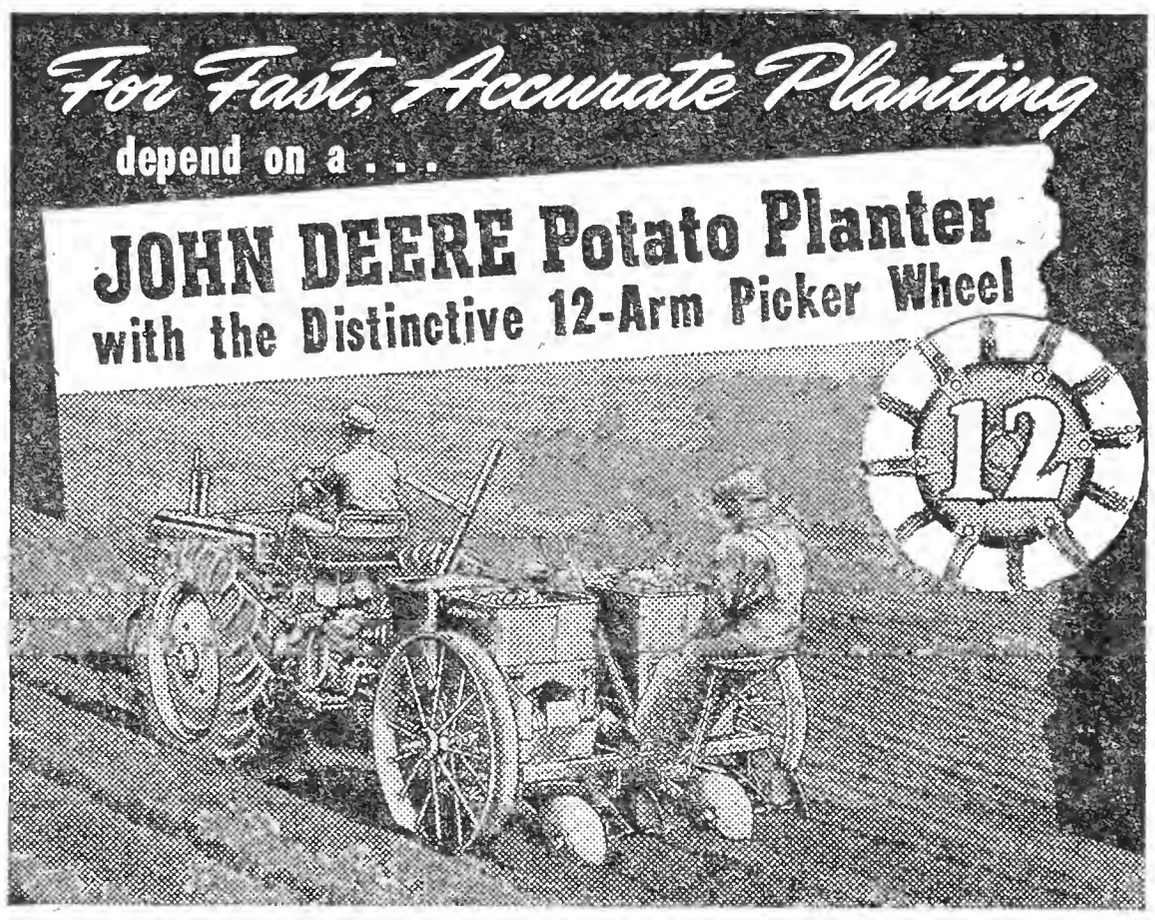


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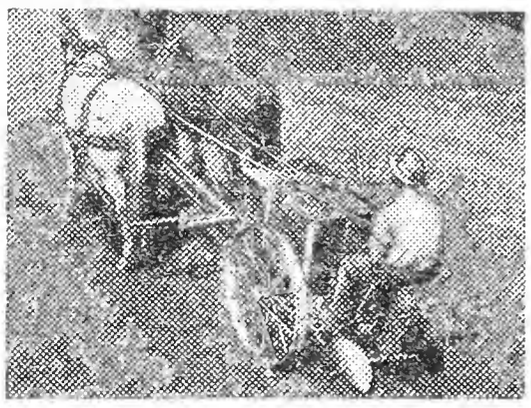
• BELOW: Planting and fertilizing at the rate of 7 acres per day with John Deere One-Row Potato Planter behind team.



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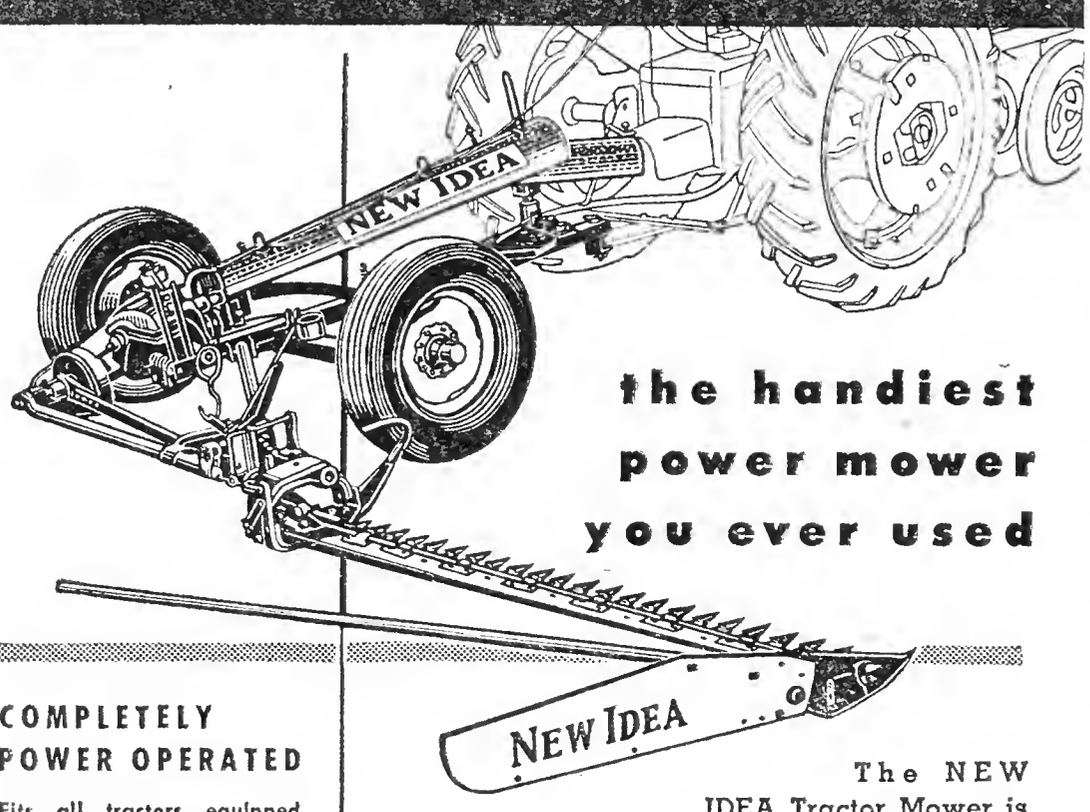


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# Big Hogs From Orphan Pigs

By A. G. Hogan

Practically every swine grower occasionally finds himself with young pigs that cannot be suckled by their mothers: a brood sow may have fewer functioning teats than there are pigs in her litter, or she may die shortly after farrowing. The easiest way to raise orphan pigs is to transfer them to a sow that has farrowed a small litter and has more functioning teats than she has pigs. This method, however, is not possible unless the two sows farrow at about the same time. Furthermore, the transfer to the foster sow must be made within three or four days after she farrows, because her unused teats soon cease to function. It is also necessary to use some persuasion or deception in order to induce the prospective mother to adopt orphans. It is good practice in such cases to remove the proposed foster parent from her pen when the extra pigs are added, and to let all the pigs run together for an hour or so before returning her.

If an extra sow is not available, orphan pigs must be reared by hand. It is then necessary to have surplus cow's milk, and to have someone available with extra time to care for the pigs. Since sow's milk is more concentrated than cow's milk (contains less water), a pig is unable to drink enough cow's milk for rapid gains. Consequently, for best results cow's milk should be fortified before it is fed to young pigs. Although whole milk powder is the most suitable fortifying agent, it is too expensive to use for practical purposes. A satisfactory substitute is either cane or corn sugar which should be added at the rate of two and one-half ounces per quart. If preferred, three ounces of corn syrup can be substituted for the sugar. It is not difficult to teach young pigs to drink for they take milk readily if fed from a bottle equipped with a baby nipple. It is necessary, though, to enlarge the hole in the nipple; when a pig nurses naturally, it feeds rapidly. A pig can soon be taught to drink by holding the nipple in a pan of milk, and then gently pushing his mouth slightly below the surface. During the first two weeks the milk should be warmed to body temperature; this practice is especially helpful while teaching the pig to drink.

In addition to the directions just given there are a few precautions to observe if orphan pigs are to be reared successfully.

Newborn pigs must have colostrum. One of the first essentials in rearing a newborn pig is for it to receive colostrum which is the first milk secreted. It is our experience that unless newborn pigs receive this milk, they soon become unthrifty and invariably die, regardless of the kind of care they receive. Colostrum contains organic agents and antibodies which help to protect the pigs from bacterial infections. If colostrum is not consumed, the tissues of the pig are soon invaded by bacteria which would otherwise be harmless; death usually results. If it is possible, pigs should be left with their dam until they are two or three days old. However, if the sow dies and this cannot be done, the most satisfactory alternative, as previously suggested, is to let the pigs nurse another sow which farrowed at about the same time as their dam. If such a sow is not available for colostrum milk, the pigs should be given colostrum milk from a cow that has just freshened, or been fresh for a day or two previously. If one wishes to provide in advance for such a contingency, cow's colostrum can be stored in a frozen state for many weeks. It is unnecessary to supply colostrum longer than three days; often one day is long enough.

The young pigs must be kept dry and warm. A newborn pig resembles any other baby in at least one respect; it cannot thrive unless it is warm. Pigs may endure cool weather if there are several in a litter and they can huddle up close to the mother. Orphans, however, become chilled easily, and in that condition they do not thrive. As a result, their feed consumption declines, they develop diarrhea and the resultant mortality rate is high. We have been most successful when the pigs were in a room maintained at a temperature of 80-85 degrees F.; a temperaeure that is five degrees higher would do as well. It is useless to try to rear a young pig if it is uncomfortably cold.

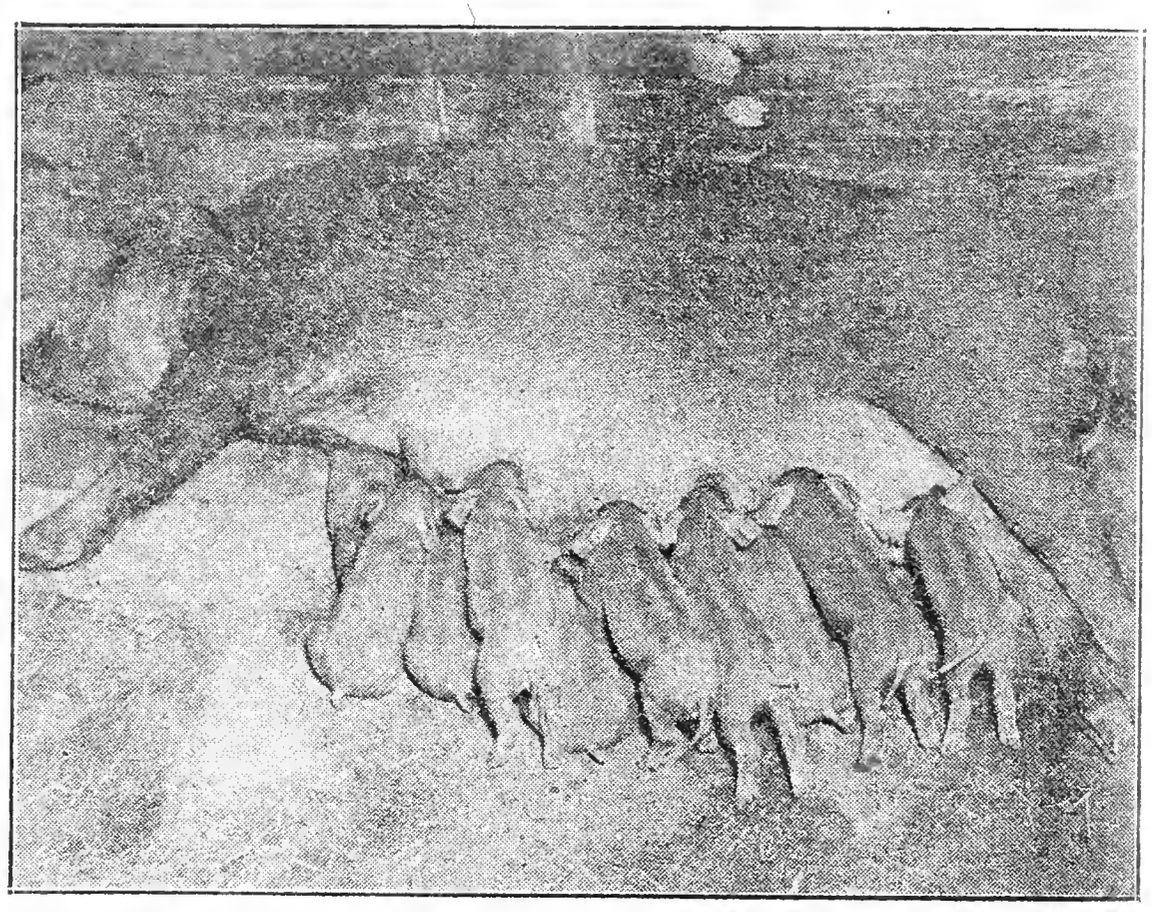
They should be fed often and regularly. Pigs have a limited feed capacity, and at first when with their mother they nurse every hour or two. For best results then, orphan pigs should be fed every two or three hours during their first two or three weeks. After two weeks the time between feedings may be gradually lengthened to four or six hours. If the pigs are fed regularly, they should be given all the feed they will take. However, when a feeding is omitted, the pigs should not be allowed to overeat at the next feeding or they will later throw up most of the milk just consumed.

The pigs and their feed should be kept clean. If the milk and feeding utensils are not kept clean, they soon become contaminated and there is a good chance the pigs will become infected. Inflammation of the intestines and diarrhea are the usual consequences. Cleanliness is an important precaution in keeping orphan pigs healthy.

If pigs do not have access to the soil and receive no feed except milk, they will develop anemia in two or three weeks. This condition can be partly or entirely prevented by placing a piece of sod in one corner of the pen. It is usually simpler, however, and probably more effective, to add one-half teaspoon of a saturated solution of iron sulfate (copperas) to each quart of milk. The iron treatment can be omitted when the pigs are old enough to eat dry feed or are turned out on pasture.

Exposure to sunshine will prevent rickets. If the pigs are kept indoors too long, they develop rickets; they should therefore be allowed to sun themselves whenever the weather permits.

The young pigs should have solid feed. When the pigs reach a weight of about 15 pounds, they should be offered solid feed though they will not eat much of it until they are somewhat heavier. This solid feed should supply liberal amounts of pro-



*Nature has never been improved upon as a method of raising young animals; however it is sometimes necessary to raise pigs by artificial methods as discussed in the accompanying article. This good Duroc brood sow and her husky litter are owned by King Farms in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.*

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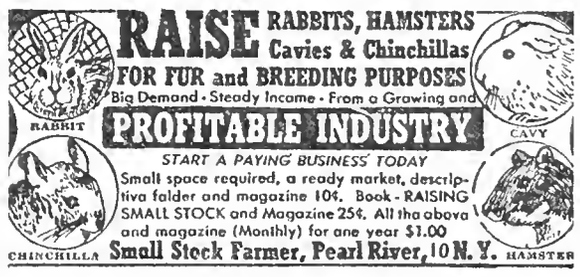
tein, minerals and vitamins. Skimmed milk may replace whole milk when the pigs eat dry feed in appreciable amounts.

Young pigs should have pasture. When the time comes that pigs no longer need milk, they should have access to good quality pasture when it is available. The forage will not be consumed in large quantity but it is of considerable importance in keeping pigs healthy.

It is our experience that if all these suggestions are followed, pigs will weigh between 30 and 35 pounds at eight weeks of age.

Suckling pigs are subject to nutritional diseases and numerous studies have been carried out to determine nutritional requirements. In many of these investigations the pigs throve on synthetic milk. We have reared pigs from the age of two days on synthetic milk with considerable success. They grew moderately well for the first four weeks, and then grew at a tremendous rate the next four. The average weight at eight weeks was 36 pounds. This trial was repeated, with less success. The pigs seemed to be healthy but they would not consume more than moderate quantities of feed, and their average weight at eight weeks was only 22 pounds. The failure of the second group to grow rapidly cannot be entirely satisfactorily explained, except that they came from a less vigorous strain which may have been at least part of the trouble. It seems more probable however, that a young pig requires something that has not yet been identified, and which was omitted from the synthetic diet. We have demonstrated repeatedly, though, that if a synthetic diet is supplemented with extracts of materials that contain all of the still unrecognized vitamins, then a high degree of success can be attained consistently. In our experience a water extract of liver is a superior source of all the unknown vitamins.

It should be emphasized that a synthetic diet is for experimental purposes only, and that usually it is only used in order to discover what vitamins are required by swine. When that discovery is made, it may then be possible to supply cheaply, from suitable natural feedstuffs, all the vitamins swine require. So far as we can now foresee, it will always be cheaper to let the sows rear their pigs than it will be to raise them artificially. If the sow cannot do that, it appears that feeding fortified cow's milk is the cheapest way to raise any left-over pigs. There can be no doubt that in time we will learn how to raise a larger percentage of the pigs that are farrowed, because we will learn how to grow them more rapidly and more cheaply than at present. It is not impossible that in the years to come we will do all these things with synthetic milk, but there is no reason to suppose it would be worthwhile to do so in the immediate future.

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R. F. D. 1, TITUSVILLE, N. J.

FOR SALE
4 Bandolier Bred 2 Year Old Aberdeen Angus Heifers
OF EXCELLENT INDIVIDUALITY
BENTON ROTHBARD
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HERBERT'S HILL FARMS, INC.
R. D. 4, WEST CHESTER, PA.
ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDING CATTLE


## GUERNSEYS


**REGISTERED GUERNSEY**
We have a few cows, bred heifers, heifers, and bull calves for which we are now ready for your inquiries and inspection. We also offer our herd sire—Phillips Peerless Laddie.
**BEAVER BROOK FARM**
Wilmington, Vermont

**GUERNSEY SALE**
**50 Head 50**
THE SECOND WAYNE CO., GUERNSEY BREEDERS SALE TO BE HELD AT
**PALMYRA, N. Y.**
**May 7, 1948 At 12:30 P.M.**
Fresh young cows, fresh or springing 2 year olds, bred heifers and 4 young bull calves. Here is your chance to buy the best at your price. Don't forget the date May 7th at 12:30 P. M., Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y. Write C. M. Hepburn, Ontario, N. Y. for catalog. Mailed about April 15th.

**FOR SALE: Bull Born In March 1947**
Paternal grandson of Foremost Prediction 101 AR daughters and Douglaston Lady Augusta 607 F Jr. 3, 5 AR daughters. Dam with 8529 M 434 F Jr. 2 on two times machine milking is sired by Tarbell Farms Peerless Royal, 8 AR daughters, full brother to World's Champion Sr. 3, 305C, 3x, and son of World's Champion Jr. 4 year old. Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N.Y.


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**—FANCY DAIRY CATTLE—**
Large selection. We specialize in heavy-producing top cows and heifers to suit the most critical. All cattle inoculated for shipping fever. Free delivery.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, INC.
HOBART, NEW YORK :-: PHONE: 6471


## AYRSHIRES


**AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL**
RITZLAND DISPERSAL, Horseheads, N. Y.
51 — HEAD — 51
FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1948 at 12:00 Noon
40 COWS — 3 BULLS — 8 HEIFER CALVES
Herd Under Supervision and Bangs Negative Blood tested within 30 Days Prior to Sale 20 of the cows freshened recently and the remainder are due from July on. Most of these cattle were selected during the past 15 months for the foundation of this herd which Edward Ritz finds it necessary to sell because of going into another business.
2-YR-OLD SON OF $10,000 BULL SELLS
The herd is headed by a son of Whitpain Better Man, recently sold for $10,000, the top ranking Approved sire of the entire breed.
200-A. FARM WILL BE OFFERED
One of the best farms in southern N. Y. Excellent location, very good buildings, productive land.
A lot of nearly new equipment sells including a new Jamesway barn cleaner, Fox Field Harvester, 2 side rakes, many other valuable items.
FOR CATALOGS WRITE
Ayrshire Sales Service - Box 96 - Brandon, Vt.

**AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL**
George H. Ziehm, Albany, N. Y., March 31, at 1:00 p. m. Farm location — go 2½ miles west of Albany on Rt. 20, turn south on Russell Road and go three miles.
41 AYRSHIRES — 14 BROWN SWISS
Also 3 grades, 16 head fresh. Others in all stages. 8 bred heifers, 10 yearlings, 12 calves, 2 bulls. Herd under Bang's supervision and blood tested within 30 days prior to sale.
FOR CATALOG WRITE
Ayrshire Sales Service Box 96, Brandon, Vt.

**AYRSHIRE AUCTION**
New England Invitational Sale, Fair Grounds, Northampton, Mass., Sat., April 3d at 12:00 Noon, Sharp. 51 COWS—Fresh or due soon, a great lot! 15 BRED HEIFERS—Due from sale date on and well bred! 15 HEIFER CALVES—very choice, excellent foundation material! Many Bang's accredited. About half are calfhood vaccinated. All TB and blood tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days prior to sale.
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Bull Calves, yearlings — beauties; others buy here!
O. HENDRICKSON, Greenlawn Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.


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**DUTCHESS COUNTY 2 Day Dispersal**
**Thursday & Friday, April 1-2**
H. M. KOURI completely dispersing his high bred Daisyway Farm herd 5 miles east of FISHKILL, N. Y. and 16 miles south of POUGHKEEPSIE.
**160 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE 160**
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, examined for pregnancy, mastitis tested. Among the offerings are sensational show cows and many with 500 lbs., 600 lb., and up to 710 lb. fat. Sale featured by noted proven herd sire, ABEGWEIT SALADIN, sire of world's record daughter, 50 cows bred to him. Also, a twice Reserve All-Canadian Aged bull sells with 25 cows bred to him. Sale at 10:00 A.M. each day under cover. It's an absolute dispersal including a choice group of open and bred heifers along with calves of both sexes.
H. M. KOURI, Owner, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
**R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N.Y.**
Sales Manager and Auctioneer

**224th EARLVILLE SALE**
In Heated Pavilion
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK
125 — REGISTEREO HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 125
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7
Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, all milking animals mastitis tested. 100 Fresh and Close Springers. 15 Bulls ready for service from high record dams by popular bred sires. America's oldest established and most reliable Holstein market place. Hundreds Have Bought With Satisfaction In These Sales.
**R. Austin Backus,** Sales Manager & Auctioneer **Mexico, N.Y.**

— REGISTEREO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES —
From linebred dams of Winterthur breeding. Sired by Winterthur Winner Fobes Achilles whose full sister recently made 635 lbs. fat 2x, first lactation. T. B. Accredited Bang Certified. Calfhood vaccinated. Very reasonably priced.
F. H. GOODYEAR :-: OANBORO, PENNA.

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**BOB-O-LINK FARMS**
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*Established 1850*

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## *Albany's "Forgotten Man"*

THE New York dairy farmer continues to be Albany's "forgotten man." The 1948 State Legislature has shown him just as little consideration as its several predecessors.

Senator Graves' bills to kill the monopolistic provisions of Sections 258-c and 258-j of the Agriculture and Markets Law have again met with defeat. The former died in the Senate without ever being allowed to come to a vote. The Section 258-j bill, passed by the Senate, was killed by the Assembly Agriculture Committee, headed by A. L. Parsons of Schoharie County, who stated that the disapproval was recommended by Commissioner of Agriculture DuMond. Dairymen will be interested to learn that the chairman of a legislative committee, and his colleagues, bow slavishly to the command of an executive officer that his arbitrary powers be not curtailed!

Senator Wachtel's bill to compel a uniform system of milk accounting among dealers, another worthwhile measure, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 29-19 along party lines, with only three Republicans, Senators Graves, Wise and Horton, voting for the bill.

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The State Agriculture Commission has issued its third annual report to the Legislature; voluminous as usual and, also as usual, continuing to promise an investigation of the milk price spread. This year, however, there is at least some small encouragement in the fact that an investigator has at last been named. The minority on the Commission, Senator Samuel Greenberg and Assemblyman James Lyons, had good reason, nevertheless, in refusing to approve the majority's report. Why, they asked, did it take two years to locate the right man to investigate? Why were they led to believe last October that Dr. Young, the man finally selected, was about to start his work, only to find out later that final arrangements were not completed until February 1?

These are questions that imply bad faith and stalling tactics, and there is good ground for such suspicions. A lot of explaining is due from Senator Erwin, the Commission chairman, and, more important, a great onus is placed on Dr. Young. We still hope he can shoulder this burden successfully and do the job that needs to be done, with dispatch and without fear.

## *One of the Worst Duds Yet*

IN November 1941, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against Sheffield Farms Company that the company was guilty of unfair trade practices in dealing with Eastern Milk Producers Co-operative, formerly known as Sheffield Producers Co-operative. On February 27, 1948 the Commission found, in substance, that Eastern Milk Producers had been, up to 1939, a company dominated co-operative.

Probably at no time in New York's dairy history has there ever been more of a "dud" than this decision. In the first place, it is hard to understand how it could have taken the Federal Trade Commission six and a half years to discover what everyone in the milk-shed has known for the past 25 years. Second, what is the point of making a decision, in 1948, that somebody was guilty of something up to 1939, but not afterwards, and therefore shouldn't do "that thing" any longer? And lastly, why not be courageous enough to look into the real facts which show without question that Sheffield Farms still dominates Eastern Milk Producers, at least to the extent where domination pays off — on price?

The answer is not hard to figure out. This Federal Trade Commission proceeding was not conceived in complete honesty and was intended to harass, intended to divert attention from the real racket in the milk business, the Borden-League alliance. Of course, Eastern Milk Producers has been a stooge co-operative, and still is, though to a much less extent. But to waste six and one-half years of officials' time and taxpayers' money in tracking down the rabbit while the wolf was still loose, was pure buncombe. Sheffield and Eastern weren't "playing ball" as perfectly as they had been, so they must be brought into line or perhaps even liquidated by merger. What better than a long, drawn out government persecution?

Fortunately, the game was overplayed and the results sought for were not attained. The one possible benefit, and eventually it could represent a truly constructive trend, is that the proceeding has had the tendency to put the officers and directors of Eastern Milk Producers a little more on their mettle, to make them a little more independent in their dealings with Sheffield Farms. If this spirit of independence continues to grow, the Federal Trade Commission farce will prove to have been of some value; but not the value that was planned and schemed for by the real instigators of the investigation back in 1941.

## *Strawberries for Vitamin C*

STRAWBERRIES are by far the best source of vitamin C of any of the fruits commonly grown in the Northeast. Three-fourths of a cup of freshly picked strawberries will supply the daily vitamin C allowance recommended by the National Research Council. A total of 308 varieties and seedlings, from variety crosses growing on the Geneva Experimenting Station grounds, have been analyzed for their vitamin C content and displayed a range from 41 to 81 milligrams per 100 grams of fresh fruit. The average for 37 commonly grown varieties was 62 milligrams per 100 grams of fruit. To appreciate the true value of strawberries as a source of vitamin C, they should be compared with fruits usually recommended for that purpose. For example, a 100-gram serving of oranges supplied from 35 to 55 milligrams of vitamin C; grapefruit, 35 to 40 milligrams; and tomatoes, 15 to 30 milligrams. The majority of apple varieties contain from five to 15 milligrams of vitamin C per 100 grams of fruit.

Vitamin C potency is directly related to seasonal and climatic conditions, and sunlight intensity has a distinct effect upon it. Strawberries produced in the shade will have less vitamin C than those grown in direct sunlight; cloudy weather will reduce their vitamin C potency by cutting off the rays of sunlight. In the light of experimental tests, freezing preservation of strawberries has no material effect upon their vitamin C content even after six months of freezing storage.

Of the varieties commonly grown in New York, Catskill stood at the head of the list in the Geneva Station tests, with 81 milligrams of vitamin C in 100 grams of fruit. Other popular varieties were Dresden, with 72 milligrams; Sprakle, with 65; Fairfax, with 62; and Howard, with 54.

## *Chick Shipments by Air*

TIME is the most important single factor in any far distant shipment of baby chicks, because delivery must be made within 72 hours after the chicks have been hatched. During that time, they neither eat nor drink, but at the end of the three-day period a high mortality rate will be suffered if they are not fed and watered immediately. For this reason, the direct air service without change of airplane from New York and Washington to the West Coast of South America is proving helpful to commercial hatcheries in the Northeast. Because there is no change en route, the chicks go direct to their destination. Transfer delays are eliminated and handling is cut to a minimum. In addition to the strictly commercial shipments, both the Peruvian and Panamanian Departments of Agriculture have recently had chicks shipped to them from hatcheries in the New York area.

A new procedure for Cuban chick shipments by air has also been instituted. Havana is notified in advance by cable of any consignments, and arrangements are made with the customs authorities in Cuba to clear the chicks as soon as they are off-loaded. In the meantime, long before the airplane has arrived, the consignee is notified when the chicks are due. The buyer's truck is then waiting at the airport to receive the shipments as soon as it has been unloaded and cleared customs.

These improvements in transportation and timing should be of great help in facilitating chick shipments to our southern neighbors.

## *More Home Grown Grain*

DURING 1947 dairy cows in New York State were fed a total of 1,230,000 tons of concentrate feeds. The quantity fed per cow, 1,840 pounds, was slightly larger than the 1,750 pounds fed during 1946. Commercial feeds accounted for about three-fourths of all the grain and concentrates used; the balance was in home grown grains, of which about 15 per cent were oats, and the balance in other purchased grains, such as mill feeds or high protein concentrates.

With the quantity of concentrates used per cow in New York and other fluid milk producing areas of the Northeast 22 per cent above the national average, dairymen in this section find that it pays them to raise considerable home grown grain, and ensile as much corn and grass as conditions permit. Many of them are planning increased acreages of corn and small grain for the coming season. In the face of last year's price gyrations in grain, this certainly seems to be the sensible thing to do.

## *What Farmers Say*

I want to commend W. B. T. for his "Along the Way" on page 122 in your February 21 issue, dealing with the matter of taxation. Our tax system is just one of the evils we have allowed to come down to us from ancient days, with the help of the lawyers, and it is about time, as W. B. T. says, that we fixed it.

As a nation, we have no statement of purpose or policy. If we were going to write one, and I think we should, I believe it should surely include the attainment of a home by everyone who wishes it. There are few more worthy ambitions. If that is accepted, then it should follow that we should do everything within reason to encourage the building and ownership of homes. One of the most elementary provisions would surely be tax exemptions. In addition to Texas, mentioned by W. B. T., the State of Mississippi, which some people consider not the most progressive member of the Union, has a law giving a $5,000 exemption to every home.

In my opinion the fairest form of taxation is the income tax. If there were no taxes on a man's home and he had retired so that he had no earned income, he would pay no taxes. During his working years he would pay in some proportion related to the size of his income. Seems to me that would be about ideal.

If the Grange or some other outfit could take up the proposal of tax exemption for New York State homes, on farms, in villages or cities, I am sure there would be lots of support for it and that it could be put through. C. H. R.

New York

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The article in your March 6 issue by Ernest D. MacDougall deserves more than just a passing interest. The present form of trading in futures should be abolished as it is a source of revenue for gamblers, and unwarranted privations for the growers of foodstuffs.

The presentation by the author is so lucid and logical that it should open our eyes to the dangers of this evil. S. M. K.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.

## *Brevities*

AN egg will keep fresh much longer if it is stored with the big end up, provided it is kept in a well ventilated container.

"FOR verily I say unto you, if ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, . . . . nothing shall be impossible unto you."—Matt. 17:20.

THREE of the newer apple varieties, the Cortland, Macoun and Lodi, have all made big increases in popularity during the past few years. There is nothing quite so tasty and easy to eat as a good apple.

THERE doesn't seem to be much evidence around that Americans are getting value received for the $125,000,000 which, it is reported, they hand out each year to fortune tellers. Apparently hindsight is still better than foresight, even when the foresight is paid for.

Ford

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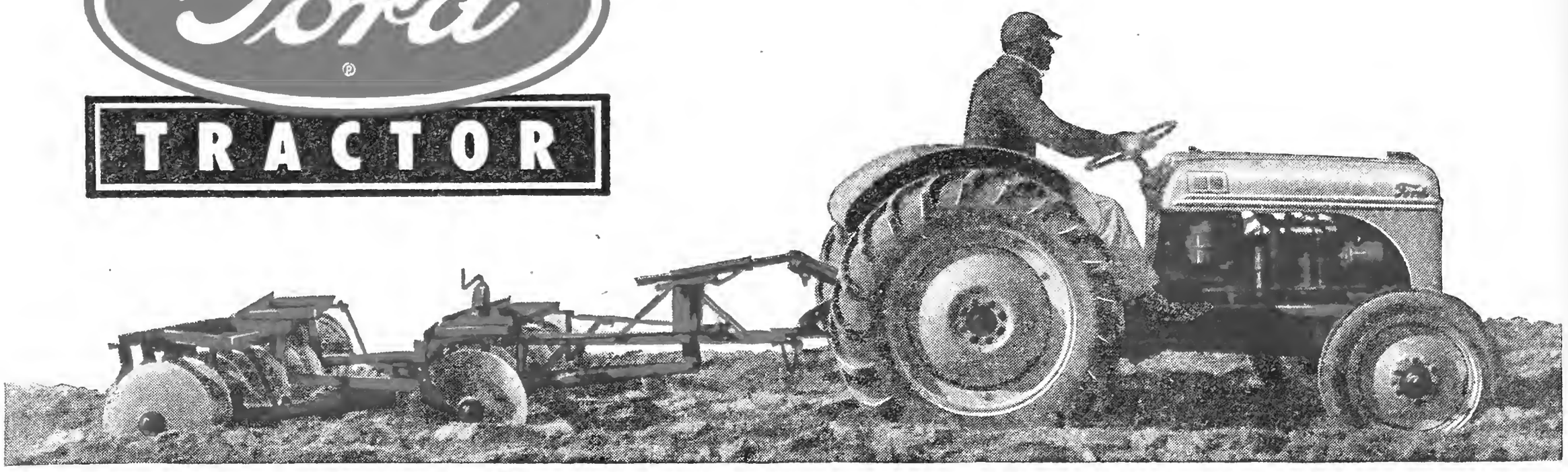

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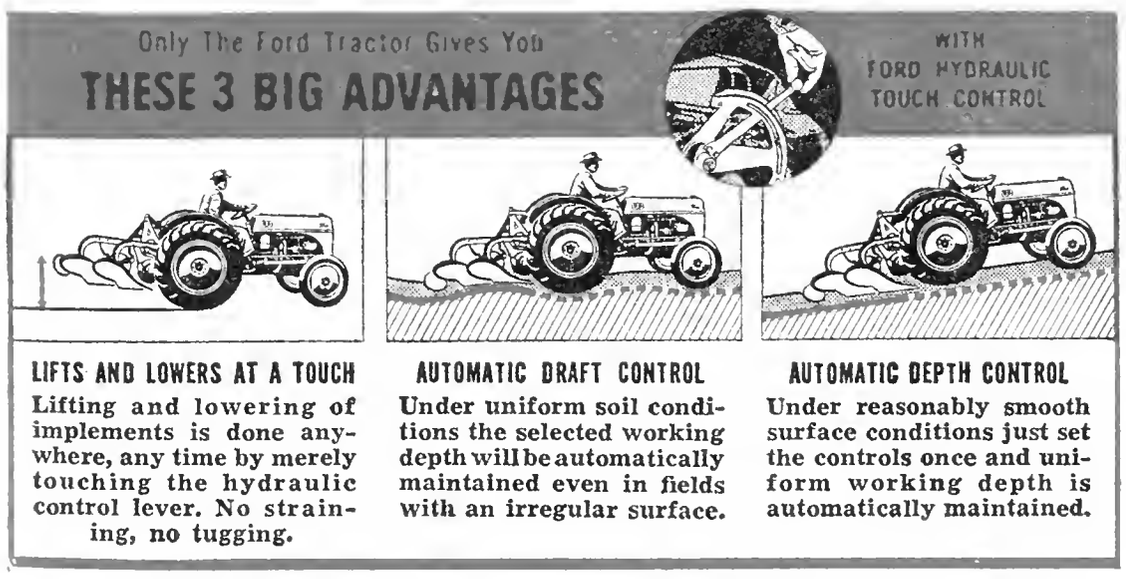


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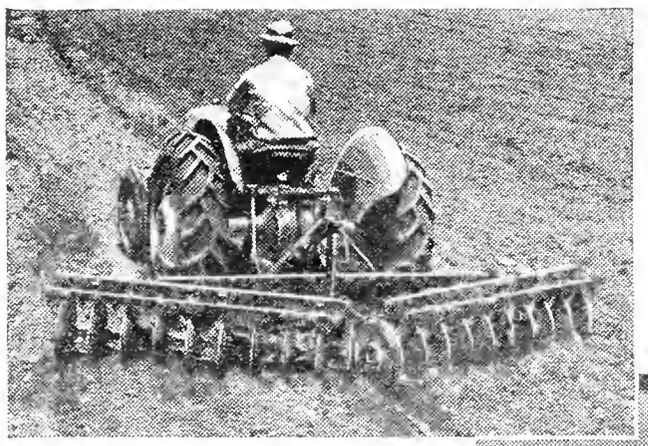

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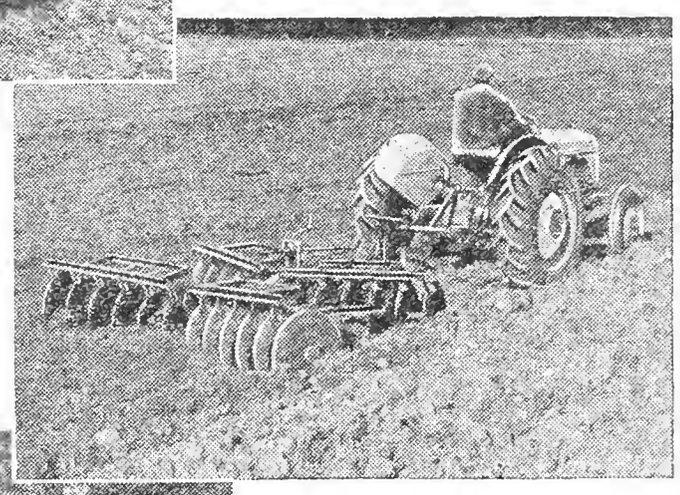

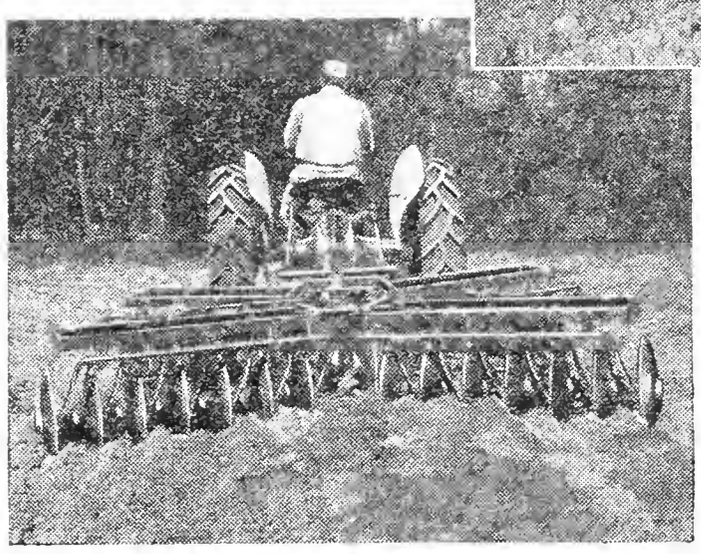

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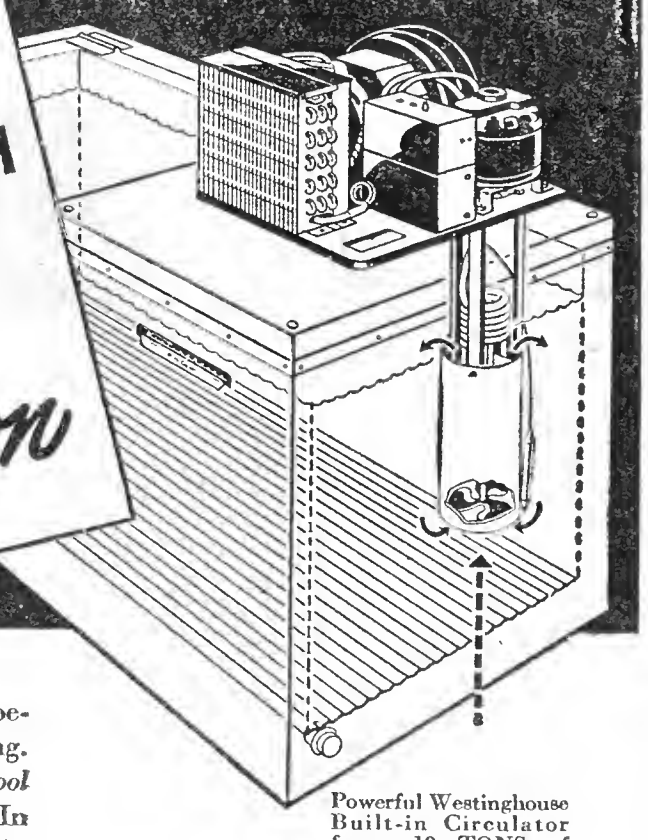

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For further information about *forced circulation*, plus the other features of the new Westinghouse Milk Coolers with the 5-Year Protection Plan, see your Westinghouse Dealer or write to:

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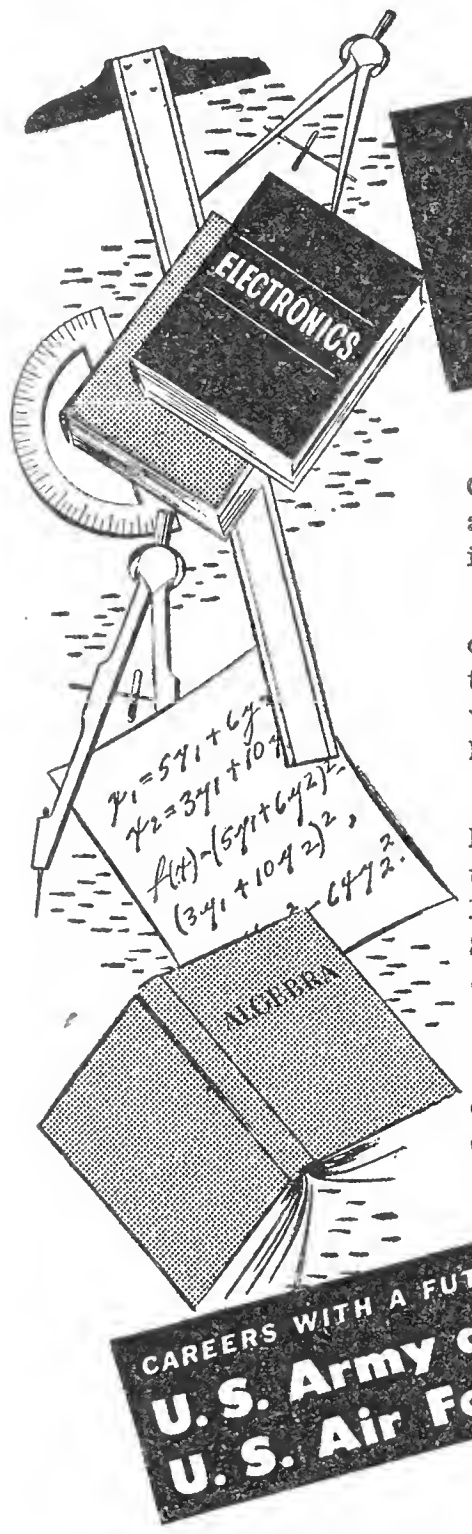


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## Information About Steers

Would you kindly forward me some information on steers in this section of New York, as to the best time to buy and sell and the best age cattle to feed. H. G. T.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.

When grass gets short in the Fall in the Western range country, feeder steers of beef type are sent to market in large numbers. A high percentage of these are predominantly of Hereford breeding, the so-called white faced feeder cattle. The range cows are bred to drop their calves in the Spring, and ranchers wean these and sell a good many of them in the Fall. However, some are wintered over, pastured another season and sold as yearlings. There are a few two-year-old steers, but not too many. A smaller carcass is preferred because it gives a more desirable steak for the housewife.

Calves and yearling cattle also make better and more economical gains than older animals. It is necessary to grain feed steers of this type for 90 to 100 days or longer, depending upon the finish desired, at the end of which time they are shipped to market and sold as fat cattle. It is therefore better to buy feeder cattle in the Fall when they are plentiful and sell them in the Spring. At the present time, and for the past two or three years, the demand for fat cattle has been so great that the time of marketing has made little difference with their price. In former years when the demand was not so excessive, it was more profitable to sell fat cattle in January, rather than to wait until later shipments from the feed lots arrived in greater volume.

## N. J. Brown Swiss Breeders Organize

New Jersey Brown Swiss cattle breeders recently met and elected officers of new cantons or districts. Meeting at Newton breeders from Canton No. 1 taking in Warren and Sussex Counties elected John Hoser, of Stewartsville, president, Emil Pfister, of Newton, vice-pres., and Barrett Dalrymple, Jr., of Sussex, secy.-treas. Breeders in Canton No. 2, embracing Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset Counties, chose Max Gutzwiler, of Ringoes, president, Dr. William G. Higgins, of Flemington, vice.-pres., and Harry J. Doyle, Jr., of Neshanic Station, secy.-treas. Newly elected officers of Canton No. 3 are Albert J. Kirby, of Pemberton, president, Paul Sedor, of Princeton, vice.-pres., and Albert G. Kirby, of Pemberton, secy.-treas. This district includes Middlesex, Monmouth, Mercer and all South Jersey counties.

Dates and places of district shows were also announced. These are: No. 1, in August at Butler Park, near Washington; No. 2, April 30, Far Hills Fair Grounds; No. 3, May 1, Friends' Meeting Grounds, Columbus. The State Show will be held at Flemington on August 21. State President William R. Yunker, of Johnsonburg, who attended all district meetings, announced his appointment of Francis Morrow, of Newton, as chairman of the membership committee and Clyde Swenden, of Basking Ridge, chairman of the show and field day committee.

## Sudan Grass Increased Vitamin A in Milk

A recent test at the Ohio Experiment Station showed that when cows were turned into Sudan grass pasture, the carotene and vitamin A contents of their milk were markedly increased. Ten cows, five Holsteins and five Jerseys, which had been pastured throughout the Summer of 1947 on a predominantly bluegrass pasture, were turned out to a Sudan grass pasture for 10 days in late August. Milk samples were collected from each individual cow before turning out to the Sudan grass pasture and the carotene and vitamin A content determined. The vitamin A activity of the milk from the Holsteins averaged 1,268 U. S. P. units per quart, and from the Jerseys 1,492 U. S. P. units per quart. After the cows had been on Sudan grass pasture for 10 days, samples again were collected from the cows and the vitamin A activity of each sample then determined. The Holsteins averaged 1,431 U. S. P. units per quart; the Jerseys 2,063 U. S. P. units per quart. The carotene content of the Sudan grass was 300 parts per million which is comparable to what is found in early bluegrass or legume pastures of top quality. Thus, an extra advantage for Sudan grass, in addition to that associated with late Summer production, has been established.

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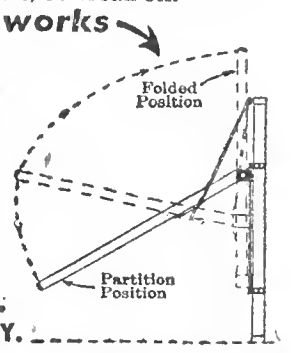


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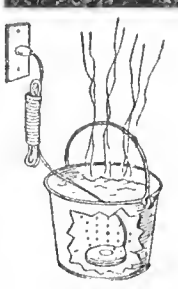

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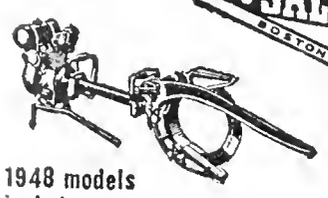

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## Pennsylvania Farm News

Three years ago County Agent Harry J. Poorbaugh of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, invited his young farmers into Pottsville, county seat, for the first of what have become annual two-day conferences. He had three main objectives in mind. The first was educational. He wanted them to benefit from formal instruction which they could put to practical use. Most of them were still helping Dad; a few had farms of their own. They were Schuylkill County's farmers of tomorrow, and he would be working with them more and more. Any added training would find fruition over a long period. Another objective was to give these young fellows a greater sense of belonging. Their elders, naturally, were giving active direction to their respective farm programs and were supplying leadership for farm organizations, while the young farmers, although many of them were mature men and carrying man-size responsibilities, had little voice in agricultural affairs. The first conference confirmed the view that, meeting together in their own age group, they could be articulate on both farm and community affairs. They welcomed the chance to talk things over, and to seen and heard. Topics, of their own choosing, have ranged from choosing a wife to soil erosion control. Looking to the future, they want a more substantial farming in their community.

The third objective was leadership. Here, collectively, was a great reservoir of enthusiasm and talent. With proper encouragement and guidance it can help shape and improve the whole life of the county, agriculture included. At each conference the young farmers have rubbed elbows with the business of their county with a feeling of rural-urban good fellowship. Some of the young farm group have found places in the business and professional life of the city. Others, on the farm, have been improving marketing techniques to develop and hold outlets for their produce. They have tackled the problem of soil erosion with refreshing vigor and ingenuity. They already know from their own testing what practices will aid and what can prevent the waste of topsoil. Better pastures, which they developed, and their own version of scientific hay harvesting, have improved the economical production of milk, which is their leading agricultural industry.

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Thousands of rats were destroyed by use of poison bait late in February in a concerted community campaign conducted at Morrison Cove in Bedford County. Success of the campaign prompted farmers of the community to refer to those participating as modern pied pipers. Scope of the campaign and its effectiveness, they said, were reminiscent of the famed legend of Hamelin. Four hundred farmers and villagers participated in the campaign. Red squill, deadly to rats, was mixed in with the chopped-up meat from two ancient horses bought from two of the farmers at $25 each. The prepared bait — 1,300 pounds of it—was distributed to farmers and villagers at 35 cents a quart. Revenue over expenses went to local charities. For several days following the placing of the bait, thousands of dead rats were reported seen on farms in Woodbury and Bloomfield Townships, and all over the boroughs of Woodbury, Waterside, Loysburg, and New Enterprise. Several weeks earlier a similar campaign was conducted in neighboring communities in Blair County.

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B. B. Konhaus, Mechanicsburg, has been elected president of the Cumberland County Guernsey Breeders Assn. to succeed Donald T. McCullough, Newville. William McCulloch, Shippensburg, was elected vice-president, and John E. Anderson, Mechanicsburg, reelected secretary-treasurer. Konhaus and McCullough were also elected directors for three years. Hold-over board members are Robert Sterrett, Shippensburg; G. G. Weber, Jr., Dillsburg; Walter S. Mains, Newville, and Mr. Anderson. Elections featured the association's recent annual meeting.

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Albert Smith, Union City, Erie County, has been reelected president of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Wool Growers Assn. which embraces the five counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer and Venango. Last year the five-county group marketed 37,584 pounds of wool for $20,429 net. By selling through the Government's Commodity Credit Corporation, growers estimated they received 14 cents more per pound than had been quoted by private sources. N. M. E.


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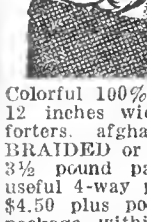

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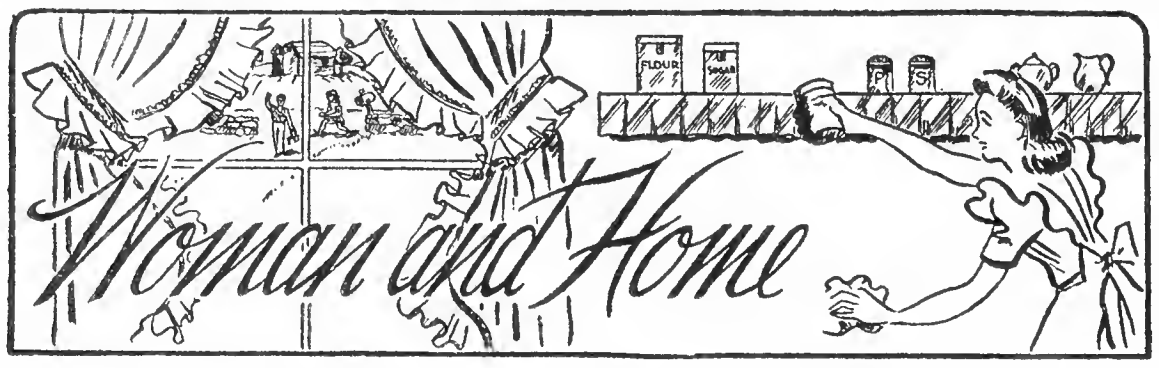



## "... Unto One of the Least of These ..."

I saw my first robin this morning; and oh what a heartening thing,
A token of cheer and renewal, of Eastertide and the Spring;
Just to see so much joy is a blessing in one of God's creatures so small,
For it gives us a glimpse of the beauty that lies in His love for us all.

New York — *Pauline Best Seaton*

## Fluffy Egg Nests for the Easter Table

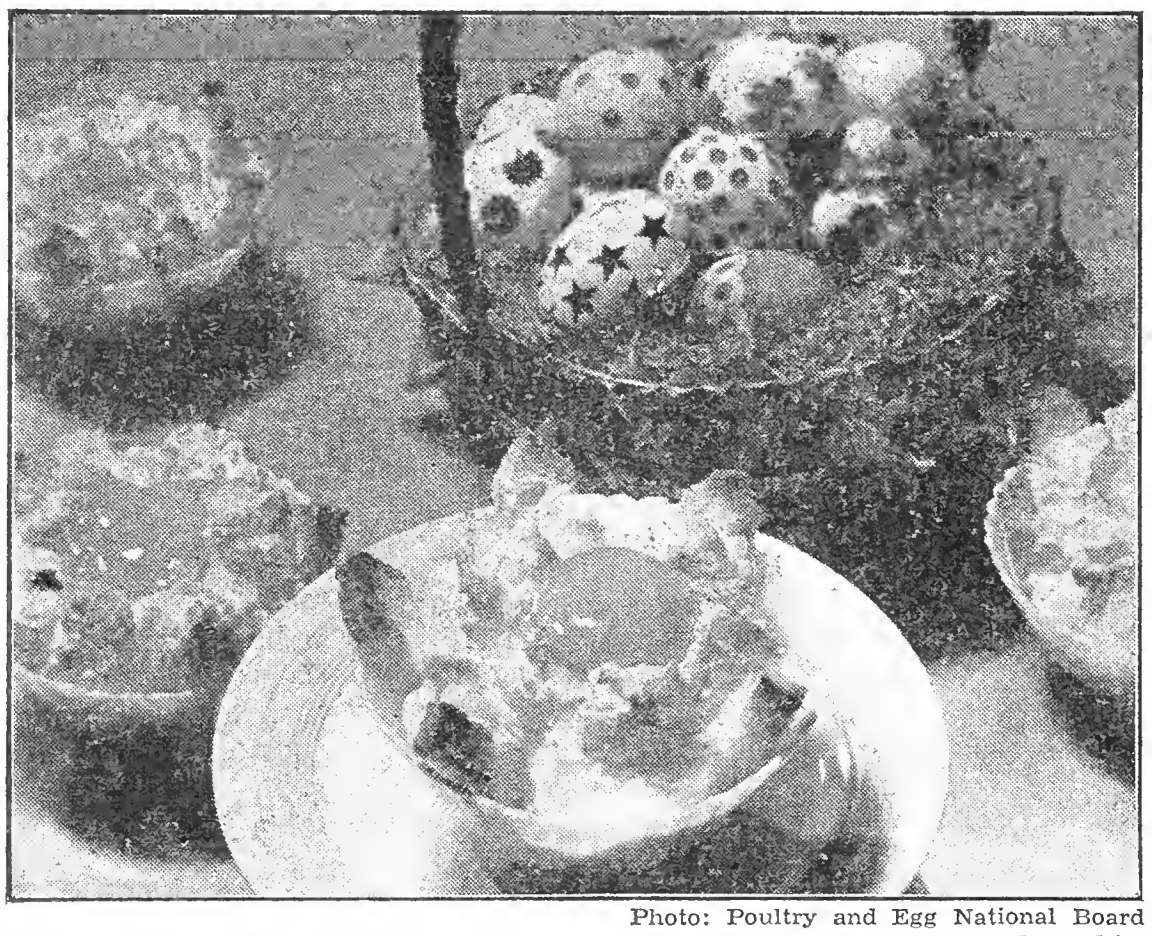


Photo: Poultry and Egg National Board

*For a special Easter breakfast or supper, Fluffy Egg Nests carry the white and yellow of the season and, served hot, are a delicious and wholesome treat for family and guests. A basket of colored Easter eggs will delight young and old and decorate your table as well.*

An attractive, palatable and wholesome hot dish for Easter breakfast or supper is the Fluffy Egg Nest. The illustration shows clearly the ingredients and their arrangement in the individual baking dishes of heat resistant glass, custard cups or ramekins.

Toast very slightly four or five short, slender bread strips, butter them and have them ready at hand. Separate the eggs( as many as you are to serve); add a pinch of salt to the whites and beat whites until stiff and dry. Now arrange buttered bread strips into each well greased little baking dish. Pile the stiff egg white into each dish, making a depresion in the center. Into the center drop gently an egg yolk, uncooked. Bake at once in a moderate oven 350 degrees F., until whites are delicately brown, as with a meringue, and the yolk cooked to desired firmness. Serve hot with a lump of butter on top of each yolk.

If eggs do not provide enough whites to make a full fluffy nest effect, you may need to beat an extra egg white or two, using these added yolks in some other baked dish or a meat loaf. Try making a few nests in advance of Easter, so that you will have your hand in.

## Chocolate Velvet Cake

Unsweetened chocolate in a velvet textured cake is always in season. Try adding mint flavor to a white frosting. Cake ingredients: 1½ cups cake flour; 1 teaspoon baking soda; ¼ teaspoon salt; 2 square (2 ounces) unsweetened chocolate; 2 tablespoons melted butter; 1 cup sour milk or buttermilk; 1 cup sugar; 1 egg; 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sift, then measure flour. Sift again with baking soda and salt. Melt chocolate and butter over water. Blend well. Mix the sour milk, sugar and well-beaten egg. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. If natural sour milk or buttermilk is not available, use vinegar and sweet milk. Simply place 1½ tablespoons vinegar in a measuring cup and fill to the 1-cup mark with sweet milk. Blend chocolate with mixture. Add dry ingredients. Beat well after each addition. Add vanilla last. Turn into a buttered cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven.

For icing use your favorite frosting; mint flavor added to a white frosting is delicious on this chocolate cake. Amount: Cake for an 8x8 inch pan.

## The Young Farm Wife

Certainly the young farm wife has little time to keep a diary! If she has children, however, she often makes time to keep a scrapbook of their doings, even if it is only a line or two on the back of snapshots. At any rate, she does keep a collection of special happenings as the youngsters grow up. Those events are pretty apt to be on the pleasant side, the happy things to keep track of.

I have a neighbor who carries out that idea in a different way. Mrs. Neighbor always tells about the bright side of what happens around her. When she drops in for a minute, or for a visit, I notice regularly that her talk is not about the mud tracked into her kitchen but about how the garden will soon look, full of color in the Spring. We could call this Pollyanna stuff but there is this about it: we feel better for her coming.

What Mrs. Neighbor really does every day of her life is to make a mental scrapbook of the pleasant events; she shows you the gay snapshots every time. Needless to say the is welcome everywhere. L. A. W.

## Pork 'n' Pineapple

A fine change in meat dishes can be made with pork and pineapple combination. This is an inexpensive recipe; serve with rice or potato as you choose.

One pound pork shoulder; 2 teaspoons salt; 1 cup water; 1 cupful of top milk; 1 tablespoon corn starch; 1 cup crushed pineapple; 2 tablespoons lemon juice; 2 cups cooked rice. Cut pork in strips, trimming off excess fat. Brown meat in heavy skillet. Add salt and water. Cover and simmer 45 minutes, or until meat is tender. Combine ¼ cup milk with cornstarch to make smooth paste and stir into meat with remaining milk. Simmer until gravy is thick and smooth. Add pineapple and lemon juice and heat thoroughly. Make 4 mounds of rice and cover with pork mixture. Yields: 4 servings. Make larger quantities in proportion.

## The Little Brown House

March — and already there is talk of 1948 canning! A friend nearby makes sauerkraut by the half barrel; but to make small quantities and to save Fall cabbage heads when they burst, has anyone tried this following method? Fill a two quart jar with sliced fresh cabbage well pounded down; add a tablespoon of salt; fill can with boiling water and seal. I would be glad to hear from anyone making kraut this way.

An English friend's recipe for canning blackberries is to add a cup of apple sauce to each quart can of berries. A good way to use up the last jars of your blackberries is this: Put a quart of canned berries in a large iron spider. While they come to a boil make dumplings as for stew. When berries are boiled, drop dumplings in and cover the frying pan. When done, turn all into a deep dish to serve with sugar and spice. This recipe is handed down from older days. What good things our foremothers concocted without running to the corner grocery!

Being more of a shutin than from storms alone this Winter past (I slipped on hard snow, spraining an ankle) I tired of seeing the same old cushions. It was a good time to make new ones and I tried out a novel quilt pattern for a cushion cover. Meanwhile I also got acquainted with more about Alaska than ever before. A rural schoolmate has lived there almost 50 years. His daughter writes: "We usually fly to towns as the roads are rough and circuitous." When first her father went to Alaska he travelled by dog team, going back to trade for fur where no white man had ever been seen before. There he was caught by heavy snow one year, and he lived on smoked fish and dried muskrat as did the natives. But whether travel is by runner or plane, food is important and here we are back to canning again. His daughter says the wild berries of Alaska are luscious and she fills her shelves there as we do in Vermont. Mother Bee

## Thought for Today

Often when you start hunting for one thing, you find something else you had forgotten ever existed.

Recently I was watching while a friend searched a large bureau drawer for a piece of old real silk. What took our eye and made it fairly pop was a collection she discovered of linen samples such as one almost never sees in use today. Their quality, and the dozen or more different kinds of linen she found in the corner of that drawer, were amazing. There was everything from heavy toweling of the strongest weave and weight to stuff as sheer as organdy—linen such as once we hemstitched and wore, as a girl, in narrow turndown collars over black silk bands. Some of the hucks and the satin damask, to say nothing of the linens for sheeting and pillow cases, gave us distinct pause. It made us realize that quality in materials was not only a goal but an art achieved.

At this point, I am reminded of an achievement in the art of rural living. Last Summer I spent weekend after weekend with a delightful family in a New Jersey homestead. There was no running water anywhere in that fine old house except in the kitchen. But there were linen sheets on my bed! What luxury that was to come upon in my search for escape from the heat of last July and August. P.S.

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

Would be glad to exchange tatted corners and edgings with anyone wishing to write to me.—Mrs. H.D.W., New York.

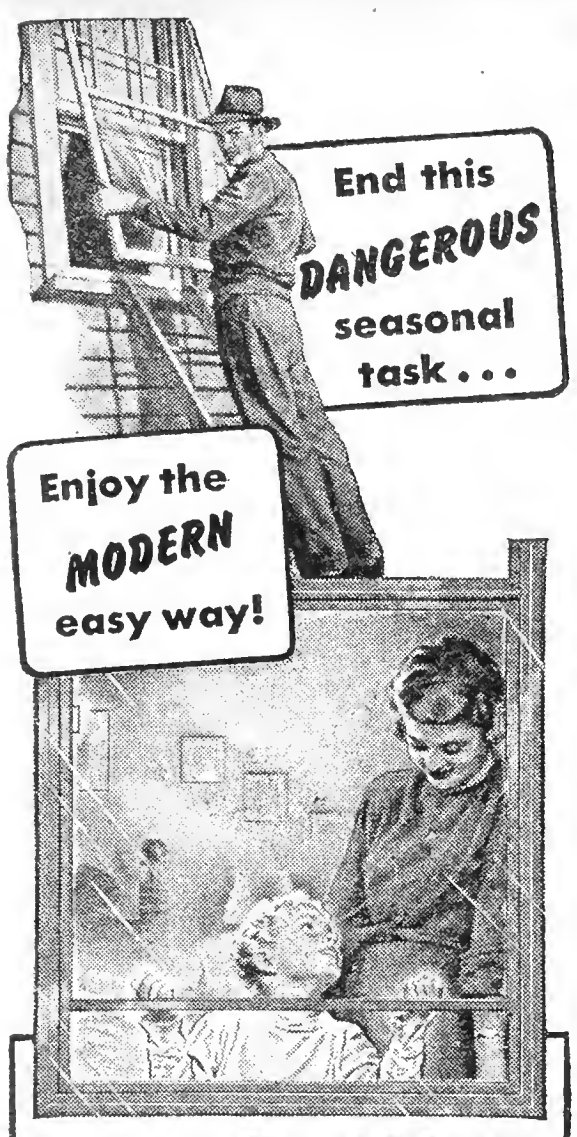
Do you have crochet patterns of horses? I have various crochet patterns for exchange.—Mrs. H. G., New York.

I would like to receive letters from those who like sewing, crocheting, and knitting; also from those living on farms, as farming is new to me. — Mrs. L. B., Maine

Does anyone have any old sadiron stands? I have wool scraps for rug weaving, and pretty percale scraps for patchwork in exchange. — Mrs. W. S. T., New York.

May I ask others for handwork ideas that can be made from scraps for girl scout work? Interstate correspondents are helpful.—E. S. N., N. Y.

Has anyone an old-time post card album she would exchange for clean rags for rugs? — Mrs. P. E. K., N. J.

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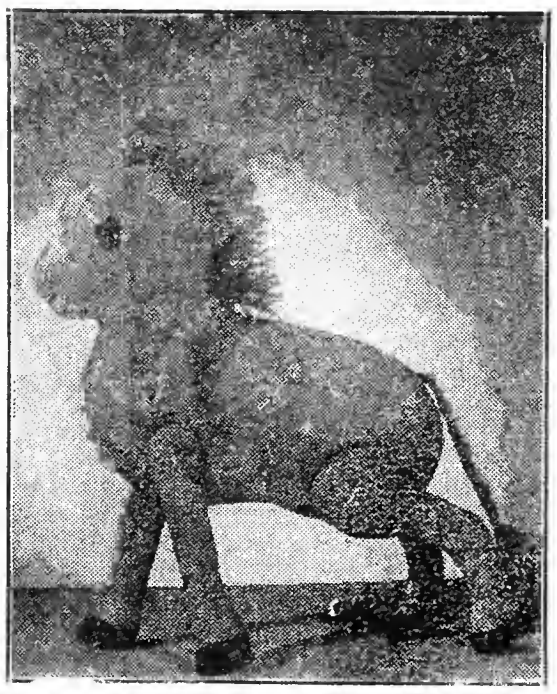

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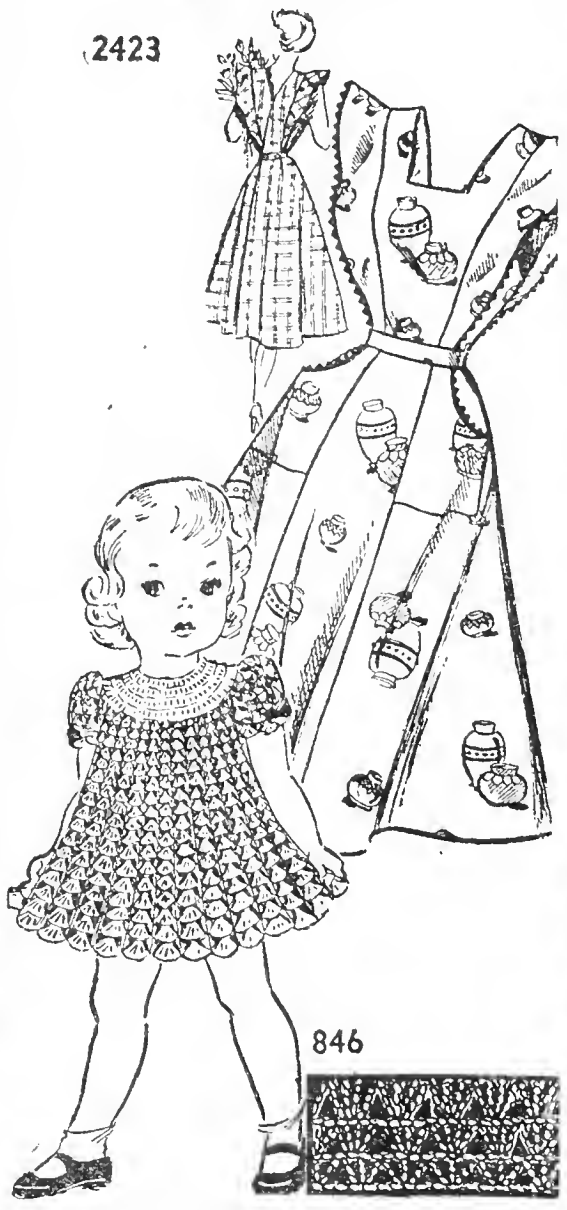
## Baked Bean Hash

One of our most appetizing supper dishes is an "old reliable" using baked beans (kidney beans we like best), soup stock and, for special flavor, a cup of cider. Baked Bean Hash recipe follows.

Ingredients are 2 onions, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 slice of ham (or left-over meat), 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup of meat stock, 1 cup of cider, 2 pounds of kidney beans already baked, salt and pepper to taste, fried strips of bacon, grated cheese may be added. Fry the onions in bacon fat. Dice the meat, and add to the onions. Stir the flour in. Mix meat stock and cider, and heat. With low heat under the onions and meat, add the liquid, stirring constantly. Add salt and pepper. Simmer the mixture; add the baked beans. Mix well, and pour into a greased baking dish. Put strips of bacon over the top and bake about 30 minutes. MRS. M. B. W.

## Two Dressy Items to Please the Ladies




2423—LAPPED BACK PINAFORE to wear as an apron or a housedress; so dressy and very easy to make in sizes 12-20; 36-46. Size 36, 3⅞ yds. 35-in. 16c.

846—LITTLE GIRLS love to dress up! This pretty festive frock requires little to make and crochet in a lacy shell stitch, yoke done in double crochet. Pattern contains complete instructions. 11c.

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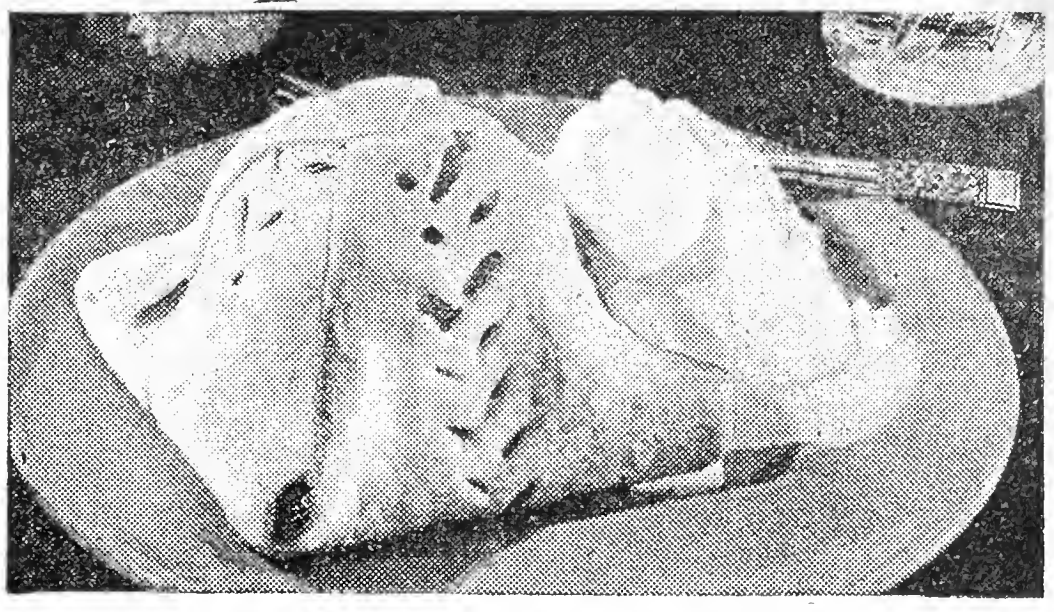

# New Idea for Dessert!

*—Easy and Simply Delicious!*

**APPLES IN JACKETS**

2 cups sifted flour
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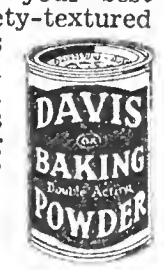
1 tsp. salt
½ cup shortening
½ to ⅔ cup milk
6 medium apples (peeled and cored)
¾ cup sugar
1 tsp. cinnamon

Sift flour, baking powder and salt (and for a tender, flaky, *just-right* pastry jacket, be sure to use dependable Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder! It's the controlled *double action* that does it! The first action starts right in the mixing bowl, but the second action waits for the heat of the oven. Thus none of the precious raising action is lost if there is a delay between mixing and baking!) Cut in shortening lightly. Add milk and stir with table fork only until all flour is wet. Turn dough on to floured board, knead lightly and roll out to about ⅛ inch thick. Cut into 6 squares. Peel and core apples. Place one apple on each square and fill centers with combined sugar and cinnamon. Pinch dough in around apples and cut a few holes on each side with fork. Bake at 375°F. until done, about 35 minutes. Serve with a scoop of ice cream or hot lemon sauce.

**NOTICE** the difference in *all* your baking when you start using Davis! That famous *double action* is your best insurance for light, velvety-textured cakes; tender, delicious muffins; hot breads and other "baking day" treats. Get a can of Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder today . . . it never lets you down.

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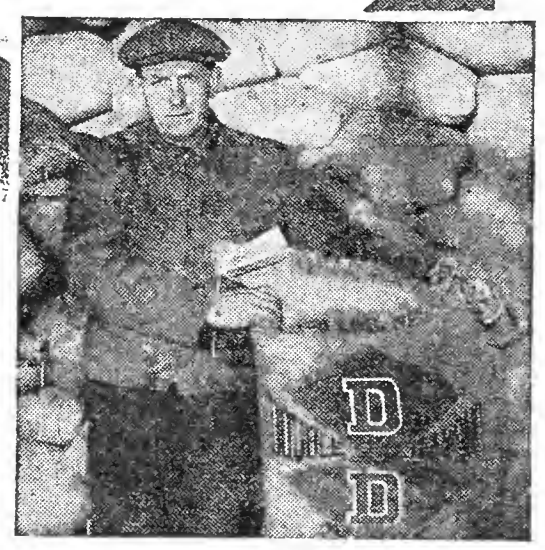

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## Grange News

A definite rural health program has been mapped out by the National Grange, which will be taken up by all its State organizations and vigorously pressed. Health needs of rural neighborhoods are rapidly coming to general notice and the Grange recognizes its responsibility for leadership in practical directions to meet these needs.

In brief these are the steps which the Grange has outlined as its immediate task. 1. Improved accessibility, availability and quality of hospital and medical facilities in rural areas. 2. Increase in number of well trained physicians, with proper distribution in country districts. 3. A medical cost payment system which will enable all people to secure modern medical care without undue burdens. 4. Adequate public health service. 5. Increase research in the various fields of health. 6. Addition of a health specialist to the staff of the Extension Service of every State, to work with county agents and rural health organizations.

To keep these vital matters clearly before the attention of local Grange groups throughout the country, a committee on health is urged in every Pomona and Subordinate Grange unit —more than 8,000 such bodies in the United States.

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Three Dutchess County Subordinates were added to the long list of New York Granges having debt-free halls, when mortgages were burned at separate ceremonies, late in 1947. They are Millerton, Upton Lake and Poughkeepsie. Poughkeepsie combined the mortgage-burning occasion with a celebration of its 50th anniversary. Speaking at the Poughkeepsie meeting, State Master Henry D. Sherwood said that 250 of the 906 subordinates in the State have passed the 50-year mark. One charter member, Willets DeGarmo, was present to receive his 50-year pin. A second 50-year pin for another charter member, Mrs. Carrie Burhans, was received by her daughter, Mrs. Althea Merritt. Mrs. Burhans, now 95, was unable to be present. Presentations were made by Herbert J. Thomsen, Master. New regalia was presented by the Grange's Service and Hospitality Committee composed of Mrs. Herbert J. Thomsen, Chairman; Mrs. Walter J. Bingham and Mrs. Ralph A. Adams. This committee had previously achieved first place in the State Community Project Contest for getting bus service for a largely populated area surrounding the Grange. Another achievement of which Poughkeepsie is proud is winning the blue ribbon at the county fair in 1946 and again in 1947.

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Preparations are under way for the 1948 session of the National Grange to be held next November at Portland, Maine. This will be the third time a National Grange convention has been held in Maine—1901 at Lewiston with 1,750 candidates for the Seventh Degree, and in 1926 with 7,236 candidates. At the Lewiston session this class was the largest up to that time, while the 1926 class was again the largest, with the single exception of the Boston class of 1920, which numbered 9,838. Grange leaders in Maine confidently predict 10,000 candidates next November from that State alone, with at least 6,000 to 8,000 from the other five New England States. Present plans call for conferring the Seventh Degree ten times, two full days being devoted to that work, the first week of the session, five classes each day. The Portland event next November will be the largest fraternal society gathering ever staged in the New England area.

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Keen interest follows the announcement of a nation-wide Grange community service contest for the year 1948, which is the most extensive feature of the sort ever staged by that group. Prizes running high into the thousands of dollars are offered to local Grange units which render the most distinct improvement service to the home community this year, to improve its appearance, its health or other local agencies of the neighborhood. First prize is a fund sufficient to build and equip a Grange hall suited to the needs of that locality, to cost not less than $12,000. Second prize will be Grange kitchen equipment to the value of $1,500. Third, the same as second, to the value of $1,000. Alternate prizes are offered, for Grange choice. Many State prizes will also be available. Uniform score cards will guide the awards and the whole offer surpasses anything of the sort in all Grange history. That a lively Grange hustle will mark this contest goes without saying.

D.

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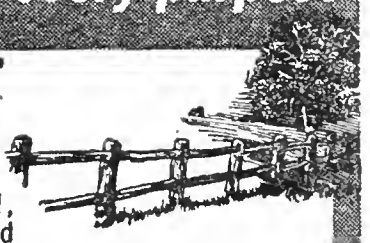

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Here's rustic beauty that affords privacy and protection. Choice of 2 types . . . Close Picket or Woven Cleft.

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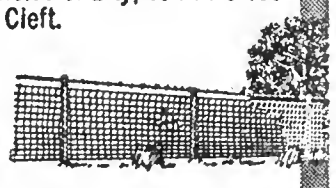

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## The 1948 Country Life Program at Farmingdale

The Country Life Program held late last month at the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, was the 29th year for this event. A total of 106 farm organizations and agencies were represented at this year's luncheon. About 150 attended, good fellowship and excellent food were in abundance. Dean Halsey B. Knapp aptly expressed the sentiment of the guests when he stated: "There can be no one world until there is first one community in fellowship, in thought, service and deed. If all of us would achieve this goal then the world would take care of itself."

A well balanced three day program was presented for the benefit of the several thousand visitors. All the various departments of the Institute were on dress parade, and offered many educational and instructive programs and exhibits. Information, demonstrations and displays were available on the latest and best methods of spraying and caring for the orchard and garden, raising livestock and poultry, as well as soil tillage, growing field crops, and the newest kinds of farm machinery and equipment. Down at the cattle barn the animals were well fitted and groomed. Last year's average butterfat production of the Institute's herd of 50 milking cows, Holsteins and Guernseys, was 365 pounds. This is a good record when it is considered that the students do all the milking, with no cow milked long by the same student. This is practical farming education as it should be, where the boys and girls enrolled learn by actually doing. The Institute's farm of 700 acres is sufficiently diversified to provide all manner and types of farming.

The annual student fitting and showmanship contest with dairy and beef cattle was judged by Prof. D. H. Brooks of the Morrisville Institute. In the Holstein cow class first place was won by William Mosich, a senior student, from Holcomb, N. Y. The Holstein heifer class in milk was won by Edward Rose, a senior student, Millerton, N. Y.; and the Holstein heifer class went to Arthur Dealy, a freshman, from New Rochelle, N. Y. In the Guernsey classes, William Jarvis, a freshman, Albertson, L. I., placed first in the cow group, while Kenneth Ahrweiler, a senior, Garden City, L. I., won first place in the heifer class. Ahrweiler also won the grand champion showmanship award with the heifer he was showing. In the beef cattle division, Ann Hooper, a senior from Garden City, L. I., won first place with an Aberdeen-Angus heifer. The David Louttit Memorial Plaque, offered annually to the student who has done the best work in dairy cattle management, was awarded this year to John Welsch, a senior from Hempstead, L. I.

The poultry department at the Institute annually holds a baby chick and egg show for Long Island poultrymen and hatcheries. Students may exhibit eggs, produced from birds which have been under their care. In this group Walter K. Willmott, Huntington, and J. Richard Jacobsen, E. Northport, each won a first prize on white eggs, while Harry A. Schnell, Huntington, and Harry Cox, Laurel, were first on brown eggs. In the commercial poultry farm egg classes, Leonard Schleicher, Hampton Bays, was first on both white and brown eggs. In the baby chick division the exhibits of Ketay's Hatchery, Huntington, were first on sex-linked chicks, Leghorns, and New Hampshires. Raymond's Poultry Farm, Yaphank, was first on Barred-Cross, and also on Rhode Island chicks. R. W. D.

## The School Trend

Not many years ago we in the rural school districts were told to spend all the money we could and that the State would foot half of the bill. So we put in running water, installed inside toilets, built playgrounds, bought slides, and what have you.

When we got all that done, we were told that the one and two room schools were out of date. So we sold the schoolhouse to the highest bidder, which wasn't very high. Then we bought some big school buses and went to town; where we were told our children would get a real education (probably in more ways than one).

Now they tell us that the big schools are overcrowded and that there is a shortage of teachers. So the next move will be either to build the big schools bigger or build some one room schools again in the country. A. E. O.

Cattaraugus County, N. Y.


# James B. Cook Put a Lot of Good Ideas Into His Quonset*24

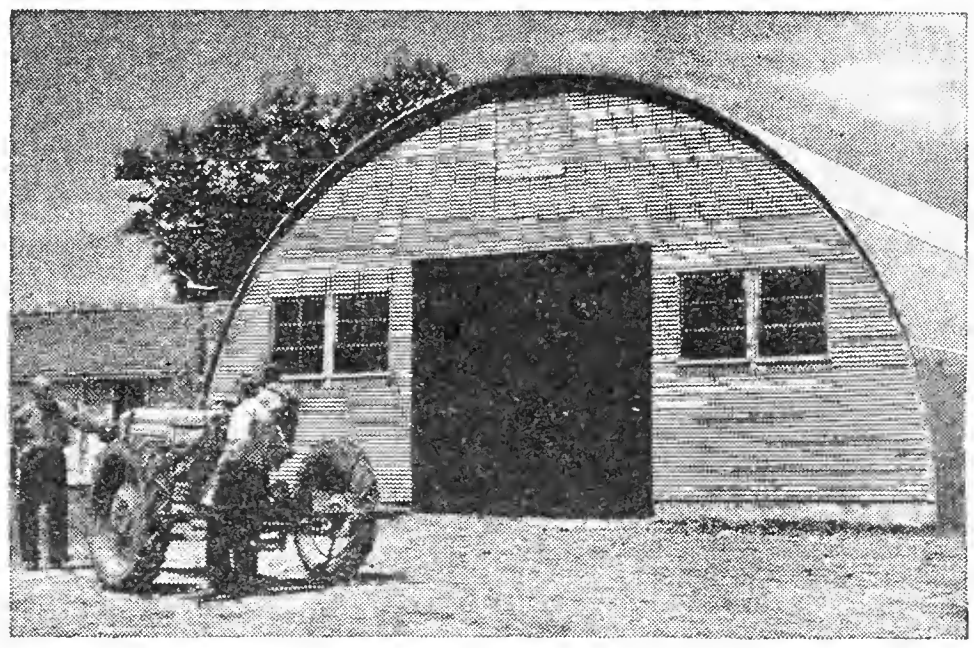
Mr. Cook is the owner of the Locust Hill Farms outside of Sarasota Springs, N. Y. He raises broilers for market—Barred Rocks and New Hampshire Reds.

To accommodate 3,000 birds, Mr. Cook purchased a Quonset 24 that is 72 feet, or six sections, in length. Each 12′ section has been provided with a door and two windows at the front, and every two sections are partitioned off inside to form three pens of 24′x24′.

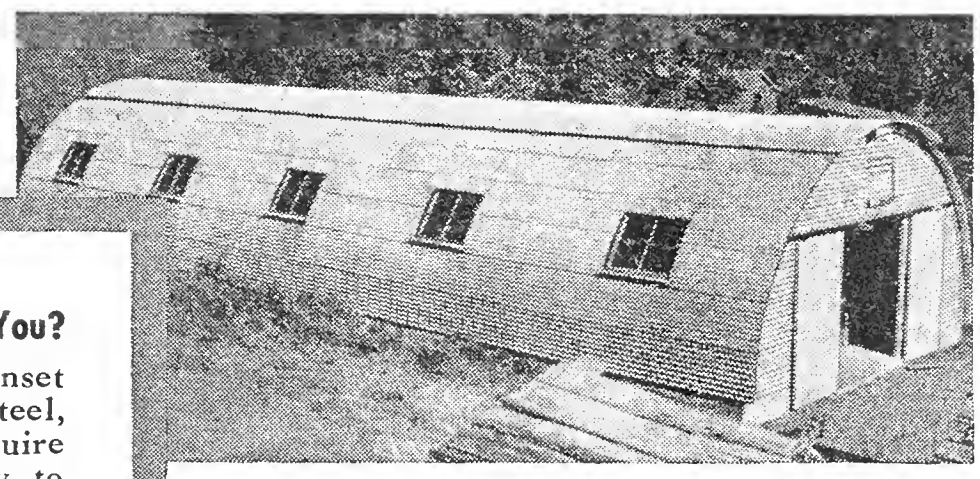
The building rests on a three-foot wall of concrete, eight inches thick, and has a three-inch floor of top concrete. Swinging doors in the partitions between the three pens permit him to push his 100-pound capacity feed carrier the length of the building.

"I certainly am sold on the Quonset," Mr. Cook said. "It has worked out very well."

## Other Quonsets Serve Other Uses



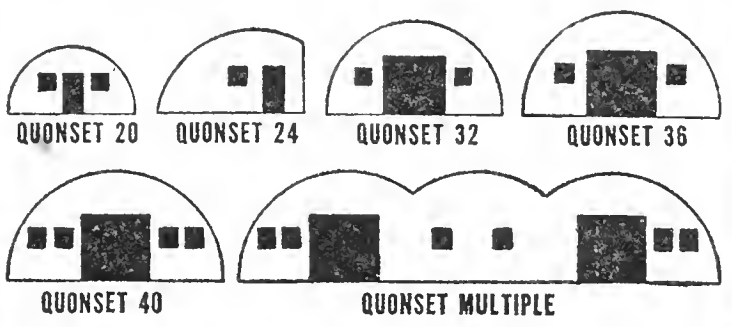
John Voegeli, nationally noted exponent of contour farming, has this to say about the Quonset 40 he erected for hay and implement storage on his Lodi, Wisconsin, farm: "I sure like it because of its big size without any posts to get in the way. Why, I can snake in a half dozen loads of hay out of the rain ... and there's still room for part of my machinery."



Lott S. Carr of Tilamook, Oregon, really opened his neighbors' eyes with his Quonset 20 milking barn ..."the best around here," says Lott. Mr. Carr started from scratch in 1939, and now has fifteen good grade Jersey and Guernsey cows, a good Guernsey bull and three heifers for next year — as well as good farm machinery. He's as proud of his Quonset 20 as he is of the rest of his accomplishments.

### Which of These Quonsets Is Right for You?

Get in touch with your nearest Quonset dealer and find out about these all-steel, low-cost buildings. They go up fast, require less maintenance. Quonsets are easy to adapt to your particular needs because you nail materials directly to the *patented nailing groove* in Stran-Steel framing members. If you do not know the name of your local Quonset dealer, write Great Lakes Steel Corporation.

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NEW HAMPSHIRES—Our own authentic New Hampshire strain. Exceptional for eggs and meat.
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**Wooltop New Hampshires**

Truly a Dual Purpose Strain
The swing in '48 is to production-bred birds. You'll get them—and a high percentage of top-notch ones, in Wooltop PB New Hampshire chicks, sired from trapnested, progeny tested, meaty breeders. 4th-high, hamp pen, all 1947 laying tests — selected from regular flock mating. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. Catalog, prices on request—write
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WOOLTOP FARM - East Pepperell, Mass.

**BITTNER'S MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES**

Preferred by many poultrymen because they combine High Egg Production abilities with "MAMMOTH" meat quality. (Won top place for Hamps, regional "Chicken-of-Tomorrow" contest — averaged 5½ lb. dressed at 14 weeks) 17 years of careful selection — using Trapnesting, Pedigree Breeding and Progeny testing, assures top performance.
9,000 N.H. - U.S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS — No reactors in 13 years.
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GADD They've HAD to be Good!
Gadd's healthy, husky chicks become efficient egg or meat producers — are from 2 year-old, range-raised breeders. 8,500 N. H. - U. S. APPROVED — PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS.
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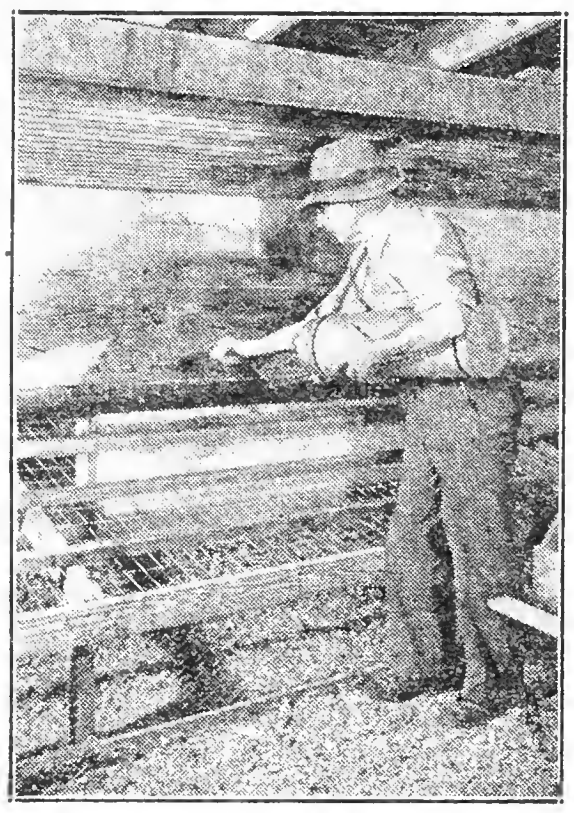
## Spraying Poultry Houses

The spraying of poultry houses to control insect pests and diseases will be exceptionally profitable this Winter, because high priced feed will be saved and production increased by keeping layers healthy and free from annoying insects. Improved chemicals and spraying equipment are now available for flock owners.

Lice, mites and bedbugs are among the more common poultry house pests. Such parasites of poultry result in decreased production and loss of profits. These insects cause irritation, nervousness, loss of vitality, lack of appetite, droopy appearance and decreased egg and meat production. The present annual disease loss in laying flocks of the United States now approximates $150,000,000. The first two steps in disease control should be segregation of healthy birds and a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of poultry houses.

Spraying for insect or disease control in the poultry house should be preceded by cleaning out all the dirt,



*Poultry houses need to be regularly sprayed in order to control parasites and as a preventive of various diseases. A compressed air sprayer, of the type shown, is convenient and permits penetration into cracks and small openings by the insecticides and disinfectants used.*

trash, litter and droppings. Such a cleaning will permit the spray to penetrate into cracks, crevices and the wood itself. In spraying, the entire surface should be treated with particular attention to dark, inaccessible areas where insects and disease may lurk to start new infestations. The type of sprayer should be determined largely by the amount of spraying to be done. Common sprayer types include hand plunger, compressed air, knapsack, bucket and barrel pump, wheelbarrow and power sprayers. The compressed air and knapsack sprayers are effective and convenient to use with farm sized flocks. These and the larger sprayers develop suitable pressure adequate for penetration and the application of residual sprays. The hand plunger sprayers can be used with small flocks or for occasional repeat sprayings during the season.

There is an increasing number of effective insecticides and disinfectants available to poultrymen. DDT is one of the new residual, long lasting insecticides. Several experiment stations and the USDA report that this material can be safely used around poultry. However, ordinary precautions such as not spraying directly on feed is advisable.

## Useful Poultry Books

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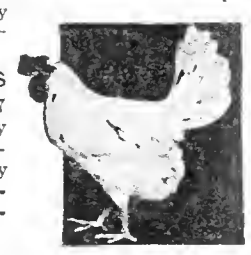

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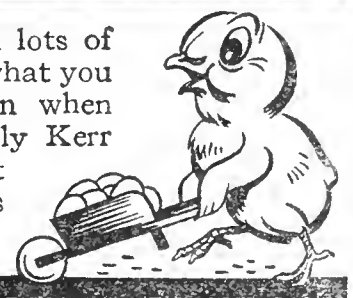

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# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## When Production Drops

Would a change in the mash feed cause my hens to drop rapidly in their production? How long does it usually take for them to get back into good production again? I am now feeding a good mash; should I keep on with it? I have 50 White Rock hens; how much feed should they eat a day? I am not using as much grain as mash. W. B. S.

A change in mash might cause your birds to drop rapidly in production, but it is quite possible that a change in weather conditions might also have played a part in this upset. When birds stop laying, it usually requires from three to six weeks to get them back into good production again. If this decrease comes on at the same time as adverse weather, it may require a longer time to get them going again. You can accomplish this best by continuing as you are doing; also make every effort to get them to eat at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds of feed per 100 birds daily. As you have half this number, they should be eating 15 to 20 pounds of feed daily. The amount of grain you are feeding should encourage them to eat more mash than grain, and help production.

## Egg Masses in Abdomen

Most of my hens have developed egg masses in their abdomens. Have you any suggestions as to why this happens? I. M. C.

The accumulation of egg masses in the abdomen is not unusual in heavy laying hens. However, it generally occurs only in individual cases and does not affect an entire flock. Reproductive disorders are responsible for the loss of many laying hens. Frequently such losses are due to injury because of high roosts or nests. Many times birds become frightened and fly about the pen and land on a feed hopper and injure themselves. There are, of course, some diseases such as leucosis that may result in weakening the reproductive organs, and thus cause more trouble than would occur otherwise.

There is no cure. The only thing to do is to prevent injury to the birds, use good sanitation methods, and dispose of or eat these old hens.

## Blackhead Symptoms

My turkeys are strong and lively and have good normal appearing droppings in the morning, but by afternoon their droppings are a soft brown, and some yellowish that seem strong. Could this be wrong? What are the symptoms of blackhead? Do they ever survive and recover from blackhead? J. E.

Many turkeys survive an outbreak of blackhead and recover; it depends on the severity of the infection. The outward symptoms are dropped wings, ruffled feathers, drowsiness and sulphur colored diarrhea. The two different droppings you report are normal; the later ones are cecal droppings and this accounts for the difference in the form and color of the two. If your birds are strong and lively, they are probably normal, healthy birds.

## Remedy for Bumble Foot

My chickens have corns, or so-called bumble foot. What is the cause? Please tell me how to treat it. J. R.

Corns, or so-called bumble foot, is usually caused by injury to the foot. This makes it possible for the entrance of non-specific, infective organisms. Recovery may occur without treatment, but if the scab is removed and the pus core pressed out, the bird will recover much more quickly. Cleanse the wound and apply an antiseptic solution. Dusting with sulfa powder will also help a great deal.

## When Chicks Paste Up

What is the cause of pasting up of baby chicks, and what is best to be done about it? M. B.

Pasting up of baby chicks may be due to chilling or overheating, or possibly pullorum disease infection. There seems to be a tendency for chicks to paste up for the first few days in the brooder. Many people feed fine chick grains for the first three or four days as the only feed to prevent this pasting up.

You may be able to save some of these chicks by picking off the droppings that adhere to their abdomens. However, if it is due to pullorum disease, this procedure will be of no avail. If you have a poultry feed service man available, better have him look these chicks over and advise you.


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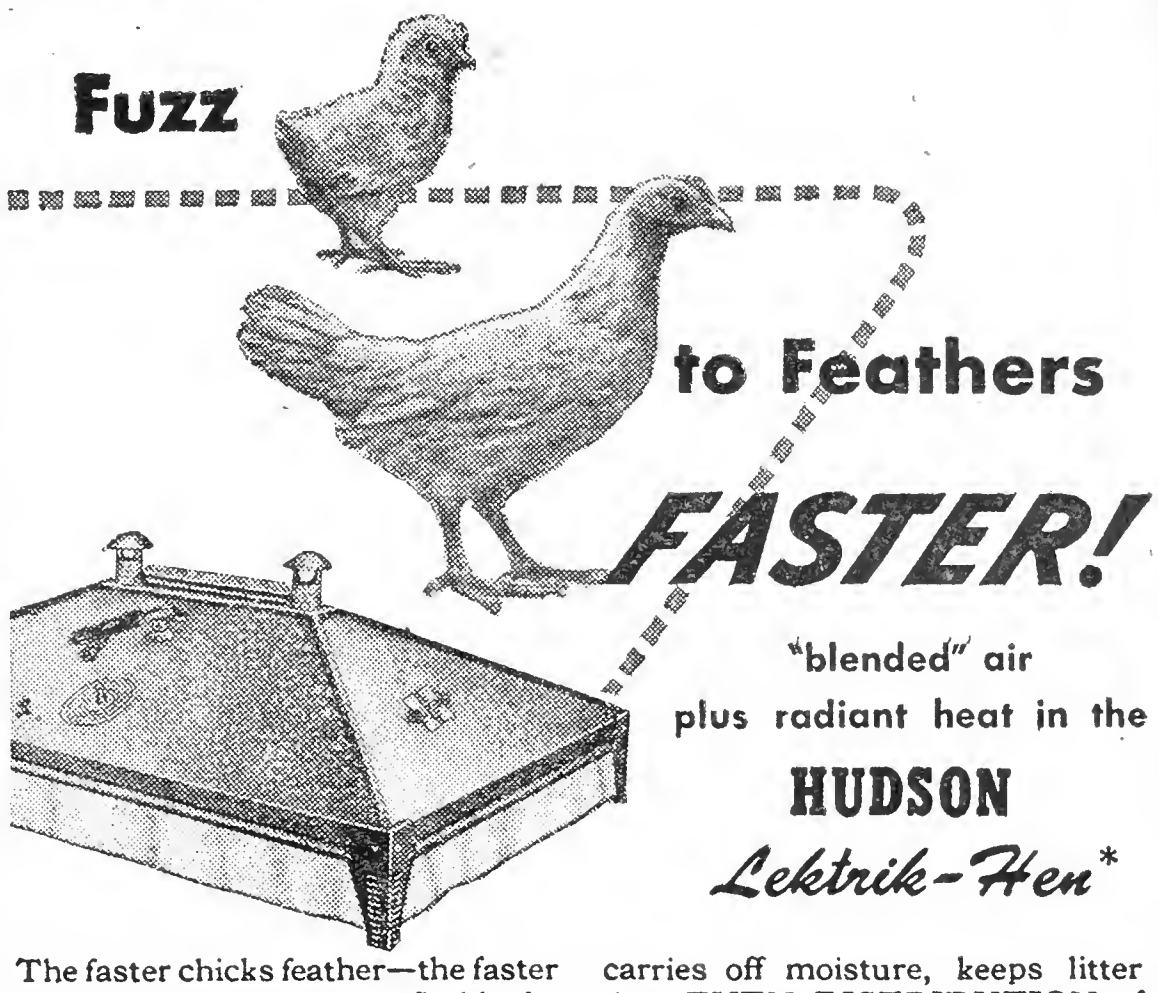

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# *At NEPPCO'S Turkey Meeting*

Production and marketing problems were the main topics at the meeting of the turkey growers division of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Co-operative (NEPPCO), held late last month at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City. Warren Johnson, a grower from Nottingham, Pa., acted as chairman.

### Discussion of Newcastle Disease

Newcastle disease, which is becoming more prevalent with turkeys as well as chickens, was discusssed at length by Dr. Erwin Jungherr, of Connecticut Experiment Station. The specific cause is a filterable virus which, unfortunately, is extremely hardy and resistant to all known killing agents. It can stay alive in frozen poultry carcasses for a period of over two years and, consequently, is highly transmissible in any infected poultry products, as well as being carried on such things as crates, feathers, egg shells and clothing. This virus may even infect and be inside an egg, and tests have shown that it will survive as much as 15 days of incubation. On most contaminated material it will probably survive for periods of not over three or four weeks. The symptoms, as well as the course of the disease, are much milder in turkeys than in chickens. Extensive observations have shown that it is more common, as well as being more severe, with poults than it is with older birds. With poults, as with chicks, there is a temporary immunity up to about the fourth day, after which they are extremely susceptible to this virus. Mortality often runs as high as 40 per cent with poults, while with more mature turkeys the death loss is so low as to be almost negligible. The first symptoms are usually those of a mild respiratory character, such as sniffling and sneezing. Dr. Jungherr stressed the fact that it is not advisable to perform any farm post-mortems on birds infected with Newcastle disease, because of the great danger of spreading the virus. It is best to take one or two of the live infected birds to a poultry pathology laboratory. Any of the ordinary disinfectants are effective to kill this virus, if thoroughly and properly used, but there is always the danger and probability of a new infection. A two per cent lysol solution, used as hot as possible, at the rate of about one quart to 12 gallons of hot water, has been found to be especially good. The immediate outlook appears to be that we will have to live with this disease, at least for some little time. However, considerable hope is held out for the development of a vaccine which may prevent and control this trouble.

### More Turkeys in Northeast

In his talk as to what lies ahead for the turkey industry, Joseph W. Kinghorne, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., mentioned the fact that turkey raising is changing in locality. He supported this by figures showing that there are fewer of these birds raised now in the Central West, and more of them nearer the large centers of population. As an illustration, most of the Northeast shows some present increase, compared with 1940, and also Iowa and California. However, the Dakotas, Oklahoma and Texas, all former large turkey raising areas, have sustained considerable declines during recent years, due to higher prices for grain and other farm crops, making it more profitable to sell them either as cash crops or use as feed for kinds of production other than turkeys. The Iowa increase has been largely due to some of the larger growers increasing the number of birds annually grown. Considering the country as a whole, the present total increase in turkeys since 1940 has been 620,000 birds, or 1.8 per cent. It is estimated that in 1948 there will be a total of 27,362,400 turkeys raised; these, plus stocks on hand, provide for an average of 3.4 pounds of turkey per capita consumption. From these figures Kinghorne concluded that there will be no over-production of turkeys this year, and that with the present shortage of red meat, turkey growers should continue to have a strong market for their birds, at least for the present year.

### Cooking and Serving Turkeys

C. F. Smith, of the Poultry and Egg National Board, New York City, presented colored films showing how to cook and serve turkeys in their most attractive manner. The pictures were accompanied by comments prepared by cooking experts, stressing that a turkey should not be roasted at a temperature higher than 300 degrees F., and given a long, slow roast. Half turkeys, using large toms, are finding increasing favor for use with small families; they should be roasted in the same manner as a whole bird. It was recommended that two-thirds of a standard measuring cup of dressing be used per pound of bird; this to be molded to fit in the breast cavity, and placed there when part of the bird is about half cooked. Turkey quarters are also coming into popular use either for roasting or to be braised. Turkey steaks have likewise proven to be popular and appetizing. However, the principal trouble has been that with the prevailing general meat shortage the demand for whole and half turkeys has been so great that there has been no necessity to cut any into steaks.

### Ways to Market Gobblers

During the forum which followed, this same thought of merchandising was carried out. The experience of George P. Kimball, Green Ridge Farm, Nashua, N. H. was especially interesting and informative. He recalled that in 1939 the price for turkeys, as well as other farm products, was at a comparatively low level. In order to market his birds, numbering some 5,000 or so, he tried dressing and roasting them and selling turkey sandwiches at the roadside. With his main road location the project met with immediate success. From this modest beginning he has developed a thriving modern restaurant business, right on the place, where last year he retailed over 70,000 pounds of cooked turkeys over the counter. Mr. Kimball specializes in turkey dinners and all manner of cooked turkey. Both White Hollands and Bronze turkeys are raised on his 250-acre farm, and all the birds used are raised, dressed and cooked right on the farm. Another grower who has developed a system of selling his turkeys is Schuyler Sickles of Navesink, Monmouth County, N. J. Five years ago he started with a few Bronze birds, and has since increased these to several hundred. Various other farm products, such as high quality sausage, are also prepared and retailed. The emphasis is on high quality. The birds are attractively packaged, and he has found a ready market for all he can raise. Last year they brought 75 cents a pound for hens and 70 cents for toms, N. Y. dressed. The feathers have also been a good proposition, having advanced from an average of 48 cents a pound a couple of years ago to their present price of $1.50 a pound for best feathers. A good many of his birds are put in a commercial freezer after being dressed, at the rate of one cent a pound for one month of storage. Some are put in a chilling room after removal from the freezer, before being sold; his cost for this storage has been at the rate of one-half cent per pound for one month.

The question of the importance of freezer burns was brought up. Mr. Kimball stated that while somewhat unslightly, they were of no consequence in cooking, because within a comparatively short time after the bird was in the oven, they could not be detected either in appearance or flavor. However, for retailing the dressed birds it might be a factor. M. C. Vaughn, Dixie-Del Farm, Lewes, Del., who annually retails about 4,000 turkeys, said that he had overcome freezer burns by placing the birds in ice water overnight, after removing from the freezer, and then leaving them in the chill room at a temperature of from 30 to 35 degrees F. for a few days. Various kinds of wrappings for the birds to be placed in the freezer were discussed. It was the general experience that if the birds were carefully wrapped in either parchment, cellophane, or some of the various heavy foil type wrappers, it would largely prevent or even eliminate freezer burning. Archie Mackie, prominent grower of Kingston, N. H., found that the lighter types of foil wrappers were too porous for his needs. He also called the attention of the meeting to the great importance and necessity of both growers and hatcheries meeting their quotas in order to carry on the necesssary work of the organization.

Turkey growers are to congratulated on having had such a construc- and practical gathering. R. W. D.

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The rat population of the U. S. is thought to be about the same as the human population, with three-fourths of the rats living on farms. The most efficient means of causing wholesale destruction of rats is through the use of poisons, or rodenticides, as they are known. Care must be used to keep poisons from children and pets.


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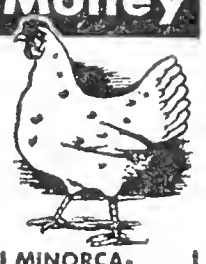

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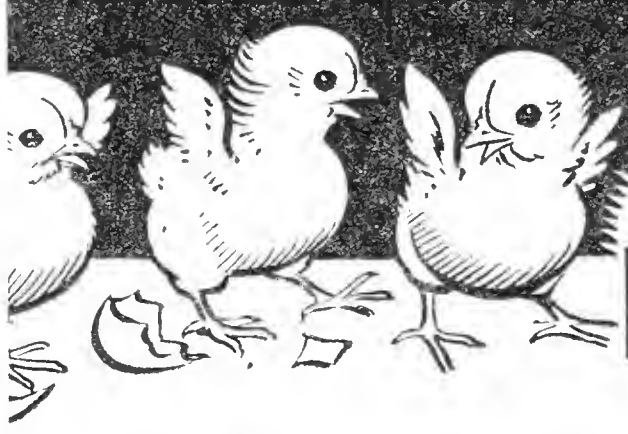

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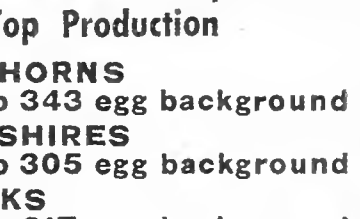

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ONE AND TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS $2.50 AND $3.50 PER 100.
C. P. WALLACE, WATERBURY 82, CONN.

Gladiolus: Beautiful new varieties; Stoplight, Pandora, Harman, Glamis, Corona, Ophir, etc. 75 medium bulbs mixed, $2.25 prepaid. J. C. Lattner, Grand Island, N.Y.

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PLAIN ROOTS, HERBS, LEAVES, BARKS, FLOWERS, SEEDS, BERRIES, AND PURE HONEY. Wholesale and Retail. R. J. OWLES, COMPANY
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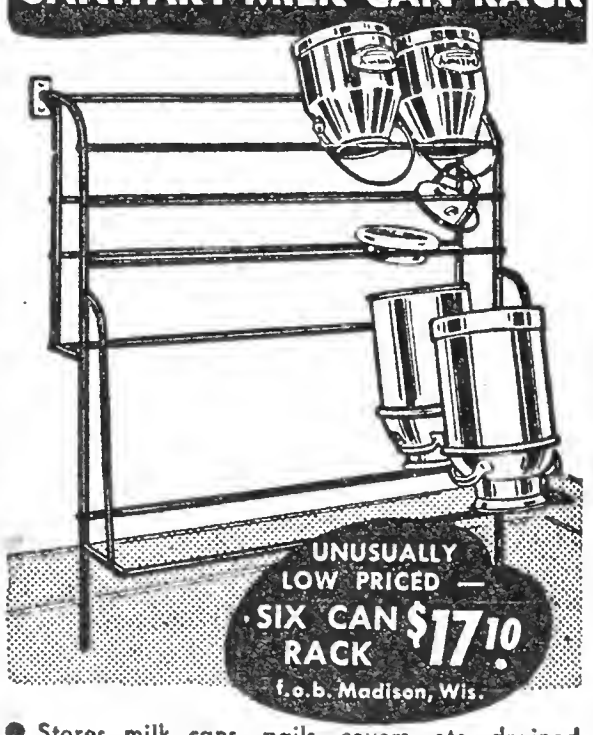
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y., 1, N. Y.


*Every Dairy Farmer Needs A*

# SANI-RAK

**SANITARY MILK CAN RACK**




- Stores milk cans, pails, covers, etc. drained and sanitary.
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**A DAWNWOOD FARMS PRODUCT**
**MADE IN AMENIA, N. Y.**

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CALFBAG — Udder badly swollen, caked, due to calving. Danger of chronic condition. UDDEROLE used for massaging.

3 DAYS LATER — Now bag is often normal. Massaging with UDDEROLE may get cows in production MUCH SOONER.

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Buy UDDEROLE at feed stores, also drug and veterinary supply stores. Or send $1 to Dawnwood Farms, Dept. RN, Amenia, N. Y., and we will send you an 8-oz. tin postpaid.


# Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 239.***

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

STOCKED-Equipped: Good income-producing general farm near Scranton; owner reports '46 income $7,200; 89 acres, all level tillable; fruit orchard; nice home, eight rooms, bath, steam heat, lovely shaded-shrubbed lawn; three barns; three car garage; poultry house; ice house; other buildings; quick sale includes four cows, poultry, fine line equipment; owner retiring with farm earnings, offers real buy at $12,850. 8927 QE. West's Farm Agency, S. S. Richards, 310 So. State St., Clarks Summit, Pa.

WANTED for rent or sale, no inflated prices, small farm for general farming in Bergen County, New Jersey. BOX 7154, Rural New-Yorker.

VILLAGE farm: Three acres garden land, 7-room, bath, heat, garage. $8,500. Other new listings. Write T. H. Tillson Farm Specialist, Walden, N. Y.

A REAL money making farm. 300 acres, 2-family house, improvements, modern farm barn for 101 milkers, other buildings, 3 tractors, farm machinery, 152 head cattle. Located near Binghamton, N. Y. Main road. Many others. Send for free list. J. E. Shute, Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

SUPPLEMENT your income, ideal location near Endicott. 215 acres, pasture, springs, brook, woodland, fruit, 6 good farm buildings suitable for poultry, cows, goats, rabbits, dogs; 7-room house, modern bath, hot and cold water, Kalamazoo range, central heat, storm windows, electricity, telephone, hard surfaced road; $7,500, half cash. R. F. Williams, Hill Road South Apalachin, Tioga County, New York.

REPAIR garage and gas station, stocked and equipped, good income; 8-room home, modern bath, eastern New York. Price $10,500. BOX 7148, Rural New-Yorker

DESIRABLE 126 acre Pennsylvania farm, $4,500. Macadam road, handy to village, 7-room brick home, electricity and telephone by door; barn, garage, poultry house, summer house. Widows sacrifice. See picture on page 7 big farm catalog mailed free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia, Pa.

225 ACRES on macadam; basement barn, 36 stanchions, 2 silos, beautiful 10-room house, running water, electricity. On school bus, mail, milk route. Estimated 200,000 ft. timber. Private owner; $8,000. Webster King, Tioga Center, N. Y.

WANTED: Boarding farm, Catskill region or New Jersey. All improvements. Write P. O. BOX 452, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR Sale. 140 acre dairy, poultry farm; 30 miles from Troy, N. Y. All modern conveniences, 10 tiles, dairy equipment, 1,200 hens, retail egg route, on macadam road, BOX 7168, Rural New-Yorker.

EIGHT acre farm, comfortable buildings, nothing fancy. Well and spring water, nice view, plenty shade trees, fruit and berries. School bus, R. D. and feed delivery. One mile to Post Office, church, stores. One-half hour drive to Oneonta, N. Y. Owner occupied. $2,750 cash. Possession 30 days. BOX 7170, Rural New-Yorker.

BLAIRSTOWN, Warren County, N. J., 130 acres, large barn, pasture, lake, location ideal. Especially suitable for sheep and horses, large sugar maple grove. Elsa Becker, Cedar Lake Road.

FOR Sale: 240 acre farm near Utica, N. Y. Fully equipped with machinery and 45 head of Holsteins; $22,000. BOX 7180, Rural New-Yorker.

BROOK bordered, state road, farm; 25 acres; 7-room house, garage, pulp wood; $2,600. Caterson, Damariscotta Mills, Maine.

FOR Sale: 425 acre stocked farm near Alfred University. Ideal country home with two houses, electricity, school bus and mail service, milk picked up by Bordens. Thirty head registered Ayrshires, flock of purebred Dorsets, two bred Chester White gilts and complete farming tools. $18,000 takes it. Terms. For complete information write L. G. Tucker, Alfred, N. Y.

WANTED: For cash, good, productive, tractor workable farm which will carry 50 head. Main highway. Dependable water supply. New York or New England. State in first letter size, type soil, condition buildings, lowest cash price. No agents. BOX 7181, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 84 acre farm on macadam highway, 23 stanchion barn; house with some improvements. BOX 7182, Rural New-Yorker.

SALE: Seven room cottage in Adirondacks, nice view, 11½ acres, furnace, telephone, wired for electricity; available soon. One mile off hard road near Post Office and store. Roy E. Russell, Thurman, N. Y.

PRODUCTIVE 24 acre truck farm near Ithaca, N. Y. Nice 8-room house. Hot water heating. Oak floors. Insulated. Good barn and chicken house. Includes acre strawberries, 10 acres wheat. Equipment available. Reasonable. BOX 7187, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Camp or cottage in Adirondacks section with acreage. State price and size. Joseph Krause, R. F. D. 2, Huntington, N. Y.

$600 down payment: 211 acres good land, large basement barn, two silos, beautiful dwelling house; easy terms. Balance $4,900, $35 quarterly with interest at four per cent. Alvord Claus, Dolgeville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Eight acres, village edge, house six rooms, bath, furnace, telephone, coop for 900 hens, cow barn, garage; $7,500. Sullivan County. Write for details. BOX 7190, Rural New-Yorker.

EQUIPPED dairy farm: 174 acres good land, good buildings, house for 600 hens, all conveniences, 30 head cattle, full line of tools including new tractor, new manure spreader, hay chopper; located one mile from large village on good road. $16,000, half cash. W. Gordon Giles, Sherwood Hotel, Greene, N. Y. Telephone 244.

Milk check over $700 month, 250 acres, modern buildings, stock, tools; $16,000. Tourist home, barn. 35 acres, main highway; $11,000. Stocked greenhouses, 4,500 feet glass, small dwelling, four acres $8,500. George Collester, Springfield, Mass.

OFFERING for sale and rent in America's greatest family resort: Hotels, cottages, rooming houses, apartments, bungalows, boardwalk stores, beach front lots, lots all sizes. Robert S. Strotch, 428 Ocean Ave., Ocean City, N. J.

LARGE farm, productive land, modern bungalow, good buildings, mile off pavement but good road; uninflated price, equipped for dairying, poultry, beef or general farming. Unless really interested please ignore. W. I. Rhodes, Marydel, Maryland.

5½ ACRES and house all improvements, road stand and tools. Bargain for cash on well traveled highway. Bus passes door. Seaside resort. Near church and school. Alfred E. Townsend, Box 555, Beaver Dam Road, West Point Pleasant, N. J. Tel. 5-0647-W.

CATSKILL, Greene County, N. Y.: 26 cows, 186 acres, land in full cultivation, modern barn and milk house, tractor, Cletract truck, other machinery. 6-room house, heat. Price $22,000, half cash. BOX 7195, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Rent: Productive farm, 125 tillable acres near Philadelphia to energetic, honest farmer. Temporarily no dairy. Give full particulars self, family, equipment, references, first letter. BOX 7197, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Productive, tractor worked 128 acre dairy farm; good buildings; excellent water. Nice location on main road. In village of Treadwell, Delaware County, New York. May be bought bare or with machinery. Price bare $7,700. W. R. Woodrow, Treadwell, N. Y.

145 ACRE farm, five miles Homer, N. Y., macadam road, school bus, mail route and milk pick up at door, electricity; modern house. Barns for 60 head, three silos, tractor on rubber, full line of machinery, milking machines and cooler. 50 head cattle, three horses, some produce. Edward Fay, Cortland, N. Y.

WANTED: Maine, Cumberland County small farm or house with acreage, partly wood preferred, electricity, water essential, building in good condition. BOX 7201, Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE 10-room house, garages for 3,000 capacity poultry farm; modern house. Harberg, 3812-27th St., Astoria, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm, 50 acres more or less; describe, give price. H. Sirr, Box 305, Rt. 1, Watsonville, California.

WANTED: Five or six room year round house, one to five acres, electricity, water, good road, near bus, water front; anywhere. BOX 7209, Rural New-Yorker.

WANT house, village, town or nearby; uninflated cash price. BOX 7210, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Productive 10-acre fruit farm, adjoining lake. Six room house, modern conveniences, chicken and brooder house, small barn. One mile from village on hard road. 20,000 strawberry plants for 1948 picking. Raspberry, blackberry bushes, 500 currant bushes, 200 apple trees; also peach, cherry, pear, plum. Dutchess County, $15,000. BOX 7214, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Dutchess County dairy farm, five minutes from Parkway, two hours from Times Square. Hard road, 9-room, 2-bath, 200-year-old colonial home, oil heat, insulated; over 100 productive acres, 90 tillable. New dairy barn, milk house, saddle horse barn, old barns painted, in good repair. Tenant house, two streams. Lovely home and paying business; $30,000; two-thirds cash. Complete details and pictures available. BOX 7218, Rural New-Yorker.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5. Bert Proscott, Essex Junction, Vt.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE honey: 60 lbs. white clover honey liquid $12.90; 120 lbs. $24.90; candied $12.75; $24.70. Price list. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

FLORIDA'S finest tree ripened Indian River oranges, grapefruit and tangerines. A full bushel basket shipped direct to you from our groves for only $5.00; mixed or as requested. Express prepaid East of Mississippi, add 10% West and Canada. Crate only $7.90. Send check or money order to Ingram Groves, Box 15, Rockledge, Florida.

HONEY. Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

INDIAN River fruit. Florida's finest. Oranges and grapefruit. A full bushel basket shipped direct from our groves for only $4.50 mixed or as requested. Crate (90 pounds) only $6.90 express prepaid east of Mississippi. Check or money order to Ingram Groves, Box 15RN, Rockledge, Florida.

MID-SEASON oranges, Floridas juiciest and best flavored. If you do not agree give them to some poor family and I will return your money. Bushel $2.50, Express collect. Miss Mabel Andersen, Crescent City, Florida.

SMITH'S delicious honey, 5 lbs. $2.00; 30 lbs. $11.50, prepaid. Crawford Smith, Clayville, N. Y.

TAKING orders for 1948 maple syrup. First come first served. $5.50 gallon prepaid insured third zone. No C.O.D.'s. C. L. Chaffee, R. 1, Natural Bridge, New York.

HONEY: Choice clover, 5 lbs. $1.50; 60 lb. can $10.80 liquid. Postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River citrus fruit sent express prepaid from our own groves. Oranges or oranges and grapefruit mixed. Box $7.75; bushel $4.75. All grapefruit, box $7.25; bushel $4.40. Special for $1.00 extra a half pound box of spiced jumbo pecans and a 9 ounce carton of citrus marmalade will be included in any fruit order. F. M. Cooper, P. O. Box 346, Cocoa, Florida.

FOR Sale: White Yam sweet potatoes, better than Porto Ricans, $2.90 bushel F.O.B. Painter, Virginia. Cash with order. Guarantee good condition delivery. R. U. LeCato, Painter, Virginia.

BASKETS of sunshine: Mixed bushel basket of tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit picked fresh the day they are shipped; delivered express prepaid direct to you for $4.45 east of Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail check to White Heron Groves, Box 23, Bradenton, Florida.

VALENCIA oranges, Duncan and Marsh seedless grapefruit now ready for shipping. This fruit is tree-ripened, and shipped from groves direct to you, express prepaid as follows: 1 bushel oranges $4.25; ½ bushel $2.75; 1 bushel grapefruit $3.75; ½ bushel $2.50; 1 bushel mixed $4.00; ½ bushel $2.60. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

HONEY: Three hundred sixty pound cans white. Everett Horton, Route 1, Nedrow, N. Y.

GOOD citrus fruits: Indian River grown. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.45; half oranges, half seed grapefruit, $4.35; half oranges, half seedless grapefruit, $4.60; oranges, $4.75. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

TREE ripened Valencia oranges, seedless grapefruit. Top quality and heavy juice content guaranteed. Oranges $4.50; grapefruit $4.00; mixed $4.25 per bushel. Packed in our groves and express prepaid to your home. Finn Groves, Lutz, Florida.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

HONEY: 60 lbs. fancy clover $12.00; goldenrod $9.90; buckwheat $9.00. Price list. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FROZEN: 30-lb. cans sugar added: Pitted sour cherries $7.50; whole strawberries $11.76; red raspberries $9.42; sliced pie apples $5.44; sliced peaches $5.10; blueberries $9.06. Price change without notice. All charges prepaid within 300 miles. Send check or money order, name nearest express office to Thelma-Ott Farms, Box RN, Webster, N. Y.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Spy, Baldwin, Greening, Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, one or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey, 10 lbs. $3.90; 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

NICE oranges, grapefruit, $2.25 bushel; prepaid $4.00. A Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Florida.

BUTTERNUT fudge, light, creamy, delicious, $1.25 per pound. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, Deposit, N. Y.

DELICIOUS sun-ripened oranges $4.00 bushel. Grapefruit $3.70. Mixed $3.85 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

BLACK walnut meats: Hand cracked and hand picked. Pound $1.55; 2 lbs. $3.05; 5 lbs. $7.50. Pure Vermont syrup, gallon, $5.75; quart $1.75 prepaid. R. L. Harman, Wellsville, Pa.

PECANS: New crop, extra large and over size Stuarts, 10 lbs. $4.25. Shelled halves, 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.50. Delivered, insured, guaranteed. J. Truss Hayes, Dillon, S. C.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

ENJOY vacation in mountains. Mrs. Burt Goodwin, Wellsboro, Pa.

ROOM, private bath and kitchen for Summer; convenient shopping; about 65 miles from New York. BOX 7175, Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY board wanted within about 60 miles of New York City by middleaged, refined Christian woman. Formerly suffered from epilepsy but this condition now controlled by modern medication. General health excellent. Plain food. Wishes work in garden and house as part payment for board and room, as may be agreed upon. Experienced. References exchanged. Particulars to BOX 7183, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man wants room and board in country village or town with plain food and people; $40 monthly. BOX 7208, Rural New-Yorker.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw. All grades. Will deliver by trailer or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 47-282.

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED: Old hobnail glass. Please state price and condition. W. Furman, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED: 1930-'31-'32 Chrysler closed coupe, phaeton. Frank Akutowicz, 580 Poquonock Ave., Windsor, Conn.

WANTED: Friend orchard sprayer 250 or 300 gallon tank, 20 gallon pump with or without motor. Lester Bartles, Flemington, N. J.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages; 2-lbs. $4.50; 3-lbs. $5.85, queens included. Booked full until May 25th. None C.O.D. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, New Jersey.

THREE pipe frame greenhouses 27x200 ft., detachable concrete benches, water, heating pipes. Kroschell Tubular boiler, stoker, in good condition for $7,500. E. A. Wittman, 1435 Van Houten Ave., Clifton, N. J.

FOR Sale: Bean orchard sprayer. Super-Giant 35-gallon capacity pump, 4 cylinder Le-Roi engine 500 gallon tank on steel skids. One mowing attachment for model 28 Caterpillar tractor cut 8-foot swath. Clayton Orchard Co., P. O. Box 215, Glassboro, N. J.

TWO unit Anderson Easy Clean milking machine, in first class condition; $125. Floyd Miller, Athens, New York.

AUTOMOBILE turntable, heavily constructed for garage or parking lot; also hand operated gas pump with underground tank. Wm. Tator, 20 Brooklawn Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED: 1922 and 1923 copies Reader's Digest. Charles Owen, Sennott, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 30 colonies of bees; 1½ and 2 stories; also supers with drawn combs, located in Coxsackie, N. Y. Certificate furnished. Herman Asam, 834 Hompstead Ave., Hompstead, N. Y.

WANTED: Small caterpillar tractor with dozer blade; dump trucks; tree sprayer on skids; gas chain saw; also tree surgery tools. Lanclault Landscape Service, Elmsford, N. Y.

FOR Sale: John Deere tractor, model M with double plows and cultivators; all brand new, Nolan Beebe, Sr., R. F. D., Woodbine, N. J. Phone Tuckahoe 6952.

FOR Sale. Used Foley electric automatic hand saw filer and foot operated saw set. Bargain. Curtis, Dallas City, Pa.

FOR Sale: Lowther C saw, with clutch and extra set of belts: $300. Riggs Bros., Oak Ridge, N. J.

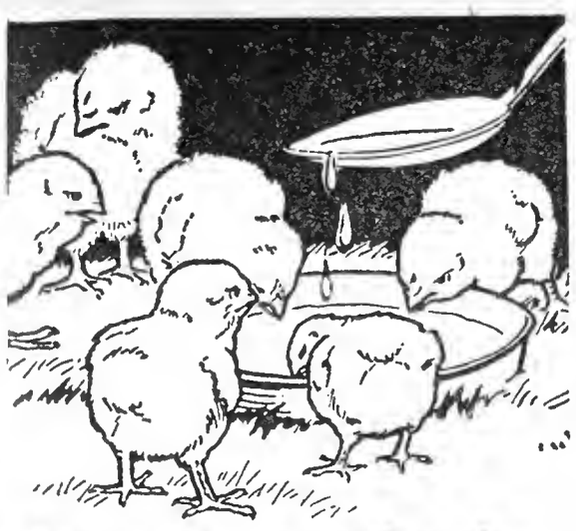
WANTED: Used one-man folding saw; also chain saw. BOX 7203, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Wheat straw by pick up baler $15 ton picked up. Catskill 866 F 13.

50 or 100 gallon sprayer wanted, Bean or Hardie, state price. M. Maguire, 2333 Andrews Ave., New York City.

WANTED: Low-bed trailer, 12 ton capacity or better. J. J. Torrant, Norfolk, Conn. Telephone 200.

GAS engine on skids, 5-horse, convertible to gasoline; $6,500. Machine Shop, 481 Broadway, Newark, N. J.



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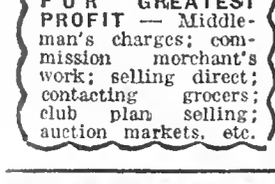

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## Tips on Marketing

I was very much interested in the letter titled "Poultrywoman Speaks Her Mind," in your March 6 issue. Could I say a few words?

Frankly I felt plenty sorry for anyone in a locality where poultry buyers are getting away with such high-handed methods. Unfortunately many times a poultryman is not in a position to properly merchandise his products and has to depend on "shady" buyers who certainly do get away with "murder." In such a case the best thing is to get other buyers in the territory.

As an example, here in south Central New York, a smug hide and tallow outfit had things all their own way and were glibly paying six cents a pound for meat trimmings, etc. Every one knew they were getting a rooking but there were no other buyers. A decent buyer from a distant point heard about the setup and put a truck in the city in question and offered 14 cents a pound. Now they have three large trucks picking up bones, etc. and the other smug chiselers are crying for business and offering two cents above that price, but they are not getting a single pound of fat. This is just what they deserve.

Delaware County is not too far from here, so prices should be fairly similar. Here all last Fall live poultry sold from 28 cents up to 35 cents (heavies) and they in turn dressed and resold to stores for 35 cents to 45 cents. I am not up on present prices but they are not at any such figure as Mrs. E. A. was offered.

My suggestion would be for her to spend a dollar or so in the Binghamton paper's classified section offering nice plump tender hens in large or small lots. This should attract the attention of a lot of poultry buyers and no doubt she could get in contact with an honest buyer or two. Once an honest buyer gets down her way, the chiselers will realize the game is up and pay more money. If, however, the Binghamton area is flooded, try an adv. in other marketing centers, or even scan the classified want ads as many buyers run ads most all the time. A. C. M.

Chemung County, N. Y.

## Homer Green

Homer M. Green of Middletown, N. Y., died on March 6 after a heart attack. He was 82 years of age. Mr. Green was widely known as the "Crossroads Philosopher" and was very active in movements to help the farmers and neighbors in his county. He was a great letter writer on any and all subjects, to the prominent city and country papers, and invariably ended his letters with his favorite expression "By Heck."

Many of Mr. Green's letters have appeared in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and we always appreciated his timely comments. Down through the years we became close friends and we shall regret the kindly spirit that is no more. J. J. D.


**DEVELOPS BEST TRAITS of any breed dog!**

**BEACON PUPPY STARTER**

Builds up your puppies to the full stature of their inheritance

More heavily fortified with essential vitamins — especially A, B and D — it supplies all the known nutrients for rapid growth, strong bone structure, healthy tissue, hard muscles.

And puppies love it! Feed Beacon Puppy Starter during the first six months. No supplements required.

And for top performance from your dogs at field trials and shows, feed Beacon Dog Meal and Pellets. See your Beacon Dealer today.

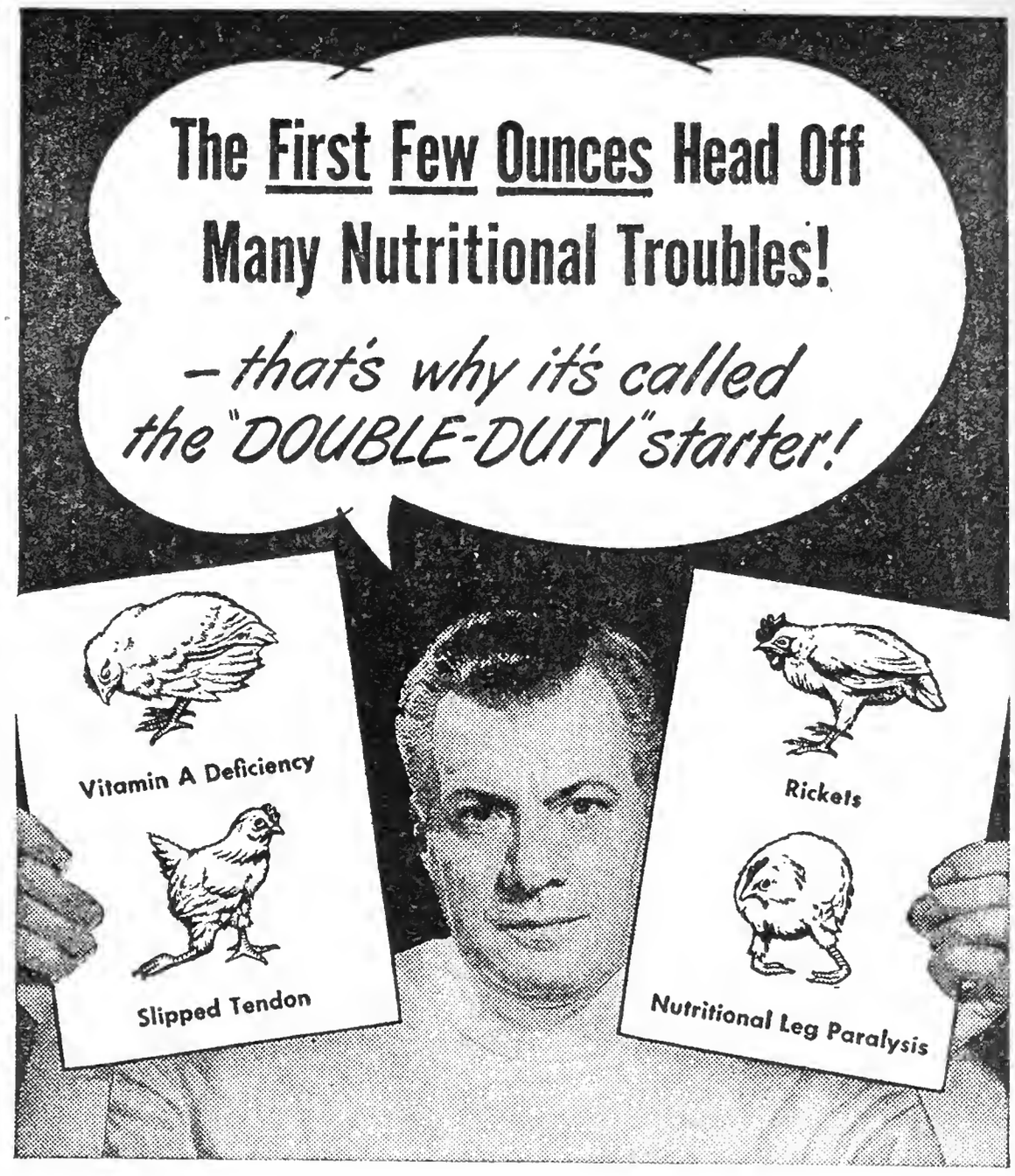
*Get The Most From Your Blood Lines*

**ALWAYS USE BEACON**

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.

CAYUGA, N. Y.






You're feeding *more* than a *complete* starter, when you feed Pratts "Double-Duty" Chick Starter. You're also feeding a *corrective* ration! For Pratts is made powerfully rich in all the known vitamins, minerals and essential food elements necessary to overcome many of the effects of the 21 starvation days a chick spends in a vitamin-or-mineral deficient egg . . . starvation days that can result in Nutritional Leg Paralysis, Rickets, Hock Disease and many other chick troubles.

This is why Pratts is known as the "Double-Duty" starter. Normal chicks get the best possible start. And, because Pratts is *nutritionally corrective,* many a weak chick gets another chance to live and grow into a healthy, heavy-laying hen. *And the first few ounces of Pratts give them this chance!*

No, Pratts won't head off all chick troubles. *No feed could.* But thousands of poultrymen have found that Pratts will do what many starters—sold as merely "good" starters—won't do!

See your Pratt Dealer today—or write us. Next fall, when you house more good pullets than you expected, you'll know that Pratts "Double-Duty" Starter more than paid off!

**FREE!** Send today for "Their Life Is In Your Hands," Pratts booklet of practical chick-raising help. Write Pratt Food Company, Dept. BC-189, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Pratts "DOUBLE-DUTY" CHICK STARTER



**BIL-MAR BROAD BREASTED BRONZE POULTS.** U. S. Approved Pullorum Passed — are produced exclusively from our own flock of breeders, selected from over 8,000 hen turkeys raised on our own farm in 1947. There is no guess work involved in producing these quality poults that will finish profitably for you. If you want real Broad Breasted Bronze poults that will make top quality market turkeys at top feed conversion ratios, write immediately for our catalog. Michigan's Largest Turkey Raisers — BILL AND MARVE'S TURKEY FARM AND HATCHERY, BOX C-15 :-: ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Cochin, Bantams, Blacks, Partridge Stock. Prices reasonable. W. B. Gage, 15 Adams St., Silver Creek, N.Y.

For Sale: Toulouse or White Chinese Geese eggs $1.00 each. GATES, EAST AVE., HICKSVILLE, N. Y.

Started White China Goslings for June shipment. Write: Lawrence Keefer, Route 3, Huntingdon, Pa.



**KETAY'S FAMOUS "BLACK" PULLET**

N. Y. - U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN

Produced by crossing high production R. I. Red sires with Barred Rock hens of a fine New England strain.

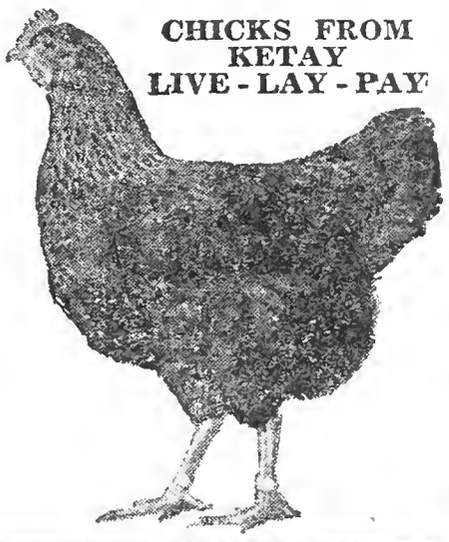
- GORGEOUS "BLACK" WITH GOLDEN HACKLE.
- A FINE LARGE BIRD.
- A HEAVY PRODUCER TO VERY END OF LAYING PERIOD.
- EXCEPTIONAL FOR LIVABILITY.
- BRED TO START PRODUCING EARLY.

For years, literally millions of our chicks have been used by our hundreds of customers on Long Island and have proven money-makers for them. We feel sure they will make profits for you as well. Our scientifically controlled breeding program is carefully followed in all breeds.

ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS, STRAIGHT NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REDS AND LEGHORNS.

*Write for Folder, Price List and Livability Guarantee.*

CHICKS FROM KETAY LIVE - LAY - PAY



**KETAY'S Hatchery, Box 102, Huntington Sta., L.I., N.Y.**

Largest Chick Producers in New York State

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chicks make Great Layers

WINNER WORLD'S CONTEST RECORD FOR ALL BREEDS

Babcock's White Leghorns hold the all-time world's contest record for all breeds: 4057 eggs, 4336.25 points. Our pen of S.C. White Leghorns at Western New York test led all Leghorn pens in the country last year. We also had the three high Leghorn hens in the U. S. with 365.10 points, 364.85 points and 360.15 points.

HIGHEST LEGHORN PEN in 1947

ORDER CHICKS NOW — Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG TODAY

36 pages beautifully illustrated. Describes breeding program on our Leghorns, Dryden B. Rocks, Harco R. I. Reds and Cross breds.

BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc., Rt. 3R, Ithaca, N. Y.

HALL BROTHERS

New Baby Chick CATALOG FREE

Send for your copy today. It will help you make money with poultry.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC., Box 60, Wallingford, Connecticut

BODINE a Famous Name in LEGHORNS

For over 25 years we have bred Bodine Leghorns for sustained high production of large eggs, with a minimum of feed intake. All males from 250 egg-record hens or better. Every Hatching egg is produced here on our farm. All breeders N. Y. - U. S officially banded for production and pullorum. Also offering a limited number of Barred Rocks and Sex-Linked (Red x Rock) chicks of usual high Bodine quality. Bodine chicks still selling at 1946 prices — order now! Write for new folder and prices today.

Bodine's PEDIGREE LEGHORN FARM Eli H. Bodine & Son BOX R, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

PULLETS

New Hampshires, Red-Rock Cross, White Rocks, White Leghorns and Rock-Hamp Cross. 12 to 20 weeks old. Beautiful sturdy floor raised birds.

ALSO BABY CHICKS

Pullorum Clean. Booking Orders Now.

LEE POULTRY FARM

BOX R :-: OAKMONT, PA.

HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS

200-339 EGG R.O.P. SIRED. Leading breeders. Famous trapnest-pedigree strains. U. S. Pullorum Passed. All breeders passed bloodtest 100% — no re-actors. 3 world records, U.S. Egg Contests. Very reasonable chick prices. Free Catalog. ILLINOIS HATCHERY, Box 124, Metropolis, Ill.

RANGE SHELTERS

Size for 100 Pullets $32.95

Freight Paid

Protects against sun, rain, and animals. Easily moved around . . . means better pullets from less feed. Hundreds in use (Shipped in flat sections). ORDER NOW and SAVE! Or, write for FREE circular.

NEW ADVANCE MFG. CO., Box 26, Warren, O.

BAUMGARDNER'S CHICKS

| Hatches Weekly. 100% | Str. | Plts. | Ckls. |
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| Live del. Postpaid. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Large White Leghorns | $13.00 | $24.00 | $3.00 |
| Extra Quality Wh. Leg. | 14.00 | 27.00 | 3.00 |
| Barred & White Rocks | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |
| New Hampshires | 14.00 | 20.00 | 11.00 |
| Rock-Red & Red-Rock Cross | 14.00 | 20.00 | 14.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 12.00 | ..... | 10.00 |

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Free Catalog.

J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BIG RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS

Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 22nd year breeding Leghorns. Now booking orders for Feb., March and April delivery. Straight run Chicks, Pullets and Cockerels. Send for free catalog. Low Prices.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM

BOX 34 :-: RICHFIELD, PENNA.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Run Chicks and Pullets.

North Side Poultry Farm, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

STARTED CHICKS

Leghorn Pullets. N. H. Reds & White Rocks. R. O. P. Sired. 4 to 8 weeks old.

PELLMAN'S POULTRY FARM

W. S. PELLMAN, Prop., Box 53, Richfield, Pa.

EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS for YOU!

Helps Chicks GROW Faster PREVENTS Cecal Coccidiosis

Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL Double-Purpose DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

Easy To Use—Tablets Dissolve Quickly.

HELPS CHICKS GROW FASTER

Make extra profits! Chicks get *faster growth* and *earlier egg production* when Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL tablets are used in their drinking water . . . These results have been test-proved using customary feeds.

PREVENTS SPREAD OF CECAL COCCIDIOSIS

Prevent needless loss from cecal coccidiosis by giving your flock REN-O-SAL in larger doses. Drop tablets in water and mix . . . tablets dissolve easily. Has reduced losses in thousands of flocks. For *faster chick growth* . . . and *cecal coccidiosis* prevention . . . Buy Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL at your local hatchery, drug or feed store.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's REN-O-SAL The ORIGINAL Drinking Water Medicine That Prevents Cecal Coccidiosis

101B

Always ask for "Dr. Salsbury's" . . . a complete line of poultry medicines

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

MAY CHICKS $15.00 PER 100 Summer Prices

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from Our Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglutination. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN & SONS, INC. WE SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE, THE BEST at ONE PRICE

DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

CHAMBERLIN BARRED ROCKS

FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS

Chamberlin Barred Rocks will live and grow quickly into prolific layers of large eggs. They'll lay more eggs per bird, and per bag of feed than chicks of lower quality — which means increased net income. Chamberlin Chicks are backed by 24 years breeding for all the profit factors.

5,500 Vt. - U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders

Chicks straight-run or sexed. Write for new booklet. Order Early

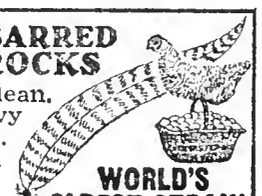
Chamberlin Poultry Farms R. F. D. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

COMBS BARRED ROCKS

Enjoy greater earnings from your poultry—start higher quality Combs Rocks this year. They'll grow quickly into persistent layers or heavy meat birds. N.H. - U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN AND APPROVED. Order Combs Chicks Early — Write for folder.

WALTER W. COMBS, Box R, Hampton Falls, N. H.

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS



Big Birds. Pullorum Clean. Highest producing heavy breed in Penna. R.O.P. Records to 349. Raised on mountainside ranges. Full of vigor. Catalog.

WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN

JOE PARKS & SONS, ALTOONA, PA.

Stuck's Quality Chicks

| 100% live delivery | 100 Str. | 100 Plts. | 100 Ckls. |
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| Large Type Wh. Leghorns | $13.00 | $26.00 | $2.00 |
| Stuck's AA Sup. Mat. W. Leg. | 14.00 | 28.00 | 3.00 |
| H. Mix $11. W. Rocks | 15.00 | 22.00 | 10.00 |
| N. H. Reds, Special AAA | 18.00 | 24.00 | 10.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross, AAA | 15.00 | 22.00 | 10.00 |

Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. All Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE Cat. Electric Hatched 4 wks. old Leg Plts. 45c ea. Shipped Exp. Col.

STUCK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY

H. N. Stuck Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Cut Costs — Build Profits

PECK'S POWER PACKED CHICKS

Peck's Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Sex-Link Cross — sired by males from R. O. P. stock — give you far more eggs than the average farm pullet. Bred for high hen-housed averages, meat quality. Barred Cross matings available for egg or meat production. U.S. Approved — Pullorum Clean. Write for folder, prices today.

WILLIAM C. PECK, BOX 5, MADISON, CONN.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS — EGGS

FINEST MEAT AND EGG PRODUCERS. Specialized Since 1900.

BOWDEN'S WYANDOTTE FARM, Mansfield, Ohio


## Publisher's Desk

I think you are doing a fine job in your investigation service and in the way you go about settling frauds and difficulties for your readers. Such a service is helpful. There are many petty schemes which go on because they are not illegal—just a wee bit shady. Many of them are so obviously extravagant a reader is certainly gullible to believe them. Most of these schemes have been practiced for decades and persons desirous of making extra money are a good field for these schemers. Innocent beginners may find that in order to make money they must use the same schemes on others. The circulars they mail out generally offer articles or schemes that in turn fool others. Buying untested formulas is dangerous. The product manufactured from such a formula may cause damage to the users. It should be almost unnecessary to say that one should not send money for "address circulars" or "address postcards" schemes, which are not described by the advertiser and understood by the buyer. You can be sure if a person has such a safe and sound method of making money, he will mail his own circulars and not share the profits with others.

Pennsylvania C. F. M.

This is what we have been saying for years but coming from an individual with experience, it may help our readers to realize the pitfalls and guard themselves against mishaps, which usually involve the loss of hard earned money.

In each issue I read with interest your efforts to help people who have been swindled or receive shabby treatment and it occurred to me that for a change you might like to hear something of the opposite sort. Some apples were ordered recently from an advertisement in your magazine. They arrived in poor condition. I advised the people. A prompt reply was received saying that the apples were probably frozen in transit and a duplicate shipment would be made. This arrived promptly and the apples are quite all right. We have also ordered oranges through one of your advertisements from Florida three or four times and were entirely satisfied. C. C. N.

Pennsylvania

We do like this and we get a similar reaction from many readers who are pleased with their transactions with our advertisers and other dealers. We like this side of the picture. But the main purpose of this department is to help, shall we say the distressed? Those who have been unfortunate enough to run into trouble through no fault of their own, and sometimes no fault of the dealer. It is also an attempt to picture the schemes that are used by unscrupulous tricksters so that when the pattern is presented by a glib talker the alarm is rung to STOP, LOOK AND BEWARE. If the dealers would realize the importance of giving prompt and courteous treatment as referred to above, their trade would triple.

We keep a flock of hens and cull them every Spring. As the market at Rochester seemed more favorable we asked the Market Master at that city for a reliable dealer. He gave us Ventura Bros. and we sent them a coop of hens. They wired they received them and asked for more. We sent another coop. A representative of Ventura Bros. called a couple of days later and returned our first empty coop and wanted to buy our entire flock. We did not want to sell them and refused. He promised to send us a certified check, but we have not heard a word from them. Is there any way we can get our money?

Pennsylvania A. N.

Ventura Bros. failed to respond to our demands for payment and no adjustment was ever received. We print the experience as the Spring season is at hand and our readers will want to avoid a company that has made such a record.

Tricks new and tricks old crop up to fleece the unwary. Here is one that may reach your neighborhood and it will be wise to remember the scheme. It is reported that itinerant sales people exhibit gaudy watches to individuals and tempt them to buy. If the price seems to be an obstacle, they are urged to take the goods on trial. The salesman takes a receipt, which really turns out to be a contract and an assignment of wages. Many times no copy of the contract was given the customer and he only discovered the trick when demand came for payment.


Sunnybrook

U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN

BABY CHICKS

Profit-bred from proven strains using R. O. P. males. Started Chicks — Started Pullets 4-6-8-week Capons. Hatches every week of the year. New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.

*Write for Circular*

*ESTABLISHED 1920*

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARMS

A. HOWARD FINGAR

Box R Phone 504 Hudson, N. Y.

NOCK'S CHICKS

Proved Money Makers For Prompt Delivery Early Cash Returns

Good chicks available on short notice at one of the East's largest supervised hatcheries. Breeding based on well known strains, selected for vitality, production, big size. Improved by R.O.P. Males (50% of our Leghorn, 25% of our Hamp, and 10% of our Barred Rock flocks headed by R.O.P. males). Reasonably priced, the result of mass production, efficient management.

Md. U. S. Approved - Pullorum Passed

White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Sex-Link Cross, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Barred Cross.

Straight run or sexed. Investigate—write for low prices, free catalog TODAY.

NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES

Harold E. and Jennie P. Nock, Owners

175 Washington Ave., SNOW HILL, MD.

CHAPMAN FARMS Chicks

WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, CROSSES

For more eggs per bird, more meat per pound of feed consumed, get Chapman Farms Chicks. Developed by careful, expert breeding to combine these money-making qualities: high livability, fast even growth and feathering, quality meat, and heavy persistent production of large eggs.

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED—PULLORUM CLEAN

Join the hundreds of poultrymen and farmers who have had success with Chapman Chicks—order early! Write for Catalog and prices.

BOX R

CHAPMAN FARMS 240 WARREN ST. GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. All Chicks Shipped PREPAID.

| PULLETS GUAR. 95% Unsex. Pul'ts Ckls. | Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Type White Leghorns | | $14.00 | $28.00 | $3.00 |
| Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds | | 16.00 | 24.00 | 15.00 |
| Rd.-Rk. & Rk.-Rd. Cr. (Spec.) | | 18.00 | 28.00 | 16.00 |
| New Hampshire Reds (Spec.) | | 18.00 | 28.00 | 15.00 |

We specialize in ONE GRADE, ONE PRICE. OUTSTANDING SIZE and EGG PRODUCTION. Order direct from ad or write for FREE Catalog, giving full information of breeders, farm and hatchery. Hatches Tues. & Thurs. Guar. 100% live del.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY, H. C. Shirk, Prop. BOX RN, RT. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LEHMAN'S BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

| Special Large Type English S. C. White Leg. From Eggs | Unsexed 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Produced on Our Own Farm | $14.00 | $27.00 | $4.00 |
| Large Type S. C. W. Leg. | 12.00 | 25.00 | 2.00 |
| N. H. Reds, Wh. and B. Rocks | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |

Assorted Heavy Ckls. $10-100. From Bloodtested Breeders. Catalog FREE. LEHMAN STRAWSER'S HATCHERY, BOX R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

VILLAGE VIEW CHICKS

From one of the oldest hatcheries in Michigan. *Large S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Minorca-Leghorns, Rock X Red Cross. *All chicks U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested. We have a number of old hen flocks for chicks with livability. *Started pullets three weeks and older. Free Catalog.

Village View Hatchery and Poultry Farm Box R, :-: Zeeland, Michigan

STARTED PULLETS

6 AND 8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN AND MINORCA-LEGHORN CROSS. 100% Floor Raised. 37 Years Breeding for Body Size, Heavy Egg Production, and Livability. Send for Free Catalogue.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

## HELP WANTED

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives. Good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $125 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WANTED: Man and wife to live as keepers on Connecticut River Valley country property, work to include care of cows, chickens, gardens and varied duties. BOX 7069, Rural New-Yorker.

BEEKEEPER, experienced with bees, extracted honey. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED: Gardener, single, reliable, experienced. Good pay, atractive opportunity for right man. Give particulars and references. F. E. Wadsworth, 315 Syracuse Building, Syracuse 2, N. Y.

SINGLE farm hand, must be able to operate milking machines and drive tractor. Wages $100 to $125 per month with room and board. BOX 7121, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG farmer, in spare time, to sell well-known brand of DDT agricultural insecticides to stores of near-by towns. BOX 7127, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE for medium sized turkey farm soon. Mechanized, no horses or dairy. Expert turkey knowledge not essential, but dependability and willingness are. Six room cottage with modern conveniences. Please state wages expected, age, experience, etc. Just off state highway on good road. School bus. Holland Farm, Belchertown, Mass.

MILKER Wanted: Single. Must be experienced. We offer you steady year round employment. Life insurance and sickness benefits at no cost to you. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plan available at group rates. Excellent board, room and laundry. Ideal working conditions. Vacation with pay. Garelick Bros. Farms, Franklin, Mass.

COUPLE for medium sized turkey farm soon. mechanized, no horses or dairy. Expert turkey knowledge not essential, but dependability and willingness are. Six room cottage with modern conveniences. Please state wages expected, age, experience, etc., and do not call without appointment. Just off state highway on good road. School bus. Holland Farm, Belchertown, Mass.

WANTED: Woman to assist in care of two children and general housekeeping, (Bendix), in exchange for salary and good home. Write to Mrs. Rae Altmann, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

WOMAN with or without own child, full charge home of business woman and four year old daughter. State age, references, salary. P. O. BOX 772, Red Bank, New Jersey.

BOY wanted who needs a home. George Wayne, Fremont Center, Sullivan County, N. Y.

POSITION open April 15th, Southern Connecticut, for a young, experienced, Protestant couple. No objection to one school age child. Woman, cook, housekeeper. Man, gardener, handy man. Nice cottage. Write for details. BOX 7144, Rural New-Yorker.

LADY: Refined, intelligent, American, under 50 as housekeeper-secretary in pleasant business home of refined, unencumbered gentleman. Write full particulars and salary desired. Martin, 16 Alger Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

YOUNG Woman: If you like horses there is an interesting position with a saddlery firm for outdoor type girl with sales aptitude. Part time travel. Able drive car; knowledge typing desirable. Salary and expenses to right party. Write full details concerning yourself to BOX 7146, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Long Island farm estate. Woman cook and general houseworker. Man help around house, and take care of grounds. Nice rooms, private bath. Excellent home atmosphere. References. Permanent. BOX 7147, Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY for single farmer, consider Scandinavian or German to work farm on profit-sharing plan with single owner. BOX 7152, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple, white, for general work in boarding house. Mrs. Clara Ridgway, Plainsboro, N. J.

MARRIED man wishes to learn farm work; 56 years ago; wages reasonable; chauffeur's license. John Dowling, Box 115, Altmar. N. Y. Oswego Co.

WANTED: Girl or woman, general housework for Summer or year around. Modern home, small family adults. 40 miles north of Utica. John A. Norton, care Standard Supply Co., Otter Lake, N. Y.

GARDENER, handy man, occasional chauffering, white, for estate northern New Jersey within sight of Geo. Washington Bridge, every other Sunday and most nights off. Permanent position, no drifters. References required. Salary including room and board $125 per month. Write G. L. Hatheway, R. D. 2, Westwood, N. J.

HAVE opportunities for men qualified to manage retail feed and farm equipment stores owned and operated by large, well-known, national manufacturing and merchandising company. Modern merchandising experience as well as farm supplies background is desirable. Merchandising or agricultural education also desirable. Please furnish personal facts including experience and references. BOX 7155, Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL nurses, kitchen worker, man for cleaning, waitress, for T. B. sanitarium; Adirondacks. Excellent working conditions and salary. Maintenance given. Write BOX 7156, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD man wanted who can sell rust-proofing for iron barn roofs. Will make money by writing for territory today. Roof Cement, Box 1766, Cleveland, Ohio.

WHITE couple, no small children, caretaker-farm helpers, Philadelphia area; house amply furnished. State health, ages, references, wages. BOX 7157, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, white, no children; housework, cooking for adult family in Morristown, N. J. Own two furnished rooms and bath. State age, nationality, references. BOX 7158, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper in a motherless home with two school age boys. Russell E. Wintermuhe, Oldwick, N. J.

HANDY man, single, dog kennel in country; permanent; experience unnecessary. P. O. Box 749, Red Bank, N. J.

WORKING housekeeper, white, family three adults; permanent. References. Mrs. Ogilvy, 59 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG woman, cheerful, reliable, to live with physician's family in rural Connecticut town, assist with small children and household tasks. References exchanged. BOX 7167 Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED man under 45 for diversified farming. Apartment and utilities. Salary weekly with option to work farm on shares. BOX 7169, Rural New-Yorker

WANTED: Married man, sober, reliable, to help on large poultry farm. Experienced or willing to learn; farm approved for on-the-job training for veterans. Good living conditions, 7-room house, modern conveniences, on state highway, 1 mile from school and church, school bus at door. Good wages. Robert T. Many, Grahamsville, N. Y. Phone 2123.

HOUSEWORKER: For Summer only; country, 7-room house, own room, bath; $125. BOX 158, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WANTED: Two women who appreciate good home, every consideration, to undertake cooking, chamberwork, and occasional assistance with two children. Pleasant modern home, Westchester, near New York. Offer large twin-bedroom, bath, sitting room; excellent wages. Must be capable, superior, Protestant; available for interview. Write BOX 7171, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER-Cook, experienced and reliable. Great Neck, L. I. Two adults, two school girls, 12 and 8 years. Laundress kept. Pleasant own room and bath. $150. References required. BOX 7172, Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER Wanted: Must be experienced. Furnished and unfurnished apartments available. We offer you steady year round employment. Life insurance and sickness benefits at no cost to you. Blue Cross plan available at group rates. Ideal working conditions. Vacation with pay. Garelick Bros. Farms, Franklin, Mass.

MAN or couple: Housekeeper, caretaker, driving license. Madison, Connecticut, country home, family of two. BOX 7176, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farmer-dairyman, young or middleaged, married, experienced, ambitious, on Guernsey farm near Allentown, Pa. Fine home, latest machinery, excellent opportunity. State full details in first letter including references, wages and privileges desired. BOX 7177, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED for small farm-estate, married farmer-handyman; wife to help out two days a week. Five room modern cottage all farm privileges. Permanent position in lovely surroundings. State age, experience, references, salary desired. Dr. Joseph Felton, Lebanon, N. J.

WOMAN who wishes permanent position as houseworker in a doctors family of three; please contact by telephone or letter. Mrs. Harry R. Faller, 10 Kingston Ave., Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED: Lady under 35, housekeeper; single farmer; central New York. Nice home, no objection to one child. BOX 7178, Rural New-Yorker.

EFFICIENT, reliable woman or girl for general housework. Live in. Private room and lavatory in modern 6-room house. Experience not essential. Must be genuinely fond of children as we have two. Two afternoons a week free. Please answer in your own handwriting giving age, experience if any, salary expected, a snapshot of yourself and two references. Mrs. Raymond A. Hust, 209 Dewitt Rd., Syracuse, N. Y. or phone Syracuso 6-7273.

GARDENERS for large resort, April-November, $100 per month, maintenance. Smiley Brothers, Monhonk Lake, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, energetic gardener, nurseryman or assistant; steady, good pay. good board and room. Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED: Neat, reliable, small farm family. Experienced in dairy and general farming. To operate 175 acre farm, 50 cows. Must be mechanically inclined, to keep in good running condition, drop cleaner, silo unloader, milking machines, etc., in new barn. Nice house with furnace, electricity. State wages expected in first letter; must give references. Walter Behrman, Newton, N. J.

COUPLE: Handyman-gardener, cook and housekeeper. Small country estate 40 miles from N. Y. Separate cottage furnished. Permanent. Good salary. Phone Chickering 4-4570 mornings.

WOMAN, Protestant, cook, general housework; $150. Must like small children. Character references, photograph. Mrs. John Washburn, Riverside, Conn.

YOUNG man for poultry farm, experienced. BOX 7193, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farmer wanted. Manage large herd registered Guernseys. Modern cottage, near barn, 5 rooms, bath. Small family only. $160 month, advancement. Nielsen, 17A Warwick, N. Y. Tel. Warwick 160.

WANTED: Experienced orchard man to manage farms in Hudson Valley; good salary, bonus, references wanted. BOX 7196, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted: Housekeeper, middleaged preferred for country estate, simple cooking, light laundry; have Bendix washer. BOX 7198, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Middleaged woman to take charge 10-month baby; references. H. Berger, 100 Fairview Ave., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE man to work with me in developing registered Guernsey herd. Only man sincerely interested in registered cattle need apply. Good wages, congenial home, excellent future. Robert Pilcher, R. D. 3, Freehold, N. J.

WANTED: Women to work with owner on dairy farm, under 36. Room, board with good salary or if interested go in as partner. BOX 7199, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN to do general housework; must like children; 5½ day week; automatic washer. Write P. O. Box 631, Newburgh, N. Y.

RETIRED elderly man or elderly couple; handyman, some general gardening. Good living quarters. Small wages. BOX 7205, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Working housekeeper; large, comfortable room, bath; couple professional people; plenty free time; no liquor, tobacco; $100 per month. B. F. Shipman, 415 Post Road West, Noroton, Conn.

WANTED: Reliable Protestant woman; no liquor, tobacco; working housekeeper for couple, professional people; excellent working conditions; bus line; plenty free time; $100 per month. BOX 7206, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man for general farm work. Board, room and salary. John Carpenter, Glen Gardner, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

GIRL: General housework, plain cooking, fond children, small family; modern apartment, pleasant suburb, block station, movies; own room, radio. Excellent salary. Reliable person. Write stating qualifications. Mrs. David Blye, 21 Barstow Road, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

COOK for 30 teen-age boys and adults. Year round farm school near Ithaca. Newly equipped kitchen. Assistance from cottage parents and boys. Salary $125 monthly plus maintenance. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSEPARENTS: Mother and father for eight teenage girls. Man to have additional assignment as carpenter, plumber, or electrician. No accommodations for own children. Year round farm school near Ithaca. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

WANTED: Experienced farmer; reliable. Milk production. Small Guernsey dairy. Tractor. Good home, board and wages. Give full particulars first letter. BOX 115, Washington, Conn.

COUPLE: Man and wife, middleaged, no small children, woman must be good cook and houseworker; man simple gardener for flowers, small lawn shrubbery care and general handy man. Modern 8-room house, family of two adults. Separate living quarters, new 5-room cottage with all modern conveniences. Near Morristown, N. J. Convenient to buses and trains. State age, past experience and salary. Address A. Linde, R. D. 2, Morris Plains, N. J.

WANTED: Experienced, middleaged man for outside farm work. Farm well equipped with modern machinery. Excellent living conditions and good salary. BOX 7213, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Woman or girl for cooking and light housework for family of five young children (three in school) and two adults on farm near Poughkeepsie; own room and bath; every other weekend off. Good wages. BOX 7217, Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT farmer. Fully equipped modern dairy farm. Joint salary $150 plus full maintenance for houseparent couple for cottage of 15 teen-age boys. School near Ithaca. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

COUPLE: Cook and gardener-handyman. On small estate in country. 20 miles from Trenton. Two in family. Pleasant surroundings. Will pay good wages to experienced efficient help; days off arranged. References required. J. P. Jones, Box 124, Pineville, Pa.

COOK-Houseworker and help with child out of school hours, medium size new home in country; own room, bath; electric dishwasher; no laundry. Near Bedford, N. Y. $150. Referencea required. BOX 7219, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single or married, must be a willing worker, with chauffer's license and experienced in landscaping and nursery work. Good pay, steady work for the right man. BOX 7220, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARM manager: All branches, practical, scientific, constructive; specialty Guernseys; smoked pork delicacies. Share profits; draw. BOX 7095, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife and daughter 17 want position as caretakers. Man experienced in dairy, garden, poultry and lawn, etc. Wife good cook and housekeeper. Last place 20 years. Write BOX 181, Georgetown, Conn.

A MARRIED man would like to have a job on a farm or else a caretaker or handyman. BOX 7116, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, couple and son, latter drives; Orange County preferred. BOX 7140, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Handyman, care of grounds, gardening. Driver's license, married man, small family, desires steady employment. Reference. BOX 7141, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN wants to learn dairy business or poultry farm; married, three children, age 45, sober, reliable, mechanic by trade. BOX 7142, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER position wanted. Experienced as gardener, farmer, caretaker, handyman. Married man, three children. Separate cottage. References. Permanent. BOX 7143, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, married, with 25 years of practical experience, general farming, purebred Guernseys, Holsteins, Herefords and poultry, seeks permanent position on modern, well established enterprise. Now available. BOX 7145, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN: Married, desires job, assistant on beef cattle or horse raising farm. Training, experienced and references in animal husbandry. BOX 7150, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO married, experienced farmers wish position together on dairy farm. Write Karl Bruning, Bethel, N. Y.

DEPENDABLE married man, desires job doing general farm work. Have always worked on farms. I do not smoke or drink. BOX 7151, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE veteran, wants permanent position as handyman on private estate; sober, reliable; has driver's license. BOX 7159, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED creameryman, pasteurizer, butter and cheese, ice cream, buttermilk and general plant work. BOX 7161, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED buyer, dietician, cook, efficient middleaged housekeeper and caretaker; no heavy work. References; non-smoker. BOX 7162, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 51, single, wishes steady job on poultry farm; some experience; clean, steady, sober worker. State wages. BOX 7163, Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted by woman, 50; cook, housekeeper, garden, board help. Must have living quarters; have own furniture. Ten years present position. Must be permanent, year round, good pay. Best references. BOX 7165, Rural New-Yorker.

FRENCHMAN, 29, farm experience, married, one child, wants position, manager, small general farm, salary, house; no work for wife. BOX 7166, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-working superintendent, married, thoroughly experienced in all phases of estate work. Excellent references. BOX 7173, Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURE College graduate, 25, single, veteran, desires responsible position on dairy or livestock farm. Experienced, reliable; references furnished. BOX 7174, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, caretaker, life experience as farmer; married, no children; house necessary. Sidney Van Sise, 119 Atlantic Ave., Manasquan, N. J.

GARDENER: Single, 49, wants position; country estate. Mr. Egelhof, R. 3, Brewster, N. Y.

CARETAKER, college graduate, married, age 31, experienced, reliable, no drinking, interested all phases horticulture. One man estate or understudy of superintendent. References. BOX 7191, Rural New-Yorker.

PASTEURIZING man, married, thoroughly experienced; best references. BOX 7184, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager: Dairy, general farming, agricultural school graduate, 33, married, references. BOX 7185, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager: University graduate, long experience and successful record operating small farms. Expert all livestock and crops. Good wages and environment plus board and lodging esssential. BOX 7186, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED widow, seeks position as companion or housekeeper for adults. Must be convenient to transportation. Write fully. BOX 7188, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted: Norwegian woman, 44, neat, clean, wishes housework, gentleman's farm; near New York. $70 month. BOX 7189, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, graduate of European Agricultural Colleges desires position with good prospects on farm or in agricultural enterprise. Wide experience in dairy cattle, hog, general crops, machinery. Married, no family; best references. BOX 7192, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY plant man, 30, desires position in modern farm plant; also experienced farmer and may consider good farm proposition. Married, honest, sober, reliable. BOX 7194, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED man, single, wishes position on private estate. Good cow, calf and chicken man. Sober, reliable. First class reference. BOX 7200, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE desire position, caretaker; wife light duties; man electrician; familiar all maintenance, gardening, both drive; no children. Age 50; live premises. BOX 7202, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERALLY useful man wants job on small place; good home before high wages. BOX 7204, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Middleaged, experienced vegetable garden, lawn, small repairs. Cook, houseworker, care small place; country. BOX 7207, Rural New-Yorker.

LIGHT employment wanted by trustworthy single man, 63; no liquor or tobacco; drives. Comfort preferred to high wages. BOX 188, Wallingford, Conn.

HANDYMAN on grounds, gardens, poultry, etc., general chores; private estate. No milking. Separate or private living quarters. BOX 7211 Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER small estate, experienced lawns, gardens, poultry care, etc. Job with prospects of permanency. Single, middleaged. BOX 7212, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE with nine year old boy desire position as helpers on poultry farm or estate. Immigrants, speak German and French. Write Gerbeth, 107 Fairfield St., Englewood, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER: Refined, nursing experience, loves children; to assist their development in motherless home, or companion to elderly couple; will travel, prefer country. $150 per month. BOX 7215, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-Estate manager available. Experienced in managing large commercial or purebred herds. Responsible, energetic, college graduate with ability to handle a large labor force. Trained in all details of office and field work necessary for a large operation. Guernseys or Ayrshires preferred. BOX 7216, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, nine miles from Stroudsburg. Old Colonial stone house of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, furnace heat. Ideal property for a country estate, home, dude ranch or boarding house. House is in very good condition. 124 acres. About 60 acres in woodlands, balance rolling fields. Drilled well with electric pump. Springs. Old barn. Recreation building. Poultry house. Garage. Immediate possession. Low taxes. Price $10,000. Terms of about $6,000 cash and balance can remain on mortgage. Write for catalog of Pocono Mountain properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna. Phone 354.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1, Clinton, N. Y., sells, buys, exchanges farms, businesses, homes. Here is three dandys: 250, 100 and 50 acre dairy farms. A dandy store business in Herkimer.

FOR York, Adams County farms, business places, contact James D. Critchfield, W. Market, York, Penna.

MAINE farms: Low prices, easy terms. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

NEW JERSEY farms, general, poultry, dairy, land and acreage, also various business properties. Write for list stating requirements. John R. Potts Agency, New Route 28, North Branch, N. J., phone Somerville 8-2551.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, on national highway only 7 miles from Stroudsburg and 94 miles from New York. 83 miles from Philadelphia, 8-acre farm with magnificent views. Nearly 1,000 ft. of highway frontage. Old 5-room house with electricity. Excellent large barn. Machine shed. Ideal business location. Possession soon. Low taxes. Price $6,500. Terms can be had if desired. Write for list of Eastern Pennsylvania properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna.

100 ACRES: Cattaragus County, 50 acres woods, small sugarbush, good water, no buildings; $1,200, easy terms. Ray Newell, Nowfane, N. Y.

FARMS: Maine to Florida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL estate salesmen wanted to sell farms in New York, Pennsylvania and New England States. Write: Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, 2,000 layer capacity, all improvements, fine array poultry houses. Gross income 1947 $12,500. 7-room house, bath, automatic heat, nice setting, near village, 15 miles Syracuse, N. Y. $15,000, part cash. A. R. Simpler, Phoenix, N. Y.

FARMS, homes, land and business property. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Allen, Ware Road, Palmer, Mass. Telephone 647-W.

FOR Sale: Approximately 900 acres of rough, timber-covered mountainous land with a frontage on South Bay, Lake Champlain, N. Y. Unlimited timber, millions of board feet of pine, hemlock and mixed hardwood. Adress, BOX 50, Livingston, N. J.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15 room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

IF it's dairy-poultry farm you want, we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

FOR Sale: Farms, large, small, with or without stock and tools, houses and business places. H. C. Sparks, Bondsville, Mass. Palmer 291 W 14-647 W.

BE Secure. Own your farm now. Have modern money makers, with or without stock and equipment. O. S. Jansen, Wallkill, N. Y. Telephone New Paltz 2046.

FARMS, gas stations, lake shore farm tourists home. Free list. Write Mr. Douglas, Ft. Plain, N. Y.

HATCHERY and poultry farm. Stock, modern equipment, capacity 100,000 eggs; nine room modern home; 32 miles from Boston; 67 acres. Price $30,000. Clapp Farm Agency, 93 Federal St., Boston 10. Phone HUbbard 2-0546.

FARM Wanted: 100 acres or more on a lake of 100 acres or more, with or without buildings in New England; suitable for duck farm. George Wood, R. D. 2, Itandolph, Vermont.

FOR Sale: Homes, boarding houses, hotels, taverns, farms, camps and campsites. Free list. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y.

302 ACRES, unimproved land; 14 miles from Atlantic City. Write I. Sass, Baltimore 23, Md.

TRACTOR-Worked farms: 109 acres located on good route. Close to village. Modern nine room dwelling, furnace, hot and cold water, complete new bath room, good floors, roof. 40x40 cement basement barn, 20 stanchions, room for more, water cups, two horse stalls, two box stalls. Tools are modern, tractor on rubber with plows, milking machine, milk cooler electric, lime sower, mowing machine, hay loader, s. d. rake, most all tools necessary for farming. Stock, eight extra fine milking cows, one yearling, two horses. Milk check average better $350 month. Farm will winter and summer 25 cows and young stock. This property is priced to sell $10,500. takes everything. If you have $6,000 to pay down we can finance the balance. For more information write, wire, call, J. D. Gallagher, Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Phone 586-J. Ask for new Spring farm catalogue.

$8,000 buys three-family house with lights, running water and two-acre lot; rents for $52 per month. Walter P. Dudley, Deep River, Conn.

WANTED: A farm, not boarding house, commuting distance N.Y.C., where mother and son, 3, could spend Summer; father to week-end. Don't mind crude accommodations. Wholesome food, attractive setting, brook or beach more important. Two other couples, each with one child, also interested. If you can accomodate one or all, write Millstone, 130 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.

DAIRY Farm for rent, Dutchess County, New York. 150 tillable acres, worked up to present time, high state of fertility and production. 25 stanchions. Modern 7-room house, macadam road, mail and school bus route. Best references necessary. BOX 7153, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: 5-20 acres on highway, small modern home, good farming community; Virginias, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania preferred. BOX 7149, Rural New-Yorker.

NEAR Colgate College: Productive dairy farm near college and beautiful Lake Moraine; 97 acres, 55 tillable, balance pasture-woods; sugar grove, fruit; 10-room home, attractive setting; barn 38x80, 25 stanchions; garage; milk house, other buildings; owner reports '47 income $5,500; really sacrificing $6,500. B-5561 QE. West's Farm Agency, W. M. Kaiser, Madison, N. Y. On U. S. Route 20 east of Madison.

STOCKED-Equipped: Outstanding 164-acre dairy farm near Honesdale, fronting macadam highway; including 32 head cattle, team, fine line equipment; 7-room bath home, gorgeous setting; barn 36x90, excellent condition, 27 stanchions; silo; garage; poultry house; brooder house; 63 acres productive tillage, balance watered pasture-woods; fruit; owner unable, must sell quick. B-7093 QE. West's Farm Agency, P. J. Slick, 650 Main St., Honesdale, Pa.

FOR Sale: Established poultry farm, Westhampton, Long Island. Eleven acres of land through from town highway to Montauk Highway. Doing good dressed wholesale and retail business which could be much enlarged by active family. Capacity about 10,000 broilers. Also turkey pen for 300. All buildings have running water and electricity. Farm completely equipped with everything ready to start in. Main building has large walk in refrigerator and deep freeze unit. Also picking room with electric scalder and picking machine. Three car garage 1939 Chevrolet pick up. Four room cottage with additional space for more rooms. Excellent opportunity for right family. Cash $8,000; mortgage $10,000, favorable terms. Might rent to responsible party. BOX 341, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.

WOMAN wants to buy small country place. No inflation price. Easy commuting to New York City. Single owner or elderly couple may remain on premises. BOX 7160, Rural New-Yorker.

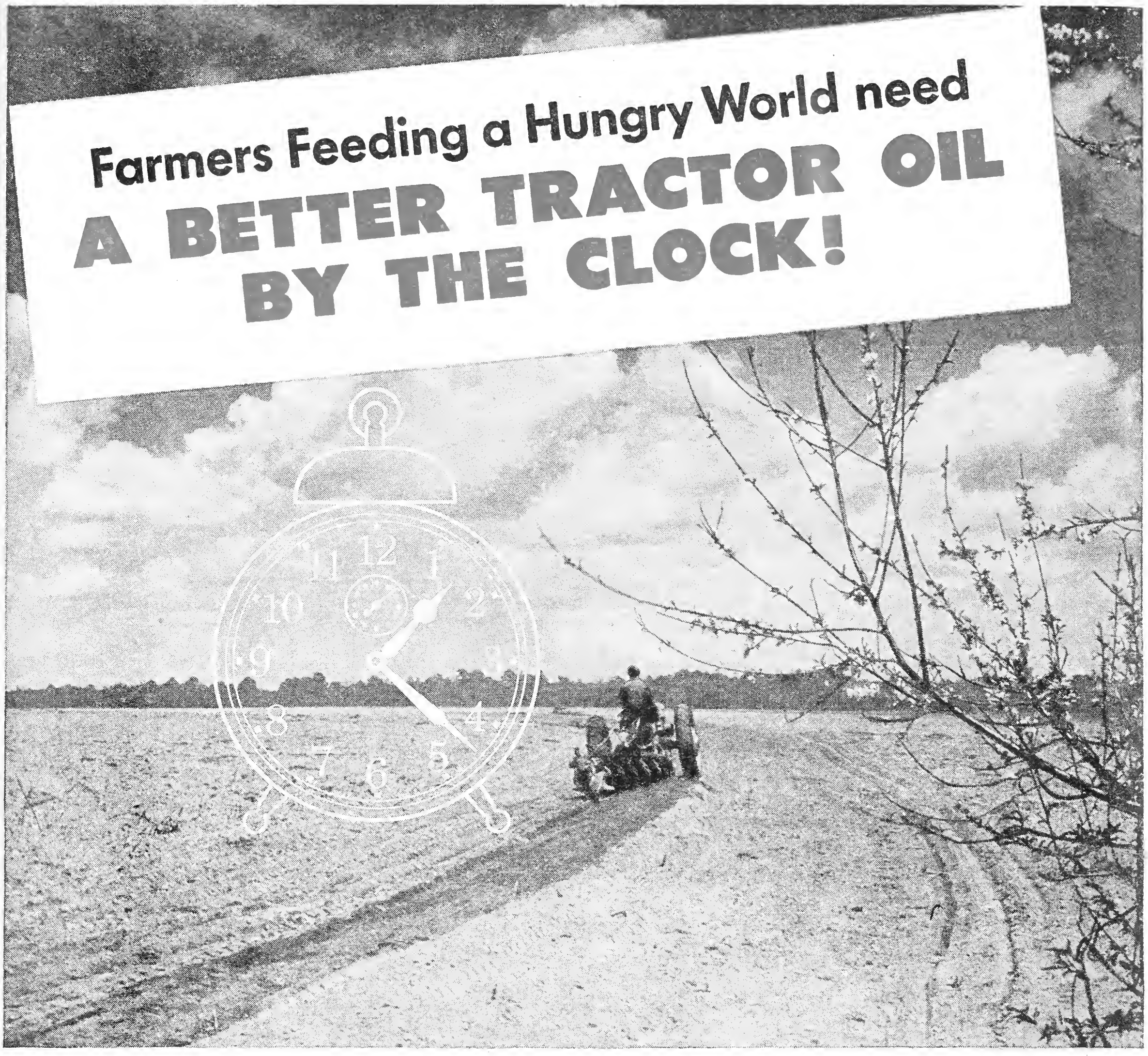
FOR Sale: Central New York, concrete block feed store equipped with stock of used machinery. Large outside display ground. BOX 7164, Rural New-Yorker

MOVING picture theatre: Busy growing manufacturing city, 11,000 people, nicely equipped, operating seven days weekly, pleasant strictly cash business, family difficulties make necessary sacrifice; price $15,000, attractive terms. Rialto Theatre, Westbrook, Maine.

SPRINGERS' Spring specials: 1. 72 acre chicken farm, 7-room house, bath, furnace, poultry houses, water to buildings. Price $5,300. 2. Cortland County (located on black top, near village) 210 acres, level land, nine rooms, bath and furnace. Drive through barn, 68 stanchions, water buckets, silo, tool shed; completely stocked and equipped, 65 cows, tractor, truck, etc. Springers' Real Estate, 59 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

FRUIT farm for sale to settle estate. U. S. Highway 20, Westfield, N. Y. Apples, pears, peaches, cold storage for 12,000 bushels. Write for details and list other farms. Dewey Carlson, Broker, Dunkirk, N. Y.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 236.***




MILLIONS of hungry people all over the globe are turning toward America for *food*.

That means American food production must go *up*...farm equipment must be kept working *longer*... engine parts protected *better!*

**THE ORDINARY 60-70 HOURS** of protection you can expect from regular oils isn't enough. A tractor that's working more hours to produce more food *has to have* an oil that won't break down so soon.

**EVEN HIGHER PRICED OILS** may not stand up under the strain after 100 hours of service. They can leave *you* with a lot more work to do... your *engine* in need of a lot more protection.

**BUT THERE'S A FULL 150 HOURS** of service in Veedol—because every drop is refined from 100% Bradford, Pennsylvania, crude ... *the finest in the world!* Yes, its tougher, longer-lasting "film of protection" gives you more than twice as much service as ordinary oils.

# VEEDOL
## The 150-Hour Tractor Oil

**SAVES FUEL**—
by reducing power blow-by.

**SAVES TIME**—
by avoiding breakdown delays.

**SAVES REPAIRS**—
through greater resistance to heat and wear.

**SAVES OIL**—
good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-fueled tractors.

**SAVES TRACTORS**—
with oil protection that assures long, economical service.

VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL

**Available in 5 gallon pails, 15, 30 and 55 gallon drums.**

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa San Francisco

**Now at Tydol *Flying* -A- Dealers**
**FEDERAL TIRES ... "Good for a long safe ride"**

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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Photo—Helen N. Upson, Connecticut

Signs of Spring Along the Quinnipiac River, Southington, Conn.

# Progress in Pastures

*By B. A. Brown*

WITH last Winter's prevailing price of $105 for 16 per cent dairy feed per ton, containing an average of 1,500 pounds of total digestible nutrients, a pound of digestible nutrients costs seven cents! This situation makes the use of home raised feed and pasture a very attractive financial practice. For example, a ton of ordinary hay, with an average of 1,000 pounds of digestible nutrients, has a grain replacing value of $70. But labor, machinery and storage space are now so expensive and difficult to get at any price that even home grown hay represents a large investment for harvesting costs alone. Under these circumstances, pasture, without any harvesting costs, should be utilized to the utmost to provide feed for livestock. It may be argued that roughages cannot replace much grain in the ration of a dairy cow withot causing a serious reduction in milk. No doubt this is true of poor or even ordinary hay and pasture, but when of good to excellent quality, they can replace a lot of grain without decreasing the milk flow.

*Topdressing with moderate amounts of suitable fertilizers on this type of rocky, untillable land at Storrs, Connecticut, has resulted in the annual production of more digestible nutrients per acre than is contained in one ton of grain feed.*

### How to Provide Good Pasture

Since 1921, the Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs, Connecticut, has been experimenting with pastures. At that time, the most important question was how to improve, by practical methods, the hundreds of thousands of acres of rough, steep and practically untillable permanent pasture land so common in the Northeast, and especially in New England. With tillage and reseeding out of the question on such land, the only practical method of improvement was to apply fertilizers on the surface. Machine mowing to determine yields was not possible, either. Therefore, a grazing experiment was started on a typical rocky, brush covered unproductive pasture with acid, phosphorus deficient soil, to learn the effects of different fertilizers in varying amounts and frequencies of application. That experiment has furnished much pertinent information on the effects of fertilizers on the soil, the kinds of plants, and the production of feed.

The first fertilizers were applied in 1924, and before the end of the second season after fertilization, it was apparent that phosphorus was essential for improvement. All of the pastures given superphosphate (16 per cent) at 500 pounds per acre, either alone or with other fertilizers, had remarkable increases in native white clover and Kentucky bluegrass, and corresponding decreases in weeds and bushes. Analyses showed that the treated soil had much more available phosphorus and that the clover and grasses were also much richer in that element, so necessary for bone formation and milk production. Digestible nutrients (as measured by grazing) were nearly doubled and the 24 year average increase from superphosphate alone now stands at 70 per cent.

Limestone, at one ton per acre, when added with superphosphate, produced changes even greater than those from superphosphate alone. The 24 year average increase in feed production is 113 per cent. Thus, superphosphate and limestone have been widely accepted as a basic treatment for run-down pasture land. During the 24 years, a total of three tons of limestone, and superphosphate equivalent to about 2,600 pounds per acre of the 20 per cent grade, have been applied to several of the experimental pastures. The annual acre cost of these materials was only $2.50. The feed nutrients obtained by grazing each year from an acre of the limed, phosphated pastures would now cost, in the form of grain, over $80.

In this experiment, potash has not had much effect. On pastures with sandier soils or on hay fields with either light or heavy soils, additional potash has been very effective and many times is a necessity for success with such highly productive legumes as alfalfa and Ladino clover.

Nitrogen alone caused little improvement, but with superphosphate or superphosphate and limestone, it has been responsible for still larger total yields than from the minerals. The extra growth from Spring applied nitrogen occurred mostly in May and June, when needed the least on most farms. Summer applied nitrogen, tested for 10 years, caused a little more Summer growth but not enough to justify the practice. In general, nitrogenous fertilizers are not recommended for unmowable pastures unless the additional May-June grazing stimulated by the nitrogen is needed in those months. Where nitrogen is used, 150 to 200 pounds per acre of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda are amounts which have given efficient results. In mixed fertilizers, 400 to 500 pounds of 7-7-7 will supply equivalent amounts of nitrogen, and also considerable phosphoric acid and potash.

It is sometimes stated that surface applied fertilizers do not penetrate far into the soil and consequently are rather ineffective. This has not been true in the Storrs and many other experiments. By 1941, the surface applied limestone had decreased the acidity as deep as the seventh inch of soil, and the superphosphate had increased the easily soluble phosphorus into the third inch. As most of the grass roots in permanent pastures are in the upper three inches, one should not expect larger yields from more deeply placed fertilizers. In actual experiments to answer this question, no better growth of bluegrass and white clover was obtained from harrowing fertilizers into the soil before seeding. In view of these results, tilling soils for the sole purpose of incorporating fertilizers cannot be justified.

*On suitable soils of good fertility, alfalfa makes a desirable and nutritious pasture crop. These good Guernsey cows are knee deep in late Fall alfalfa pasture on the 125 acre farm of Edmund Holcomb in Hartford County, Conn.*

### Seeded Pastures

Although permanent pastures are the cheapest source of feed and can be improved to utilize efficiently much of our vast acreage of rough, steep land, they do have serious limitations. Chief among such disadvantages is their very uneven seasonal growth. In the experiments at Storrs, two-thirds of the pasturage was produced in May and June, or in one third of the potential six months grazing period. This serious situation has not been alleviated much by any method of fertilization. Therefore, from July through October, other kinds of pastures must be provided as substitutes or supplements for the permanent type of pasture. Incidentally, no crop has been found which grows at the same rate throughout the season.

### Ladino Clover Pasture

In an effort to find better pasture plants, many different legumes and grasses have been tested during the last 20 years. It was in such tests that Ladino clover was found to have excellent characteristics for seeded pastures. It is now history that on farms all over the Northeast, Ladino has fulfilled its early promise. In Connecticut, there is scarcely a dairy farm on which some Ladino is not grown and many use this wonderful clover as the mainstay in their pasture programs.

Because of Ladino's importance, many experiments have been and are being conducted at Storrs to learn which soils, seed mixtures, fertilizations and management are required for best results. The results are summarized as follows:

1. Ladino grows well on many types of soils, from sands to mucks and clays, but does best on the moist ones. It has not survived very dry summers on droughty areas. Some losses by heaving have occurred on damp soils and this trouble has been much worse in pure stands. For this reason and also because mixtures result in higher yields, a grass should be seeded with the clover. Mixtures per acre such as one and one-half pounds of Ladino with either four pounds of orchard grass or eight pounds of smooth brome grass or three pounds of timothy have given excellent results.

2. If the soil does not contain large amounts of lime, phosphoric acid and potash, these mineral nutrients must be added for success with Ladino. A reaction of pH 6.0 or above is very desirable. To attain this, two or more tons of limestone per acre were found to be necessary on previously unlimed, strongly acid soils. After the first liming, a ton of limestone every four to five years is usually sufficient. Superphosphate (20 per cent) at 500 to 600 pounds per acre should be applied before seeding and repeated every third year, or about 200 pounds added every year. Ladino is very sensitive to a shortage of potash and it has been determined that 10 to 12 tons of stable manure, with the liquid portion saved carefully, or 200 pounds per acre of muriate of potash should be spread on Ladino fields every year. Larger, but less frequent, applications are not satisfactory because the first crops absorb more than they require and the later ones may not get enough potash for good growth or even for survival.

3. Continuous grazing will soon eliminate Ladino. When most of a field has been grazed to two or three inches above the ground, the livestock should be removed and kept off until the herbage has grown again to a height of at least six and preferably eight to 10 inches. Closer grazing with longer rest periods favors Ladino in its competition with accompanying grasses, more than a taller stubble but shorter ungrazed intervals. Mowing after each grazing period is a highly desirable practice, especially if grasses predominate.

4. In a long time experiment, a Ladino orchard grass seeding, cut when eight inches high to two inches above ground, had approximately the

(Continued on Page 254)

## Sorghum and Soybeans for Silage

MILK producers in New Jersey are turning to a new crop combination for ensilage—sorghum and soybeans. This combination, planted together, requires no cultivation and produces nearly as many tons per acre as corn. It grows a little quicker and is less likely to be caught by frost. Cows prefer it and produce more milk. Furthermore, soybeans, being leguminous, take nitrogen from the air, and the ensilage is thereby higher in protein and at the same time the soil is improved. Many farmers have tried out ensiling green alfalfa, clover, grass, as well as barley and other small grains. If these materials are put into the silo with from 50 to 75 pounds of molasses per ton of green material, the results will be highly satisfactory, except for the high cost of molasses (if you can get it). Without molasses, the resulting ensilage may become valueless, or at least have an offensive odor when used. Sorghum contains saccharine and sweet juices which take the place of molasses in the silo.

A leader in the use of sorghum-soybean ensilage is the Raritan Valley Farms in Somerset County, New Jersey. Their 400 acres carry 250 cows and young stock. Since 1907, this farm has been recognized as one of the most progressive in the Garden State and their experience with sorghum-soybean ensilage is of more than passing interest.

Like all good milk producing farms, this outfit is properly equipped with silos. For years the standard crops on Raritan Valley Farms were silage corn and alfalfa hay. This worked well, especially when farm labor was plentiful; the cultivation of corn and the field curing of alfalfa could be attended to as a routine procedure. A few years ago when labor became scarce, dairymen began to develop ways and means to save labor and still maintain production. Many green crops besides corn were run directly into silos but when molasses disappeared, these methods had to be discontinued.

To everyone's good fortune, farmers as a class never give up. Someone, perhaps a practical farm hand from the South, suggested that local farmers grow their own sugar. Another, even more practical, realized that much of our molasses is made by squeezing it from certain kinds of sorghum. Why not, then, grow and chop up sorghum with green crops in order to make a good ensilage without buying commercial molasses? One of the first places to try it out in combination with other crops was at Raritan Valley Farms. Splendid results were obtained from the very beginning. Finally it was observed that a combination of sorghum and soybeans produced the greatest amount of high food value material per acre.

Today no corn of any kind is being grown at Raritan. The only ensilage they produce is nearly one hundred acres of sorghum-soybeans. All other land is used as improved pastures and for hay. From 12 to 15 tons of sorghum and soybeans are harvested from each acre.

Farm operations at the Raritan Valley Farms are in charge of Walter H. Weinrich. He has been there 22 years and has seen much progress to meet new conditions. His perfected method of planting and harvesting the sorghum-soybean combination is as follows: ground prepared by broadcasting manure, about 20 loads per acre, which is plowed under as soon as the soil is fit to be worked in the Spring, usually done early in May; about 500 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer is also spread on the plowed ground and it is disk harrowed into the soil, after plowing; two bushels of Black Wilson soybean seed and 30 pounds of Atlas sorghum seed is drilled, per acre, usually during mid-May; the soybean seed is inoculated if the crop has not been previously grown on the field being planted.

This amount of seed per acre has not proven to be too abundant. Thick sowing has distinct advantages. From the very beginning, the thick growth of soybeans completely shades the ground and prevents any weeds from getting started. When the growth is about a foot high, the beans appear to be luxuriant while the sorghum is about the same height and it looks like frail young corn. Gradually that sorghum gets going and begins to outdistance the soybeans. By harvest time, generally the first part of September, the soybeans will be three to four feet high while the sorghum will run up six to eight feet, and produce clusters of seed at their tops. Another advantage of this combination is that the sorghum will help hold the soybeans erect and thus make harvesting a simple operation.

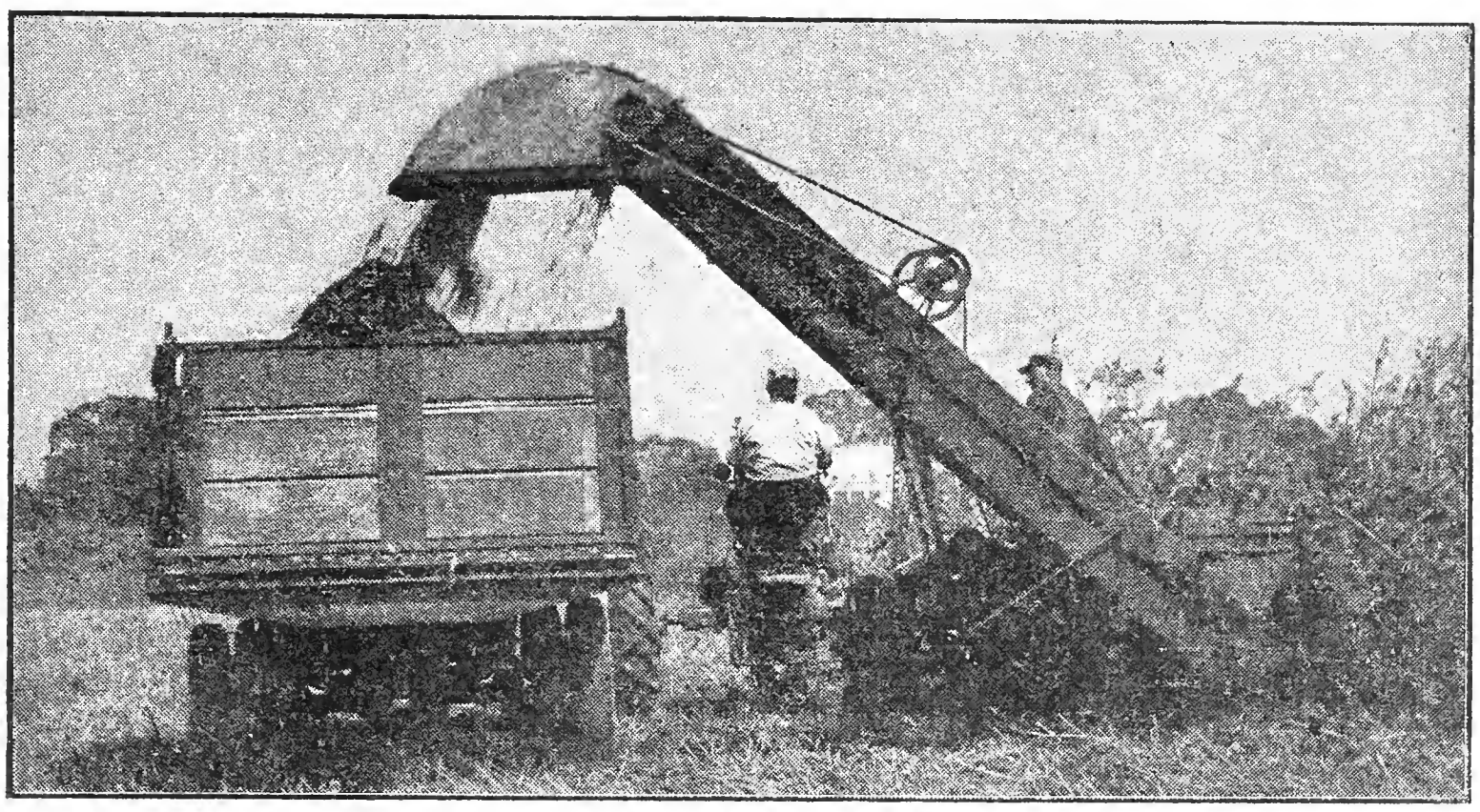
The method used to harvest more than 1,200 tons of this green material last season required only a few men for a short time. A tractor draws the harvester. A mowing machine cuts a wide swath and the material is guided into a chopper run by a power take-off from the tractor. The diced green stuff is blown through a chute into a truck that keeps pace alongside of the harvester. In just a few minutes, a three-ton-load is on its way to the silos and an empty truck replaces it. At the silo, the trucks back up to a spiral conveyor, which is in the bottom of a large, long trough. The tailboard is removed from the truck and the chopped material starts falling into that trough. It is quickly carried into a blower and is immediately whisked up into the silo. The floor of each truck is covered with smooth sheet iron and a large loose canvas. The end of this canvas is fastened to a roller across the rear end of the truck floor. A little electric motor is attached to this roller and as soon as the tailboard is removed, the motor is turned on. It winds up the canvas and gradually pulls the entire load to the rear. Attendants, with forks, maintain a constant and full supply for the conveyor and blower. In a jiffy that same truck is back to the field ready to replace the other truck just before it becomes overloaded.

Five men can harvest nearly one hundred tons of sorghum-soybean ensilage in a good day; one drives the tractor which pulls the harvester, another watches the chopper, one man on each of the two trucks and the attendant at the silo.

Milk producers have many big problems. The more important are labor, machinery, replacement of cows and a price for milk to meet these expenses. During the war, farmers had difficulty in getting a machine that would cut their ensilage corn and raise it in bundles to fall onto their flat wagons or trucks in the field to eliminate a big job of hand labor. Such machines were hardly in operation before the farmers realized that a machine, which would chop the corn in the field as it was being harvested, would eliminate more labor. Now it is possible that many dairymen will find it to their advantage to consider growing the sorghum-soybean combination in order to get ensilage with a higher protein content and eliminate the necessity of cultivating corn when hay and grain have to be harvested. If so, the harvesting of sorghum-soybeans will require added expenditure for machinery.

This is not to say that milk producers should drop corn and in the twinkling of an eye switch to the sorghum-soybean combination. However, they should consider the possibility, under their conditions, of using some sorghum-soybean ensilage for more economical milk production.

R. DE BAUN



*When sorghum and soybeans are grown together to be used for silage, they can be economically harvested by the use of modern machinery and equipment. A field harvester and silage chopper is being used to advantage, as shown, on Raritan Valley Farms in Somerset County, New Jersey.*

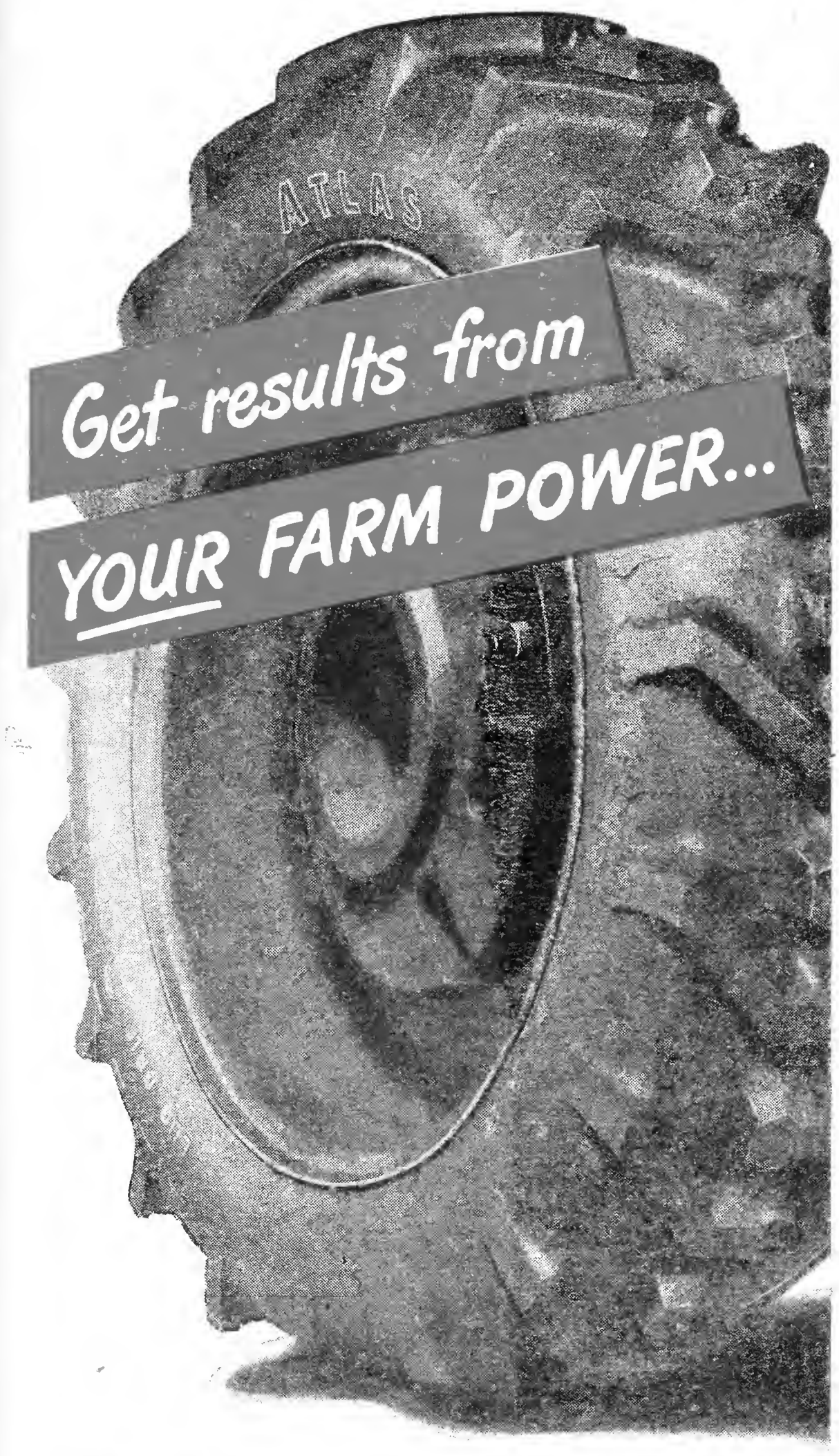
## Survey Before You Sell—Or Buy

A FARMER in Delaware County bought a 300 acre farm. Presently he had a chance to sell, but decided to part with only 200 acres, keeping the rest for pasture. He hired a surveyor to run the lines and map the new farm. As the old boundaries were well marked, he did not wait but signed a contract of sale, the description to be added later when the survey was done. When the map was turned in, he was shocked to learn that he had had in all not 300, but 234 acres. The farm was made up of four parcels. Three were described in courses of degrees and distances, and the surveyor easily located them. The fourth was indefinite, calling for "160 acres, be the same more or less"—note the phrase. After months of expensive search he was obliged to accept the fact that he was short some 60 acres of land. He had to make good his own contract with his buyer at the price named. Now, sadder and wiser, he is trying to get an adjustment from the former owner, but the prospect is not rosy. There was no intent anywhere to defraud; previous proprietors had just taken it for granted that they owned what the deed called for.

Lawyers say that New York courts have never definitely decided how much land is included in that elastic phrase "be the same more or less." A lawyer friend with many years' experience in land litigation tells me that "the character and value of the land determines it; I have known it to mean one-half acre; I have known it to mean 50." Perhaps there are no laws less understood by the public than those covering the purchase and sale of land. Yet at some time nearly everyone buys land, and there are facts about it that they should know. People who would not think of buying a car or a vacuum cleaner without trying it, will invest without question in a farm of which they know nothing. Their doubts are easily quieted by an owner's statement: "you needn't worry about the title. It's been in our family over 100 years. My grandfather built the house!" This may be true, and it may be good assurance that the land is all there and the title clear; or it may mean exactly nothing.

Another case comes to mind, in which two brothers owned adjoining farms. One bought an eight-acre woodlot and, finding that his brother needed timber, offered to sell him half of those eight acres. Land was cheap then, so he accepted a bull in payment. The two men divided the tract, built a fence and called the deal settled. Yet 70 years later, when a GI buyer bought the place and got a government loan, the title company refused to include those four acres. With a fine stand of timber grown by then, it remained with the first owner's farm. The brothers had done their own measuring and neglected making a separate deed with a clear description.

Often bandied about in the country is the term "adverse possession." Usually it is taken to mean that (Continued on Page 256)

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# The Garden in April

Since there are so few good days after the frost first goes out of the soil when the ground can be worked, it is important to have everything prepared to make the most of the favorable weather when it comes. Ground that is free from grass and perennial weeds and in good tilth resulting from the addition of organic matter, need not be turned over by plowing or spading. Mellow friable soil can be quickly prepared by stirring the top few inches by discing, harrowing or raking. Lime, if needed, and well rotted manure or compost can be spread evenly and mixed with the top soil. However, the best practice is to apply these materials in the Fall, turn the soil over, and leave it rough over Winter, if level and not subject to washing. Cover crops of rye or rye grass are useful to prevent washing, but they keep the soil from drying out and warming up in the early Spring. If there is much trash to be disposed of or the soil is hard and compacted, it may be necessary to turn the soil over by plowing or spading.

All soils are benefited by organic matter in some form. A combination of stable and poultry manure is ideal for the garden as one supplements the other. Commercial fertilizers are also useful and can be applied either with or without manure, about 30 pounds per 1,000 square feet. A good practice is to broadcast one third of the amount used and turn under; another third can be broadcast after plowing or spading and mixed with the top few inches; the remaining third applied in bands on each side of the row after planting, or in small hills between large seeds such as beans, corn and potatoes in the furrow. Although fertilizer should be placed close to the seed so as to be available to the young plant when it starts to grow, it should never be in contact with the seed as most plants are easily burned.

Beginning gardeners often make the mistake of planting the hardy vegetables too late and the tender vegetables too soon. However, it is worthwhile to risk a few seeds of bush beans, early sweet corn and summer squash in an early planting. They can be planted in hills with five or six seeds in a place, and then covered with paper or other protectors. Two quart cans with the bottoms cut out make useful covers. The tops can be covered with glassine paper or cheese cloth. Tomato, pepper, cabbage and other plants that are usually sown indoors and transplanted can be seeded outdoors as soon as the first plantings are made. Sow several seeds in a place and thin to one later. These plantings sometimes mature as early as plants started indoors and transplanted.

All seedings made when the ground is moist and cool should be put in shallow furrows and covered lightly, not more than one fourth inch deep. Seeds need the warmth from the sun and aeration; besides, seeds covered deeply rot easily. It is natural for a seed to fall on the surface of the ground, remain dormant over Winter, and start to grow when conditions are suitable.

Small seeds such as carrots, lettuce and onions should never be planted in loose soil as the germination and early growth will be uneven. Allow the soil to settle for a week or two after turning or firm the soil well by rolling or tamping with a hoe or rake before seeding. Even such fine seeds as parsley, celery, petunia and salpiglossis can be started in the open ground if the soil is made quite firm. Spread the seed in a broad band and cover lightly by sifting a thin layer of soil over the seeds. If the surface of the ground dries out cover with burlap and water lightly once a day.

April is the best time to set out perennial plants such as asparagus, rhubarb, berry plants of all kinds and ornamental shrubs and trees. Plants received from the nursery should have the roots soaked in water for an hour and planted immediately. If this is not possible open the bundle and cover the roots with moist soil in a shady location protected from the wind.

### Planning the Garden

A little thought given to the plan of the garden will save time and effort later. A small garden grown in a good location with the soil built up to a high level of fertility will give the most returns for the effort expended. The plants should grow so fast that weeds will have less chance to compete. Rows should be properly spaced for convenience in cultivation and to give the plants enough room to develop properly. A row marker with pegs 15 inches apart on one side and two feet apart on the other is a real time saver. With such a marker rows 15, 24, 30 and 48 inches apart can be made which will give the proper distance for practically all vegetables; the rows can be cross marked for plant spacing in the row.

Divide the garden into four plots. In one, plant all of the frost hardy vegetables that can be started early, arranging them in the order in which they mature so that the earliest can be taken off and the space used for later plantings of beans, celery and late cabbage. Another section can be used for the semi-hardy vegetables such as bush beans, potatoes, summer squash and early sweet corn. All of the tender vegetables such as cucumbers, eggplants, lima beans, melons, peppers, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and winter squash can be put in a third section. Perennial vegetables, and those that are planted in the Fall to live over Winter, should be put together at one side of the garden. These include asparagus, rhubarb, bunching onions, chives and the small fruits. It is a good practice to rotate these four sections.

Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and tools should be on hand at the beginning of the season. Most seeds will grow and yield as well the second year as the first if they were fresh and in good condition when purchased — with the exception of parsley, parsnips and carrots. Seeds of this family lose germination quickly. Cucumbers, melons and squash are sometimes better the second year. Seeds to be held over keep best in a cool, dry place in a metal box where mice cannot enter. Seeds that are damaged by insects, especially beans and corn, must be dusted with lime or any dry powder.

### Fertilizers to Use

The most useful commercial fertilizer is the 1-2-1 ratio which can be obtained in the 5-10-5 or 8-16-8 formulas. This is suitable for all vegetables where the parts used are the seeds or associated parts such as beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, peppers and small fruits. Leafy vegetables may need extra nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia or poultry manure; root and stem crops may respond to additional potash in the form of muriate of potash or wood ashes. Many Eastern soils are deficient in boron and are greatly benefited by an application of not more than one half pound of borax per 1,000 square feet. Larger amounts may injure plants severely. The use of animal manures, bone meal and other organic materials is a safeguard against deficiencies of the minor elements and should always be included in the fertilizing program.

### Dusting and Spraying

Dusting is more convenient in the small garden than spraying. While spraying is more effective for the control of some insects and diseases, it takes too much time to keep a sprayer in good working condition. A good duster holding a quart or more of material, used at regular and timely intervals, will keep most of the pests in control. Calomel dust, for the control of the cabbage maggot and the club root disease, and cutworm poisoned bait to be scattered immediately after sowing seeds before any plants are above ground. should always be on hand. The best general purpose insecticide is rotenone dust. This will kill nearly all insects and is not injurious to any plants. It is not poisonous to mammals and leaves no harmful residues in the soil. Other insecticides are cheaper, more effective for some insects, but are injurious to some plants and are dangerous poisons to have around. Very few diseases in the garden can be controlled satisfactorily with fungicides. Seed treatment is worthwhile to prevent rotting in the soil. Most seeds come already treated. Reputable seed companies sell only disease free seeds. Anthracnose on beans, once a serious disease, is now seldom seen. In a few cases timely applications of a fungicide such as Bordeaux mixture, organic copper compounds and some of the new materials such as Phygon, Zerlate and Parzate may help to promote healthy growth. Late blight on tomatoes and potatoes, blight on celery and mildew and leaf spot on melons and cucumbers, can be held in check with the copper compounds. Care should be taken not to use tobacco when handling tomatoes and pepper plants as the mosaic disease is present in nearly all forms of tobacco. This disease is spread from plant to plant by handling. D. F. J.

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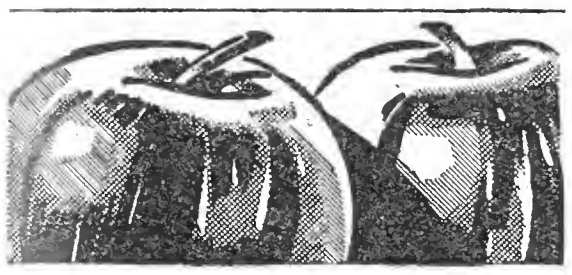

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## The Yellow Foxglove

It is surprising how few gardeners know the yellow foxglove (*Digitalis ambigua* or *D. grandiflora*). It is far superior, to my way of thinking, to its temperamental cousin, (*D. purpurea*), the familiar biennial foxglove, though it lacks the color range of the latter. The yellow foxglove is a true perennial which graces the garden year after year with its handsome stalks of bell-like flowers, asking little in return.

Some years ago, a friend gave me a few small plants of this hardy favorite. They all lived and have proved one of the mainstays of a garden which had little care during the war years. Each season sturdy little new plants spring up, for *D. ambigua* self-sows freely, thought not too aggressively. Another nice thing about this plant is that it flowers twice during the growing season. In my New England garden, the first blossoms appear about the last of June, continuing through July. Then, around the middle of September, after a rest, it sends up new flower spikes, continuing until heavy frost cuts down the plants. Not only are the flowers exquisite, but the foliage is pleasing also; long, pointed, shining leaves, slightly hairy and indented along the edges. From this tuft of leaves, spring the leafy flower stalks, often reaching a height of two feet or more. The bell-shaped flowers are strung closely along the upper portion of the stalk and open from the bottom upward. The pale yellow bells are lightly freckled on the interior with golden brown.

We place the yellow foxglove fairly close to the front of the herbaceous border and back of it group blue and pink Bellflowers (*Campanula persicifolia*), making a charming color combination. And if you need a bit of height in the rock garden, there is nothing more suitable for the purpose than the yellow foxglove. The plant demands very little in the way of growing conditions; any good garden soils suits it; and it will grow in either full sun or partial shade.

The yellow foxglove is easily raised from seed planted out-of-doors in the Spring, or it may be started earlier in the house, thus making possible larger plants for wintering over.

E. M. E.
Massachusetts

## Spray Program for Grapes

We have a large Concord vine which is very prolific, but for the last three years the grapes have been very wormy. What can be done to prevent such a sorry condition?
Massachusetts F. M. L.

The wormy grapes are probably caused by the grape berry moth for which the following spray program is suggested:

First spray: DDT at the rate of one-half ounce to one gallon of water immediately after bloom. Since it is advisable to use a fungicide on grapes for disease control, the DDT could be added to 4-4-100 Bordeaux mixture.

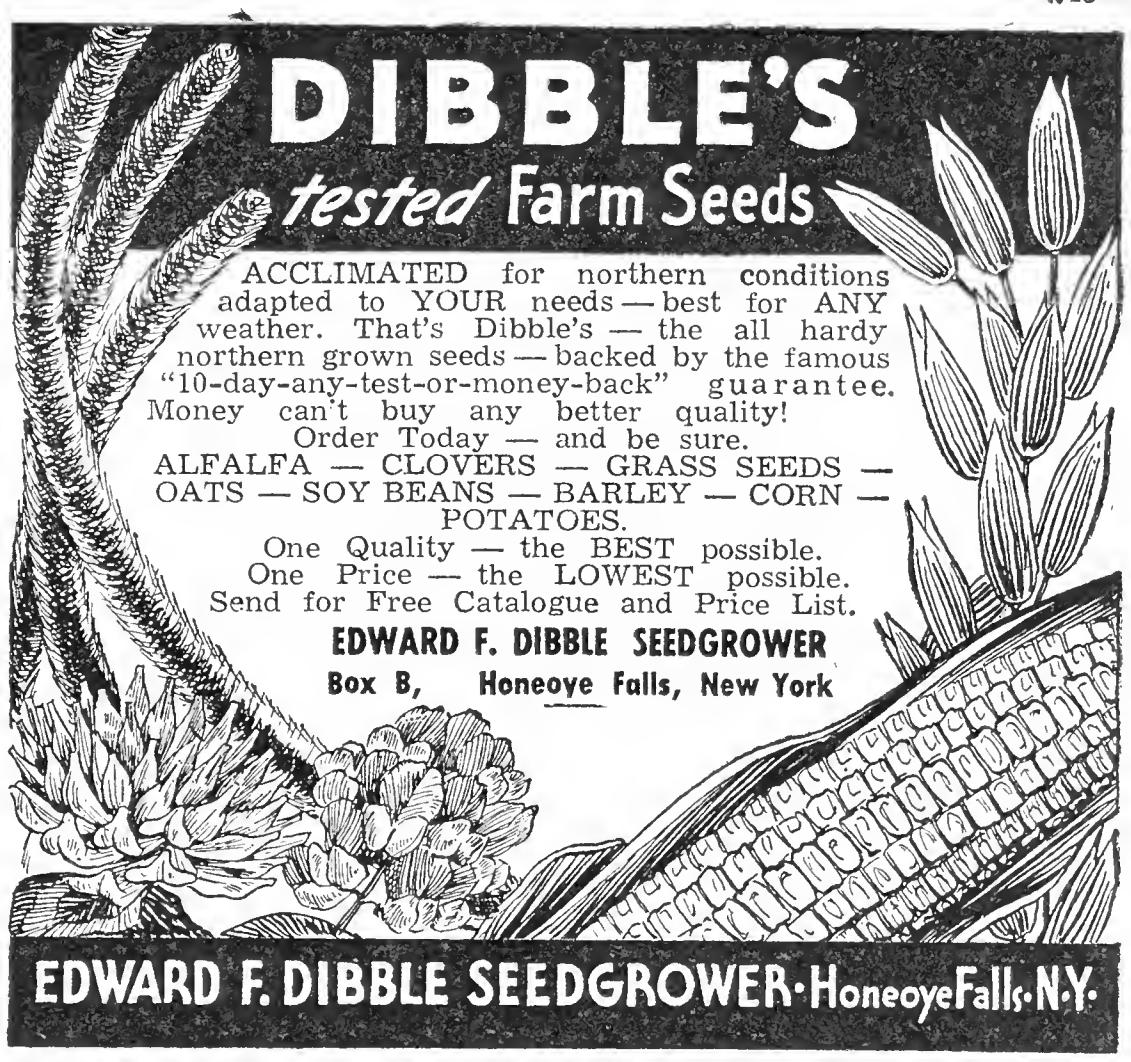
Second spray: Two weeks later, substituting one-half ounce of arsenate of lead for the DDT and using the Bordeaux.

Third spray: Same as second spray.

G. L. S.

Photo — Paul Hadley, Penna.

*Tent caterpillars prefer to build their nests in the branches of wild cherry trees, because they are usually the first trees to show green in the Spring. The best means of eradication of these pests is to burn their nests.*

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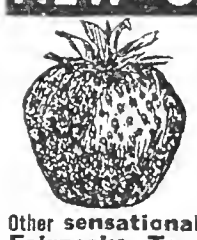
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## Back to the Garden Again

We have received quite an array of seed catalogues which we like to look over carefully to compare varieties and prices. While the old standard sorts are the most familiar to us and should have first place, yet often there are new hybrids worthy of our consideration. A fair trial will convince us as to their true worth and whether they are to be our future choice. In our gardens we have found that it always pays to buy from a house having a reputation for reliable seeds; one may then be reasonably sure of getting something with a fairly high percentage of germination. It is of vital importance to get new seed that tests well. It is half the battle in getting your garden started.

There is no set rule that applies strictly to the selection of varieties. Some prefer one kind of bean, for instance, and find it delicious while others may not find that particular variety at all to their liking. Speaking of string beans, we like to make a rather wide selection choosing a wax, a long stringless, and one or two of the quick growing green-podded kinds. Of peas there is a wide choice. The small round seed produces the earliest crop and, being dwarf in growth, the vines ripen in June and are a real treat. These are easily grown and require no bushing or wire. I like Radio, Blue Bantam and Little Marvel; they have short pods and should be picked young, otherwise the peas will soon get hard and lose their palatability. Of the early to mid-season kinds there are Nott's Excelsior, and for late the Telephone and Champion; the latter two require wire or bushes as they grow from four to five feet in height. Chicken wire is best and should be placed before the seed is planted. Be liberal with stakes and supports as the vines are quite heavy, especially when laden with pods.

It is always interesting to compare notes with your neighbors in making a garden. There are, it seems, any number of opinions as to the initial step toward the preparation of a seedbed, such as what fertilizers to use and how to apply them. Whether we should use both manure and fertilizer is always a debatable point. We have found that no hard and fast rule can be applied, and that it is only by some study and experimentation of his own particular soil that the gardener may know pretty definitely what would apply there.

For the usual garden soil of a medium loam the importance of humus is a very vital factor in retaining moisture, because a soil which is depleted of this life sustaining material will not give the best results. It is what we term dead soil. Light soils having a fairly large proportion of sand require rather more attention in the way of fertilization. Such soils have a tendency to leach, resulting in a loss of plant food. Humus may be applied in the form of stable manure, if available, or, if hard to obtain, fairly good results may be obtained from leaves or lawn rakings. Instead of burning this refuse as most people do in the Fall, we gather it up and place it on the garden in heaps; then when wet we spread it just before plowing. This prevents it from blowing all over the place during the Winter. Manure for the garden should be hauled and spread early, allowing the Spring rains to leach some of it into the soil. It should be turned under to a depth of from four to six inches. If a liberal coat of manure is applied, the vegetables will grow but the manure alone does not with us produce a perfect fruit or vine crop unless some of the missing elements are supplied. Phosphoric acid, or more properly speaking, phosphorus, must be added to make a balanced plant food. Manure is also low in potash. For best all-round results we find that a quick and easy way is to broadcast a 5-10-5 fertilizer at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre, and work it into the soil with a harrow or rake. If you are using manure, don't overdo the amount of fertilizer or you may get too much foliage. In the second planting of seeds we use the fertilizer along the rows in accordance with the specific crop needs, and work it in as the plants come up.

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## Growing Head Lettuce

Until the past few years, when we had to depend on the loose head varieties, the growing of head lettuce here in the East was a rather uncertain enterprise. If started early, it bolted to seed at the first sign of hot weather, slimed after a shower, or was tough and failed to head hard enough to be readily marketable. However, with the introduction of improved sorts and the better knowledge of growing needs, we have several weeks when we can get on the market with as good quality lettuce as in the irrigated or higher altitude States.

We now grow from two to four acres each year on our farm, all transplanted but fitting into our rotations with other crops one way or another. If one has a good fertile soil and can plant lettuce seed very early in the Spring, even before all frost is out of the ground, seeding directly in the open may bring a good crop. But we find that many times it comes in too late, and consequently runs into a spell of hot weather in June and July making it unmarketable.

Our present practice is to start the first plants quite early in the greenhouse in flats or on bench, then to transplant into shallow flats, two by two inches, which are placed in cold frames and freely ventilated on sunny days, thus hardening them before time to go to the field. In transplanting, we keep as much dirt as possible on the roots of each plant by heavy watering before removal. We find that this block of soil around the roots gives us heads 10 days to two weeks earlier than if set with bare roots. In field setting we are careful to place plants no deeper than before and always, in any plan of growing, to scrape away the surface soil under each plant to let air under the lower leaves and so to prevent disease.

We find that Imperial 44 is a week or more earlier than Great Lakes, which is the only other variety we grow. As the latter is a larger and more attractive sort and stands hot weather better, we use it exclusively for later seedings. Our second sowing is made broadcast in cold frames. These frames are made ready the Fall before with a three inch coating of peat or humus, treated lightly with lime and a complete fertilizer raked in and allowed to freeze under the glass. It usually thaws out very nicely early in March. The seed is sown not too thickly from a can with a perforated top. After careful hardening, at time of transplanting, we take away the frame boards. Using a special, flat plate shovel with sharp edge and the exact size of the flats, we cut the soil about three inches deep and remove to the field immediately. The flats are slid along with the boys transplanting, only a few plants being shaken out as needed. We set in the row 14 inches for Imperial, and 18 inches for Great Lakes. We set two rows and skip one, the vacant space just fitting the tread of the Ford tractor wheels; this serves as a hoting path into which loose soil is drawn out from beneath the plants. We use sweeps for the very necessary shallow cultivation, because they do not throw the soil on the plants as wold stroight shovels. The first plants to be set we sometimes place between newly planted strawberry or raspberry plants, or any other crop that will come off later. Unless acreage is limited, however, we find that lone plantings are preferable.

We get the whole crop off early enough to put in either late cabbage, tomatoes or late melons. W. A. W.

## Cabbage Pest Control

Tell me something about controlling the brown and yellow spotted beetle which makes life miserable for us cabbage growers. T. F. G.

This pest might be either the striped flea beetle or the harlequin cabbage bug. The former is a small black beetle with yellow markings about an inch long. Adults live over the Winter. The larvae feed on the roots of cabbage; adults on the leaves and stems. Calomel dust is needed for root maggots, and it will help to keep the larvae off. The adults may be controlled with cryolite or DDT before the heads form and afterwards with rotenone, but it costs more and is less effective when used later.

The harlequin cabbage bug is a more difficult creature to control, as it is a sucking insect. The adults live over Winter and may be trapped by placing leaves of cabbage or related plants on the ground. The adults gather underneath these and may be collected and destroyed in the early morning, when they are least active. Sobadilla dust, which is also effective for the squash bug, may help to control this insect.

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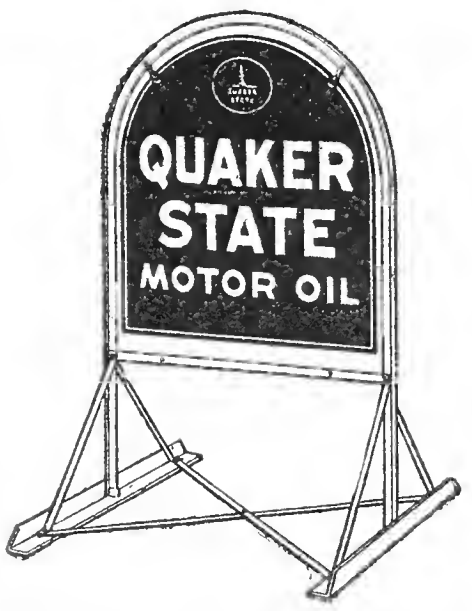


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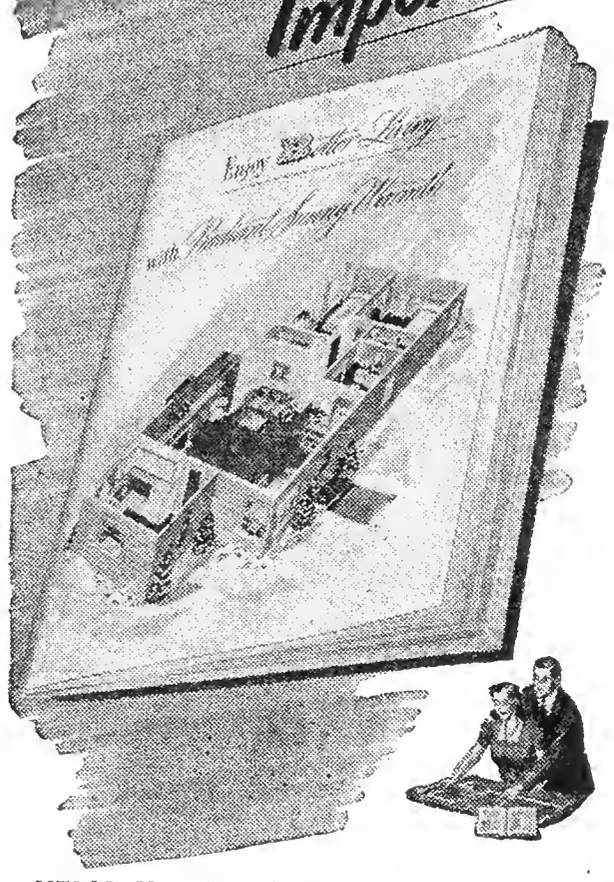

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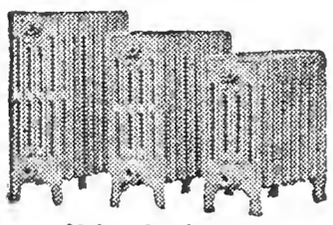

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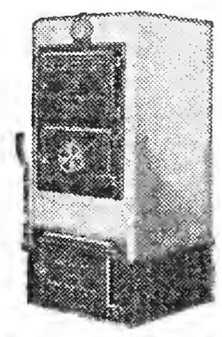

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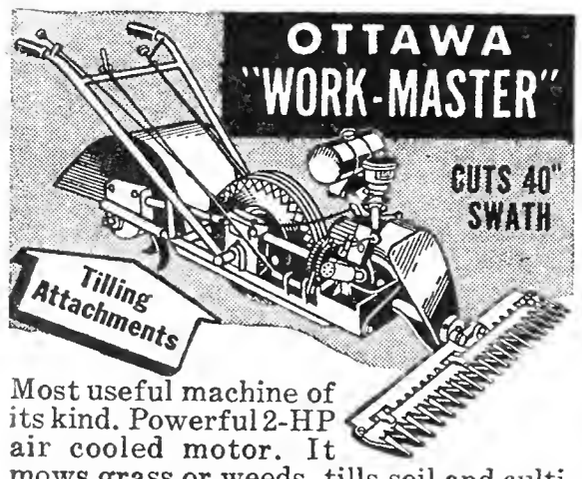


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## Perennial Flower Planning

Each year our plans should include flowers, shrubs, and other ornamentals. Now that the war emergencies are over, farm gardeners again can give thought to improving their home grounds. In that improvement, the perennial flowers in all their varied forms and beautiful colors will play an important part. Perennials lend themselves effectively to different types of planting. They can be used in both formal and informal gardens, in borders, among shrubbery, about buildings and lawns, or even naturalized in meadows and woodlands. They are important in developing gardens of special types or for special situations, such as water gardens, bog gardens, rock gardens, wall gardens, woodland gardens, and fern gardens. They have a definite place, too, in seasonable gardens such as those that are most beautiful during one particular month, June or September, for example. Fortunately, we have a large and varied list of perennial flowers, and so we have a much wider choice of location than is possible with annuals. Many perennials succeed better in the shade than in the sun. The early flowering bulbs, especially, will thrive under large shade trees because they bloom and complete their growth before the trees shade the ground too heavily.

### What is the Ideal Garden?

What is the ideal garden? I think of it as one in which there is ample bloom throughout the season. Unfortunately, however, the flowering season for most perennials is relatively short. And so, to maintain a succession of color, it is necessary to include types which bloom at different periods. To do it successfully, we must sacrifice maximum bloom at any one time.

One method is to divide the garden into three or four separate areas, concentrating in each area the kinds that have the same season of bloom. Thus; there would be the early Spring garden dominated by the hardy bulbs, dwarf early flowering perennials, and early flowering trees and shrubs. The May and June garden would present few difficulties. Our Summer garden would feature the annuals, Summer flowering perennials, and tender bulbs. For our Fall garden we would draw heavily upon the hardy aster, chrysanthemums, and other late bloomers.

How shall we go about making our garden? My suggestion would be to first read about flowers in some of the useful reference materials so that we can develop a mental idea of what we want. Then measure the space that is available for your garden. Next, on paper draw the outline of your proposed garden, using a scale of one-quarter or one-half inch per foot. Mark in the location of each plant or group of plants you would like to grow. It will also be helpful to summarize the number and kinds of plants needed and their cost. And if you expect to include any pools, rockeries or garden furniture, be sure to include them in the plan, too. If the garden is to be a formal one, there are several things to bear in mind when planning it. Design or outline is of great importance. The planting should show the design, not hide or disguise it. To do it will often mean that straight or curved lines are more or less accurately reproduced by the flowers. Make your formal garden area as large as possible, but when you plan, don't overlook the amount of care needed for its upkeep. You will want your garden to be a pleasure, not a burden. A rectangular form, about one-half as wide as it is long, gives the most satisfactory results.

### The Design Should be Simple

Let the design be simple, not only because it is easier to care for, but because a simple design is usually more pleasing than an elaborate one. Place the principal entrance on a line with a window or a door of the house. Rectangular beds that border a grass panel in the center are effective. They can also be planted in different ways to provide variety. As a general rule, keep the beds a few feet away from the boundary hedge or shrubbery. And if they can be worked only from one side, it is better to make them not more than three feet wide. When you plan the beds, remember that the best effects are obtained if they are from five to eight feet wide. Then you will have room for the proper placing of the dwarf, medium, and tall-growing sorts. Many gardeners like to include in their garden design such interesting features as a pool, a bird bath, garden seats, arches over the entrances, or other features. Those can be added at any time. Let the garden paths be wide, because then they are more effective in the design and more convenient to use.

### Plan for a Hardy Border Garden

Another kind of flower garden is known as the hardy border type. Flower borders are beds that more or less closely parallel boundaries, shrubbery plantings, walks, drives, or other features of the home grounds. Their outlines can be regular or a combination of the two. The plantings, too, can be either formal or informal. More often they are informal, even though the bed outline is formal. In any hardy border, place the low plants in front and the tall ones in the rear. Ordinarily the tallest plants should be no taller than half the width of the bed. This is especially important with a narrow bed between a walk and a fence. In that case, instead of using tall plants vines can be planted along the fence. If the flower border is to be long and wide, its attractiveness can often be increased by using an occasional tall plant near the front of the bed. Let that be the exception instead of the rule, however, and even then the tall plant should not be placed so near the front as to extend over the edge of the walk. In the formal border the plants are usually placed in long lines parelleling the edge, each line consisting of one kind of plant. For the informal border, on the other hand, the most effective results are obtained by arranging groups or clumps containing different kinds of plants. Those of similar height should be planted at varying distances from the front so as not to make the bands too decided in the planting. The clumps can be varied in their appearance by using plants that differ in shape, texture of foliage, and color.

The width of the flower border should be determined by the surrounding conditions. Actually, no space is too narrow to be used as a border, but for the most satisfactory results a width of five feet is needed, and for fullest development 20 feet or more is better. How then does one get at the plants on the inside? That is easily accomplished by leaving space in the beds for narrow paths. The plants will hide them enough so they will not show. A border about five feet wide can be conveniently worked from the edge. But if it is wider than that, the narrow paths will be needed. They can be well defined walks, or merely trails through the beds. Some gardeners like to have the walks through their garden appear wider than they actually are. That effect can be accomplished by using dwarf plants in the foreground of plantings along the walk or lawn.

If there are shrubs on the grounds, the perennials can be placed in clumps wherever there is space between the shrubs large enough for the plants to properly develop. Another idea that will increase the beauty of shrubs is to give them a foreground or border of low-growing perennials, and then plant larger ones in pockets further back in the shrubs; but be sure the pockets are open enough in front so that the flowers can be seen. The perennials that succeed best when planted in shrubs are the kinds robust enough to largely take care of themselves, such as those which naturalize well. Usually we do not give our shrubs the same intensive care we give our flowers, but if intensive care can be given, then any of the perennials can be used.

A. E. W.

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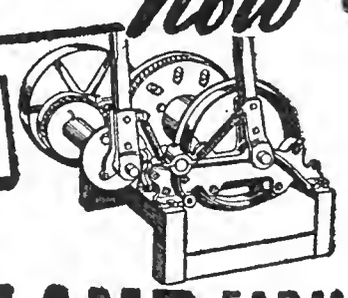

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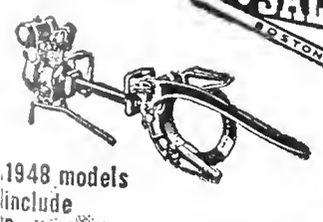

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## From the Finger Lakes

It has been said that March is the month that tries the soul. Well, maybe, but it seems that one might bear uncomplainingly with the snarling retreat of Winter when there are always some compensative days; when a robin sings in the apple tree, the bluebird preens his feathers, and the red-winged blackbirds sing, "We are free, we are free.

Tommy the blue jay has joined his own again, having become separated from the little flock in early Winter because of an injured right leg. Though the others came and went, Tommy stayed and at no time did we ever witness any of the so-called blue jay sass. He was really timid about eating with the other birds and gave up to all of them. If he alighted near the gray squirrels as they ate corn in the morning, they were the ones that were disagreeable and chased him; he never showed fight. We did enjoy his many variations of tunes as Spring drew near. And one morning we were much amused as we saw him quietly perched on a maple branch very near a large hairy woodpecker that was eating suet. We guessed Tommy was taking lessons. His bright eyes weren't missing one movement of the woodpecker and the latter did not seem to mind when Tommy would hop a little closer. Finally the woodpecker flew away and instantly Tommy took his place, in exactly the same position, spread tail braced against the tree, toes locked around the hollow twig that is woven in the lower part of the small, metal broiler or toaster which we use for holding suet. There he ate his fill and seemed able to pick off pieces of suet in quite a satisfactory way.

The wild folk always add much in a comical way to every day and another mirth-exciting incident took place a few days ago. A small wood stove has a short pipe and many elbows, for correct draft, leading into a fireplace and it was decided the still morning was a good time to take the pipe outdoors. It was laid upon the porch for a short time and when the "Head of the House" bent to pick it up, there was an unmistakable scratching and fluttering inside one of the elbows. "This is Nosey of course," was the remark. We watched rather anxiously as the pipe was gently lowered and slowly separated. Maybe it would be Dee with a broken wing. At last, however, through the aperture flew a dusty object that made a zig-zag flight to a near tree. It was little Reddy, a favorite and tame downy woodpecker. He uttered not a sound as he went hitch, hitch, hitch up the rough bark, and of course it is going to be a long time before the spunky little fellow will have white feathers again where they should be. So for a while Reddy will be known to us as Sooty.

A plant that has not taken up much room but that has been interesting to watch and caused much guessing, is just a common clover plant that grew in the yard and was saved from the lawn mower and given a home in a flower pot because it repeatedly puts forth leaves of four. Thinking about plants reminds us of the promised lavender and rosemary from a friend. We'd like to try other herbs, too; not the kitchen varieties but those that can be cut and dried and seem to bring into the house, within their folded leaves, all the fragrance and sunshine of Summer. We hope the rosemary won't mind being planted beside a lake since its name really means "dew of the sea."

This is just the kind of a day for a walk in the hour before suppertime. To thrill again to finding Spring anemones on a sunny sheltered bank facing South; to watch the first honey bees disappearing within some early blossoms; to look up at great wedge-shaped flocks of wild geese flying Westward to feeding grounds; then back to the house, facing a crisp, North breeze and hurrying a little, as we want a johnny cake for supper to go with that new maple syrup. It seems a fitting close of a Springtime day to pull the table to a west window so that the setting sun might gild our simple fare as with a blessing. And it seems as if the right kind of home life is made up of simple things. Especially at this time of year do we like a brisk fire of dry poplar and hemlock to crackle as loudly as the March wind, and always the tea kettle kept on the back of the stove so that its singing is never stilled.

E. R. H.

Seneca County, N. Y.

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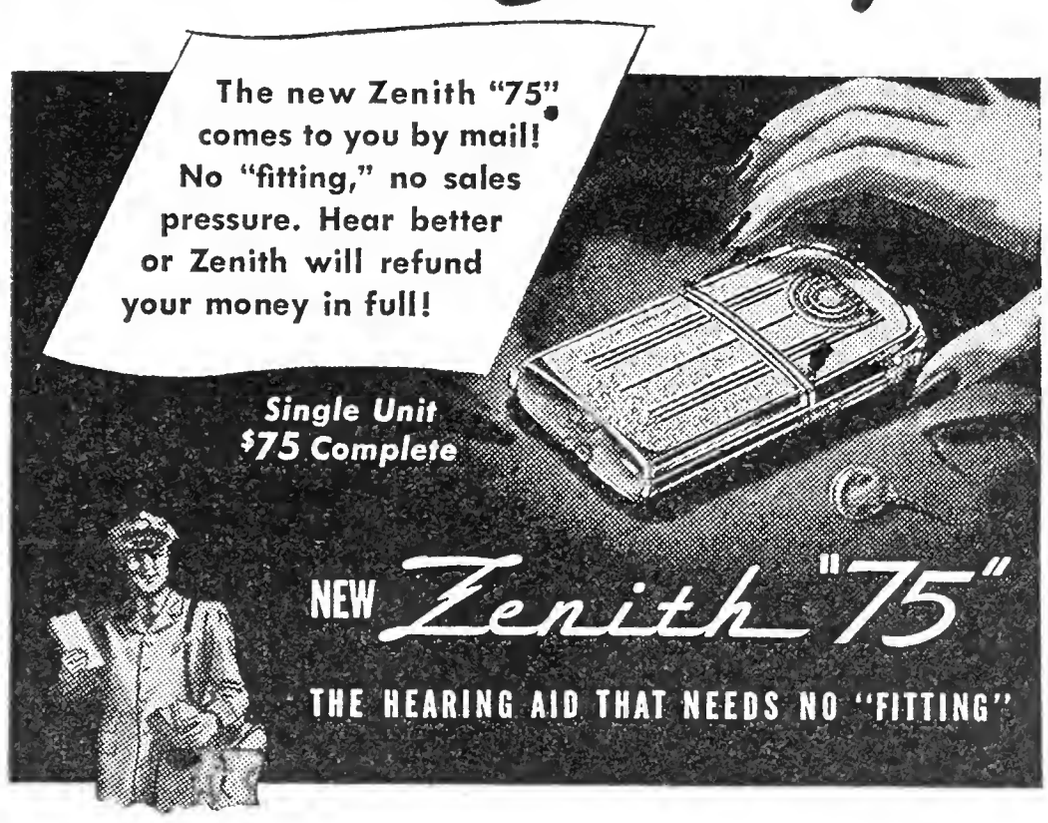


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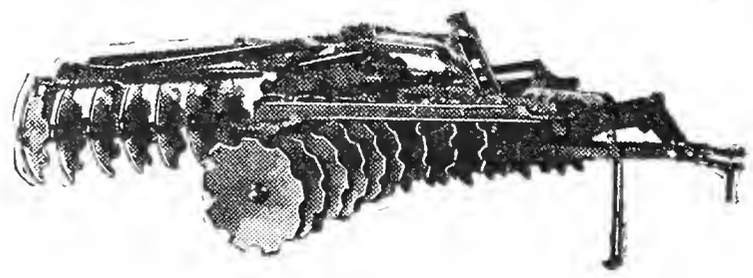

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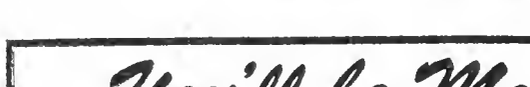

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# *Soybeans and Soil*

Are soybeans more of an erosion hazard than corn or other intertilled crops? Studies at several of the Federal-State soil conservation experimental farms answer some of these problems. They also show methods of controlling erosion the year soybeans are in the cropping system. Let's examine some of these results.

At the Bethany, Missouri, Soil Conservation Experimental Farm, erosion under soybeans drilled solid was about two-thirds that from soybeans planted in 42-inch rows. The soil was a Shelby loam on an eight per cent slope. It was found that soil losses from soybeans grown in rows were about the same as from similar areas in corn.

Studies were started in 1944 at the Iowa Soil Conservation Experimental Farm to see if the method of planting soybeans affects erosion. Runoff and erosion from corn and soybeans were also compared. In 1944 it was found that erosion from corn listed up and down hill was about three times as high as from soybeans planted in the same way. Erosion from soybeans drilled solid in seven-inch rows was less than one-half that when they were in 40-inch rows. Contouring reduced runoff and erosion. The difference in erosion between contoured corn and soybeans was less than when the rows run up and down the hill. Contouring corn decreased erosion by 80 per cent; soybeans, when listed in 40-inch rows, by 65 per cent; soybeans, surface planted in 40-inch rows, by 33 per cent; and soybeans, drilled in seven-inch rows, by 13 per cent. Soybeans listed on the contour caused 42 per cent less erosion than corn planted the same way. When the rows were up and down hill erosion from soybeans was 28 per cent of that from corn.

*Soil losses caused by erosion are no greater from soybeans grown in rows, as shown at left, than when similar areas are planted to corn. When the land is contour strip farmed, as illustrated, it reduces soil erosion to a minimum. Oats are being harvested in this scene on the fertile acres of Charles Wolcott in Steuben County, New York.*

In 1945 oats with a sweet clover catch crop were seeded on the corn and soybean land. Runoff and erosion from oats were about the same from land planted to corn or soybeans. Oats after soybeans drilled solid gave 15 per cent less erosion than when oats followed soybeans planted in 42-inch rows.

### Residues After Erosion

Many acres of soybeans are cut for hay. This leaves the soil unprotected and loose during September and October. Heavy rains frequently occur at this time and erosion is serious under these conditions. It is also serious when corn is removed for silage and the land is bare. Seeding wheat, barley or other small grain soon after the soybeans are cut for hay will reduce the erosion hazard by about one-half that from land left bare over Winter and seeded to oats the following Spring. Fortunately, from the erosion standpoint, most of the soybeans grown are harvested for seed. Before harvest time the leaves fall to the ground; stems with the pods are still standing. These protect the surface soil from the beating action of raindrops. The soil surface is not sealed and water penetrates rapidly. Erosion is therefore much less of a hazard under these conditions then when harvested for hay. The soybean seed crop is usually harvested with a combine late in the Fall. If the straw is well spread at harvest time, erosion will not be serious during the Winter and Spring. Oats usually follow the soybean crop. Disking the seedbed for oats covers much of the residue. That mixed with the surface two to three inches of soil and that remaining on the surface allows water to penetrate the soil quickly during rains. The erosion hazard is thus decreased.

We see many soybean fields where the straw is raked and burned in the Fall or Spring before plowing. This also leaves the soil bare, erosion is increased, nitrogen is lost, and organic matter needed to help maintain soil tilth is destroyed. There are reasons for burning the soybean straw, but there are more and better reasons why we should not. It is practically impossible to plow land where the straw has not been spread. The answer is more straw spreaders on combines. It costs money to rake and burn the soybean residue. In addition, valuable nitrogen and organic matter are lost. It is good business to save the soybean straw as well as other crop residues.

### Place in the Rotation

The place that soybeans occur in the rotation influences the amount of erosion that occurs. Soybeans usually follow corn. If we are to get a true picture of soybeans as an erosion hazard, it then should be compared with second year corn. Studies at several of the Soil Conservation experimental farms show that erosion from second year corn after meadow is about 50 per cent higher than from first year corn. Soil tilth deteriorates rapidly after meadows are plowed and planted to an intertilled crop. Much of it is gone by the end of the year of corn.

At the McCredie Missouri Soil Conservation Experimental Farm a comparison was made of erosion from soybeans when they followed corn and when they followed meadow. In the four-month period, May through August, drilled soybeans allowed about 68 per cent as much erosion as corn when both followed corn. When corn and soybeans were grown following meadow, erosion from soybeans was 74 per cent as much as from corn. It appears then that serious erosion hazards often credited to soybeans are not the fault of the plant itself but the place where it is put in the cropping system.

### Soybeans and Soil Tilth

What about the effect of soybeans on soil tilth? It is well known that soybeans leave the soil loose. Heavy clay soils after cropping for several years become cloddy and hard to work. Soybeans improve the tilth of these soils. We don't know exactly why, but there are probably several reasons. The soybean plant has a less extensive root system than corn, and it requires more water to produce a pound of the soybean plant material than a pound of corn plant. This higher water requirement and less extensive root system reduce the moisture content of the soil more than under corn.

Yields of corn following soybeans on heavy soils are generally several bushels higher than corn following corn. Part of the increase may be credited to improved soil tilth. The soybean is a legume; if inoculated, it gathers nitrogen from the air. The amount of nitrogen returned to the soil depends on how the straw is handled. On the average we can expect the soybean to fix as much or more nitrogen as needed by the plant. A good corn crop will take 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen from the soil.

On light silt loam soils soybeans have a harmful effect on soil tilth. Light silt loam soils run together badly but usually are not cloddy.

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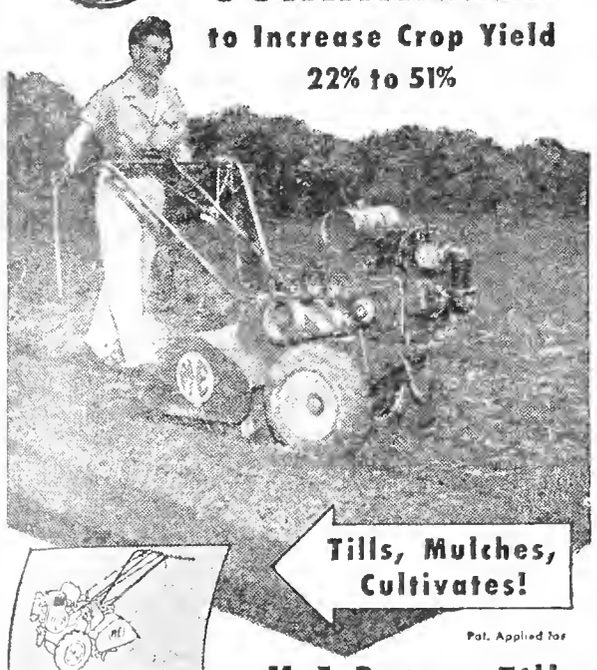


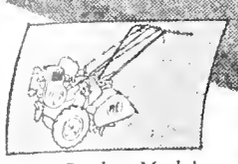
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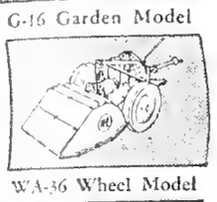
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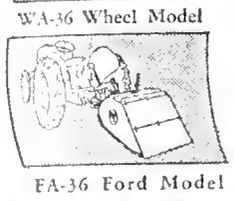
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They are made up of smaller soil granules. Soybeans cause a breakdown of large soil granules into small individual particles. When the soil is made up mostly of small individual silt particles, the soil pores are very small. Water and air move slowly through small pores. When conditions are not favorable to movement of air and water, crop yields suffer. Light silt loam soils do not run together as badly under soybeans as under corn. Hard driving rains break down soil granules and cause the soil to run together. Soybeans have wider leaves than corn and thus give quicker and more protection to the soil from the beating action of raindrops than corn. The soil under soybeans is covered with leaves by late Summer which further protects the soil surface from the beating action of raindrops. Soil microorganisms also increase soil granulation. Most of the nodules on the roots of soybeans drop off at the end of a dry period followed by rain. This furnishes a readily available supply of organic material to bind soil particles together into soil granules. This does not happen under corn.

THE SOIL

Soils vary in the ease with which they erode. Some soils have good tilth at the surface and do not break down and run together under the beating action of hard driving rains. These soils resist erosion. Other soils have poor structure because of how they were developed or because too many row crops have been grown without enough grasses and legumes in the cropping system to maintain stable soil structure. These soils do not resist hard driving rains but go into suspension and seal the soil pores. When water cannot go into the ground, high runoff and erosion can be expected. On the silt loam soils the surface is probably more important than any other part of the soil in influencing runoff and erosion. We should not fail to recognize, though, that some soils have heavy clay sub-soils which limit downward movement of water. After the surface soil has taken up all of the water it can hold, then a tight sub-soil limits the downward movement of water. If soybeans have loosened the surface of a soil with an impermeable subsoil, erosion may be very serious if hard driving rains continue after the surface is saturated. If the subsoil is open, loosening of the surface may actually increase the amount of water that goes into the soil. Erosion thus will be decreased.

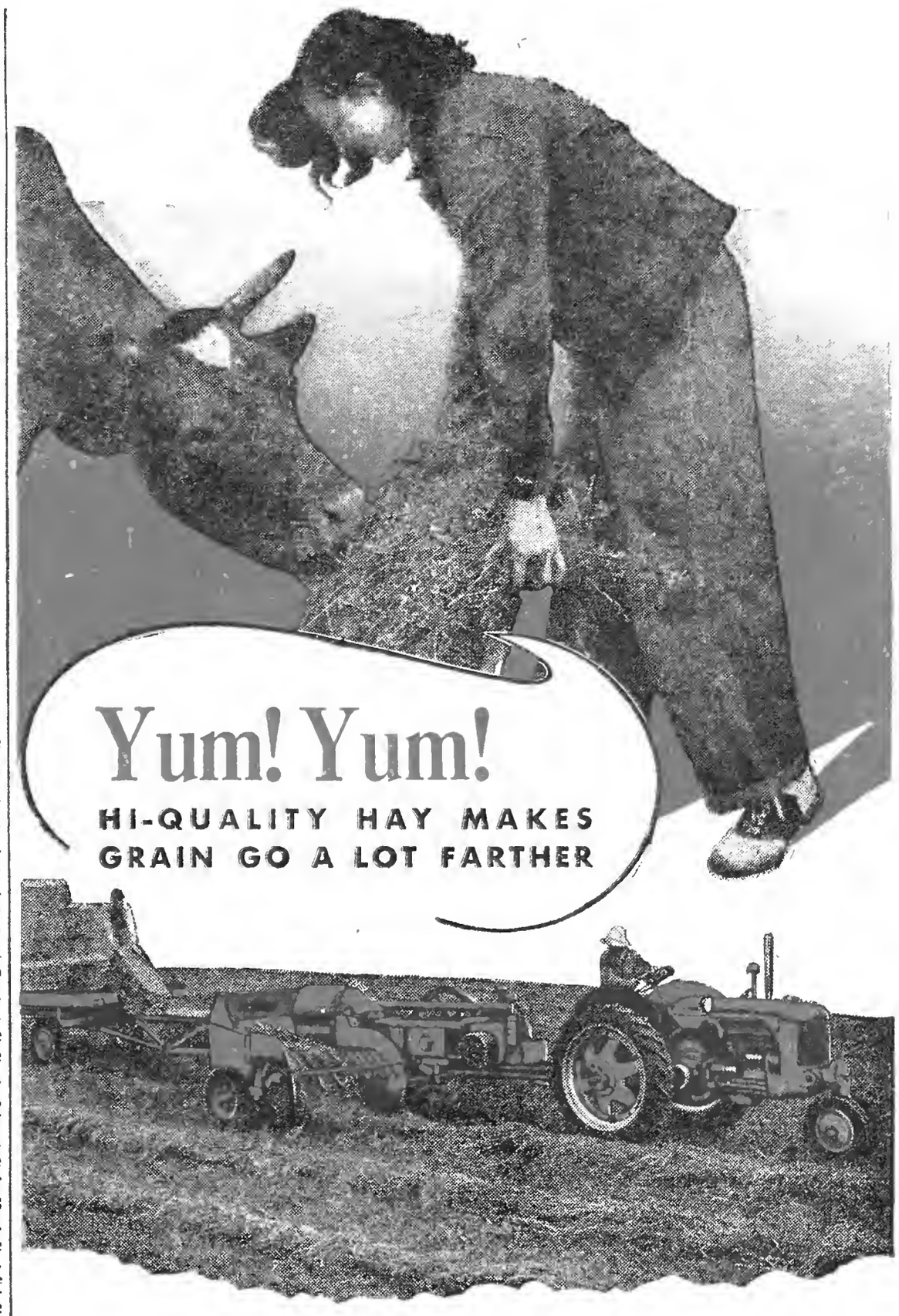
Everything considered, there is no question but that soybeans like all other row crops are an erosion hazard. The information available up to now would indicate, though, that on the average soybeans are not more of an erosion hazard than corn.

G. N. BROWNING

## To Temper a Bit

I would like some information on the tempering of well drill bits. The rock being drilled is as we term it black flint. The bits batter up and the gauge is gone before four inches have been drilled. The bit is taken from the furnace at what the smith terms orange color and is plunged in the tub for tempering and allowed to stand for from 10 to 15 minutes; when a file is rubbed on it you can cut it, and it seems to me that if it was hard enough the file should slide from it. At what color should the steel be when taken from the fire, and how long should be the cooling period before the steel is removed for testing? Should anything be added to the tempering water? Years ago the smiths put a certain amount of salt in the water and when the steel was cherry red it was put in the tub for a few minutes and withdrawn, rubbed on a sand board, and when the required color showed it was cooled. I also used bits tempered by a smith that used acid in the water. The bits always gave satisfaction. He would not tell me what it was he used in the water. J. J. L.

A well drilling bit capable of cutting black flint rock should certainly be too hard to cut with a file. The correct furnacec color at which the correct furnace color at which the the carbon content and quality of the steel. This is usually determined by repeated trials at different temperatures. Stone cutting tools that are tempered by the open forge method usually are cooled when the cutting edge has been drawn to approximately a pigeon-blue color. The cooling period should be as long as required to permit holding the steel by hand, and the tempering bath must be cold. A brine solution will make a suitable tempering bath. Other solutions are sometimes used but all serve the purpose of preventing carbon from being drawn from the outer surface of the steel. W.M.F.

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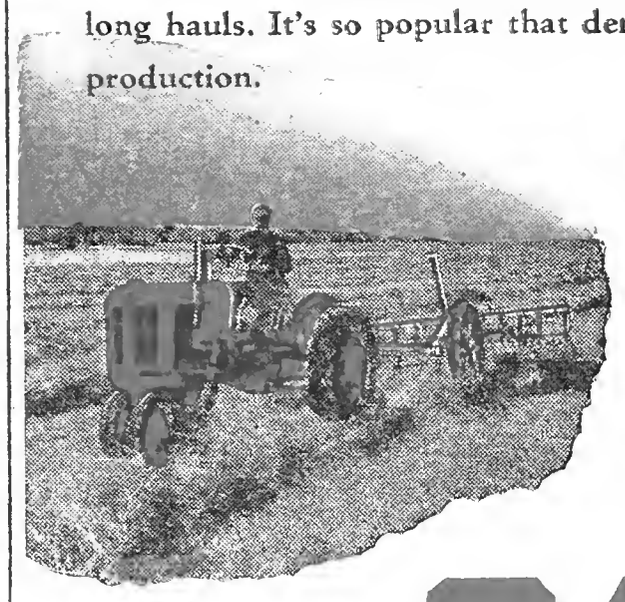

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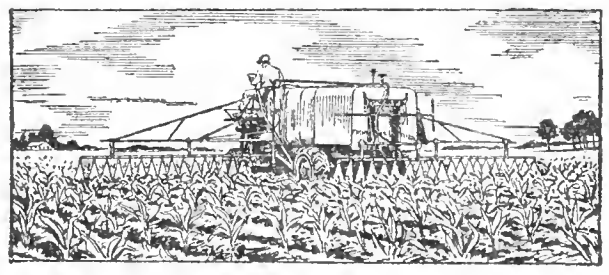

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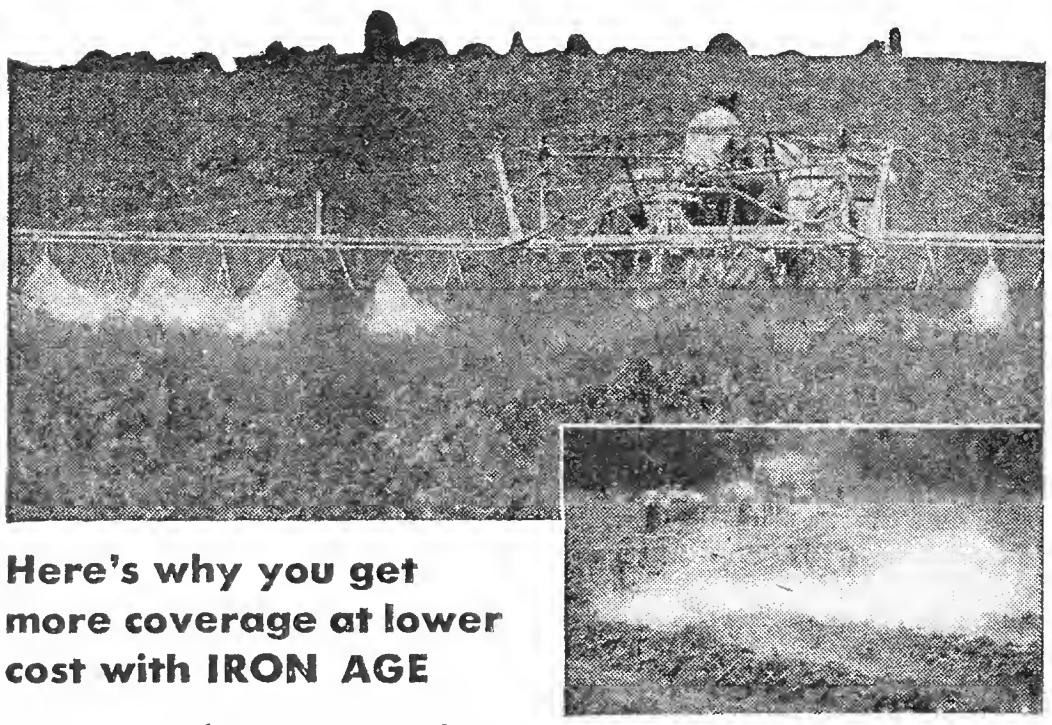

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"The "magic bullets" for fighting plant diseases have improved both the quality and quantity of farm produce. Spergon, Phygon, Semesan, Ceresan and other organics were found to be specific in the control of certain seed borne diseases. In the orchard, Fermate has made simple the prevention of cedar-apple rust, Brooks fruit spot, and pear scab. Puratized has given us an excellent early eradicant spray for apple scab. Good apple scab control has been obtained by using Puratized until petal fall, and then using Fermate afterwards. On the vegetable farm, the dithiocarbamates have found a happy home. This group of chemicals includes, besides Fermate, such materials as Zerlate, Dithane, Parzate, and Z-78. Tomato early blight and anthracnose have been controlled by Zerlate. Late blight of both tomato and potato has yielded to Dithane, Parzate, and Z-78. It was not until these new materials were tried that it was found that potato yield, in many cases, had been reduced by strong Bordeaux applications. The less harmful organic fungicides allowed the potato plant to develop normally, and to produce more food for storage in the tubers. Still another use for the organics is the excellent control of grape black rot by the use of Fermate.

A rigid set of standards had to be met by the candidate chemical before it became a commercial fungicide. The chemical had to be toxic to fungi. It was required to resist weathering by air, rain, sun and wind. It could not injure the crop plant or its produce. It could not be toxic to animals and humans. Finally it had to lend itself to cheap formulation into a material easily applied by the farmer. If the chemical failed in any one of these tests, there was little likelihood of its reaching the farmer's spray tank.

The new materials developed were uncovered by a systematic search for new fungicides. The methods used in the laboratory for the discovery of fungicidally useful chemicals, have centered around the basic abilities of the chemicals to kill or inhibit fungi, and to resist wash-off by rain. The first qualification, that of fungitoxicity, is usually tested by mixing fungus spores with various dilutions of the chemical being tested. The spore-chemical mixture is allowed to incubate overnight and then an actual count is made using a microscope, to determine the per cent of spores not germinating at each dilution. The relation of spore-kill to the amount of chemical present is used as a standard for comparing the fungicidal value of each material. The less chemical required to kill a standard percentage of the fungus spores, the more fungicidally effective is the chemical. The standard spore-kill for comparing fungicides is usually either 50 per cent or 90 per cent.

In the performance of the test just described, and in similar tests, great care is taken in the standardization of procedure. Spores are taken from fungus colonies of a definite, predetermined age; a definite number of spores are mixed with each chemical; and the spore-chemical mixtures are incubated under conditions most favorable for spore germination. After the discovery has been made that a chemical is sufficiently fungicidal to warrant further testing, experiments are made to determine the chemical's tenacity, or ability to resist weathering by rain. Again standardized techniques have been developed for obtaining this information. Usually, glass slides are sprayed with various concentrations of the chemical. The spraying is accomplished with laboratory equipment which is designed to give accurately reproduceable results. After the spray has dried on the glass surfaces, the slides are swished through water a definite number of times. The slides are then dried again, and drops of water containing fungus spores are placed on the slides. The spores are allowed to incubate overnight, and again fungicidal effect is determined by counting the spores killed. The more weather-resistant is the chemical, the greater will be the amount of chemical remaining on the slides after swishing them in water. Other researchers have approached the question of tenacity by using actual living plants instead of glass slides. Potted plants are sprayed with chemicals and then subjected to laboratory-made rain. After the rain period, the plants are exposed to fungus spores under conditions ideally suited for infection. The measure of fungicide tenacity is gained by comparing the degree of disease protection afforded by the chemical before and after the sprayed plants are subjected to rain.

The laboratory testing of thousands of chemicals is necessary because of our lack of complete information as to why a chemical has good fungicidal properties. We can discover by our laboratory tests that a chemical has these properties, but the prediction that a compound will be a good fungicide cannot be made by knowing only its chemical structure. Present research is discovering why certain chemicals have the properties necessary for good commercial fungicides. SAUL RICH

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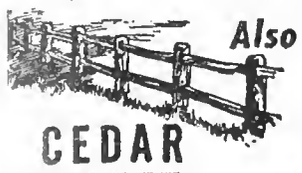

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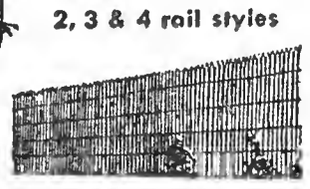

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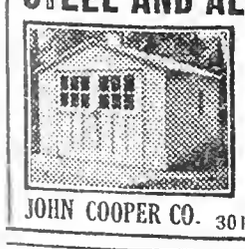

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## *Pastoral Parson*

For many years the Parson has made it a strict rule not to accept Saturday evening social appointments, breaking that rule only on rare occasions, and then only with the understanding that he would be free to leave for home at an early hour. His reason was that Saturday evening appointments had a tendency to distract his thoughts from his Sunday morning duties more than was justified. The week has just not been laid out for any one person's convenience, even the Parson's, and Saturday evening frequently turns out to be the one time best suited to the convenience of the greatest number of people in the community.

That is how it came about that the Sportsmen's Club arranged to serve its first annual venison dinner on the one night of the week when the Parson would prefer to stay at home. At the club meeting a few nights before the date of the dinner, he tried to beg off, pleading his established rule. One of the club members helped solve the problem nicely when he remarked that, if the Parson would attend the dinner, he himself would be in church the following morning. Several others added their personal endorsement of the plan. Now the Parson is not new in this work, and he has heard such talk before; but this seemed different, for he knew these men well enough to know that they would keep their word. That is the type of men they are.

As far as the idea of a venison dinner was concerned, the Parson had no way of knowing whether he would enjoy it, for he had eaten venison but once in his life before, that he could recall. Casper Collier, of Blue Stores, Columbia County, N. Y., had been on a successful hunt and had once given the Parson a choice steak. But that was years ago, and there was still a question as to whether a venison dinner would prove as satisfying. Still, if the men wanted him to go as much as they seemed to, he ought to go and make whatever extra effort would be necessary to meet his Sunday duties adequately.

It was a splendid dinner. The main attractions were venison broth, ragout, steaks and chops. Unfortunately, the poor driving conditions that have plagued everyone this Winter, prevented some of our more distant guests from attending. Even so, it seemed there would scarcely be room for all. Two hundred and ten dinners were served, a remarkable showing for a club so recently organized. The clock struck an hour far past a reasonable bedtime before the Parson arrived at home that night, feeling rather definitely dissatisfied with the sermon he had planned for the following morning. So, before he went to bed, he went over his outline carefully, changing the emphasis here and there, and rewording a bit so as to best interest the men, not doubting that they would be there as they had said. That venison dinner had been a marvelous expression of community fellowship, and it had set the Parson to thinking of the tremendous power of community spirit. It was a starting point from which he might go on to speak of the vital parts of a living community — home, school and church — and how no community could be complete if any one of these three were missing.

That Sunday morning the men were there at church, just as they had promised to be, and the Parson did his best to give them full measure in their bargain. Those among them who have been regular church attendants will be there again.

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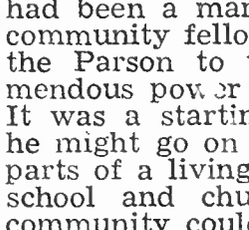

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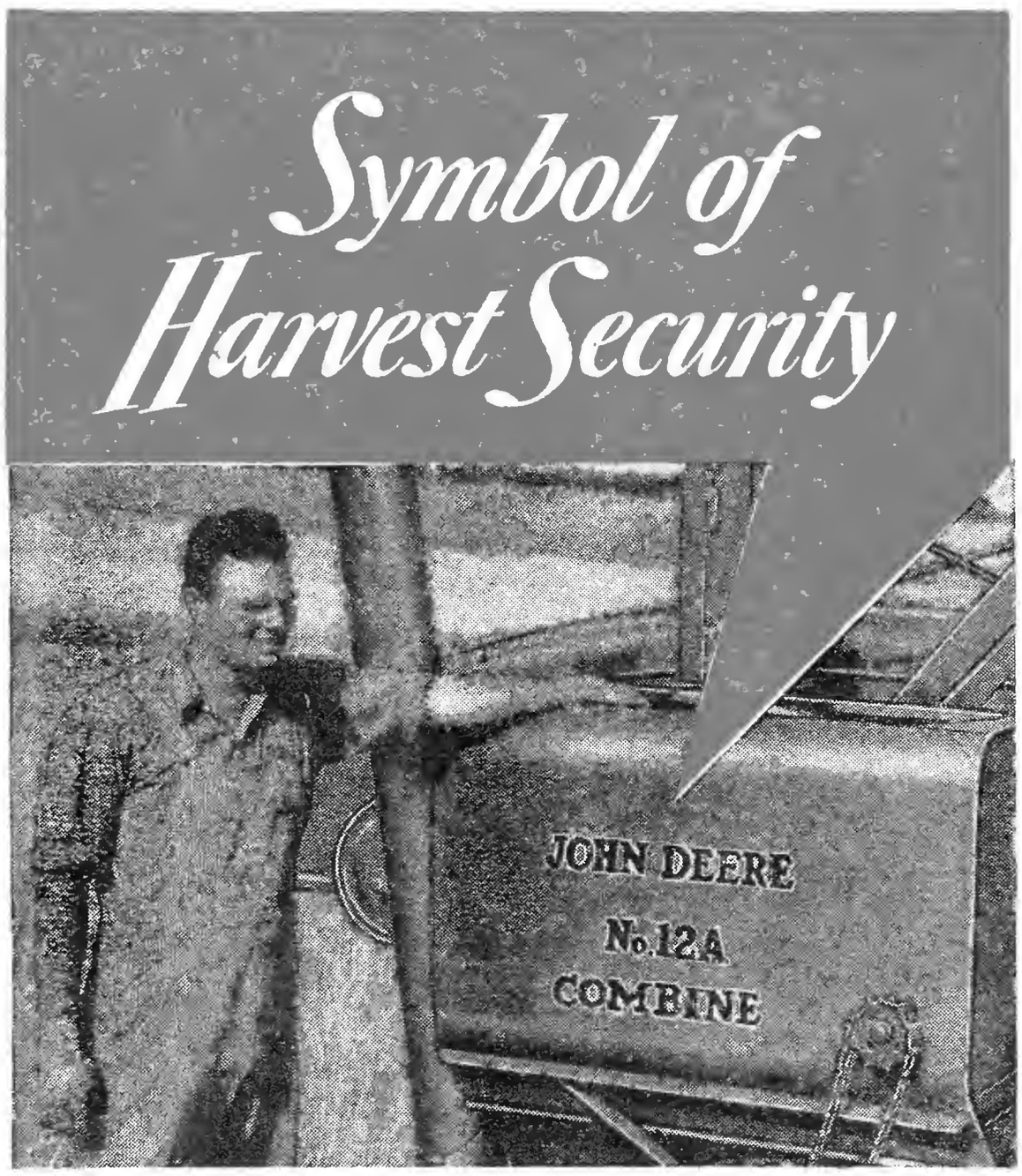


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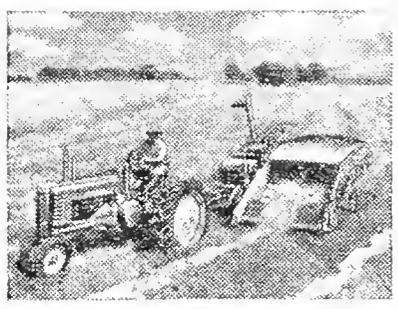

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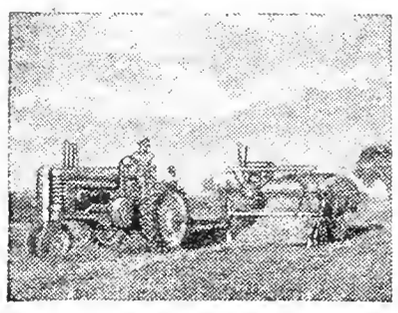

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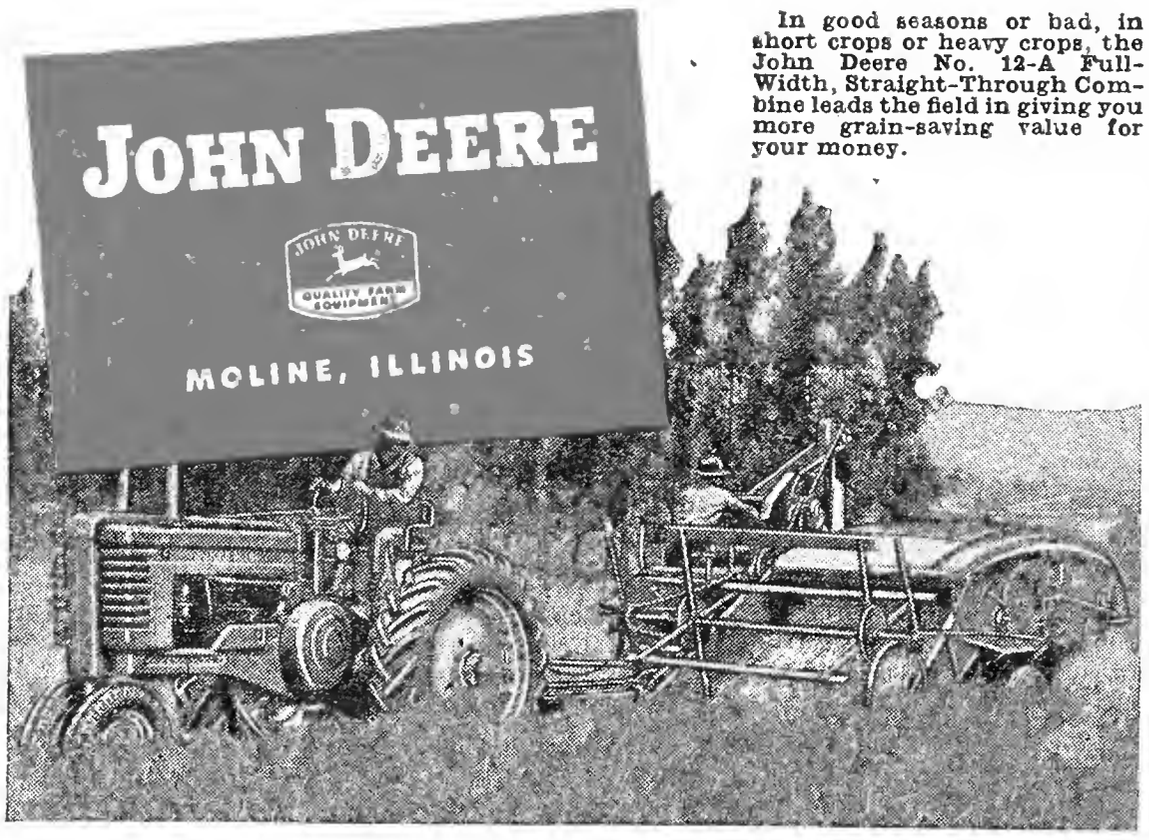


In good seasons or bad, in short crops or heavy crops, the John Deere No. 12-A Full-Width, Straight-Through Combine leads the field in giving you more grain-saving value for your money.


## Commodity Broker Explains

This is in reference to the letter from Walter W. Johnston, printed in your issue of February 21, regarding the commodity exchanges. I like his conscientious efforts to state his case, which he does very well and clearly. But I want to ask a question.

The farmer receives a sum of money for his crop. John Q. Consumer pays a price for the flour he eats in the course of a year. I am not convinced, in spite of Mr. Johnston's efforts, that Farmer Jones gets one cent more for his wheat nor that John Consumer pays one cent less for his bread because of the operations of the commodity exchanges. In any case, where does the money come from which is taken out of the market by brokers, speculators and "legitimate" buyers and sellers (that is, those who might object to the classification "speculators") in the course of a year? If it comes in part from either farmer or consumer, then Mr. Johnston would have to show that the income of Mr. Farmer is greater or the expense of Mr. Consumer is less than it would be without the operations of the exchanges, which it is practically impossible to prove.

Here is a practical way in which I believe the problem can be solved. Many of the advantages listed by Mr. Johnston as accruing to farmer and processor because of the operations of the exchanges are in the nature of insurance. That being so, Mr. Farmer could secure the same advantage, if there is one, by taking out an insurance policy to protect him from fluctuations in world prices of his commodity crops. Mr. Processor and Mr. Consumer could do the same if they wished. Over a period of years, the cost of such insurance would be merely the cost of administration because of the eventual leveling out of crops, price fluctuations, etc.

Can Mr. Johnston estimate the "takings" of brokers, speculators and others from the exchanges in a year and show that this sum is equivalent to the cost of administering insurance for the crops concerned? C. H. R.

New York.

Your indirect description of futures contracts as a form of insurance is an appropriate one, and one that we in the business like to highlight. Look again at THE RURAL NEW-YORKER editorial on page 134 of the February 21 issue. In the middle of the second paragraph it is stated: "How wheat in the elevator can be worth $3.30 one day and five days later be worth only $2.70. . .is beyond our understanding." There is no reason why that should be the case unless the owner of that wheat was holding out for a higher price. At any point where he was satisfied with the price, he could have price-fixed the entire amount by selling an equal amount of wheat futures. Then his inventory loss in the elevator would have been roughly offset by his profit in the futures contract. The fact that the wheat was not hedged in the example given would indicate that it was being held for higher prices which made that holder just as much of a speculator as Maynard, Vaughn, Pauley or any other target of the recent political cross-fire directed at the grain traders. Here then is price insurance in practical operation.

Your statement is correct that it would be difficult to prove that such insurance results in a higher price to growers or a lower price to consumers. I cannot prove this, but I can ask you to assume that you are the operator of a business subject to periodic uncontrollable costly risks. If you intend to stay in that business, you will insure that your margin of profit includes an allotment to a reserve which you set up to protect your financial structure against such a catastrophe. You do not know what the actual loss may be, so if your competitive position will permit, you make the reserve a generous one. However, if some sort of insurance is available at a reasonable cost to reimburse you for any loss due to that catastrophe, you and your competitors would probably take advantage of it. The cost of such protection would then be fixed and calculable rather than vague and only guessable. If your buying and selling prices do not reflect this advantage, it can only be because competition is lacking in that particular field.

What is the "take," as you express it, of speculators and brokers in providing a futures market. Firstly, the speculator. The obvious inference is that, since every trade involves a buyer and a seller, his "take" is exactly offset by another speculator's "give." I must admit, however, that as far as the average speculator is concerned, there is more "give" than "take" because the commercial interests which utilize the futures markets for hedging devote a tremendous amount of study to the supply and demand factors of that commodity and to the utilization of price distortions which constantly appear between various delivery months of the same staple.

As for the brokers, we can make some reasonable estimates based on the experience of the firm with which I am associated. In 1946 we originated roughly five per cent of the volume of grain futures traded in Chicago, and from three to 12 per cent of the volume of other commodity markets, as well as a large amount of brokerage in spot commodities. Our total income from these sources was about $3.8 million before expenses. Our net income before taxes was approximately $808,000 from our Commodity Division. Applying the tax applicable to our entire operation, the net after taxes would approximate $129,578, or $1,600 for each of our 81 partners. That doesn't seem exorbitant, does it?

I am unable to visualize your plan for the farmer to take out "an insurance policy to protect him from fluctuations in world prices of his commodity crops." Who would determine the fair prices? Would the farmer be prevented from selling in the free market if those prices were higher than the "fair" prices? Doesn't our parity program accomplish much the same thing? Don't the futures markets permit price fixing when prices are above parity? Where does the taxpayer come in?

WALTER W. JOHNSTON

## Pasture Progress

(Continued from Page 242)

following seasonal productions of dry matter: May and June, 2,000 pounds per acre; July and August, 1,500 pounds per acre; and September and October, 500 pounds per acre.

Based on the fact that a 1,200 pound cow will consume 25 pounds of dry matter per day on good pasture, 80 "cow days" were available on these test pastures in May and June, 60 in July and August, and only 20 in the Fall months. If cut in late May for hay or silage, 1,000 pounds of dry matter may be expected in that harvest, and if not grazed in June, 2,500 pounds will be available during July and August. After the heading period of the accompanying grasses, Ladino pasture can be held ungrazed for several weeks without marked deterioration in quality.

5. At 1947 prices, the grain replacement value of an acre of average Ladino pasture each year was, conservatively, $160.

### ANNUALS FOR PASTURE

The small grains, oats, barley, wheat and rye, as well as the hot weather crops of millet and Sudan grass, will supply much high quality pasture if seeded and grazed at the proper times. Thus, in Connecticut oats, seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre, in April, should provide about 80 cow days per acre of pasture from June 15 to July 15; Japanese millet, 25 pounds per acre, or Sudan grass, 35 pounds per acre, planted in early June may be expected to furnish 120 days of grazing between July 15 and September 15; barley or oats, two bushels per acre, started about August 1 will supply 40 or more days in September and October, the most difficult period in which to provide pasture. All of these crops should be liberally fertilized with manure or with enough fertilizer to supply 30 to 40 pounds of N per acre. A 7-7-7 mixture at 600 pounds, or 10-10-10 at 400 pounds per acre, are good general treatments. These annuals do not compare very favorably with either permanent or Ladino pastures in terms of total yield. They should therefore be considered chiefly as emergency or supplemental pasture crops.

In conclusion, it should be reiterated that Northeastern farmers have a wonderful opportunity to obtain a much greater part of the dairy cow's feed from pastures. A six months' grazing season (180 days) is a reasonable goal for most of the region. It should be remembered that a 1,200 pound cow can readily obtain her maintenance requirements and enough more digestible nutrients for about 25 pounds of milk per day from good to excellent pasture. The daily cost of an equivalent amount of feed nutrients in grain is now well over a dollar. At such values, practically any method of increasing the quantity and quality of pasturage has a good chance to be a profitable practice.

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## Pennsylvania Farm News

Syrup making is still carried on in Western Pennsylvania to some extent; but nothing like it used to be when almost every farm had a sugar camp, and maple syrup sold for $1.00 and less per gallon. There are still a few good camps, however, and the syrup finds a ready sale from city customers mostly who are willing to pay most any reasonable price and sometimes unreasonable prices for a gallon of syrup. Last year syrup sold around here for an average perhaps of $5.00 a gallon, but in a few particular instances we knew of a few gallons that sold for $8.00 a gallon. There was one instance where a farmer got $10.00 a gallon for his first run of syrup. Even $5.00 a gallon seems too much when common people have to buy it and it is hardly worth that for food value. But for the man who has to make it in all kinds of weather and has to wade through rain, slush, mud and ice to gather water and boil down sap, he doesn't get half as much for his time or even a third as much as the average worker does, not to count in wood fuel, equipment, and labor.

Public sales have been held on and off all Winter, and now several are being held each week. Everything seems to bring good prices and to find ready buyers. Cows are still in good demand and good dairy cows at public sales bring past the $200. mark for the best of them; poorer ones on down to less than $100., but there are many of these latter priced cows.

Hay at sales is selling around $12.00 to $15.00 in the mows; there is very little straw for sale. Ear corn is still selling at $1.25 a bushel, wheat at $2.50 to $3.00 depending on the quality. Mill feeds reached an all-time high just before the price drop a few weeks ago and egg mash sold for $6.00 a hundred, the highest price I ever remember for laying mash, and I have been buying some ever since dry mash first started to be used. Before the price drop, 20 per cent dairy feed reach $102, calf starting feed $160 and all other feed as high in proportion. Since the grain market slump, these prices have been reduced about 30 cents a hundred pounds, but since the price of grains has started climbing again, feed prices will likely start to go up also.

In a recent speech Governor Duff stated that all prices should be rolled back and that farmers should expect to get less for their stock and produce; that they should realize they have been making enormous profits the past few years. It's just too bad that the Governor doesn't have to make his living off a farm or he might find these enormous profits few and far between. Farmers would not object to taking less money for the things they produce to sell if what they had to buy would drop in price accordingly. No one questions the fact that farmers are getting more money for what they have to sell, but when you pay more for what you have to buy in proportion to what you have to sell, it is hard to find very many farmers making enormous profits. P. M.

E. S. O'Mara, Bradford, who was elected the first president of the McKean County Artificial Breeding Cooperative four years ago and has served in that office continuously, was reelected for another year at the recent annual meeting at Smethport. Herman Gustafson, Kane, vice-pres., and G. L. Carlson, Turtle Point, secy.-treas., whose regimes have paralleled that of President O'Mara, also were reelected. All three also were reelected to new three-year terms on the board of directors. Holdover board members are Harry Brown, Port Allegheny; Edward Bolin, Bradford; Adolph Halling, Kane; Edward Lopus and J. N. Hackett, both of Smethport, and Glenn Taylor, Ceres. W. A. Ross, McKean County agricultural agent, who arranged the program for the annual meeting, reported that the county unit has a total of 2,594 cows signed up, or more than 37 per cent of all the cows and heifers of breeding age in the county.

For the whole of Pennsylvania, 126,000 cows of the 155,000 signed up were bred artifically in 1947; these were owned by 19,000 farmers. Cows bred artificially in the State represent 13.5 per cent of the total number of dairy cows and heifers of breeding age, while those signed up represent 17 per cent of the total.

The annual Little International Livestock Exposition held by the School of Agriculture students at the Pennsylvania State College under the auspices of the campus Block and Bridle Club has been scheduled for Saturday, April 24. N. M. E.

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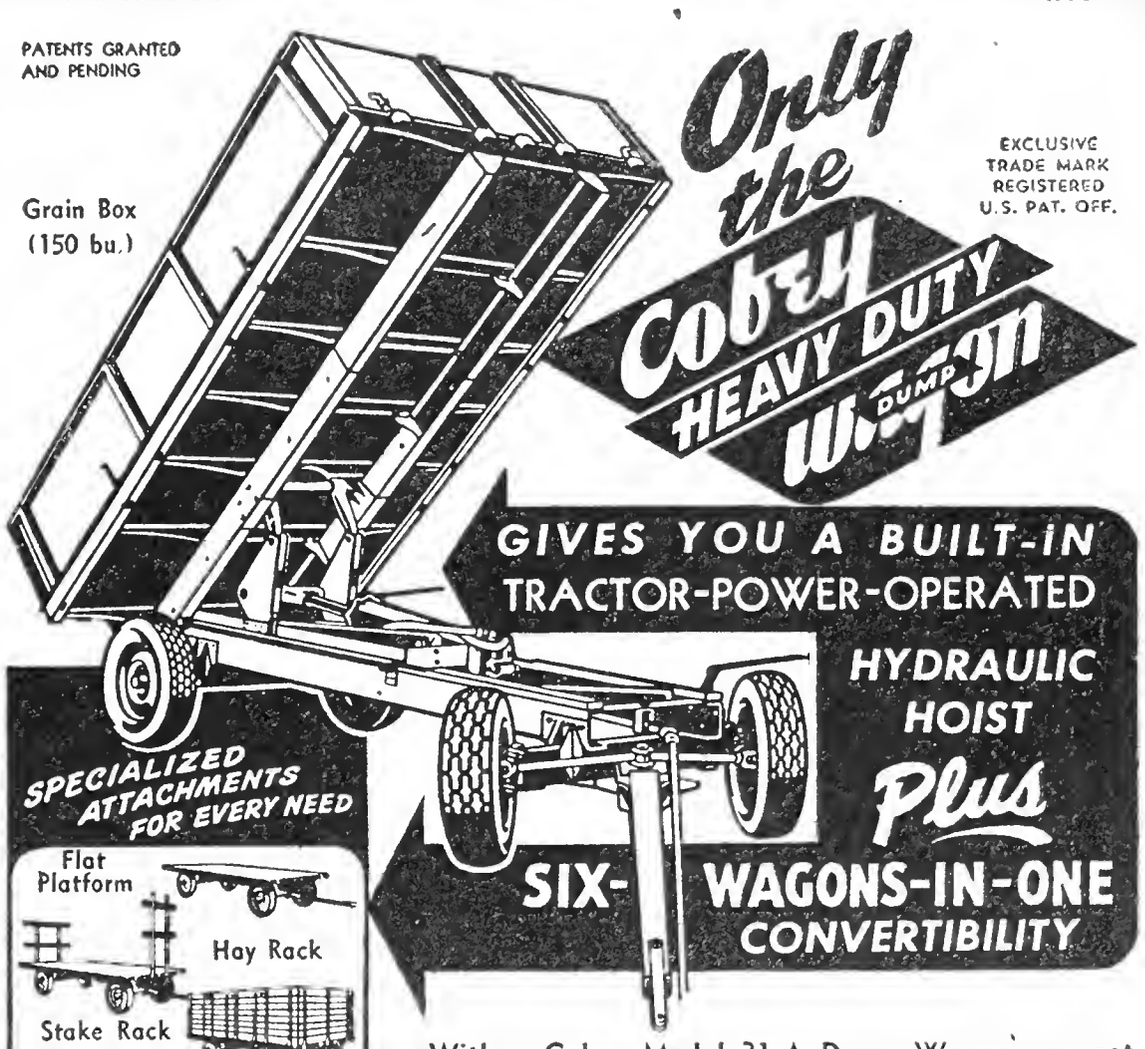


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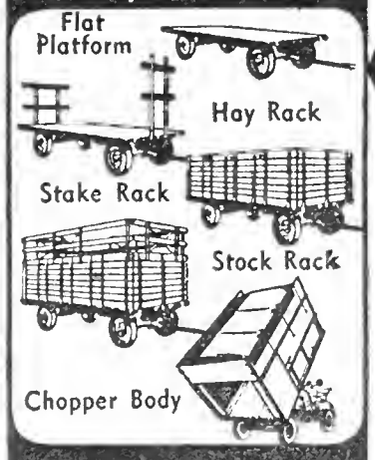


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## Survey Before You Sell — Or Buy

(Continued from Page 243)

when someone uses land for a term of years without owning it but without protest from the owner it then becomes the property of the "adverse possessor." Nothing is more mistaken. Books on surveying law do give rules for adverse possession, both with and without "color of title," but they also warn that state laws differ, and no land so claimed to be held should ever be bought without legal advice.

The amount of land in a farm may be deceptive in other ways. Where roads cross it, the land so covered is usually included in the total acreage. Many old deeds include roads because the farm was laid out before the road. Others read, "to the centerline of the highway." An acre of ground is, roughly, 208 by 209 feet, and contains 43,560 square feet. If your farm is crossed for a half-mile by a 50 foot road, you are short over three acres of ground. State roads which are wider may subtract much more, according to frontage. On one farm of 112 acres, bought by an ex-service man, the road took eight acres right out of the best meadow land on the place.

It is also wise to remember that counties buy the land for the State roads, and therefore to look out for road liens. Sometimes, too, the State does not use all the road-right it buys when the construction is done. Recently a young man bought a tourist business on a double-lane highway. The location was excellent. As he was a good mechanic, he planned to put up a small garage on the corner where a branch road cut in. Luckily, before building, he talked with the State highway engineer and decided to have a check survey. This showed that the former owner had sold over an acre of ground, part of which the State had not used. The young man's deed was copied from the old deed made before the sale, and it mentioned no exception to the county. Further, in showing the property, the previous owner had assumed that he still owned all the land up to the paving. The buyer will probably get a cash adjustment, but his business venture will have to be modified, as he has lost the really valuable site he thought he owned.

The land muddle goes back to the crown grants from both the Dutch and British, later confirmed by the State after the Revolution. These huge tracts, such as the Van Rensselaer and Livingston Patents, were first surveyed and divided into Great Lots of 1,000 acres or more. Later the Great Lots were cut up into smaller ones, from 150 to 200 acres. While maps and descriptions of some of the Great Lots are on file in Albany, practically all the data of the small lots is unknown. Only by searching county maps and old deeds, comparing them with known landmarks, can these lost lot lines be reconstructed.

Landmarks mentioned in old descriptions are among the surveyor's biggest headaches. Our ancestors never envisioned bulldozers straightening roads, tearing out hills and watercourses, and doing away with landmarks that to them seemed eternal as the hills. What's to be done with a description which starts at the corner of Hiram Getty's pasture and is further located by a hemlock tree, a stump and the elbow of the Mill Road, now that the road has been straightened, the trees long disappeared, and nobody knows just where the Getty place was, anyway? Or with a line that follows "where the creek ran in 1862?" Puzzling too are the hosts of vaguely described "exceptions' found in many deeds, indicated merely, say, as "the Smith lot." Perhaps worst of all are the deeds with estimated acreage and general boundaries by neighbors — "West by Jones, east by highway, North by lands of Morgan, etc." According to surveying usage, where the landmarks or "monuments" are definite, these hold in law over acreage called for. If there are no distinct landmarks, the acreage holds good. Also, the oldest recorded deeds with clear descriptions hold over later or more indefinite ones.

There is but one remedy for prospective buyers against such disappointments and losses. If you don't personally know the property you buy, or if it is not plainly marked by durable monuments such as fences, walls, or stones, refuse to accept it without a survey. Title companies whose business it is to guarantee each title, and who search each one before doing so, lean over backward in this. Unless their trained operatives can plot from the description every parcel in a deed, they refuse it and insist on one they can plot. Common prudence suggests taking a leaf from their book.

If in doubt, survey before you sell — or buy. K. S. H.

Schoharie County, N. Y.

## To Keep the R. F. D. Box Out of the Snowdrifts

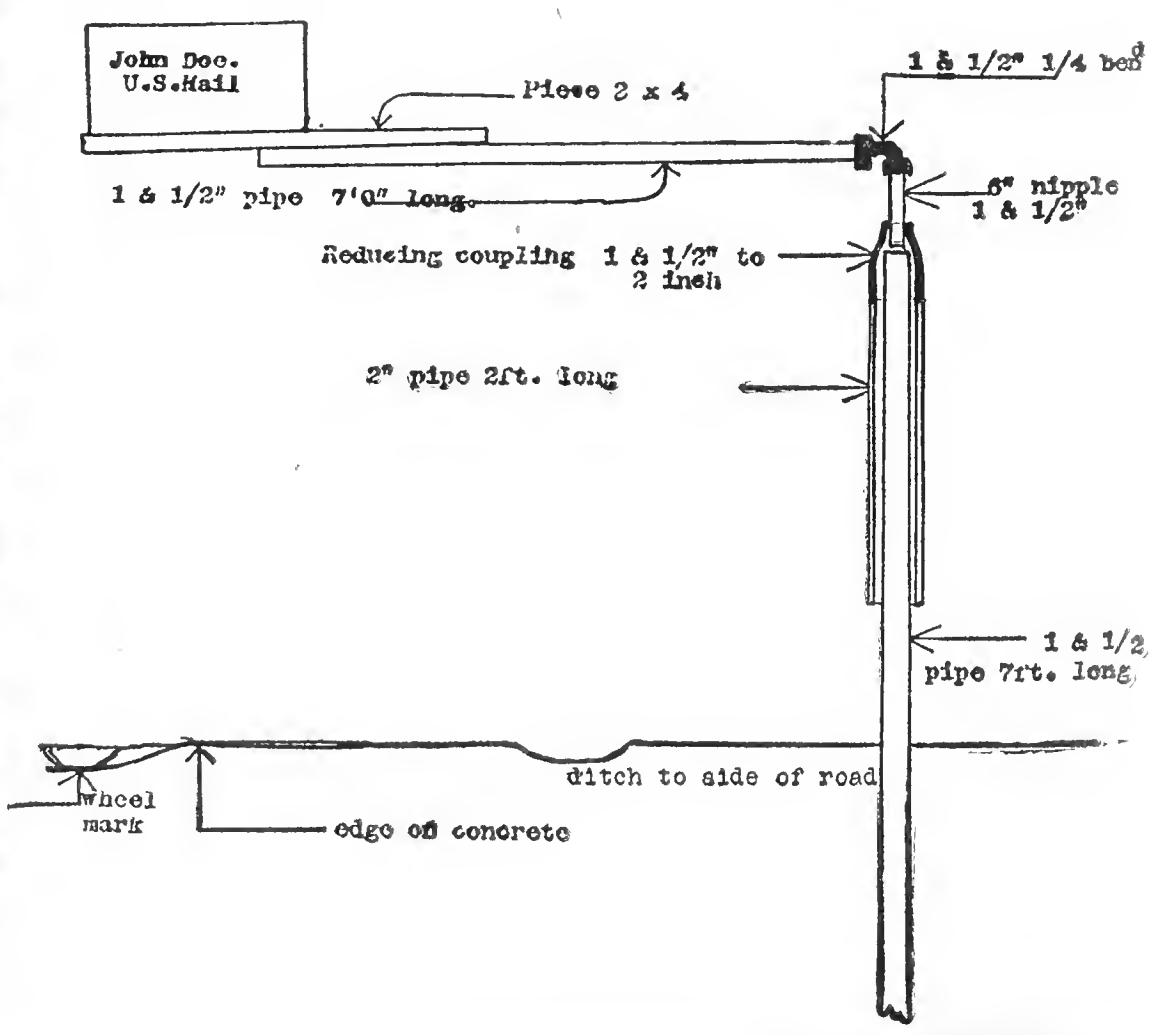
Along the line of your editorial "Ingenuity and the R. F. D.", in the February 21 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, here is a plan for erecting a mail box that has worked very well for me for several years; yes, and this year too. The material was picked up at the junk yard for a nominal price.

The whole affair is in one piece except the standpipe. The pivot acts as a hinge and prevents ice and snow filling the standpipe. As for the location of standpipe that depends on the grade of the ground. You will see from the drawing that the mail box is just over the wheel track of the mailman's car.

Drive the standpipe in the ground on the right side of walk or driveway. Just as soon as mail is taken from the box swing the whole affair in to the left then the plow will not cover it. Swing it entirely half-way around. After the plow has gone by, your mail box can be turned out again where the postman can easily put in the mail. All that is then necessary is to shovel the walk out and "there you are."

The secret is to drive the standpipe so the mailman can reach the box without difficulty. Try this out next year, folks, if you haven't one like it already. I have and it's O. K. Yours for eternal Summer. E. M.

Saratoga County, N. Y.





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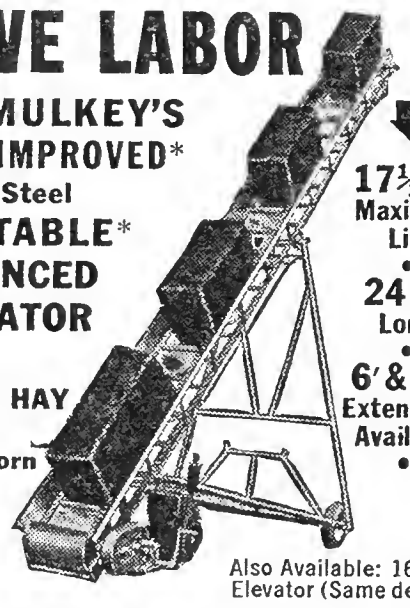

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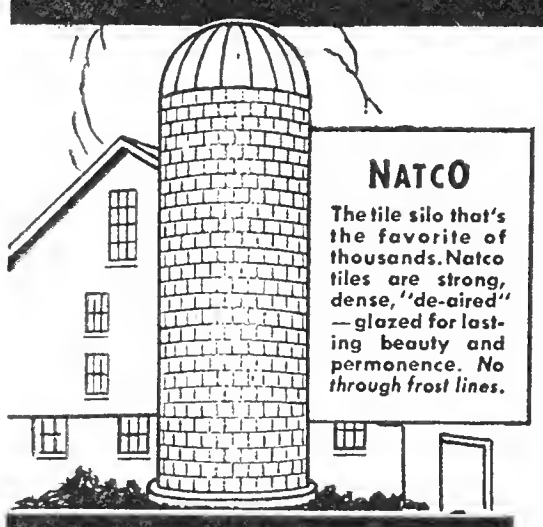


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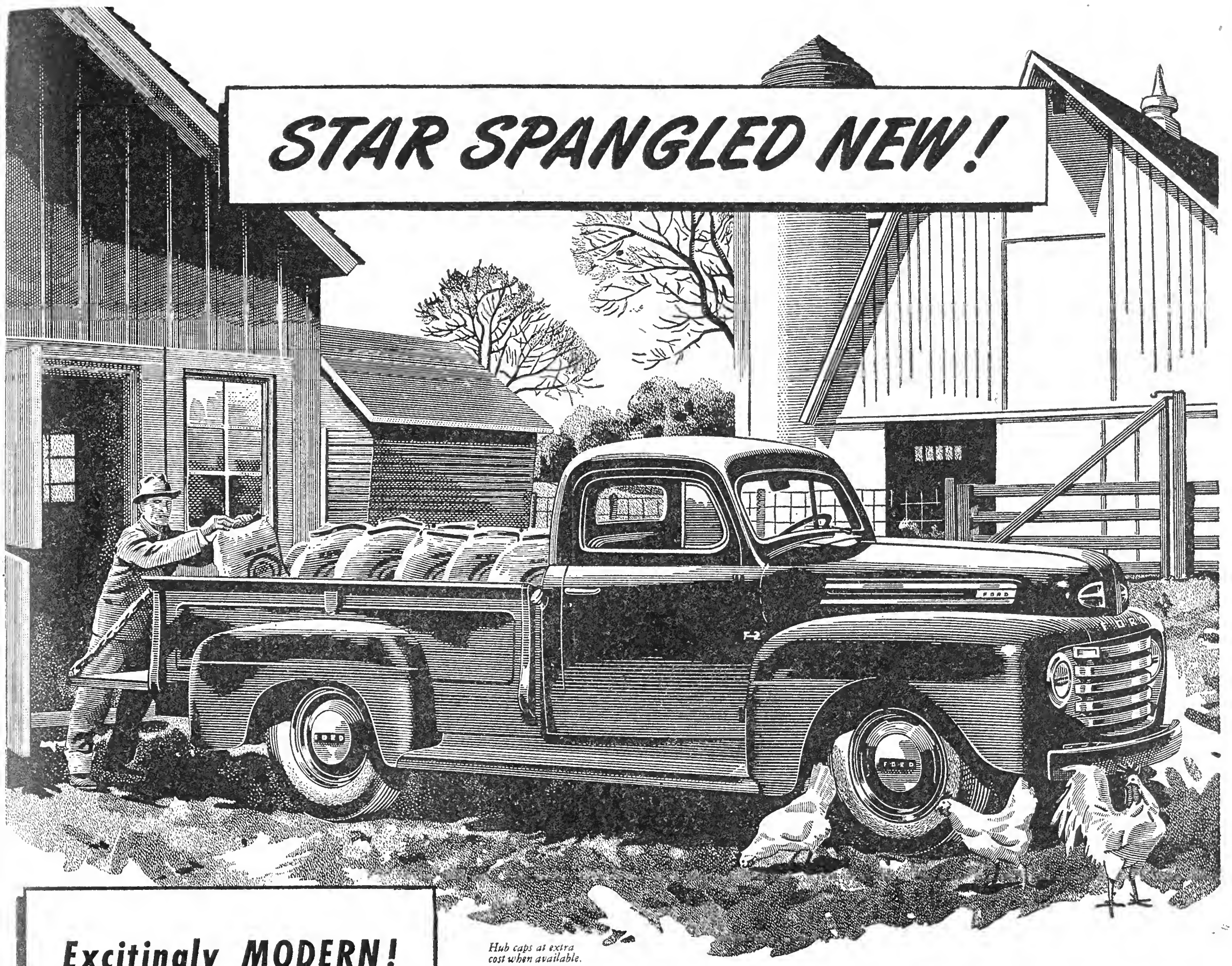


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*THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER*

*Established 1850*

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## *Whither?*

ALTHOUGH the world events of the past few weeks, and our involvement in them, are cause for real concern, they may well prove to be a blessing for America. For many years now we have been inclined to be just a little too complacent, a little too smug in what we liked to regard as our own special sphere of security. The result has been, inevitably, that not only did we fail to develop any interest in what the rest of the world was doing, we also began to lose interest in our own country as well and what made it live and breathe. It was a selfishness that was due for a rude awakening and the jolt came suddenly with the Pearl Harbor tragedy. For the next few years we proved what we really could do. We performed miracles in production, in armament and in transportation. Unfortunately, as soon as victory was won, we, as individuals, fell back into our old chrysalis; but others in the world did not. They either toiled or they spun, and they have done both diligently. Again, another inevitable crisis looms ahead.

There are those who will argue persuasively that for the first 150 years of America's growth, our isolationism was our strength, and that there is no reason why we cannot continue to be equally self-sufficient for years to come. The weakness in that position is that, whether we like it or not, whether originally it was right or wrong, we have become a world power in the last 25 years with corresponding obligations. As a result, we cannot escape these responsibilities, at least for the present, because what is at stake, at the very least, is our prestige as a nation, and therefore our right to survive and continue as a nation. If we do not accept this challenge, we will have it thrust upon us.

Too long has our government been appeasing and conceding and we, as its citizens, have in the majority approved its policies. Now we find, as we should have understood all along, that generosity alone gains little recognition or respect. The opposition continues on relentlessly, partly because it cannot seem to stop itself. So the United States is the only one to call a halt and, at this writing, our reversal of policy seems to have had an immediate effect; a double good effect — on the people of this country and also on the opposition both abroad and at home.

Soviet Russia has been bluffing us for 15 years and getting away with it. Their much ballyhooed "democracy" is actually the worst kind of reaction. Even those who were persuaded to believe the contrary have finally come to realize this, and the end of our bungling policy seems to have been reached. There is no reason why we will not be successful. Russia can be in no economic or physical condition to go to war immediately and if we show her that we too can be realistic without being godless Communists and rouse ourselves out of our usual complacency, peace should be assured. We are increasing and improving our air force and we plan to increase our military manpower. This can be done without delay under the draft system that proved its efficiency only a few short years ago. The program of universal military training, on the other hand, needs more thought and discussion; the pros and cons have not been fully explored and debated and it can be of no avail as a tactical maneuver at the present time because it will take many months to set up the machinery and many more months to obtain results.

A "get tough" policy now is the best guaranty for peace in the future, especially when the opponent is basically a bluffer. We would do well to hark back to George Washington's sound advice: "If we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

## *New Milk Price Schedule*

BECAUSE there was not sufficient time to conduct a producer referendum before April 1, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, with the approval of producer representatives, has fixed the minimum price for Class I-A milk at $5.46 a cwt. for April, $5.02 for May and June, and $5.46 for July.

As an emergency measure, this announcement is welcome news to dairymen. If the butter formula had been allowed to operate, the Class I-A for April milk would have been only $4.80, instead of $5.46. With no further appreciable drop in the price of feed and no drop at all in farm wages (if you can find anyone to pay them to), dairymen had to have some prompt relief to keep up their farms and herds in even fair condition; last year's price drop could not be repeated. It is, of course, impossible to figure the actual blend price to farmers in the next four months although it can be said that, if production continues below last year as it has for the past four months, and fluid consumption continues at its January and February pace, the farm price of milk should range between $4.50 and $5.00 a cwt. for these next four months. This is none too high, but it is probably the best that can be expected as an emergency measure.

But why must dairy farmers always be pushed from one emergency into another? And why is it that only fluid prices can be raised, never the price of any manufactured product? Certainly this policy does not give dairymen the confidence necessary to the efficient running of their business and, just as certainly, it doesn't cement much feeling of goodwill between producer and consumer. The job of pricing milk is still as much of a problem today as it was 25 years ago and, well though it has been administered, the Federal Milk Order does not pretend to solve it. Right now the stooges for the big dealer milk monopoly are agitating for a Five State Milk Compact to take the place of the present Federal Order. As yet, no one not in with the clique has been allowed access to the details or provisions of this new plan, but if past experience is any guide to future performance, this Five State Compact, when it emerges, will be the typical scheme with ample loopholes for the big dealers and plenty of "gravy" for the stooge co-operative leaders.

This is the time to plan for the future, the time to set in motion the true dairy farm sentiment for a program that will be fair to producer and consumer, protected against dealer influence and, above all, simple. Why is there such hesitancy about adopting a cost of production plan along the lines proposed by the Mutual group some months ago?

## *A Sound Farm Economy*

RECENT government reports show that farmers today have much less mortgage debt than after World War I and substantially less than in 1940. Improved farm incomes during World War II, as in 1917-18, boosted land values and swelled the number of farm transfers. This time, however, these changes did not pile up a big mortgage debt on farmers' shoulders, as was the case after World War I. The farm mortgage debt at the start of 1947 was little more than half the 1920 debt and less than half the peak debt of $10,785,621,000 reached in 1923. Furthermore, it was 27 per cent below what it was in Jaunary, 1940.

A sound financial farm operation means a strong economic situation for the entire country. Farmers learned a costly lesson from the disastrous decline following World War I and they have profited by it in liquidating their old debts and mortgages. This will reflect itself in the entire monetary and productive condition throughout America.

## *Livestock on U. S. Farms*

A RECENT report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that as of January 1, 1948, there ware 78,564,000 head of cattle in the United States, as compared with 81,207,000 head a year ago, and 74,801,000 head as an average for the 1937-46 period. The total number of hogs at the start of this year was 55,038,000, which compares with 56,921,000 in 1947, and 59,200,000 for the 1937-46 period average. The total number of all sheep on January 1 of this year was 35,332,000, which compares with 37,818,000 in 1947, and 51,039,000 annual average for the 1937-46 period.

As these figures show, there has been a considerable decline in the total number of meat producing animals. One of the principal reasons for this has been the shortage of grain feed, costly labor overhead, and high prices. The extremely high livestock prices which have prevailed for sometime have resulted in large numbers of animals being sold for slaughter. This has caused very close culling, which will eventually be beneficial to our various breeds and types of livestock. However, it is not in the interest of sound husbandry to sell good producing animals to the extent that our herds and flocks are depreciated beyond their economic needs. With the exception of hogs, it takes considerable time to replenish depleted breeding stock.

The present outlook is for a continued strong demand for meat type animals for at least another year. The pasture season will soon be here again, and before any drastic reductions are made, it would be advisable to take advantage of good pasturage, and grow young stock through the Summer season.

## *What Farmers Say*

### FOR AND AGAINST U. M. T.

The letter by W. P., written against military training, has all the earmarks of pure selfishness. It seems that it is all right for such training as long as it does not touch his own pocketbook.

Here is what W. P. wants to make his mind up on—whether he wants to be a free farmer, or farm collectively for Joe Stalin, for he'll soon get the last if, as he says, "all farm people feel as I do." You'd expect that kind of chatter out of Henry Wallace, but not out of men who want to be free. And as for that freedom, he never would have been able to have had his letter published if he lost that freedom; nor would he have been able to read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, for the editor would have gotten the gibbet along with the rest of us freedom-loving people. E. E. S.

New Jersey

W. P., in his letter on the editorial page of the March 6 RURAL NEW-YORKER, is absolutely correct in feeling that universal military training should be opposed. But only one reason seems to occur to him. There are many, but there are two main ones: (1) Its cost will be absolutely staggering, and it will be utterly useless in this atomic age. (2) By adopting universal military training our country will be saddled with the same vicious political racket which made possible the military dictatorships of Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan and South American countries.

If our civilization is to survive, we cannot have another war. We must try to strengthen the United Nations and work toward a peaceful world. MRS. R. B. B.

## *Brevities*

"AND this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." — John 17:3.

THERE is a 16-year-old cow in Denmark with more than 100,000 descendants. Most of these were produced by artificial breeding through her sons and grandsons. Good blood carries on.

FARM and Home Week will be renewed this year at Ithaca, April 6 to 9 inclusive, after a lapse of two years. Over 500 events are listed on the program dealing with all phases of farm subjects.

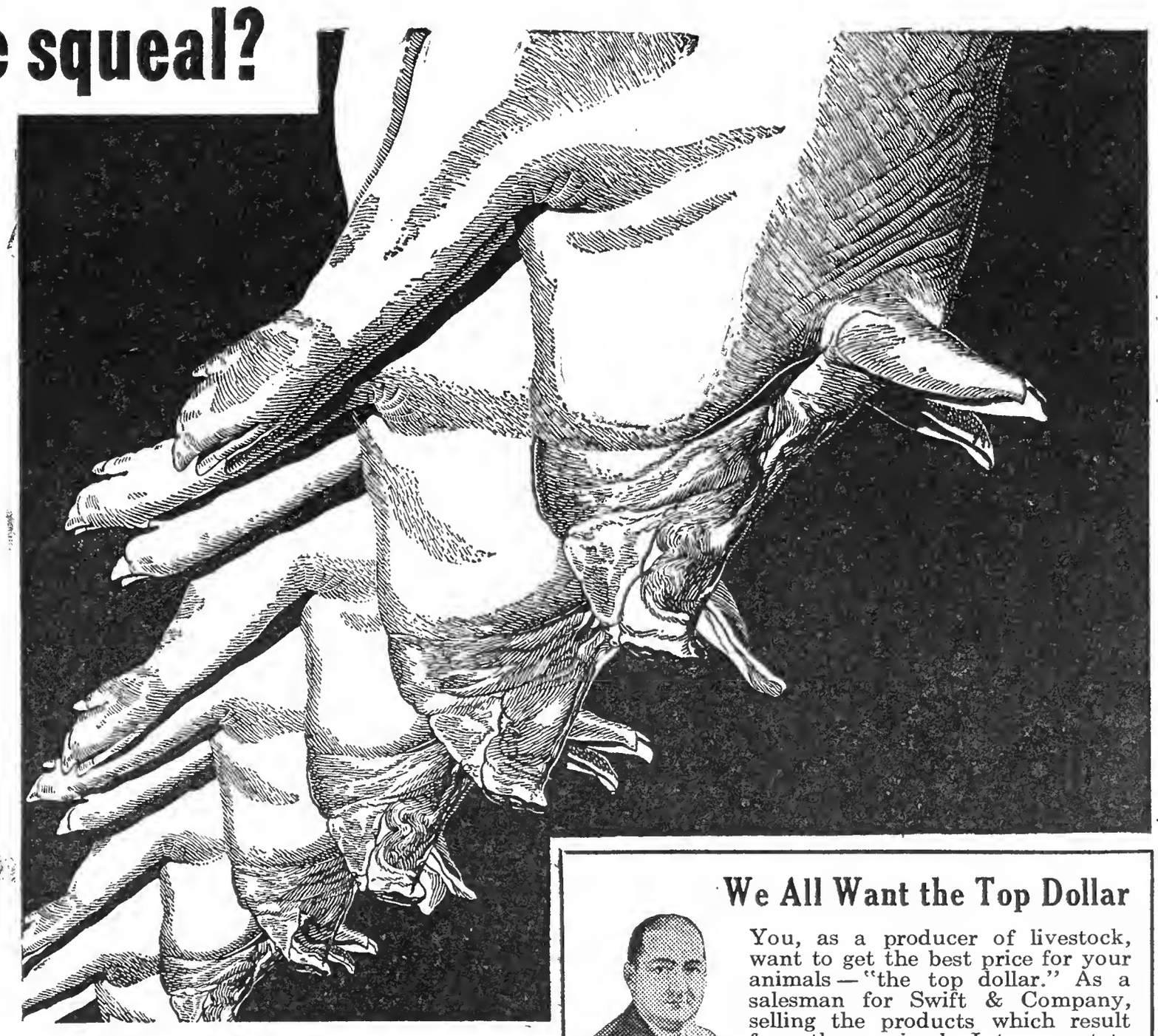
RURAL districts have only one dentist to about every 3,000, people, while urban dwellers have nearly twice this number. Some of the best dentists we know are located in small towns, and they like it.

FEEDS that are high in energy and comparatively low in fiber, such as ground corn and ground wheat, stimulate fast growth in chicks, and more production in layers, than the wheat by-product such as wheat bran.

UNLESS peach trees are annually pruned, the fruiting wood tends to become shorter and weaker, growing farther out and high up each year. Consequently, a thick topped, leggy type of tree develops if proper pruning is not regularly performed.

THE average food consumption per person in the United States is now about one-sixth more than it was 10 years ago; nevertheless there are still a lot of people in our country who are hungry most of the time. Better distribution is the only solution.

# Everything but the squeal? . . . Not quite



Utilization of livestock by-products is important to all farmers and ranchers. Of the total dollars received by Swift & Company for lambs, 15% to 25% comes from by-products. Cattle by-products amount to 10% to 20%. With hogs it is 2% to 5%. When bidding on live animals, Swift & Company's buyers estimate the yield and grade of edible meat. In their estimate they figure, too, the value of all by-products, including hides and wool.

Livestock by-products have greatly increased the value of your meat animals. Since earliest times, man has used hides and wool to make clothing. But only in the past half-century has research found the present great variety of uses for by-products. Fats, and lanolin from wool, are the base of many cosmetics, healing creams and beauty aids. Photographic film is coated with a gelatin compound. Other uses of gelatin and glues are almost endless. Animal fats are the main raw material of toilet soaps.

Life has been lengthened for people with diabetes, anemia and other diseases. They are helped by drugs such as insulin, liver extract, pepsin, adrenalin. These are all made from the glands of livestock. But for the painstaking care of meat packers, these glands would go to waste. This happened during the wartime "black market" in meats, and the supply of insulin ran low.

With the growth of meat-packing plants, the war on waste began in earnest. Science found new ways to use by-products of your animals. Bristles make brushes. Bones make knife handles. Hair makes upholstery padding. Bones, blood and scraps go into animal and poultry feeds. Yes, we find use for every valuable part of cattle, hogs, and lambs.

Each new use for by-products adds value to livestock . . . and directly benefits producers.

**Speaking of By-Products . . .** Here's a movie about 'em—just the film for your community or school program: a 16mm sound, color cartoon, "BY-PRODUCTS." It runs 10 minutes—and tells the story of livestock by-products and their uses. Write to the Agricultural Research Dept., Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois, for a folder which describes this and four other movies on the livestock-meat industry. Please allow a month's advance notice to handle "BY-PRODUCTS" bookings.

## We All Want the Top Dollar

You, as a producer of livestock, want to get the best price for your animals—"the top dollar." As a salesman for Swift & Company, selling the products which result from these animals, I, too, want to get the top dollar.

The meat packer's buyer has to judge the grade of the animals and estimate how they will yield. He then makes his bids in competition with buyers for many meat packers and other commercial slaughterers. To get the animals, he has to offer going prices. Otherwise he just won't get them; somebody else will. And that "going price" which he *must* pay depends on the number of animals on the market and the demand for them.

After Swift & Company has made the animals which it has purchased into meat and by-products, we must *sell* them, again in stiff competition. If we don't offer meat at the going price, retail meat dealers will buy from somebody else who does. *This competition in both buying and selling is so keen* that we have to operate on a margin of profit which averages but a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled.

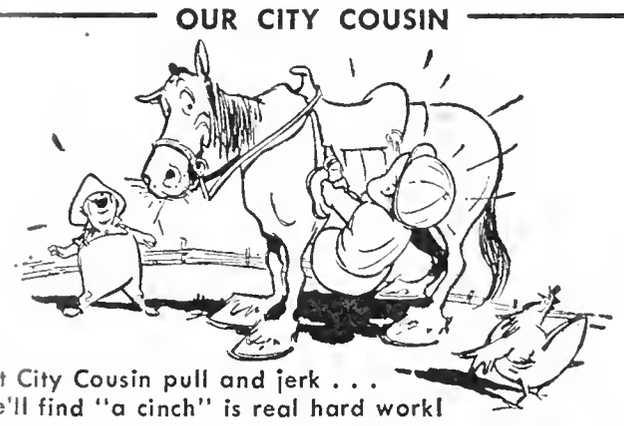
In our business, as in yours, it takes hard work and good management to come out with money ahead on a year's operation. Our efficiency in selling meat and by-products results in important economies and savings. Only through such savings can we earn our profit—and help increase the value of your livestock.

O. E. Jones
*Vice-President, Swift & Company*

* * *

Mr. Jones, "guest editor" this month, is Vice-President of Swift & Company in charge of sales and advertising.

### OUR CITY COUSIN



Let City Cousin pull and jerk . . .
He'll find "a cinch" is real hard work!

## Bull Testing Pays

*by* **W. H. Black**

Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md.

*W. H. Black*

The use of proved bulls might greatly increase the profit of many beef herds. Where practical the farmer or rancher should keep records on calves sired by each bull on his farm or ranch. Then these calves should be weighed at market time. The bulls to keep are those which have desirable characteristics and produce calves showing the best gains.

Bull testing at the Agricultural Research Center of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, showed these results. The steers by one sire gained 1.42 pounds per day during the fattening period. They averaged 13.64 pounds of gain for each 100 pounds of digestible nutrients consumed. They graded choice on foot and required 513 days from birth to 900 pounds in weight. The steers sired by another bull gained 2.24 pounds per day for the same period. They gained 17.81 pounds for each 100 pounds of digestible nutrients consumed. They graded choice on foot and took only 413 days to reach 900 pounds in weight.

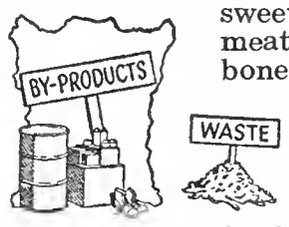
The offspring of one bull reached market weight in 100 days less time and on less feed—strong evidence that it can be profitable to build a herd on the basis of bull testing and accurate record keeping.

## A Steer is NOT all Beef

Let's take a look at this steer. It weighs 1,000 lbs. It's not all steak. In fact, only a little more than half is saleable beef.

Hanging in Swift's cooling room, our steer has become two sides of beef. Together they weigh 543 lbs. What happened to the rest?

Modern meat packers save everything of value from the steer—heart, tongue, liver, sweetbreads and other fancy meats. Hides for leather; bones, blood and scraps for animal feeds. Glands for medicines. All told, 161 lbs. of the steer is saved in by-products.




But 296 lbs. is shrinkage and material of no value. Only the meat and by-products can be sold.

What happens to the money the meat packer receives? It is used to buy livestock and other raw materials. It meets the expenses of slaughtering, dressing, refrigerating, transporting and selling. It pays rent, insurance, taxes—all the costs of doing business. The amount remaining after all of these expenses are paid is the meat packer's profit. Over a period of years, Swift & Company's profit has averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the products we sell.

That's the explanation of the "spread" between livestock prices and wholesale meat prices.

**Soda Bill sez:**

*. . . the best way to get out of trouble is to plow right through it.*

## *Martha Logan's Recipe for*
## FRIED CHICKEN WITH GOLDEN GRAVY

(Yield: 5-6 servings)

1 frying chicken (2½-3 lb.)
½ cup yellow corn meal
¼ cup flour
1½ tablespoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
6 tablespoons bland lard
About ¾ cup water
3 cups milk

Clean, wash and cut up chicken into serving pieces. Dry. Combine corn meal, flour, salt and pepper in paper bag. Put chicken pieces into bag, close top and shake bag until pieces are well coated. Reserve excess corn meal-flour mixture for gravy. Brown chicken well in hot bland lard in heavy skillet. Add ¼ cup water. Cover tightly and simmer slowly for 1 hour or until chicken is tender. Add remaining water as needed. Remove chicken and keep it warm while preparing gravy. Combine corn meal-flour mixture with the drippings in skillet. Brown lightly. Stir in the milk and cook until corn meal is cooked and gravy thickened. Serve gravy with chicken.

**SWIFT & COMPANY**
**UNION STOCK YARDS**
**CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS**

**NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS**

*Right eating adds life to your years—and years to your life*

# Jamesway

TRADE MARK REG.

## barn equipment saves me at least

# 2 HOURS A DAY

says W. T. McNALLY
Milton, Wis.

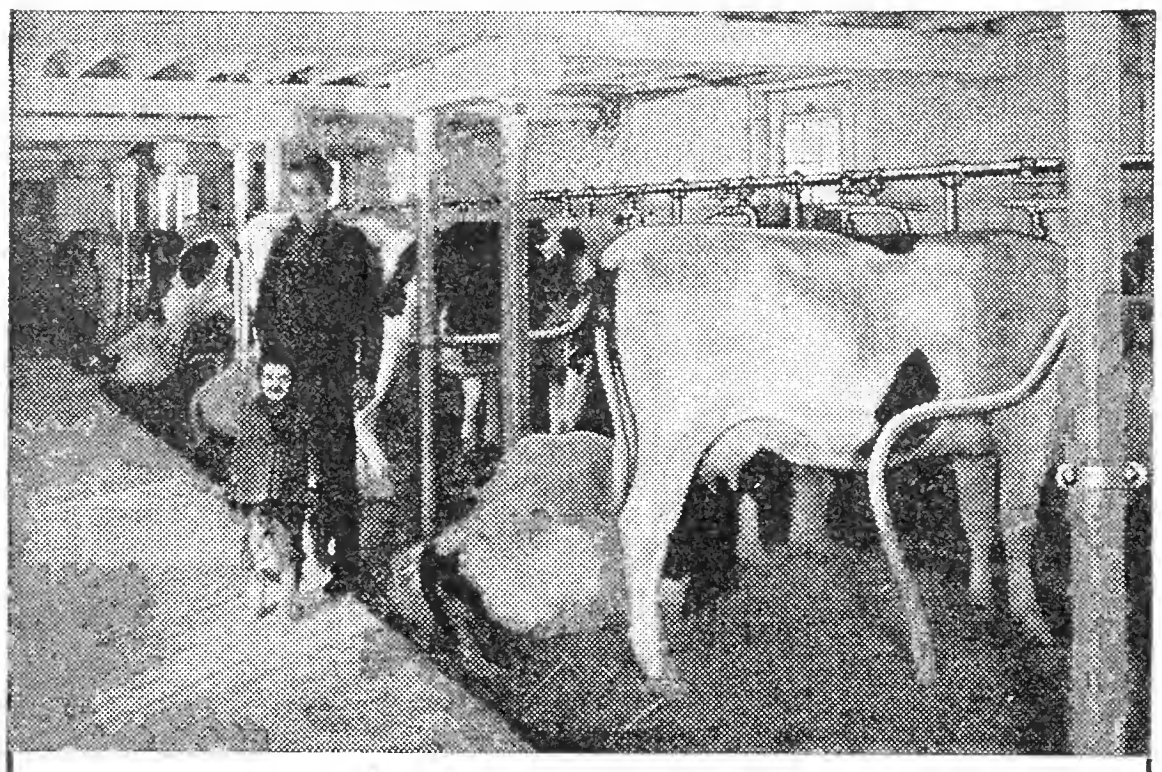
That's right! Two hours of hard, back-breaking work eliminated every day. *Gained instead* — two extra hours of freedom. Plus bigger milk checks. Here's how it was done:

"We remodeled our barn in 1945," Mr. McNally says. "We made it 40 feet longer and installed Jamesway stalls, pens, water cups and ventilators.

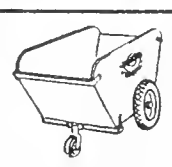
"My Jamesway equipment is saving 2 hours a day. In winter this is true of water cups alone. I have 160 acres under cultivation and milk 24 cows — doing all the work without hired help. I believe one man can handle *one-third* more cows with Jamesway equipment and water cups as compared to old wood stanchions."

Today it's expensive to do chores the hard way! Modernize your barn with Jamesway — and turn your time into *extra* profits.

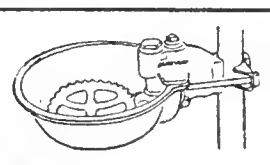
*All set to start chores are W. T. McNally and his young son. Note how neat and clean they keep their Jamesway equipped barn.*



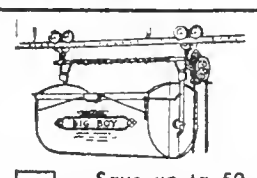
## ✓ Check this Jamesway Chart to See How Much Time You Can Save Every Day



☐ Save up to 40 minutes with Jamesway feed truck.



☐ Save up to 30 minutes with Jamesway water cups.



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☐ Save time and feed with Jamesway hag feeders.

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See yaur Jamesway dealer first far quality praducts and service. For free literature, write Dept. RN-448

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OAKLAND, CALIF.
In Canada: Eastern Steel Praducts Ltd.
Jamesway Division—Montreal, Preston, Toronto

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• **Rub Absorbine in well** as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day before and after the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine speeds the blood flow through the injured parts—helps open up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, thus relieving soreness. Swelling usually goes down within a few hours if Absorbine is applied as soon as injury occurs. It is most helpful in checking fresh bog spavin, windgall and curb. $2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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**NEW! AMAZING!**
NATURAL FEEDING
CALVES GAIN 2 TO 3 TIMES *Faster* ... SCOURS DISAPPEAR

WITH THE DR. LARSON
**CALF NIPPLE FEEDER**

The NIPPLE feeds naturally, eliminates "gulping" and directs milk to true stomach. Calves make 2 to 3 times greater gains with only skimmed milk or powdered buttermilk. Prevents scours, digestive disorders, pot bellies, other complications.

NO GULPING

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The NIPPLE is automatic, needs no attention. Saves 2 to 3 hours a day on the farm. Holds milk in nipple, similar to a cow's teat. Easily mounted on stall. Easily cleaned.

NO POT BELLIES

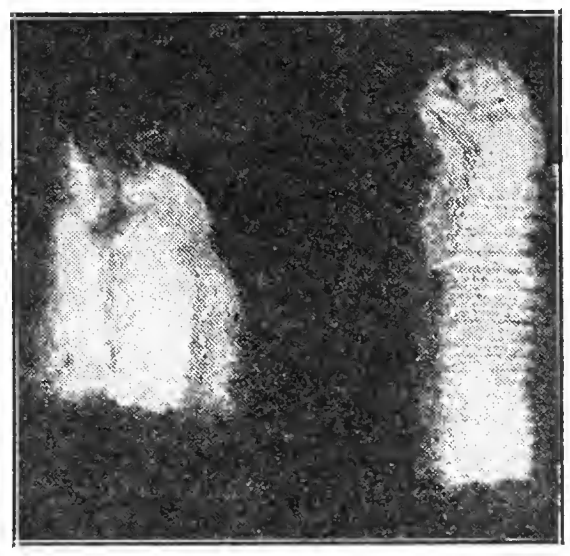
**FREE** Learn how newborn calves can be raised on powdered buttermilk without the use of whole milk.

**DR. LARSON'S ANIMAL HOSPITAL**
Dept. R, FERGUS FALLS, MINN.


# *It Will Soon be Shearing Time*

## *By R. W. Duck*

There is no exact date for shearing sheep which is applicable to all conditions and locations. It will vary considerably even from one year to the next. The best time to shear sheep is when Winter weather is over and the days have become warm enough to bring the yolk or grease up into the fleece. When this has occurred, the wool will be at its heaviest weight and best quality. If shearing is delayed too long, though, it will cause the sheep discomfort, some wool will be lost and damaged from rubbing, and the fibers will become harsh and lacking in luster. It is a good plan not to allow the sheep outdoors for a day or two before they are to be sheared because, if it should rain on them and their wool becomes wet, it will take some time for it to dry out. Sheep should not be sheared



*The influence of feeding on crimp, staple length and quality of fleece is well illustrated by these samples taken from the shoulder of the same sheep at different periods. The long lock of excellent quality wool was produced when the sheep had been receiving a proper and adequate ration. The short lock resulted from the feeding of a sub-maintenance diet for several weeks, during the next Winter.*

when they are wet. If they have been rained on, they will dry out quicker and more thoroughly if allowed out in the sun and wind than by confining them. They should not be allowed out in old stubble fields, or brush land and pasture containing many dead weeds and burs, because their wool will become soiled and contaminated by such material.

### Shearing Sheep

It is important at all times to care for the flock so that their wool will be kept as free from foreign material as possible. If the fleece is to be stored, it will keep in better condition if it is clean; wool buyers discount the price rather sharply against a dirty fleece. If the clip is sold through a wool cooperative, it will be classified and graded and the price will be in proportion to the quality and grade of wool offered. In view of these considerations it pays to shear the sheep on a clean floor, or to use a large piece of canvas to cover the shearing site. If weather permits and the ground is dry an ideal place to shear sheep is on a level sward. If the sheep are carelessly sheared and if straw, hay and chaff get in the fleece to any appreciable extent it often results in the purchase price being reduced by as much as five cents a pound. Sheep should never be washed before being sheared, although this was often done in days gone by.

Machine clippers are more efficient and easier to use than hand shears. They are now available as a single unit and not expensive when several sheep are to be sheared; they last indefinitely when properly cared for, only needing occasional new clipper blades which should be kept sharp. It is important to handle the sheep properly at shearing time. If they are conveniently penned the night before shearing, it will be easier to catch them and they will not become excited or hot from chasing. After a sheep is caught, it should be set on its rump and balanced comfortably; it will handle easier if turned from left to right. The skin should be kept tightly stretched over the shearing surface, the points of the shearing comb should be kept close against the skin, and the cutting strokes made as wide, long and smooth as possible. Unless a close, uniform cut is used, it will necessitate making second cuts, which have a low value because of their short staple.

### Handle Fleece Properly

Unless the fleece is handled properly, it will lose value even though the shearing has been well done. It is therefore important to remove all wet, dirty ends, known as tags, either before or just after the fleece has been clipped from the sheep. The fleece should be spread on a clean surface, flesh side down and from 10 to 12 inches folded in on each side and the ends; then beginning at the tail, roll it toward the neck. A tight roll is not desirable. Only paper twine should be used in tying, as fibers from other kinds of material will get in the fleece and cause it to be discriminated against. Foreign fibers which become imbedded in the wool are almost impossible to remove; they will not take the same kind of dye as wool fibers and consequently result in a lower quality of cloth. A hinged box can also be used to bring the fleece together for tying, and its use will make a more uniform appearing fleece as well as save some time.

There are a few practical things that anyone can do at shearing time with very little extra trouble and effort, which will result in better fleeces and mean more money to the sheepman. It would be well at this time to get a few wool terms in mind. One of these is what is known as a cotted fleece; this means that the fibers are badly matted and tangled, caused either by a poor condition or being unhealthy, with a consequent lack of sufficient yolk in the wool fibers. Another thing which makes for an inferior fleece is called kemp. This condition is present when the fleece contains fibers consisting of hard, horny material which appear stiff and harsh, having much the same appearance as a cat's whiskers. They are exceedingly objectionable because they do not take a dye and make a bad spot in woolen cloth. When these and any other reject characteristics, such as burry, seedy, chaffy, dead, black and gray fleeces are present, they should be kept apart and sold separate from the bright, clean fleeces. After the fleeces have been tied, do not pile them on top of each other, but spread them out and allow air to circulate around them for about 24 hours before they are packed.

### Wool Characteristics

Wool is an elastic, modified form of hair, in which the individual cells are overlapping, thus giving it strength, warmth and softness. While these general physical characteristics are constant, no two fleeces are exactly alike. They differ in varying degrees of fineness or the diameter of

*Quality of workmanship and superior technique are important factors, as well as shearing time, in both shearing contests and also on the farm. Roland Burkhardt, Pandora, Putnam County, Ohio, is shown with one of three sheep he sheared in the average time of two minutes and three seconds, to win the national sheep shearing title at the 1947 International Livestock Show in Chicago, Ill.*

the individual fibers, length of staple, strength, softness, crimp or waviness of the fibers, pliability, felting qualities, luster and spinning properties. The kind of yarns and fabrics produced from wool is largely determined by the fineness of the fibers. Each individual fleece is a mixture of fine, medium and coarse fibers, and the predominance of each of these types forms the basis for classifying the fleece as being either fine, medium or coarse. A fairly uniform length of staple is likewise of

(Continued on Page 262)

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Registered Purebred
# ABERDEEN-ANGUS
## Beef Cattle
T. B. & Bangs Accredited

Open Heifers — $250 up

Bred Heifers — $300 up

Bred Cows — $300 to $500 each

1946 NEW JERSEY CHAMPION BULL

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2 Fine Cutting Horses — $300 for both

1 Palomino — $500

1 Shetland Pony, complete with Carriage, Harness, Bridle, and Saddle — $300

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PHONE: LONGACRE 5-6724 IN NEW YORK CITY

*WRITE*

# LEE DAN FARMS
R. F. D. 1, TITUSVILLE, N. J.

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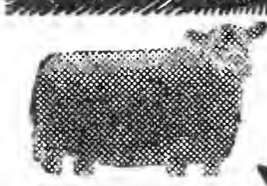
12TH Annual
NORTHEASTERN ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOCIATION SALE



SATURDAY MAY 1st
SHOW 9:30
SALE 1 P.M.

6 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE
44 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS

BOYS & GIRLS! THREE HEIFERS RESERVED ESPECIALLY FOR YOU

4H & F.F.A. JUDGING CONTEST 9:30 A.M.

FOR CATALOG: MYRON FUERST SALE MGR. PINE PLAINS, N.Y.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Livestock Judging Pavilion, ITHACA, N. Y.

ATTEND THE N. Y. GROUP HEIFER SALE, APRIL 24TH — PALMYRA

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## BRANDYWINE ANGUS BREEDERS, INC.
FIRST ANNUAL SPRING SALE

1:00 P.M., Saturday, May 1, 1948. At Herbert's Hill Farm near West Chester, Pa. on Pennsylvania Route 29. Good breeding stock from accredited herds. For catalog write H. V. Clum, Secretary, R. D. No. 2, Pottstown, Pa.

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## HERBERT'S HILL FARMS, INC.
R. D. 4, WEST CHESTER, PA.
ABEROEEN ANGUS BREEDING CATTLE

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## PIG SAVER
Pig Brooders $14.50 ea. complete plus freight. Winston Purchasing Agency, Inc., 71 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn 18, N. Y. Write, or Phone Gedney 8-6398.

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## 150 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE 150
Selling in Orson O. Smith Big Sale at Heated Pavilion
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
MONDAY & TUESDAY, APRIL 19 - 20

One of the highest producing herds in New York State. 100 Cows bred to freshen in early Fall, many milking 50 lbs. to 75 lbs. 44 Yearlings and Heifer Calves. 6 Service Age bulls incuding 900 lbs. fat record own son of MONTVIC LOCHINVAR. Richly bred Carnation show bull. A LEADING SHOW HERD WINNING TOP HONORS AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR AND EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION. It's a Sale that will pay you to travel many miles to attend. Health—T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated. Sale starts at 10:00 A.M. each day. REMEMBER — Never a greater array of outstanding show cows and extreme dairy animals in any New York State sale for years. Bring your friends.

ORSON O. SMITH, Owner, Canastota, N. Y.
**R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N.Y.**
Sales Manager and Auctioneer

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## Second Madison County Holstein Club Sale
MONDAY, APRIL 12

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.
60 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 60
Accredited, blood tested, vaccinated against shipping fever, calfhood vaccinated, mastitis tested.
45 FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS
10 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS
5 SERVICE AGE BULLS

Every animal hand picked by competent judges. A marvelous offering. R. AUSTIN BACKUS
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## ONEIDA CO. DISPERSAL
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50 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 50
T. B. Accredited, bood tested, nearly all calfhood vaccinated. LENA M. MAURICE herd, all home raised. Sale at farm 12 miles north of Utica, 1 mile west off Route 12 at BARNEVELD, N. Y. Herd founded 38 years ago. Rich in close crosses of the best in the famous Rag Apples. Sale starts at 12:30! P.M. Be on hand.
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— REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES —
From linebred dams of Winterthur breeding. Sired by Winterthur Winner Fobes Achilles whose full sister recently made 635 lbs. fat 2x, first lactation. T. B. Accredited Bang Certified. Calfhood vaccinated. Very reasonably priced.
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WILL BUY ENTIRE DAIRIES FOR CASH.
GLADSTONE BROS., ANDES, NEW YORK

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### AYRSHIRES

## AYRSHIRE AUCTION
Lake Placid Club Farm, Lake Placid, N. Y., Sat., April 10th at 1:00 p.m. 24 Cows, 13 Bred Heifers, 19 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 1 Bull. Every animal sired by an Approved or Proven sire. Never a sale offering thusly commended. Herd test records. Herd rich in Penshurst Red Star breeding. TB and Bang's accredited, 36 vaccinated, all TB and blood tested within 30 days.
—FOR CATALOG WRITE—
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## AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL
Clover Burn Farm, Sat., April 17th, Middleburg, Md. 120 head including the $3000 App. Whitpain American Brown King. 38 cows, 24 1st-calf heifers, 25 bred heifers, 10 yearlings, 16 heifer calves, 7 bulls. Herd rich in Penshurst breeding. Herd TB accr'd. Bang's accr'd, calf vac., tested within 30 days prior to sale. 313 acre farm to be offered if not previously sold.
—FOR CATALOG WRITE—
Ayrshire Sales Service Box 96, Brandon, Vt.

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## PREFERRED PED. AYRSHIRE BULLS
12 months old by approved sire and out of dams with good milk records, high test, and type classified "Very Good." Additional information on request.
STRATHGLASS FARM, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

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### BROWN SWISS CATTLE

## BROWN SWISS AND FARM AUCTION
2 Miles South of RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. at the Farm Owned by L. R. MOREY & SON

CATTLE SALE 11:00 A.M., APRIL 21
LUNCH AVAILABLE

**145 HEAD 145**

**100 COWS:** 60 REGISTERED 40 GRADE SW. & HOL.

24 REG. HEIFERS — 6 BRED — 18 OPEN
16 REG. HEIFER CALVES
5 REG. BULLS — 3 SERVICE AGE
MACHINERY AND FARM SALE —

**THURS. APRIL 22, 1948**
12:00 NOON

Full line of machinery, doubles in many items. 3 tractors — Cletrac 2 years old, John Deere Model A one year old, also IHC F 20 with cultivator. 1947 1½ ton International truck. Case combine used one year, and all other hay, corn and grain equipment. Two beautiful 300 acre dairy farms with lake frontage will be offered. Beautiful homes with all modern conveniences. For free catalog write:
NORMAN E. MAGNUSSEN, Sale Mgr.
LAKE MILLS, WISCONSIN

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## EMPIRE STATE BROWN SWISS CLASSIC
SAT. MAY 8, 1948 At Cornell University
Judging Pavilion at 1:00 P. M.

50 HEAD — ITHACA, N. Y. — 50 HEAD
FRESH COWS — BRED HEIFERS — OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Sale sponsored by New York Brown Swiss Association with Top Consignments from Empire State Breeders.

Sale Committee: Frank Northrup, Interlaken, N. Y.; W. B. Stewart, Piffard, N. Y.; Ed. Schillauski, Auburn, N. Y.; Harold Magnussen, Rexford, N. Y.
Auctioneers: Tom Whittaker, Brandon, Vt.; Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y.
Pedigrees: Norman Magnussen, Lake Mills, Wisconsin.
Catalogue upon request to sales committee

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## CONN. BROWN SWISS HEIFER SALE
OURHAM, CONNECTICUT APRIL 24, 1948
35 HEIFERS OF FOUNDATION QUALITY
For Catalog
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## FOR SALE: Bull Born In March 1947
Dam has in 335 days 10227 M 530 F Sr. 2 twice-a-day machine milking. Maternal granddam has 3 consecutive records of over 710 lbs. fat and maternal grandsire has 130 A. R. daughters including 2 World's records and 2 Class Leaders. Sire is a son of Peerless Margo 18501 M 1013 F World's record Jr. 3. An unusually fine individual.
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CHESTER WHITE, CHESTER - BERKSHIRE: 6-7 weeks $12.50; 9-10 weeks $15.00; 12 weeks started shoats $17.50 each. CHESTER WHITE BOARS for service, 65-75 lbs. $35.00; 100-110 lbs. $50.00. Vaccination $1.00 apiece extra on request. Ship C. O. D. Check or money order. No charge crating. (100-125 lb. Boars $50.00 each)
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The Breed for Lean Meat with Less Lard. A few fine Boars and Gilts unrelated — sired by Asholm Wonder 106Z and Dunrobin Implacable 80A. Taking orders for Spring Weanlings ready for March-April-May-June delivery. Write for free booklet and prices.
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Pigs for sale. Six to eight weeks old from ono of the largest herds in the East. Several young boars large enough for service.
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CHESTER WHITE SWINE — Registered Chester White Swine — Service boars, Fall shoats and Spring pigs; both sexes. Price list and details on request.
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Spring boars, Fall boars and bred gilts. From Proven dams and Nationally known bloodlines. Semi-Annual bred gilt sale February, 10, 1948
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## -REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS-
8 WEEKS UP, $20. EITHER SEX FEEDERS $15.
LESTER BARTLES, FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY

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## REG. BERKSHIRE
FALL GILTS AND SPRING PIGS
YANKEE RIDGE FARM
R. D. 2, MERCER, PA., Sherman V. Dilley, Mgr.

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BERKSHIRES — CHOICE FALL BOARS AND GILTS. BRED GILTS. CHAMPION BLOODLINES.
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## POST'S DUROCS
We offer the blood of champions and the pick of hundreds of pigs raised annually. Come and see our herd or write your wants. We guarantee satisfaction on every mail order. Many satisfied customers from Maine to Missouri.
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FALL BOARS — Best blood lines from choice litters with feeding quality bred in for generations. Orders for Spring pigs being taken now. All double treated.
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ALLINE'S DUROCS — PIGS, Registered from Champion Bloodlines. Bred GILTS and SOWS. SPRING GILTS and BOARS. BOAR SERVICE.
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Eight Weeks Old. Genuine Bacon Breed.
TAMWORTH FARM :-: MILTON, DELAWARE

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LEXINGTON, MASS. Telephone 1085
We have a few nice young pigs now and expect more later. Berkshire & O. I. C. crossed, Chester & Yorkshire: 5-6 wks. old $12.50 each; 7-8 wks. old $13 each. Shipped C. O. D. Write us your wants.

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## —FANCY DAIRY CATTLE—
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## -JERSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE-
Service age. By a Superior Sire. Dam has Register of Merit record of 365, 14,565 lbs. milk, 629 lbs. fat. Price $350. WHITEHALL FARMS, Pittstown, N. J.

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JERSEY BULL: Excellent bloodline. Registered. 17 months old, for sale at Collegeville, Pa. M. STENOER, LINFIELD RD., R. D. 1, ROYERSFORD, PA.

---

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

There will be a sale of some of our young breeding stock at our place on April 5th, 1948. Sale will begin at 1:00 o'clock and lunch will be served to out-of-town visitors.

Trains leave hourly from Penn Station, but the best train to take is the 9:03 A.M. which arrives at Bay Shore at 10:25 A.M. Cars will be waiting at the Station to take you to H I Farm — some few minutes away.

Catalogues are now available and will be mailed upon request.

*H I*
**STOCK FARM**
**BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND**

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## NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE GROUP HEIFER SALE
**SATURDAY, APRIL 24 1:00 P. M.**
FAIRGROUNDS :-: PALMYRA, NEW YORK
## ANGUS-HEREFORD

All cattle selected by committee of breeders and Extension beef specialists. They come from 11 (eleven) counties.
Sold in groups of one (1) to four (4). Can be inspected from 10 o'clock sale day.

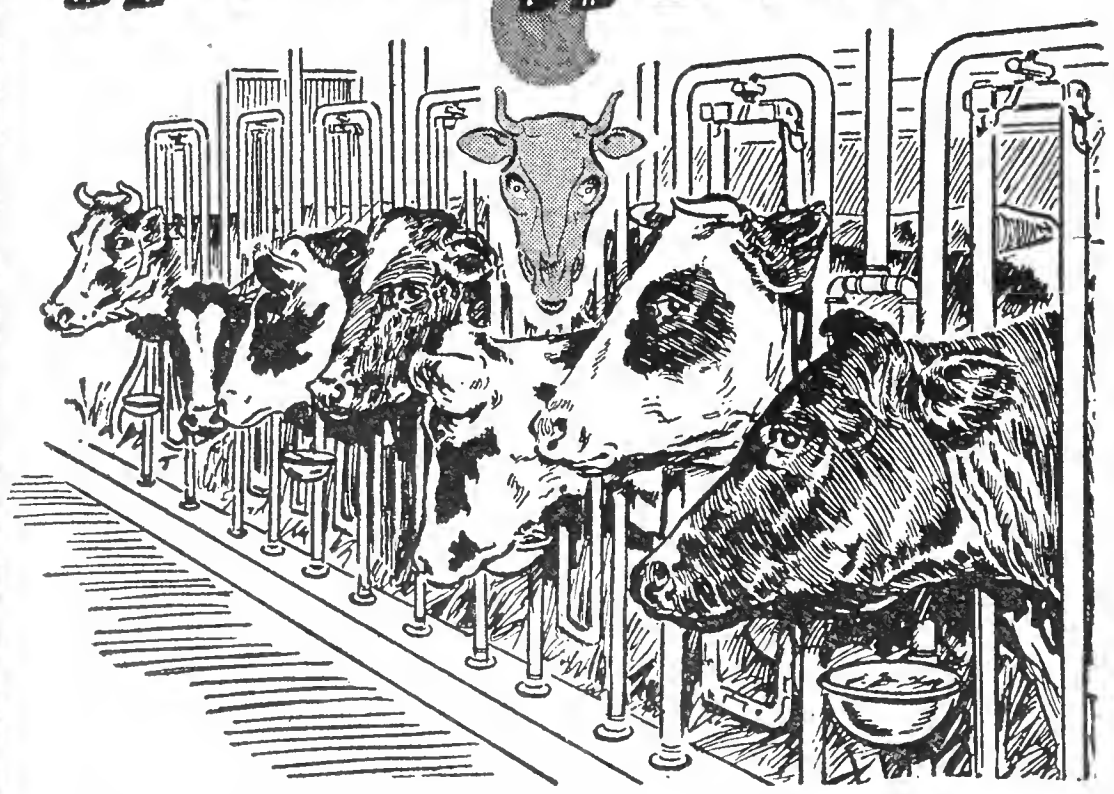
**80 HEIFERS — YEARLINGS — A few two-year olds. Mostly Open — Some of older ones bred T. B. Free — Vaccinated for Bang's disease. Inoculated against shipping fever.**

Sale Sponsored by

N. Y. State Beef Cattle Feeder and Breeder Improvement Project (The same farmer breeders, Co. Agents, Producers, and Cornell men who operate the Fall Feeder and Breeder Sale at Palmyra).

RAY WATSON — CLYDE, N. Y. — SALES MANAGER
HARRIS WILCOX — BERGEN, N. Y. — AUCTIONEER
(Mail bids to Prof. Myron Lacey — Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)
Write for free catalog from N. Y. County Agents or Sales Manager.

# Which ONE is marked for "HIDDEN HUNGER"?



Sure, they *all* may be deep bodied, healthy producers and reproducers *today*. But . . . will they continue to be next month—next year? Or, will one, or *more*, be marked by:

**"HIDDEN HUNGER"**—*Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.*

Don't take a chance with future stock health or *your profits*. Feed Near's MinRaltone daily, throughout the year. It protects stock against "Hidden Hunger" because it supplies 11 essential mineral elements (plus Vitamin D) which may be lacking in the daily ration. Write for free literature which tells all about the 3 WAYS to feed MinRaltone year round.

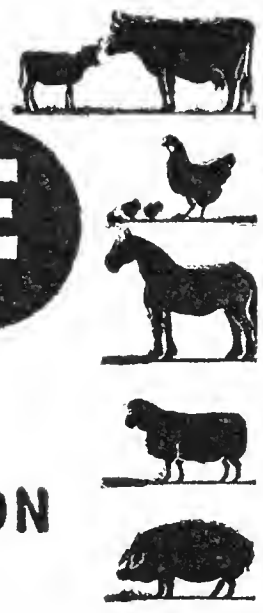
**NEAR'S FOOD COMPANY, INC.** Established 1899 **BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**

**3 WAYS TO FEED MINRALTONE** *year round*

NEAR'S **MINRALTONE** WITH VITAMIN D

MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENT

*for* HEALTH PRODUCTION PROFITS




## It Will Soon be Shearing Time

(Continued from Page 260)

importance in the manufacture of woolen cloth. It is impossible to make a uniform piece of combed wool, or to spin a hank of yarn of even smoothness, from wool which is a mixture of both long and short staples.

When the wool is removed from the sheep's body, it contains a considerable amount of natural grease (yolk), dried scurf, perspiration and foreign material, such as varying percentages of dirt, and dried vegetation. When in this condition the wool is called grease wool, and wool at the farm is sold while in the grease. In some instances the larger wool pools and cooperatives may have their collective clips cleaned and scoured, and then sell them on a scoured basis. However, no matter how the wool is sold, all this foreign material must be entirely removed before it can be used for manufacturing purposes. The difference between the grease weight and scoured weight is known as the shrink. On the average, wool from the sheep on most of our Northeast farms will shrink from 55 to 60 per cent in the process of being scoured. In some instances this loss will amount to as much as 80 per cent or even more, while in other cases of clean, light shrinking wool it may be as low as 25 per cent. The fine-wool breeds, such as the Delaines, contain more grease and therefore shrink more than comparable quality fleeces from the medium-wools, such as the Cheviot, which usually has an exceedingly light shrinking fleece. However, the quality and fineness of fiber are generally better in the fine and medium-wool breeds and types than in the breeds which produce a long, coarse kind of fleece; this includes such breeds as the Cotswold and Lincoln.

### Classes and Grades

It is good business to know something about the various classes and grades of wool, so that the clip may be properly sorted and appraised on the basis of existing market prices. If it is graded and handled individually, instead of being sold through a wool cooperative, the clip can then be sold to better advantage, instead of leaving it entirely to some itinerant wool buyer. The producer may rest assured that the buyer knows his business, and that it is not working in the interests of the farmer.

There are three classes of wool from a manufacturing consideration: combing, French combing and clothing wools. The classification will vary some with the grade of the wool, but generally wool of both the fine and medium wool sheep, when over two and one-half inches long, is classed as combing wool. The French machines comb wool that is shorter than our machines, and therefore produce this extra class. Combing wool is usually worth about 10 per cent more than a comparable grade of clothing wool, because it is stronger and better suited for use at the mills.

In general the American system of grading wool is based on what is known as the blood system. This originated in the colonial days, when Merino sheep predominated on the farms of New England. Merino wool was called Fine. All other wools were roughly ranked in accordance to their relative degree of coarseness as compared to the Merino. However, the fractional blood percentages which later developed as grade designations do not signify a corresponding degree of Merino breeding for the sheep which produced the fleece. Several such grades are commonly used and include: Fine, Half Blood, Three-eighths Blood, Quarter Blood, and Low Quarter Blood. There are also two very coarse grades known as Common and Braid, which are not used on a comparative blood basis. The first three grades usually sell from 10 to 20 per cent more than the coarser blood grades, depending on their quality.

The blood system of grading wool is not accurate and is gradually being superseded by one known as the numerical system. This is commonly used in Australia where sheep raising is a major industry. The numerical system is based on the hanks of yarn that can be made from one pound of scoured wool. A hank of yarn consists of 560 yards. As an illustration, in order to grade as 60s, it is necessary for one pound of scoured wool to make 60 hanks of yarn. Compared to our blood grading the numerical comparisons are as follows: Fine, consisting of three numerical grades known as 80s, 70s and 64s; Half Blood, 60s and 58s; Three-eights Blood, 56s; Quarter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INSIST ON LANOLIN LOADED **Bag Balm** TO PROMOTE RAPID HEALING

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Blood, 50s and 48s; Low Quarter Blood, 46s; Common, 44s; and Braid, 40s and 36s.

### Sheep Breeds and Wool

There is considerable variation within all the breeds and types of sheep regarding the class and grade of their wool. Environmental factors will also influence the fleece which is grown from year to year on each individual sheep. However, it is well to know what may be expected, on the average, from the various breeds of sheep concerning their yield grade and class of wool.

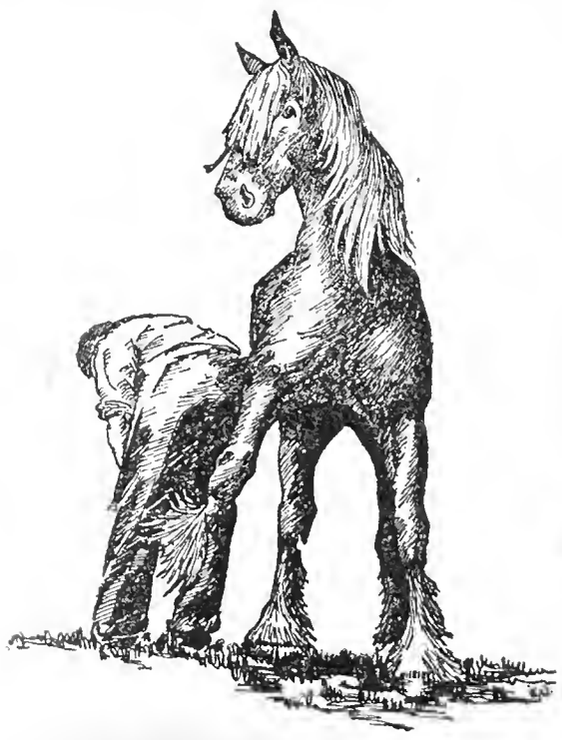
The Delaine-Merino has an average annual clip of 11 to 15 pounds of grease wool, with a blood grade of Fine and a numerical grade variation of 80s, 70s, 64s, classifying as Combing. The other principal breeds are given on the same basis, as related to the things just mentioned: Rambouillet, 10 to 18 pounds of wool, Fine to Half Blood, 70s, 64s, 60s, Combing and Clothing; Southdown, five to seven pounds of wool, Half to Three-eighths Blood, 60s, 58s, 56s, Combing and Clothing; Suffolk, five to seven pounds of wool, Three-eighths Blood, 56s, Combing and Clothing; Dorset, six to eight pounds of wool, Three-eighths to Quarter Blood, 56s, 50s, 48s, Combing; Hampshire seven to nine pounds of wool, Three-eighths to Quarter Blood, 56s, 50s, 48s, Combing; Shropshire, eight to 10 pounds of wool, class and grades same as for Hampshire; Corriedale, 12 to 14 pounds of wool, class and grades same as for Hampshire; Tunis, seven to nine pounds of wool, class and grades same as for Hampshire; Cheviot, six to eight pounds of wool, Quarter Blood, 50s, 48s, Combing; Oxford, 10 to 12 pounds of wool, Quarter Blood and Braid, 50s, 40s, Combing; Romney Marsh, 12 to 14 pounds of wool, Low Quarter Blood, 46s, Combing; Cotswold, 10 to 14 pounds of wool, Common and Braid, 44s, 40s, 36s, Combing; Lincoln, 12 to 16 pounds of wool, Braid, 40s, 36s, Combing; Leicester, nine to 12 pounds of wool, Braid, 40s, 36s, Combing.

There are many individuals within each breed, as well as cross-bred and grade sheep, carrying a predominance of some breed blood, that will shear larger amounts of wool than the averages mentioned, and quite a few will not do as well as the lower amounts. In culling and grading a flock of sheep, with the idea of breeding for improvement, the ewes should be graded on the basis of the quality and weight of their fleece as well as their mutton characteristics. The continued use of good quality, heavy shearing registered rams will prove to be both desirable and profitable in the development of a superior farm flock.

## Earlville Holstein Sale

The classified averages at the 222nd Earlville Holstein Sale were: 80 cows $385; 18 bred heifers $271; six open heifers $198; six baby heifers $75; three orphans $72; nine yearling bulls $260; four bulls, two years old, $306; one bull age six months, $1,150. There were 53 consignors. Clifford Wilcox, Eaton, N. Y., was the largest buyer, taking 23 head for $7,160. Edvaljim Farm, Corry, Pa., six head, $2,830; C. E. Pickering, Thompson, Pa., four head. $1,500.

The feature of this sale was the outright gift of a beautiful six months' old bull calf very richly bred in Dunloggin and Montvic Lochinvar blood. This came from Harden Farm, Camden, N. Y., to be sold without expense and the money received for him to be added to the Ward Stevens Scholarship Fund at Cornell University. Melvin S. Hazzard, Cleveland, Ohio, took him at $1,150. This puts that fund above $7,000. J. R. P



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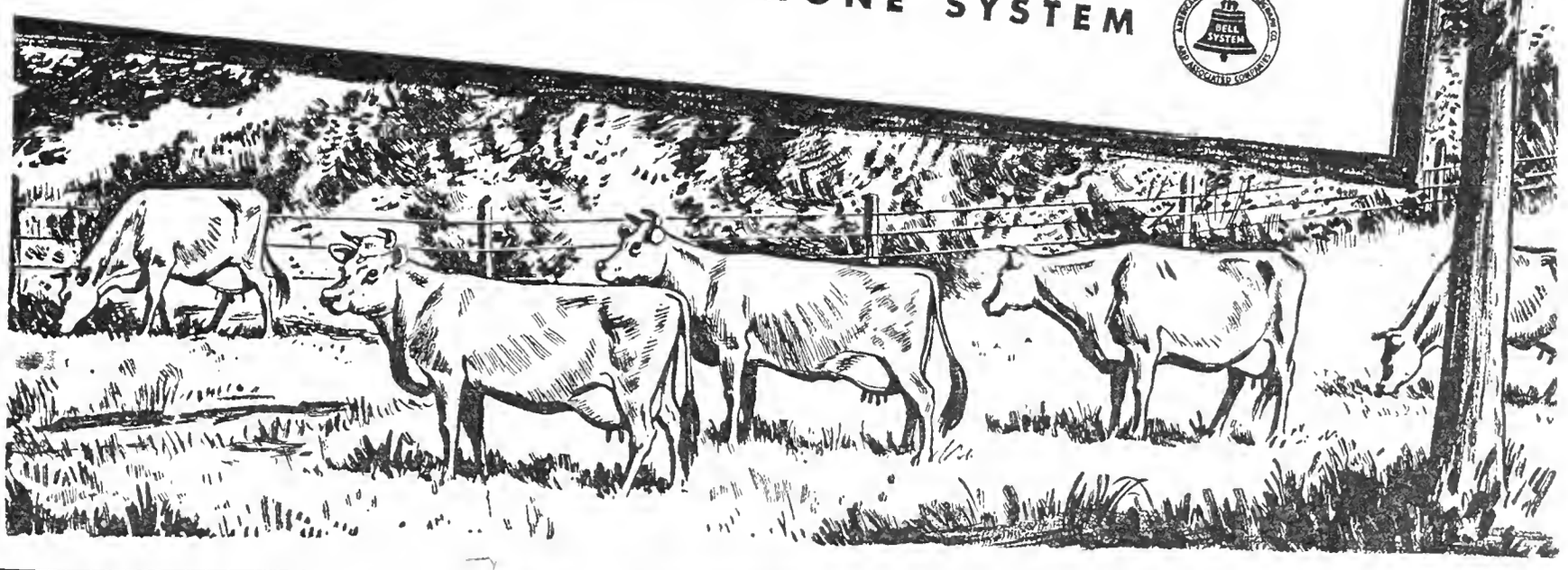

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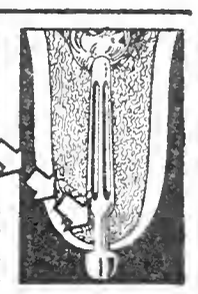

Healing on injured teat in the correct shape of this volve-like structure is essentiol to full production. Scientificolly shoped, ivory-like Bog Bolm Dilotors retain notural lines, will not dissolve, come oport or snag tender tissues; cannot obsorb pus infection. 25, sterilized ond packed in antiseptic ointment, 75¢ ot stores or direct. Accept no substitute.
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*Finest Rubber Heels & Soles!*



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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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**MILES Anti-Pain Pills**

**She gets relief almost instantly now.** She is one of millions who have enjoyed the quick relief Miles Anti-Pain Pills can give from occasional headache, neuralgia, ache-all-over-feeling of a cold and functional menstrual pains. Miles Anti-Pain Pills are pleasant tasting—pleasant to take. Won't upset your stomach or cause constipation. Get **Miles Anti-Pain Pills** at your drug store. 25c and $1.00 packages. Use only as directed.



**Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches**

**This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief**

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

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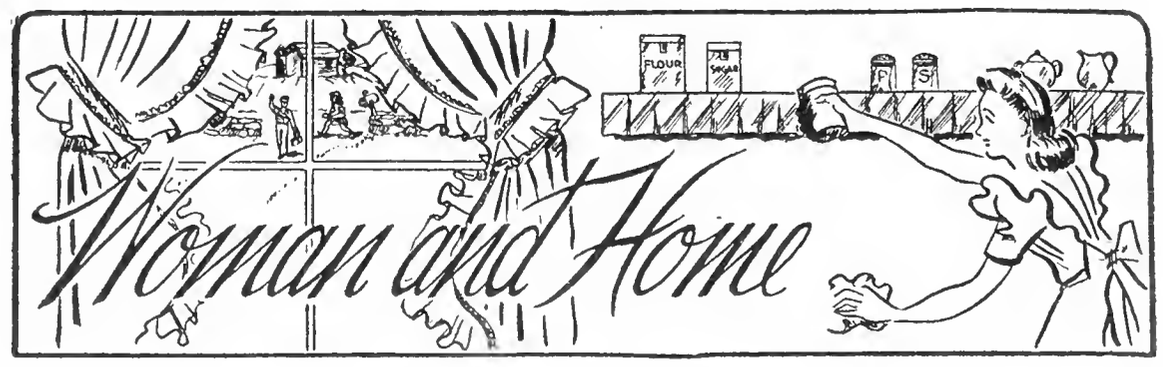



## *The Farmer*

He is akin to the fertile field, kin to its loam and sand,
Sturdy and staunch of frame and heart, living close to the land;
He loves the earth and the earth loves him, and gives to him of its best:
Abundant crops and food and warmth — health and love and rest;
Little he cares for social place, little he cares for fame,
His is the wealth of a farm well tilled, the joy of an honest name.

New York — *Grace Perlee Howe*

## Doughnut Hole Invented by Maine Sailor Lad

A few months ago, a crowd of people gathered about an ancient, white farmhouse at Glen Cove, Maine, a tiny seacoast village in Knox County, to pay tribute to Capt. Hanson Gregory who, as a boy, invented that essential of fried cakes — the hole in the doughnut! A 12 by 14 inch plaque was placed on the seaward wall of the old house, where both the mariner and the modern doughnut were born. The inscription on the tablet reads:

> "In commemoration. This is the birthplace of Capt. Hanson Gregory, who first invented the hole in the doughnut in 1847. Erected by his friends, Nov. 2, 1947."

The Gregory homestead, built in 1771 by William Gregory, was passed on to his descendants and eventually became the property of the doughnut inventor's parents, and there he was born in 1831. At 13, like many of his forbears, Hanson Gregory went to sea; by the time he had reached his nineteenth year, he was the master of a ship. In the meantime, however, while on shore leave in the home at Glen Cove he became the inventor of the doughnut, when he was 16.

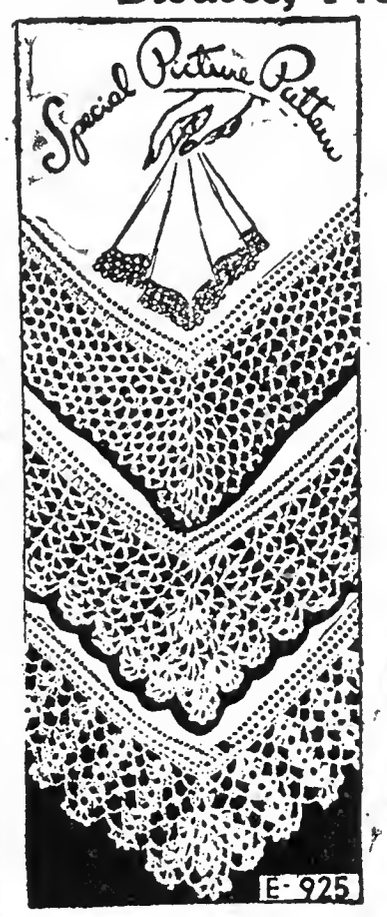
During the visit, he went to the kitchen one day to find his mother busy with lumps of sweet dough which she was frying in hot fat. Mrs. Gregory remarked to her sailor son that the cakes weren't cooking well in the middle, that the edges would be done while the insides remained raw. Young Hanson put his mind to improving the crude form of the fried cakes. He soon decided that an open space in the middle would solve the problem. His first thought was to roll the dough and make it into a ring, something like the life preservers with which he was familiar. But then came his inspiration. Seizing the small tin cover off his mother's pepper box, he pushed it down through a cake and the first doughnut, as we understand the meaning of the word today, sizzled in a kettle of hot fat! Thus the details are told for which 100 years later he was honored.

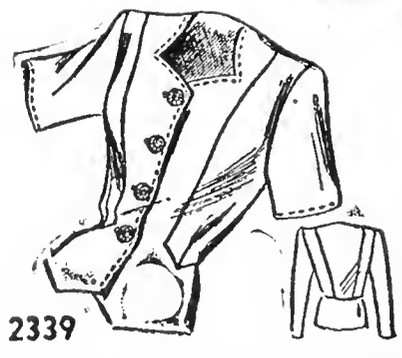
This doughnut was such an improvement over the tough, indigestible fried cakes that they made culinary history and from that old farmhouse in the tiny Maine village, the doughnut with a hole in it spread all over the civilized world. After the ceremonies last November, when Capt. Gregory was commended to posterity on a bronze tablet, refreshments were served and the main dish was — doughnuts! M. G.

## Pointer for Painters

Are you one of the housewives who plans to do the Spring redecorating herself this year? Here is a helpful tip for an easier and better job for painting or calcimining the ceilings. Make a slit in a small sponge and slip it over the handle of the paint brush close up against the wide part of the brush. This catches the drip that usually results and helps keep the brush handle, as well as your hand, free of paint. K. D.

## *Blouses, Frocks, Special Picture Patterns*





E-925 — SPECIAL PICTURE PATTERN edgings in stemmed flower, shell, and twin edge designs; easy to crochet. 11c.

2252 — FRESH LOOKING FROCK to greet warmer days, with its brief cap sleeves, favorite front-buttoning. Waistline tucks for a flattering fit. Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 35-in. 16c.

2285 — SMART TUNIC TOP scalloped two-piecer for new longer lines; "bustle bow" tied for new back talk! Choice of sleeve length. Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 4 yds. 39-in. 16c.

2351 — BECOMING BLOUSE to take honors with suits; captivating cap sleeves on dip-tailored yoke. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 36, 1⅞ yds. 39-in. 16c.

2339 — FEATURE BLOUSE for fitted waistcoat styling. Choice of sleeve length. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 36, 1¾ yds. 39-in. 16c.

E-844 — NOVELTY DOILY, worked in a delicate pineapple design, is also a Special Picture Pattern, about 12 x 18 inches. 11c.

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## Inexpensive Fish Meals

With meat in such an uncertain state of supply, eating fish is one method to give protein to your diet and save in your budget also. Years ago, when we lived in the Southwest, in the days before frozen foods, my friends and I had four favorite canned fish recipes which proved popular with our husbands and now I am using them again in place of meat.

BAKED CRAB MEAT

Ingredients: 4 tablespoons of butter; 2 tablespoons of flour; 2 tablespoons of chopped parsley; 2 teaspoons of lemon juice; 1 teaspoon of prepared mustard; ½ teaspoon horseradish; 2 stalks grated celery; 1 teaspoon of salt; 1 cup milk; 2 cups of crab meat; 2 hard-boiled eggs, minced fine.

Melt butter in frying pan, add flour and stir until smooth. Add milk and the rest of the ingredients. Pour into a baking dish and cover with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a 450 degree oven for 10 minutes.

CLAM CHOWDER AND POPOVERS

Pare three medium sized white potatoes and dice very fine. Peel and slice thin two medium sized white onions. Put these in a little water and boil until both potatoes and onions are soft but not mushy. Pour over them three cups of creamy milk and when the milk is hot, add a small can of clams (about one cup of clams is about right for this amount of milk). Add salt, celery salt, pepper and a little of the clam broth to taste. Remove from the fire and pour the soup into large soup plates into which you have put first a pat of butter and a teaspoon of grated parsley. These will float to the top when the soup has been ladled into the plates.

With this chowder, serve golden brown popovers with ample fresh butter. Stewed fruit for dessert or a tossed green salad, if you prefer that, goes nicely with this simple but filling meal.

SALMON LOAF WITH POTATO CHIPS

Ingredients: 1 large can of salmon (1 lb.); 1 package of potato chips; 3 eggs beaten; 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley; juice of ½ lemon. Add broken potato chips to the salmon. Beat eggs and add the lemon juice and chopped parsley. Bake in an open casserole dish in a 400 degree oven for 20 minutes. This is good served with a spicy hot tomato sauce, or plain, whichever you prefer.

TUNA FISH CASSEROLE

Ingredients: 1 small (7 oz.) can of tuna fish; 1 can of Cream of Mushroom soup; 4 oz. of thin spaghetti.

Cook the spaghetti for nine minutes in boiling, salted water, drain and put in a casserole dish. Drain most of the oil from the can of tuna fish and add the tuna to the spaghetti and stir in slightly, keeping the tuna in large pieces. Over this mix in the mushroom soup and cover the top with bread crumbs. If you wish, you can add three hard-boiled eggs, chopped up, before adding the bread crumbs. Bake in an uncovered casserole dish for 20 minutes in a 350 degree oven. MRS. J. P. M., JR.

*The Visiting Nurse*

## Rheumatic Fever

Your Visiting Nurse had the pleasure of placing a favorite niece in a hospital school of nursing. But the eager student had to give up: she came down with rheumatic fever. More girls than boys develop this disease, it is found, though far too many of both sexes between the ages of five and 24 years die of it. It disabled hundreds of young men and young women in the last World War. There is a sharp rise in the Spring of every year. The lowest number of cases is reported in November.

What *is* rheumatic fever? It may be what you casually pass off in your child as "merely growing pains;" growth is absolutely free from any pain! If a youngster complains of pain he should be taken to a doctor, for rheumatic fever may be checked if treated in time. If not, it may affect the heart and prove fatal. Is it inherited? At one time it was thought to be, but that theory is seriously doubted today. Children of rheumatic parents are, however, quite susceptible. It may follow an attack of scarlet fever, sore throat, erysipelas, tonsilitis or inflamed ear. After every serious disease a patient should be kept under the watchful eye of a physician for a year or two. Statistics show that of all those not yet 30 who die of heart disease, from 70 to 90 per cent are really victims of rheumatic fever. One study states that: "Rheumatic fever causes more deaths during life's first two decades than do all the communicable diseases combined — plus pneumonia. Every year it claims 10 times as many lives as infantile paralysis does."

What are its symptoms in addition to what might seem to be "growing pains"? Swelling, sensitivity and redness in the ankles, knees or wrists. Awkwardness in getting about — when the "awkward age" has passed. Nervousness which may develop into *chorea*, called St. Vitus dance. Lack of enthusiasm with a desire to sit or lie down instead of being active. Occasional nose bleeds. Development of pea-sized, knot-like lumps at the back of the head and elbows or in front of the knees. Anyone of these symptoms demands a thorough checkup by a competent physician.

What causes rheumatic fever? The real cause is another "medical mystery". A certain streptococcus is present in most instances; that is one reason why a "strep" sore throat is very dangerous. Anyone whose throat is sore should keep away from everybody else.

Rheumatic fever and heart disease are very close pals. Don't laugh at "growing pains". Don't laugh at any complained-of pain. Young folks are not likely to say that they are suffering unless they really are. And if they are they need prompt medical attention. BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

## Toast and Date Pudding

Save sliced bread for this excellent pudding for economy, or use it fresh. Either way, toast it.

Four slices bread, toasted; 2 tablespoons butter or margarine; ½ cup sugar; 1½ teaspoons cinnamon; ¼ teaspoon salt; 2 cups milk; 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla; about 14 California dates, pitted and cut into small pieces.

Toast the bread and butter it while it is warm. Cut into inch squares. Add the sugar, cinnamon and salt to the milk and stir. Beat the eggs lightly and add to the milk. Add the vanilla and stir together thoroughly. Pit the dates and, with warm scissors or knife, cut them into small pieces. Place them in the bottom of a rather flat and shallow buttered casserole. Pour the milk mixture over them and place the toast squares on top. Place the casserole in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for about 30 minutes, or until the custard is set. Nice served with top milk flavored with cinnamon and vanilla and brown sugar, or with cream.

## Missy Laneous

My scrapbook is named "Missy Laneous" because, although it looks unkempt, it has a wealth of information: suggestions, pictures and thoughts. Some thoughts are my own, and some belong to others. But Spring catalogs and the like give me material I want to keep track of indefinitely.

Missy Laneous earned her name because of the little time I can spend on her, being a farmer's wife. But I do find time to cut a few clippings, a recipe, or an amusing picture. There was a time when I carefully cut out interesting tid-bits, then carelessly slipped them under a doily, into a corner of the cupboard, or even between pages of a book I was reading. This did not pay off! I couldn't find half the clippings I knew I had stored hither and yon.

Now instead of trying to keep an orderly scrapbook and never finding enough time to make it so, I keep paste handy with the book, and put clippings into it immediately. My daughters tell me, after looking at a few pages, they've "seen everything," but they admit that every page is a pleasant variety in itself. I'd have it no other way. H. W.

## A Clothesline Drama

One day last Spring we noticed a yellow warbler tugging at the end of our clothesline. Assuming that it was seeking nesting material we fastened some cotton batting to the line with a clothespin and watched.

Such excitement! The pair of warblers worked so busily for a time, in their efforts to carry the cotton to their nest, that they did not notice the human audience at the window. Then came a moment when we were discovered. From that time until the completion of the nest our bird friends took long, circuitous routes to and from the home which looked like a cotton ball when completed.

Before the warblers had finished their nest a wood pewee came to share the cotton, which was replenished from day to day. A hummingbird also made several trips to take wisps of cotton, and later a yellow-breasted flycatcher made his appearance. The latter was a frequent visitor for a day or two.

A pair of redstarts arrived just as we thought all nests had been completed. They were the last to entertain us with our backyard drama. Their exit left us with memories of dashes of brilliant color flitting about a puff of cotton on a very commonplace clothesline. We are looking forward to the same this Spring. E. R. B.


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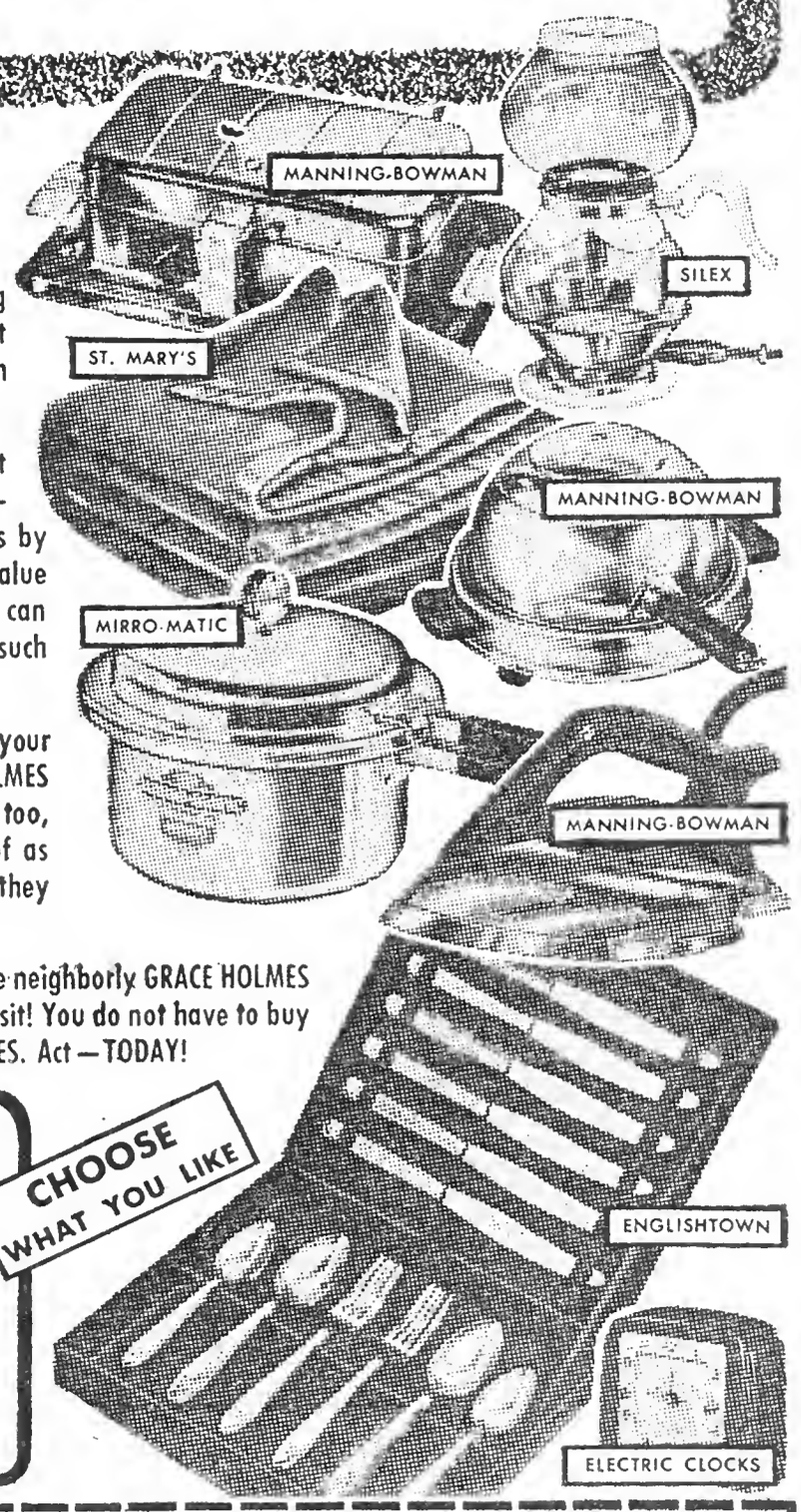


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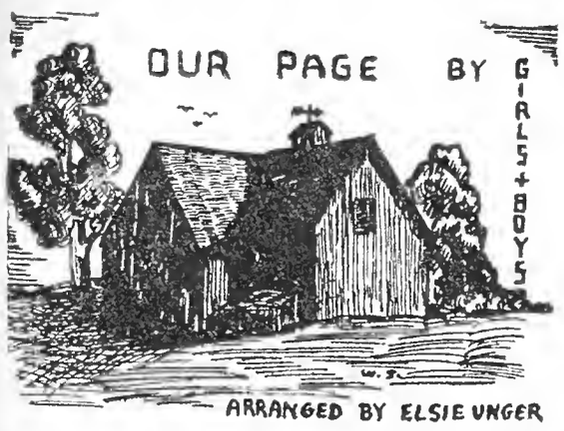



Drawn by Wini Smart, 15, New Jersey

MEMORY VERSE

ALONE

I traveled alone on the sea of life,
I saw the golden shore;
I tried to attain through toil and strife,
But the landmark was no more.

I traveled alone on life's great tide,
Nor friends would I desire;
I lived alone in the world so wide,
While striving ever higher.

I traveled alone on this earth of God's,
Until at the very end
I found too late that the life man plods
Needs — oh, so much — a friend.
— Sent by Anna Parrotte, 19, New York

Drawn by Marilyn Behrens, 14, New York

Dear Boys and Girls: Although I have not written to Our Page before, I have written in answer to some of the contributors and have thus built up friendships with some of you people through letters. I would be happy to hear from any boy or girl around my age. I like most sports, especially horseback riding. Although I haven't a horse of my own I ride every chance I get. — Robert Jansky, 15, New Jersey.

Dear Contributors: I am in the eighth grade grade in junior high school. My hobbies are reading, playing the piano and swimming; I am also a photography fiend! Do any of you like photography? — Beverly Gustafson, 13, New York.

Dear "Our Pagers:" I would like to be a part of the Our Page gang, and be able to send in my bits of prose and poetry. Our home has lots of land with it; out of which one side of a lake shore and a tourist camp are ours. I like to ski, skate, go to the round and square dances, and to do many things. I am a junior in high school, majoring in science and a business course. I too think that the amateur photo part of Our Page would be interesting. I have several hobbies, which I would be glad to correspond about: collecting records (old and new), writing, traveling and small electric work. — Mildred Tips, 17, New York.

Dear Friends: My hobby is watching birds and insects. In the Winter when I fed the birds, I would go out after awhile and find birds' tracks in the snow. For pets we have two dogs. We had four puppies but sold them all. We also have three cats, all black.— Mirian Godshall, 10, Pennsylvania.

Dear Our Pagers: I look forward to The Rural New-Yorker every month. I think Our Page is simply wonderful; the drawings and the poems are super. Up until quite recently I lived on a farm where our main income was turkeys. Each year Dad raised from 2,000 to 5,000 of them; they were quite a handful. I miss the farm very much and often wish I were back on it; and sometimes I think the rest of the family wish the same. I am a freshman in high school and my main interests are photography and music. I also like to write to boys and girls both in this country and in Europe. — Rosalind Delaney, 14, Connecticut.

Dear Friends: I am writing again to show that I haven't forgotten Our Page. I have been reading it every month and never miss one issue of this grand page. It might be interesting to boys and girls that here we have an Abraham Lincoln impersonator. He has delivered the Gettysburg address many times. I might also mention that recently I received a letter from an Eskimo pen pal. She doesn't live in an igloo, like you'd suppose. She lives in a house like ours. She has over 120 pen pals in the United States, so maybe some of you are among them. I was glad to see so many new members on Our Page and am especially glad to see some fourteen-year-olds. — Marie Wright, 14, Pennsylvania.

Dear Our Pagers: Not long ago I noticed a letter from an Our Page contributor in Delaware, that a hobby of that particular girl was collecting Hollywood stars' pictures. Thinking that perhaps there might be more collectors among the extensive Our Page members, I am writing to say that I have a huge collection that I have built up for the past six years. I guess I have about every star a person could name! Let me hear from you; perhaps we can arrange for you to have some of mine. — Edna Piccinti, New Jersey.

SPRING REFLECTIONS

What comes to your mind when you hear Spring mentioned? Your answer might be that school is coming to an end for a number of weeks or you might be thinking of a trip to some other place during your Summer vacation. When I think of Spring I dream about Mother Nature. The birds sing, the flowers bloom, the brooks flow and the sky is blue. The mountains make a magnificent view. The trees get new leaves and animals graze in the fields and pastures of green grass. The fruit is getting ripe, the farmers make hay and the women work in their gardens. Spring also brings with her some holidays such as Easter, Memorial Day, Flag Day and Mother's Day. Don't you agree with me that this season is the best season of all? —Marie Wright, 14, Pennsylvania.

FROM THE OLD WORLD

Dear Friends: By accident I have learned that it is possible to enter into a correspondence with young Americans. I have long wished that the youth of different countries could come into correspondence in order to further the friendship of the nations and to avoid wars and conflicts. I hope that there will be many an American who is friendly toward the German people, and who would like to know details about Germany; and by it cause a greater understanding.

We Germans would also like to know what it is like abroad. Through the long war we have come to know something about foreign countries. Our newspapers tell us very little about it. As a schoolboy of a secondary school it is possible for me to learn the English language, and at all times great value is set on our mastership of it. Because I have had no opportunity to converse with soldiers of the occupation forces, I should like to enlarge my knowledge of the English language in this way.

The war with its long interruption of our studies has left many a gap that I intend to fill. All the more is this necessary because I should like to pass my final examination in one year. Certainly you know in America that the distress here in Germany is incredible. But material motives have not induced me to write this letter. My wish is only to come out of the isolation lasting for years and besides, by the correspondence with America, to continue my studies. — Adolf Meyer, Germany.

Drawn by Marilyn Behrens, 14, New York

Dear Our Page: I live on a small farm and like it very much, especially the animals. I belong to the 4-H Club. They had a hobby sale last month and I took my hobbies of drawing, my favorite buttons, perfume bottles, some coat ornaments and a picture made on glass. I would like to have some boys and girls write to me. —Agnes Mellows, 11, Maine.

Dear Friends: I live out on Long Island about 75 miles from New York. There aren't many things to do on cold nights. When I have nothing to do I read The Rural New-Yorker. It is a wonderful magazine. I enjoy mostly Our Page. My father has been getting the paper for several years. I can hardly wait until I get the next issue.

I belong to the 4-H Club. During the Spring and Summer of last year I raised pheasants as a special project. Our county 4-H Club agent said I rated second highest in the county for having the most pheasants at the end of eight weeks. Each person started off with 35 one day old chicks. At the end of eight weeks we were to let them loose in the woods. We received a dollar for each that we had left at the end of eight weeks. I had 26 left.

I am very much interested in designing dresses, ice skating, swimming and especially horseback riding. I have a puppy. He is a tan Cocker Spaniel, Rusty. He is always chewing on something. I have no brothers or sisters so he is a good companion for me. I am looking forward to hearing from you boys and girls soon. — Jeanne Rowland, 13, New York.

Pen and Ink — Drawn by Wini Smart, 15, New Jersey.

April Showers — Drawn by Doris Lindemann, 16, New York.

Acting Up — Drawn by Gene Murray, 15, New York.

Dear Girls and Boys: I might as well put my "two cents" into Our Page too! I live on a small chicken farm of 13 acres; we also raise other stock. I belong to the 4-H Club. This past year, I had corn and potatoes for projects. I also belong to the Ground Hog Chapter, F. F. A., of Southern Lancaster County. I own a purebred Guernsey heifer calf, and three Angus baby beefs as part of my F. F. A. project program. My main interest besides agriculture is photography, boy scouting, aviation, collecting pennies and lots of other things. I wish readers of Our Page would write to me. Maybe we could exchange ideas or photographs. — Robah Hess, 15, Pennsylvania.

Hello Folks: I was looking at The Rural New-Yorker and I found Our Page. It was the first time I knew it was there, and now I can't wait until my Dad gets it again. I live on a farm of 58 acres. On Summer days I like to roam the fields. I have two cats and one dog. I am in the 4-H Club and my brother belongs to the F. F. A. My hobbies are collecting dolls from other countries. I have six of them. My other hobbies are swimming and horseback riding. — Joan Fogel, 10, New York.

Drawn by Laura Dubert, 18, New York

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and name and State of the person you are writing to. Then this should be put into an outer envelope addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed. Stamps for mail to Europe are five cents per ounce.

New York — Esther Jakat, 14; Grace Coddington, 16; Beatrice Houghtalen; Marjorie Shrubb, 15; Marie Pietarnki, 13; Millard Tips, 17; Bernadette O'Hearon, 15; Jeanne Rowland, 13; Louise Carlson, 13; Mary Hawkins, 10; Beverly Gustafson.

Pennsylvania —Esther Miller, 15; Grace Burkholder; Caroline Hoffman, 15; Robah Hess, 15; Patricia Hubler, 12; Martha Kepp, 16.

Vermont — Janet Martin, 14; Jackie Jacquith, 17; Joyce Greggs, 15; Faylene Sylvester; Pearl Svard, 14; Mildred Erno, 17

Connecticut — Virginia Cassidy, 15.

Rhode Island — Joan Alves, 12; Shirley Alves, 9.

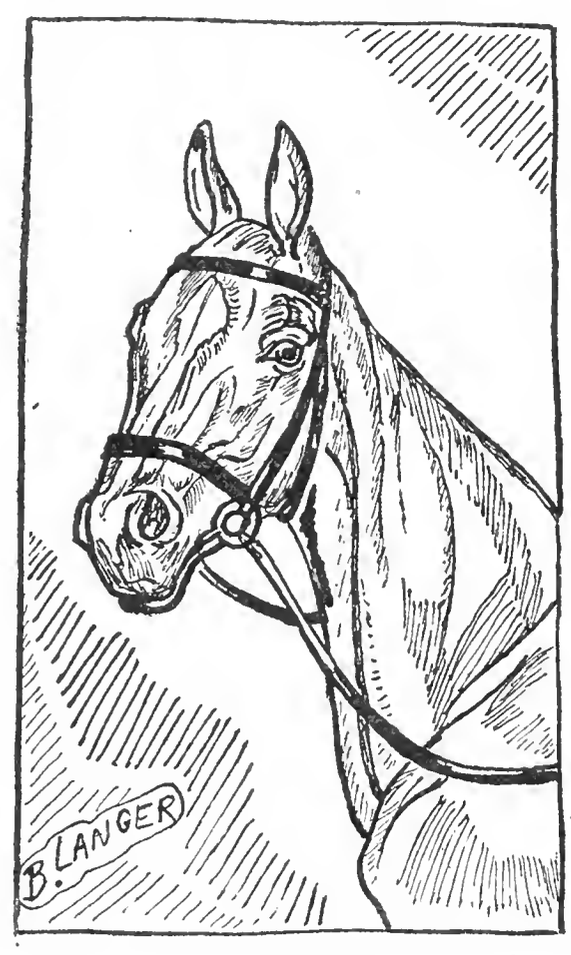
New Jersey — Robert Jansky, 15; Matilda Gonzales, 12; Mildred Boyd, 17.

Massachusetts — Delia Gravelin, 14.

Maine — Agnes Mellows, 11.

Germany — Elizabeth Wichers; Adolf Meyer; Hans-Rolf Nopper.

Friend or Foe — Drawn by Shirley Wadsworth, 15, New York.




Dusty — Drawn by Bob Langer, 16, Conn.

Drawn by Doris Frey, 17, Pennsylvania

SPRING RAIN

Some people hate to hear the rain,
But I think it is a pleasant sound.
I like to hear it on the pane
And see it flow along the ground.
I especially like the rain in Spring,
Because it brings the buds on trees;
It makes the early robins sing,
And brings out all the honey bees.
I think most people will agree
That rain is Nature's special way
Of bringing things they like to see,
Making our whole world quite gay.
— Elnora Patrick, 16, New York

THE COUNTRY CHURCH

When the bells ring on the Sabbath day,
The people come from miles away,
To worship God and Scriptures search.
In the little country church.
The hymns they sing, all of us know —
Praise God from whom all blessings flow —
If from sin you're feeling free,
Our country church will welcome you.
— Elizabeth Fitch, 19, Maryland

VERMONT

These "high class guys," set them aside!
In Vermont the common folk abide.
The farmer, the stone cutter, hardworking men,
What the nation needs is more of them.
Patriotic boys, they answered the call
Determined our freedom should not fall;
While the farmer tilled the soil,
Regardless of long hours of toil.
Vermont with her many hills of green;
And mountain air so fresh and clean,
Her marble, granite, and maple tree —
Yes, Vermont's the State for me!
— Barbara Coburn, 19, Vermont

AT THE SETTING OF THE SUN

One time when day was almost done.
And down the street I walked,
I was looking at the setting sun
While to myself I talked.
Knowing that everything grows so fast,
By the warmth of the shining sun,
I asked what makes the grass so green,
And all the trees to grow?
What makes the lovely Springtime scene
And the moon at night aglow?
What makes each fair and little flower
Come up with the April shower?
Now as I look out over the trees
Where sun and shadows have met,
I come to the end of my reveries —
The sun has finally set.
— Joseph Young, 15, New Jersey

Drawn by Miriam Roussin, 16, New Jersey

What a wealth of Springtime! As beautiful as Winter is, I think we are all glad to see the snow go.

I am glad to see so many older boys and girls interested in Our Page, but am very sorry I cannot use their contributions. You see, Friends, the age limit is 20 years. But personally I am always glad to hear from anyone, for the Page must be of interest to attract people of all ages, as it does.

We have three boys and girls listed this time from Germany. Although their ages are not given, they are attending school, so are within the age limit. If you drop them a line, it would help them along with their English.

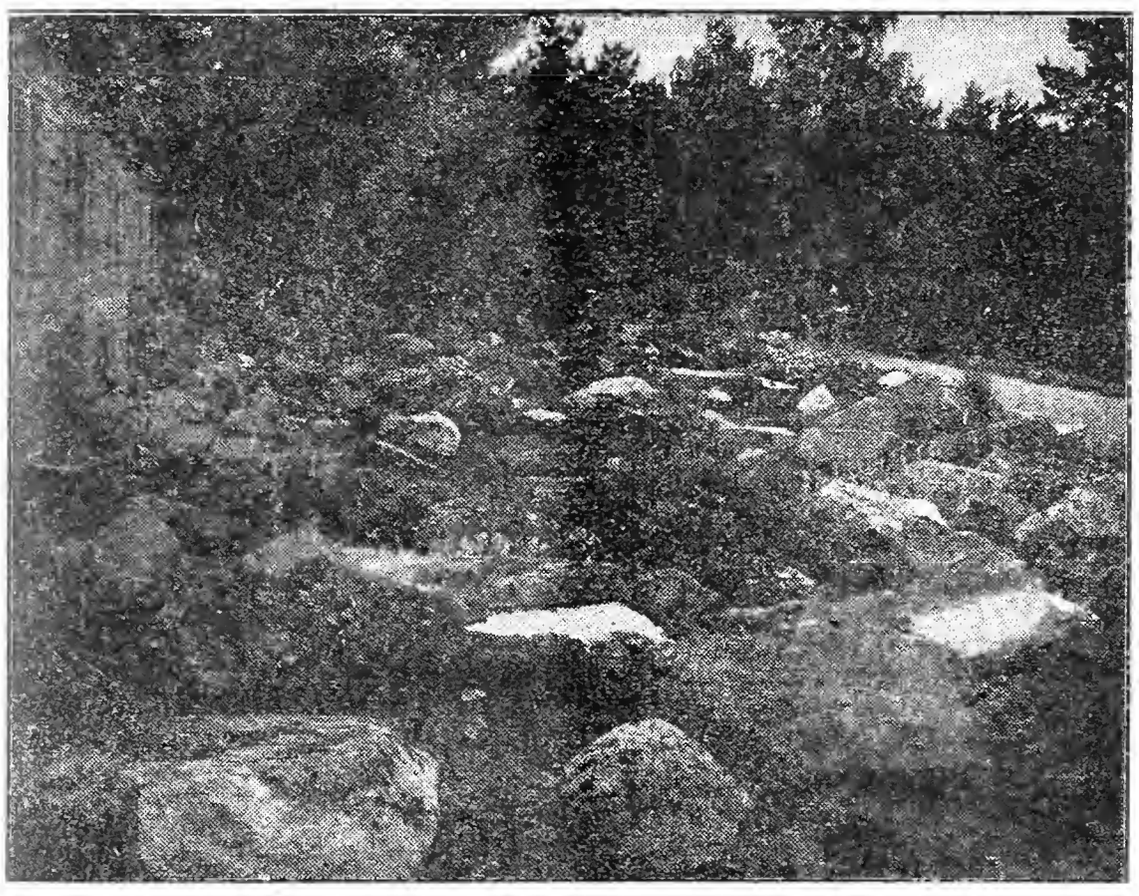
May is the month when the leaves start to come out. We have Child Health Day, Mother's Day and Memorial Day. But make the most of the early Springtime in April, and get acquainted again with all that the country offers outdoors.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to state your name, age and State. E. U.

# *In the Rock Garden*

The building of rock gardens and the cultivation of suitable plants, which a few years ago was a comparative rarity found only in more pretentious gardens, is today probably the most popular form of gardening in the country and is growing rapidly. This is not surprising when one realizes that it is possible to have a good collection of beautiful plants in a very small space if necessary and in almost any kind of location. Although the large majority of plants from the mountains of the world require exposure to full sunlight, there is a great and beautiful variety, including many superb native ones, which may be grown in shady places or under a canopy of large trees, positions they enjoy but which might be considered unsuitable. Another important consideration is the small outlay necessary to have an interesting garden which may not be planted at first entirely with choice Alpines but may be partly clothed with dwarf annuals; then the more permanent perennials can be added from time to time.

In selecting a site for the garden, if a choice exists, one quite in the open is best with exposure to the sun and far enough removed from large trees so that neither shade, drip nor the roots can prove detrimental, especially for growing the flowering plants of the higher altitudes. If some need partial shade for their well being this can be arranged for when placing or laying up the rocks. It often happens that a keen gardener is limited in space to the average building lot but this need not discourage him because a garden, constructed close to the house and facing south or southeast, is an excellent position. In it a large number of beautiful rock plants can be grown in a very limited area. The appearance of the garden, in such a situation, can often be improved by creating a background of dwarf shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous.



*A Rock Garden Can be a Thing of Real Beauty.*

If one is so fortunate as to have a natural outcropping of rock on the grounds which may be utilized, the problem is very much simplified. Generally it is necessary to use such rocks as may be had locally and place them to produce the most natural appearance, having in mind that their principal function is to provide cool rooting pockets where the plants may find congenial conditions. In all the New England States and doubtless in many others nature has provided a lavish display of beautiful rock formations. It is often possible to observe a small outcropping which would make a perfect rock garden; the most pleasing results will be obtained if one endeavors to follow the natural examples.

One of the principal necessities of Alpine plants is good drainage and this can be most effectively provided, especially if the site is on level ground, by first marking out the area to be occupied by the garden and removing a foot or more of the surface soil which can be placed to one side for future use. The excavation can then be filled in with any available material, such as broken rocks, ashes or coarse gravel and, if covered with leaves or turfy lumps, it will prevent the soil from leaching through.

There are two ways of building the garden both of which are simple and satisfactory and which depend upon the ability of the builder to present a natural appearance when completed. First, many prefer to commence with the first layer of stones on the ground level, filling in between with the excavated soil and adding other stones as the height increases. Second, one can spread all the soil over the irregular area and arrange the stones after it has had time to become firmly settled. In any case the soil must be made very firm so that frost or rain will not dislodge the stones. This is much less likely to happen if the rocks are placed so that they slope towards the back; it will also help to conserve moisture. Some fresh soil should be added when the work is completed; a good loam with some decayed leaf mold and broken small rocks or rubble added is suitable.

One of the best of all locations for a rock garden is a bank sloping toward the sun. When the building is completed, it is advisable to let the soil become firmly settled before the planting is done. Except in the case of bulbs, the Spring is generally considered the best time for planting.

If a plan is made showing the place each plant is to occupy, also its size and height, the planting can be accomplished more quickly; and if done as early in the season as the weather permits, the plants can become rooted before warm days arrive. Small patches of bulbs such as snowdrops, crocuses, scillas and chionodoxas (Glory-of-the-Snow) are very attractive for bloom before the rock garden plants appear. Since these earliest Spring bulbs should be planted in the Fall, one would need to have the rock garden ready to take them in the Fall. The following Spring these bulbs would blossom first, and, as soon as possible afterwards, the rock garden plants could be started for Summer bloom. Meanwhile, after the bulbs have died down, one could plant thymes and other ground covers to fill in the space until the Summer blooms appear. There is a great variety of beautiful and easily grown native rock garden plants (as distinguished from the high altitude Alpines which are difficult to grow without experience, skill and proper soil conditions) which one may choose from catalogs or from those already tried by neighbors and friends. Later, when the rock garden's foundation has been laid, and native plants are successful, one can try the cultivation of the Alpines, and the rarer kinds many of which are now grown by nurseries in pots.

For the new rock gardener, or for one who has not had previous success, suitable plants can be selected which will succeed in almost any situation. If a shady position is chosen it thus affords an opportunity for growing many of our beautiful native plants. The great variety of hardy ferns which transplant easily would make a complete garden with a number of evergreen species. There also are innumerable woodland plants such as the vivid scarlet lobelia, bunch berry, the trilliums and lily-of-the-valley in addition to the numerous ground covers of herbs which are excellent in shady spots. Rock gardens of this kind provide beauty and interest at all seasons.

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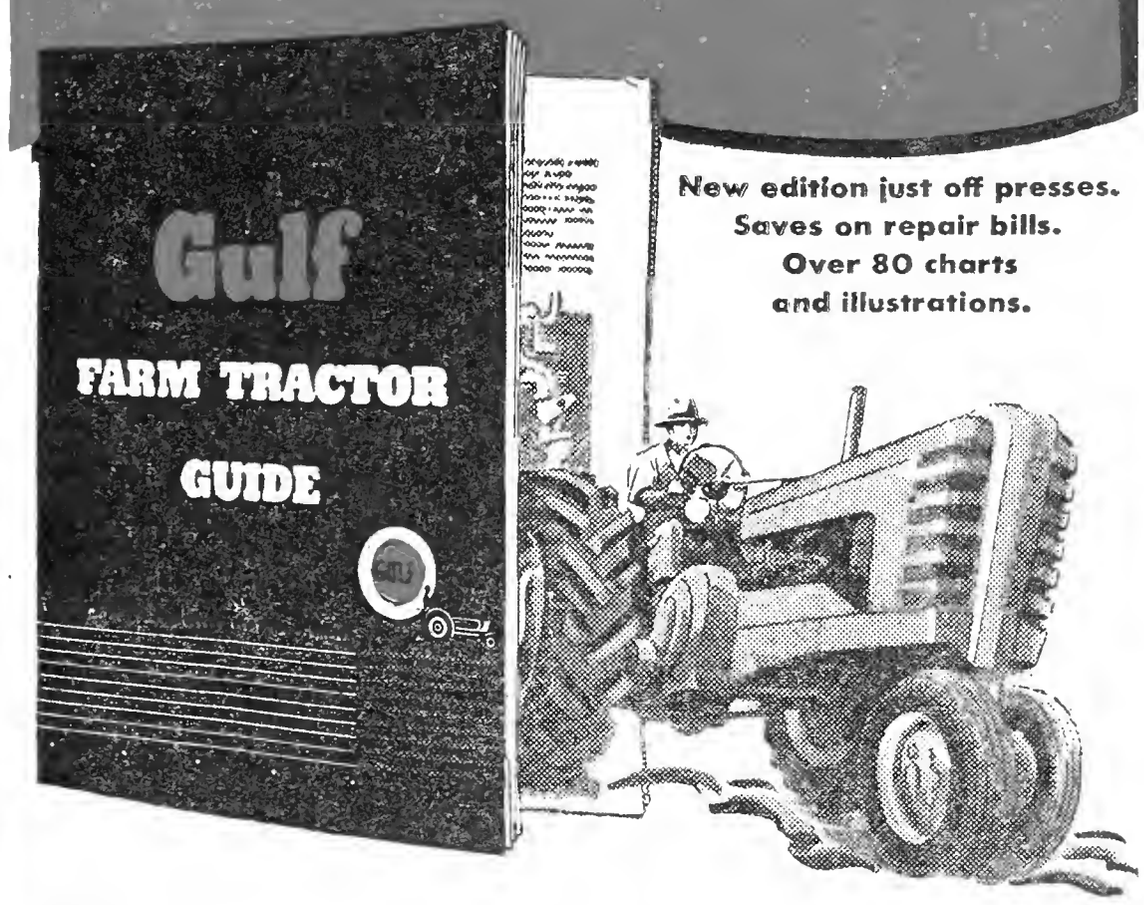


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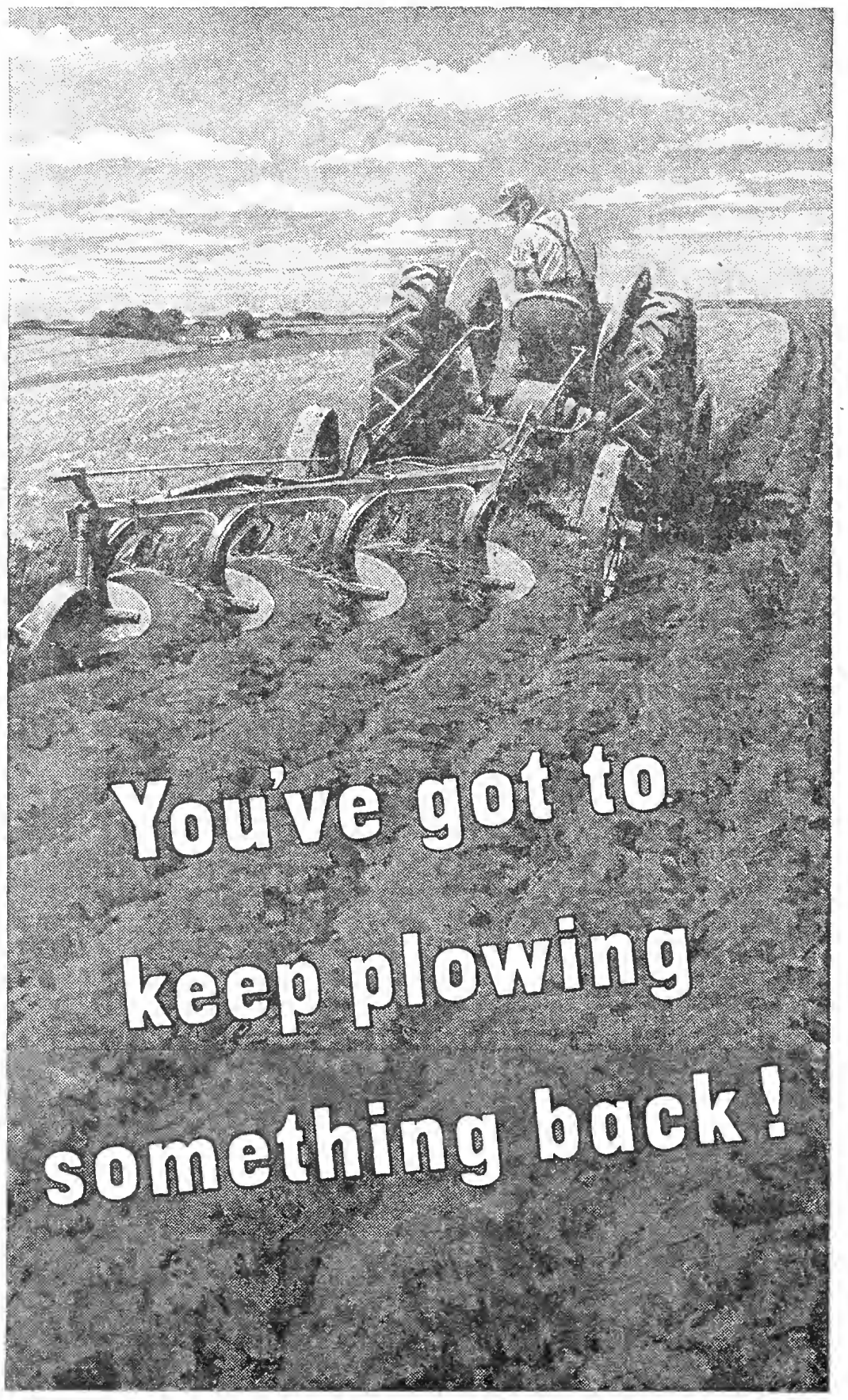


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# European Episodes

PART XIII

MATTER AND MIND

As a reaction to my previous article "1947 an Unused Year of Redemption", the question is raised: "You make the point that dollars will not do the entire job (here is meant the European recovery by means of the Marshall Plan); so what do you think might do the job, and how to accomplish it?"

You may believe it or not, but that which is still needed, beside dollar aid, to accomplish the specific job of restoring the non-Russian part of Europe to economic stability, has already been emphasized by Mr. Marshall; at least the key to it. He contributed a healing balm for a wounded world when he made an appeal to the world at large in a speech last December before the Pilgrim Society at London, in which he said, "We must restore the belief that we all can live together in peace and understanding." Restore just that and its influence will release us from many a man-made plague.

But do we realize how utterly difficult it is to attain this goal of changing an ill-natured belief? Step by step we will analyze the requirements for such a form and we will be surprised to find out how much we have to undo to accomplish it. Although fully aware that there are other world-wide problems than the gangrene affecting Western Europe, let us adhere to just that particular problem this time, since the issue on hand is — "Can dollars alone revive Europe or is something else needed?"

First, let us see how far we can go in an attempt to revive dying Europe by material aid only. As was made plain in my previous article, Germany is the America of Europe. Strip Europe of German foundries, German leadership in physics and chemistry, German science, German enterprise, and you have as unbalanced a Europe as the American continent would be, from Cape Horn to Hudson Bay, if the United States were completely destroyed and demolished in all walks of life, with its people running like rats for a lost crust of bread. There are certain things one can do to a body, a community, a nation, and there are certain things you cannot do without evoking the greatest disaster. Here in Europe in this twentieth century after Christ, France or Italy can freely be mutilated and the recoil upon Europe and the world generally would be no different than the effect on the Western Hemisphere if Mexico were knocked out for some time. In each century, or group of centuries, there are certain centers of technical advance which cannot be destroyed without also bringing ruin to all neighbors. The identity of such indispensable, advanced nations is subject to change as time comes and goes. When Rome nurtured the Caesars, Italy led the pace of the white civilization from Jerusalem to Scotland. In later centuries the life or death of Europe hung often in the hands of France's kings.

But in this twentieth century, no force can either destroy the United States on the American continent, or Germany on the European continent; otherwise the very force which willed that total destruction will be gasping for breath as soon as the dust of crumbling mortar is fuming upward and outward. It will be a grip like the last grip of Samson. Part of the several billions of dollars that may ultimately be parachuted down on gasping Europe is a self-imposed fine for the fact that the chiefs of Yalta seemingly did not understand the human side of past history and apparently did not know the basic difference between ridding the leading nation of a continent from hoodlum leadership and doctrines, and killing off that leading nation outright.

So there we are with a European continent that is still alive along its edge, but in whose center prevails a foul air of economic death and spiritual hopelessness. A stream of commodities and money is, of course, a highly needed first aid, but it will never be the total cure. For it does not touch the paramount cause, namely, the results of the sledgehammer work done to vital parts of the European motor. To start that motor running again on all fours, it must also hum in Germany. Money alone will not do this and here we have reached the end of what we can repair with matter, with gold, and with goods.

The rest has to be done in a psychologic way. Why? I will now present one word to you. Stop reading for ten seconds after you have read that word and then observe at once the thoughts that pop up in your mind—"GERMAN". Unless you are the exception, the first thoughts that come to mind will be: brute, gas chamber, gangster, militaristic, coward, etc., etc. If your thoughts have indeed been like this, and if millions of people think likewise or worse, you will agree with me that it will be next to impossible for us or for the other ones to strive wholeheartedly for a program that will bring to the Germans as much happiness and prosperity as we would wish for ourselves. Thus the law of compensation takes care that we will bend down, or break, under the economic ruin of a broken down system of international housekeeping just so long as we derive pleasure from having poisoned minds. Humanity is bad enough as it is — the plain facts of the German gassings, the allied bombing of Dresden, plus the whisperings that reach us from Siberia, all testify amply to this. But please let us not take for granted that a whole nation has been degraded to the depth of beasts, nor must we ever assume that other nations, preferably one's own, have risen to the height of angels. Such things simply do not exist on this planet.

This is no attempt to soft pedal actual German war crimes. Never would I move a finger to whitewash even one iota of their inhuman bestialities, and anyone can reread my series "Farming Under the Swastika" wherein I call a spade a spade when it comes to such German horrors. Neither assume, please, that this writer is not acquainted with the average and extreme behavior of the ordinary and of the most brutal German soldier and officer. I myself was a prisoner in a German camp and I had the swastika above my head from May, 1940, till April, 1945. The click of the thing is that if I wish to be the popular fellow, I only talk about the bad Germans, but if I wish to act like a true Christian, or even only sportsmanlike, I also have to tell you about the good German soldiers, which far outnumbered the bad ones; just like in any other army or mass of humanity.

The fact that one links the word "German" in one's mind with something very bad, is a glowing tribute to the power of advertising. From the days of the early caveman every war leader knows that his men fight best when he makes them real mad. In our days we coolly call it propaganda. Actually it is the art of furnishing all information about the cruelty of the opponent, and strictly muzzling all information about his decent acts. Repeat a certain item time and again, every day, every week, every month, every occasion, and a skilled propagandist obtains possession of the subconscious of every listener, excepting those with independent minds. Upon this principle rests the success of big business advertising and the secret of total warfare between modern nations. It was used in a masterly degree to let your mind combine "German" with "bad", just as on the other side Joseph Goebbels reached a height to make the Germans combine the words "American" and "vulgar". It is a highly interesting art and twice within 25 years the man with the workshirt willingly slid in between.

In such a divided world with such poisoned minds, matter alone cannot give complete reparation. The minds themselves must be healed. Up to now we are striving with our bodies and our purses for peace. But deep in our minds there are still the fumes of war propaganda. How can we ventilate them out?

Anyone who knows the action of the subconscious can tell you how simple this is. Just supply information with a straight tongue, not with a split one. The German minds are already well aerated for they have not been confined to hearing only about the Americans from the Americans. The exceptional GI might have confirmed Goebbels' accusation but the great majority have fully cleansed America's name of Goebbels' slander. It pleases me to note that the German likes the Americans best of all his victors, and fervent is the hope of Western Germany that soon the American face and voice will also appear in the sectors now exclusively held by British or French. And in our own lands the mind should have an equal chance to see the other fellow as he really is, on the average. It might very well be that a recording of synthetic history has to be discarded by the very generation that nailed it together (in past history it was done only by later generations), but we must remember what is at stake—one world or none. If you never read of a decent German act during the past seven years, you may know that you have not read true history.

Henry Hazlitt's article "Will Dollars Save the World?", in the January, 1948, issue of *Reader's Digest* should be read by everyone. I also wish

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that this article could be distributed throughout Western Europe by the hundreds of thousands, with a complimentary copy sent special delivery to each European statesman. Rarely have I seen an article making it so utterly plain just how complicated the causes are for the European illness for which the Marshall medicine is now prescribed. The painting of that typical Western European country is obligingly called "Ruritania" so as not to offend any country in particular. Postwar Western Europe is decidedly having a trend to a more and more government regulated life, both of the individual and of his trade. If Mr. Hazlitt hopes that this trend will easily be abandoned by the respective governments, I myself cannot share his hope, for it is not simply a plan, it is a doctrine, perhaps even a disease. Yet this trend must be curbed by Europe's own will unless the American vision of personal economic freedom is wrong and the socialistic, regulated vision of the new Europe is right.

It is interesting to follow the arguments of Scripps-Howard editor William P. Simms, Walter Lippmann and Sumner Wells, all of whom favor the increase of Europe's unification and a distinctly decentralized Germany. Mr. Simms even advises to make six countries out of Germany. The issue itself can leave you, as it does me, rather personally cold if our paramount thought is to attempt to solve the problem of how to make human life more happy and less bloody for all of us rather than how we should allow formation of this or that "great power". The latter ideal shows that our thinking for the future is still in terms of fighting, which is the very form of thinking we have always adhered to in our bad past. But as a student of history, I might raise two questions addressed to these writers: (1) Can anyone succeed keeping pace with time by coddling the minute hand of a watch and nailing down the hour hand? (2) Can anyone, acquainted with the well known internal, external and eternal chaos of our Slavic Balkan, visualize the great "surprise package" that will come our way (delivered to your door, charges collect) when we make things ideally fitting for a supercharged Germanic Balkan?

Yes, we can do a lot about it. The dollar alone cannot do it. Mr. Marshall needs us also in other things. First, let us learn from the experience of recent years. Study the difference in economic results by the MacArthur plan in Japan and a Morgenthau plan in Germany. Learn while you pay, and then, if we all, in Europe and in America, are not willing to part with hatred, are not willing to yield our personal contribution for a world with more kindness, more sincerity, more sensible thinking, more freedom to man and to the work of his hands, we are fooling ourselves if we expect the Marshall Plan to accomplish the job it is designed for. Then you might just as well spend these billions for prize bulls, high schools, irrigation projects, speedways, or, if you are practical and foresighted, for substantial subterranean bomb shelters.

All of the foregoing should make it plain that we cannot build up a harmonious Western Europe with dollars only. We have to review our thinking as well. It is worth it for it is about the only error we can yet redeem. There are other vital things for which no redemption is possible any more. The hold that Russia and her doctrines have been allowed to gain over Eastern Germany and other nations can now only be broken by an act of God or a stream of American blood. This should move us to examine the chances we have — in mind and in matter—to save at least the most important part of Germany for our side, for our ideals. A revived hope in Germany, an encouraged amalgamation of small national European units, as is timidly now being tried by Benelux, would contribute as much, if not more, to the economic and social repair of Western Europe as would billions of dollars. In the line-up of today, with the crucial situation in China, as well as in Russia's new front yard in Europe, America, as one guardian of Lincoln's blueprint for humanity, should be the first to cultivate the minds of masses for fair and constructive thinking, as it is also the first to feed the masses in need of food.

The loans of America are needed. But please remember also one other statement by Mr. Marshall — "We must restore the belief that we all can live together in peace and understanding." A belief cannot be bought by gold. It is wrought best and most durably by the mind.

—Holland HERMAN A. BENNINK

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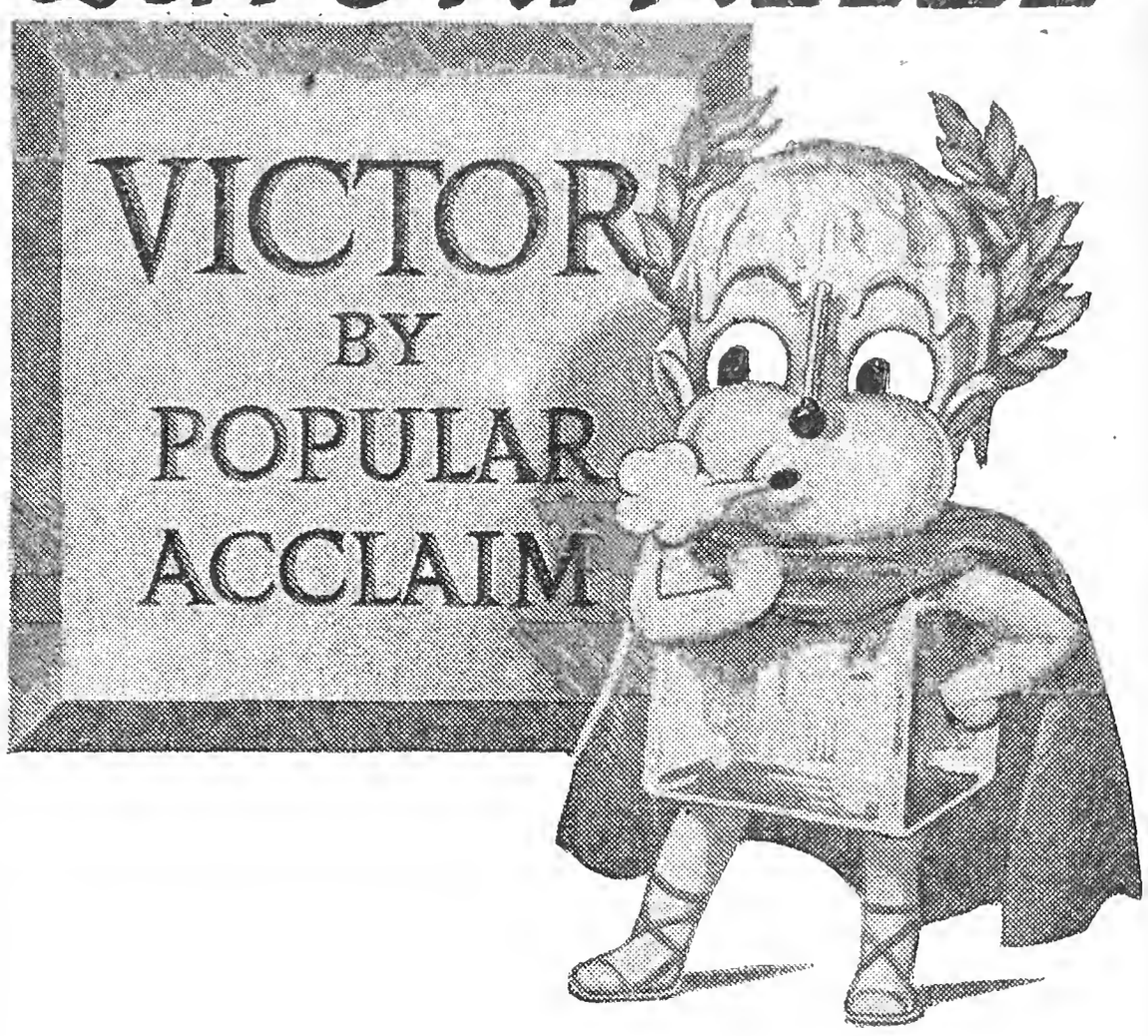


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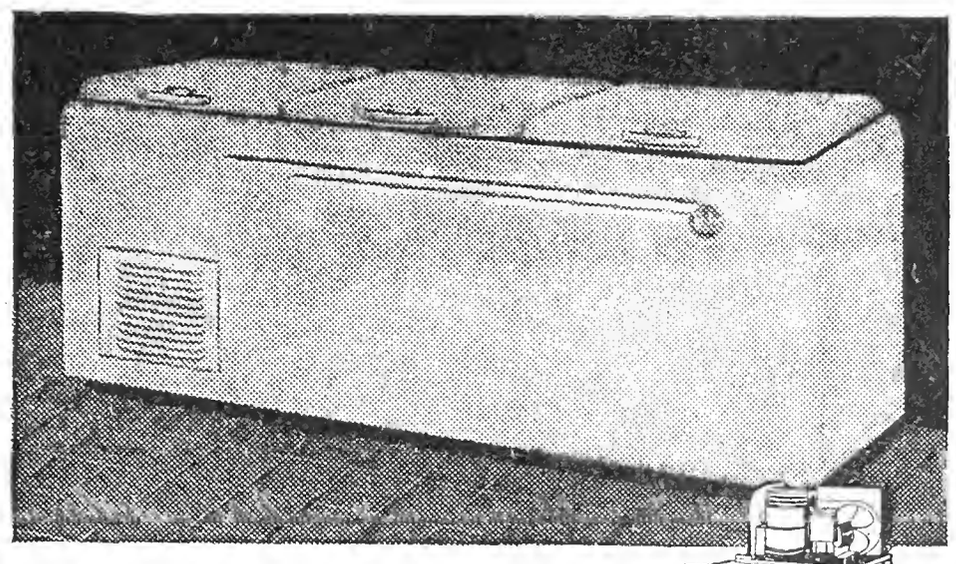

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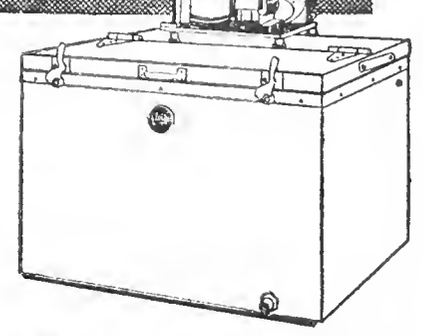

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**ORDER** Day-Old Chicks NOW to assure delivery when you want them. April and May hatched pullets make wonderful winter layers as well as year-round producers.

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Gadd Chicks are the result of 25 years careful breeding—have all the qualities necessary for efficient production of meat or eggs. Healthy, husky chicks from 2-year-old, range-raised breeders. 8,500 N.H. - U.S. APPROVED — PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS. Order Gadd New Hampshires — chicks or hatching eggs now. Write for new 25th Anniversary Catalog today.
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**BUILD BETTER PROFITS WITH DURGIN-HAMPS**

National breed leaders in 1946 R.O.P. in percentage of birds qualified (60.8%); 2nd in average egg weight (28 oz. per doz.), average body weight 6.5 lbs. per bird. Beautiful, light colored birds—U.S R.O.P. and Certified—Pullorum Clean. Chicks and hatching eggs for flock improvement or egg and meat production. Write
HANK'S HENNERY, Box 105, Newmarket, N. H.

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SIZE FOR 100 PULLETS

Sturdy attractive range shelters, fully built and painted. Assemble in half an hour. Our price is below your cost to build your own shelters. Save feed and raise better pullets on range. Shipped in flat sections. Shipping weight 220 lbs. Also feeders, scoops, etc. Free literature.
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It'll pay you to order Douglaston-Bred Chicks this Spring. They'll perform better on your farm — having been bred 18 years for these profitable traits: Exceptional Health, Quick Feathering, Large Body Size, Early Laying, Non-Broodiness, Steady Production of Large Eggs, and Superior Meat Quality. Douglaston quality assures more income from each bag of feed consumed. Customers report flock averages of 180-200 eggs per bird with very low mortality.

R.I. REDS CROSSES SEX-LINKS
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM

PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS STRAIGHT-RUN OR SEXED
FOR A MORE SUCCESSFUL POULTRY YEAR, ORDER DOUGLASTON CHICKS NOW.

*Catalog Free—Write*

**DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM,** Route 3 **PULASKI, NEW YORK**


## Washing Eggs

One of the most tedious chores on the market egg farm is the cleaning of the eggs for market. In recent months some poultrymen in Central New Jersey have developed a method of cleaning that saves time and tempers. Here it is:

The eggs are collected in wire egg baskets and brought to the cellar or egg room. A clean galvanized ash barrel or other suitable container is filled with enough warm water (140 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit as it comes from the boiler) to cover a filled basket of eggs. A teaspoonful of a detergent is added for each gallon of water. A basket of eggs is then dipped so that all eggs are covered and the basket is then removed and set on the floor to drain. The process is continued until all the baskets have been dipped. As many as 20 or 30 baskets can be immersed in the treated water. When all baskets have been dipped the first basket is dipped again and set upon an elevated stand. A hose connected to the hot water boiler and equipped with a hand controlled spray valve is then used to wash the loosened dirt from the eggs by applying the spray of warm water to all sides of the basket. Each basket is dipped and washed in turn. The washed baskets of eggs are then placed in the cool room to dry until the next morning when the eggs are graded and packed in cases. Some soiled eggs may be found in the center of the basket where the warm water spray failed to penetrate. The dirt is readily removed with a hand buffer due to the loosening action of the detergent.

Recent experimental work indicates that this method of warm water washing improves the keeping qualities of eggs even when stored. Hatching eggs are unharmed by the process. The combination of warm water, detergent and spraying apparently reduces the extent of contamination as compared with customary cold water washing. The newer method is revolutionary and time-saving. It works amazingly well and should be worth trying. You'd be surprised and pleased at the appearance of eggs washed by this method. H. B.

## Quiet in the Hen House

If you are culling hens regularly, do so with as little disturbance as possible. For humanely catching them, we keep a hook hanging in the hen house, but often we can catch them by hand as they are used to us and we handle them carefully. If you chase them around, create a disturbance or drop them to the floor, you are apt to get a slump in egg production. The same is true if you worm the hens by giving them capsules. Some prefer to use a worm killer that can be fed in the mash, since then you don't have to catch them. If, however, you follow a vaccination program, you will have to catch the fowls to take care of them. We find it creates a lot less disturbance if we catch the chickens at night after they have gone to roost to follow our vaccination routine. They are quieter then, more easily caught and the whole program more simply carried out. Never throw a hen out of a nest; you may injure her permanently and you certainly will not help her nervous system any. Remove her carefully and quietly; mishandling hens usually causes a disturbance in the entire flock.

Keep dogs, cats and small children out of the poultry house, unless the birds are accustomed to them. Such a disturbance can make hens fly into a great flurry; Leghorns are particularly nervous and irritable. Some flocks even notice a new bright colored dress and object to it. Movements in the coops on your part should be quiet and not quick or spasmodic. If you make a noise at the door, by knocking or rattling the latch, before going in, the hens know you are there and they will not become frightened when you enter.

These may all seem little things but they are really sound poultry policy, and are also good for baby chicks and turkeys. B. P.

## Chickens Eat Soil

My chickens often eat soil when they are out on range. Why do they do this, and is it good for them?

New Jersey J. L. M.

Chickens eat soil in order to obtain some of the minerals which may be lacking in their diet. They might need iron, iodine, cobalt, manganese or any of the various other elements, which are essential for their best growth, development and production. Soil that is not contaminated with parasites or disease germs is an excellent source to use for supplying many of these minerals.


**WARREN'S Massachusetts CERTIFIED RHODE ISLAND REDS**

MAINTAIN FULL PRODUCTION . . MAKE GOOD PROFITS with WARREN REDS

This year, or any year — no matter what the conditions of feed, labor and other materials — you can make good money. Simply be sure to buy the right stock at the beginning. Warren's Red chicks are always a sound investment . . . . should never fail to produce profitably.

J. J. Warren's personal standards of breeding excellence have produced a strain of R. I. Reds that are famous for their heavy, consistent laying ability. They are uniformly large and strong — grow rapidly, feather early, quickly reach maturity. . . .thereby saving you feed, time and labor.

CONTEST REPORTS

Year after year, Warren Reds finish among the leaders at the various laying tests; here are a few current reports:

Vineland Pullet Test (3rd month) — High Pen, all breeds: 1018 eggs. 1031 points.
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Thousands of Warren customers attest to this championship performance in their own pens — for there are no second best strains produced at the Warren farms. Every chick boasts the same blood, breeding and quality as the contest winners. Send today for the free catalog that describes in full the breeding program that results in this highly profitable performance.

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18 Years without a Reactor
Sexing: 95% Accuracy Guaranteed
Write for Catalog and Price List

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Since 1916 breeding fine poultry. Every bird State Pullorum Clean. Our guaranteed big, husky chicks are the best money can buy.

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NEW HAMPSHIRES

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BARRED ROCKS — R. I. REDS
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Known for exceptional livability and consistent production. Chicks sexed or straight run. Started pullets. Circular Available.
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A new, illustrated handbook giving detailed instructions on establishing, breeding, incubating, growing, fattening a flock of geese. Also discusses goose liver, feathers and down, marketing, and freezing. $1.00 per copy, postpaid.
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HILLPOT QUALITY for your profits
**HILLPOT HATCHERIES**
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**GOOSE EGGS** 75c Each in lots of 10. Prepaid by receiver. Shipped collect. Heavy breeds, (unselected) or mixed. Now available.
B. SANDER, R. D. 2, HARPURSVILLE, N. Y.

## The Different Pullorum Tests

It would be helpful today to have at our elbow a dictionary of terms when he read the poultry advertisements and try to make up our minds what to buy. The National Poultry Improvement Plan has been helpful in clarifying many terms commonly used to designate various phases of the breeding as well as the disease eradication part of the program. Inasmuch as it seems unwise to spend much money on a breeding program unless we first have chickens and other types of poultry reasonably free of disease, let us tackle the disease eradication side of the program first.

Old timers, of course, well remember the disease called Bacillary White Diarrhea. This disease is now known as Pullorum Disease due to the fact that the organism Salmonella Pullorum is responsible for the losses. This name is more specific as well as practical because many times chicks have a so-called White Diarrhea which may be the result of other things happening to the chick; thus this new name is less confusing as well as more specific. Many years ago Dr. Rettger of Yale University discovered a method of detecting breeding birds that are affected with Pullorum Disease. This test is based on the fact that if a breeding bird is affected with the disease, there is set up in the blood stream anti-bodies to fight the infection in the body. These anti-bodies have a peculiar power, when placed in a liquid suspension of the causative organism, to cause a clumping or so-called agglutination of these "bugs." Agglutination means in simple terms a joining together. You are, of course, familiar with the procedure. A sample of blood is drawn from the wing vein of a prospective breeding bird. When this blood sample, collected in a sterile tube, coagulates, the serum of clear fluid settles out and is used for the blood test. This blood serum contains, if the bird is affected with pullorum disease, the anti-bodies before mentioned. These blood samples collected, one from each hen, are taken to the laboratory for checking. Since, for convenience in carrying on this work where thousands or millions of birds are concerned, the so-called test fluid or antigen is put in a small glass tube, to which is than added the proper amount of the blood serum, this method of testing is called the tube-agglutination method. It is in wide use and many States use it as the official test for reporting results of the pullorum testing program.

There have been developed two modifications of this original tube test: (1) the stained-antigen, rapid, whole-blood test, and (2) the rapid serum test. As the names imply, they vary in that in one case about 2/100 of a cubic centimeter of the whole-blood is used, and in the other a similar amount of the blood-serum is used. The ultimate aim regardless of which method is used is to locate and remove from breeding flock any bird affected with pullorum disease. If you are still with me at this point, we are now ready with this background of basic non-technical information to define some pertinent terms.

To make this of use to you, let us assume that you have decided to establish a breeding flock and sell chicks or hatching eggs. Certainly you want your chicks to live and your hatching eggs to produce good hatches of chicks that will live and make money for your customers. If you plan to use terms legalized under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, you will need to cooperate in the Plan, so you arrange to have your birds tested by your official State Agency, after they are at least five months of age. The results of your test, let us assume, is that you had 700 breeding birds tested and your report shows 10 birds that are reactors, and are thus probably infected with pullorum disease. Your flock is then rated as Pullorum Tested.

In the 1947-48 season ending June 31, you can still have four per cent of reactors and still be called Pullorum Tested. In 1948-49 this tolerance is reduced to three per cent; after July 1, 1949 this class shall be deleted from the Plan. The reason is obvious. There can still be a considerable amount of infection in the flock and your birds still rated as Pullorum Tested. Some people seem to think that because something is tested, it is the best of all. This, however, is not the case, and unless you know for what the birds are being tested and the actual results, you do not have any guarantee of quality.

Pullorum Controlled is the next step up the ladder of pullorum disease freedom. Here again, all breeders must be tested when more than five months of age, and contain fewer than two per cent of reactors. All of these reactors, or indicated carriers of pullorum disease, must be removed from the flock and disposed of as directed by the Official State Agency.

In Pullorum Passed flocks all breeders over five months of age must be tested by the Official State Agency. In this grade no reactors or suspected reactors are allowed, and an annual clean test is required.

Pullorum Clean flocks must have all breeders tested when five months of age or older, under the supervision of the Official State Agency. These birds must be, as all others, leg-banded and shall contain no reactors either in two consecutive tests six months apart, or in three consecutive tests not less than 30 days apart. Once a flock receives a Pullorum Clean rating, one annual clean test of all breeders keeps it on the official list.

This, in brief, is the basic set-up for flocks that are in any phase of the Pullorum eradication program. Many States require that all poultry on the premises be tested for pullorum disease. This is an additional assurance that the breeding birds on the farm, even though Pullorum Clean, will not run the hazard of picking up infection which might be present in untested birds not used for breeding purposes.

Breed improvement terms will be defined and discussed in a subsequent article.

T. B. CHARLES

## Useful Poultry Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin | $4.50 |
| Commercial Poultry Farming, Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart | 4.00 |
| Poultry Production, Lippincott and Card | 4.00 |
| Hatchery Management, Hartman and Vickers | 4.00 |
| Diseases and Parasites of Poultry, Barger and Card | 3.75 |
| Raising Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Game Birds, Morley A. Jull | 3.75 |
| Roberts' Commercial Poultry Raising, Clarence S. Platt | 3.50 |
| Successful Poultry Management, Morley A. Jull | 3.50 |
| Domestic Geese and Ducks, Paul Ives | 3.50 |
| Starting Right with Turkeys, G. T. Klein | 2.50 |
| A-B-C of Poultry Raising, J. H. Florea | 2.50 |
| Successful Broiler Growing, Hoffman and Johnson | 2.50 |
| Making Pigeons Pay, Wendell M. Levi | 2.50 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)

*White Muscovy ducks are an attractive and useful breed. This nice flock is owned by Willet Randall in North Creek, Warren County, New York.*


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GUESS HOW OLD?
*Answer at Bottom*

## Feed for Added Health Protection

**A good measure** of your success with Lay or Bust Chick Starter is due to the careful balance of rich feeding value . . . and . . . the extra amounts of Vitamins A, D, and G.

**First you need** a full quota of amino acids from both animal and vegetable protein. Specific and critically needed minerals must be present. Carbohydrate balance is improved from a wide variety of ingredients.

**Then we add extra** amounts of vitamins. These extra vitamins are the "ounce of prevention" to safeguard the whole flock . . . to perk-up the weaker chicks. Vitamins protect against infections; help bring low mortality.

Vitamins are no cure-all. They will not overcome crowding, chilling or poor management. They *are* added health protection in Lay or Bust Starter.

**Use Improved Brooding Methods!**

**Feed chicks 24 hours** after hatching, never later than 48 hours.

**Start feeding on newspapers** and with full hoppers so all chicks start to eat at once.

**No scratch** the first week gives them a faster start, doesn't teach them to eat only coarse feed.

The real nourishment needed is in the Lay or Bust mash formula.

**Use Lay or Bust Starter** this year and compare your results.

(Chick is 20 days old)

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| AAA Hamp Rock Cross | 16.00 | 23.00 | 10.00 |
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**SEXED or STRAIGHT RUN**

White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, N. H. Reds. We have been satisfying a steady growing list of prosperous poultrymen for years. Write for Free Catalog giving full details and prices.

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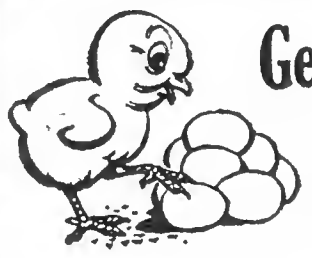

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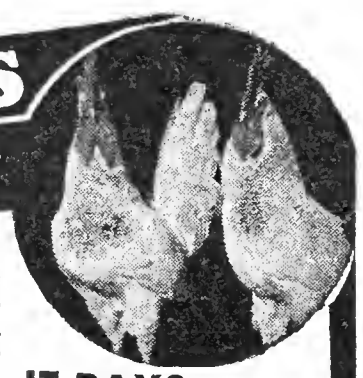

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POULTS, EGGS. PA. - U. S. PULLORUM PASSED.
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, Richfield 16, Pa.


## This Year's Layers

The feed price decline should encourage near normal hatching and rearing of chicks for the balance of the Spring season. However, as yet no one can predict what will happen to feed prices from here on until the new crop is made and prices stabilized. Farm flocks are essential to our economy of production. Usually the flock of 200 to 500 birds, which is typical of the ordinary farm flock, can be handled without extra hired labor, as part of the family labor contribution to farm income.

Some people think that due to the economic situation this may be the year to skip growing replacements, and consequently carry over the cream of their old hen flocks through next Fall and Winter. In the long run this conclusion is not a sound practice. In the first place the old hens will lay only about 70 per cent as many eggs as a pullet flock. Also, many of the older birds will stop laying early in the Fall when egg prices are normally at their highest level. This may be the year, however, to start more sexed pullet flocks, so with just medium prices in prospect for broilers you will not have to put a lot of feed and labor into the birds for meat purposes only. Also, if you start only the number of pullet chicks you need, allowing of course for normal mortality and culling, it will take a lot less feed, labor, fuel and housing facilities to brood and read those pullets to housing age, than to keep over old hens.

Every general farm should plan to carry a flock of from 200 to 500 pullets, replacing the whole group annually. In growing these pullets there are several essentials to success. First and foremost is good stock. In selecting your breed and source of stock, you need first to set up your objective, which depends primarily on your market. If you want eggs principally, then it is important to secure your stock from a man who has developed in his birds the production you need. Also important is the egg quality bred into his strain, such as egg size and other factors needed for best returns. On the other hand, you may have a local market that will consume a lot of suitable poultry meat as well as eggs. In this case a good dual purpose breed or variety may be a better bird for you than one strictly developed for high egg production. As yet no one has developed the ultimate bird of our dreams; so for many years to come we must balance the things we desire and pick a bird that most nearly meets this need.

There is still time to make your plans and get started for 1948. Due to the tough feed prices earlier, the number of early chicks this year has been greatly curtailed. Therefore, the last half of the year should be more favorable and justify the confidence needed to start chicks now, even if it is somewhat later than usual. If you plan on about 500 good pullets next Fall, then start with about 1,250 straight run, or else 625 sexed pullet chicks. This will give a leeway of about 20 per cent for the pullets, to cover mortality, accidents, and a good culling at housing time. Usually we plan to start about two and one-half straight run chicks for each pullet housed.

It will be good feed insurance to grow some of your own wheat, corn and oats, if possible. If you have the equipment and land to provide a part of your own feed supply, you often can place yourself in a very advantageous position. Plan, if possible, to have just as good a pasture for your growing chickens as for your dairy herd. On most farms good pasture can be provided for these growing pullets and a lot of money saved in feed. In driving along most highways in the Northeast, I find many a pullet range so small that the birds have cleaned up all the grass by midsummer, and from then on the birds live on a bare ground. This unnecessary bareness leads to a poor sanitary condition. Either provide a large area to start with, or rotate the range fence to allow the pullets to use the range area where green succulent grass is growing.

Watch out for coccidiosis in your growing chicks. As I have frequently indicated, any time the growing chicks do not eat well, look out for trouble ahead. The chief item of importance is to identify the trouble, whatever it may be, at an early stage; control is thus much easier. If you do not observe these things, and large numbers of your chicks get sick before you can see the danger signals, you are in for a peck of trouble. Use a good coccidiosis control material, such as sulfaguanidine, following the directions of the manufacturer.

New house construction is something that should be postponed if it is at all possible. This season it will be best to make more efficient use of all available space, before spending any money on new construction, because of high lumber and labor costs.

T. B. CHARLES

## Chick Care

Owing to the very late Spring last year, more chicks were hatched in June than usual and, in my case, the hatching was extended into July. To care properly for these late hatched chicks required much watchfulness to prevent disease from getting a start among them. The use of incubator and brooder insures freedom from lice, but many still rely upon the hen, and consequently must fight lice and a number of other pests. I find that a brooder is preferable to hens in every way. If we depend upon the hen, there will be chicks trampled to death, chilled to death and probably some lost or devoured by rats. With a brooder in a rat proof building, and an inclosed run, there are none of these hazards with which to contend, and the percentage of chicks brought successfully to maturity will be correspondingly high. However, if hens must be used, the nests and all surroundings should be kept clean, and every precaution used to keep them free from lice.

Last July my yards were full of young stock of every age from two to six weeks, and in the brooder yard were others just hatched. In 1948 my first hatch was scheduled for the middle of March. They are fed corn meal and finely chopped meat scraps until a week old, then the smaller grains added; after the fourth week their principal feed will again be corn, beef scraps, plus some green stuff. I never give free range to those I am going to market quick. They should have no more exercise than is necessary to insure good health.

From the first, grit is absolutely necessary to insure perfect digestion, and failure to provide it will surely cause trouble. I believe that broken china gives more satisfaction than the usual commercial grit, and hens eat it more rapidly in my yards. When I placed two boxes of grit (one broken china, the other commercial), the china was taken eagerly by the fowls, while the other was not eaten until there was no china left.

It is better to sell at once at the prevailing market price, though it may sometimes be low, than to wait for higher prices. I also have found that a disease which kills many young chickens during the Summer months is bowel trouble. The principal cause is the feeding of wet feed. Often more feed is given the fowls than they will eat at once; in hot weather it soon comes sour, is eaten later and causes sickness. If not allowed to go too far before treating, bowel trouble can often be helped by giving a few doses of ginger to the affected fowl. The best preventive is to use nothing but dry feed.

A. S.

Photo — Frank S. Gehr, New York

*A herd of deer make friends with the photographer on a hillside north of Greene, Chenango County, New York.*

## Vermont Dairy Co-op. Wins Against Hood Company

The anti-trust suit instituted by the Vermont Co-operative Creamery against H. P. Hood and Sons, Boston milk dealer, came to a close in the United States District Court in Rutland carly last month when damages amounting to $64,592.08 were awarded to the Co-op.

The damages were awarded on two charges: violation of the Sherman anti-Trust Act and violation of a Vermont law designed to prevent discrimination in the purchase of milk by declaring illegal any practices which pay one producer more than any other producer for a similar product. The law is roughly described in phrase "a like price for a like product in a like area."

In its original complaint the Co-op. charged Hood with intent to create a monopoly and of the following unfair practices: paying 20 cents a hundred for grade milk over the price set by the milk administrator without publication of such price payments; paying grade A prices for grade B milk; falsifying butterfat tests and soliciting producers with special inducements to leave the Co-op. concern in favor of Hood. According to the Co-op.'s contention, the Hood company instituted a practice of offering special premiums in July, 1946, at plants in, and only in, the areas where the Vermont Co-operative was operating. The Hood company contended that it put the premium schedule into effect in order to ease a prevailing milk shortage at the time. In order to compete with Hood, it was necessary for the Co-op. to increase its payments to producers, making the increase publicly and without discrimination among producers, although the higher premium offered by Hood continued to draw producers away. The Co-op. claimed it was further afflicted by the fact that it was unable to absorb the increase itself and was forced to pass it on to the dealers, and in consequence lost business. On the other hand, the Co-op. charged that Hood, with a backlog of profits and a dealer itself, was able to absorb its premium cost and still hold its retail price down; and further, that Hood, offering a legitimate premium price based on butterfat content, nevertheless paid the premium on falsified test readings. As a result, damages were claimed to reimburse the Co-op. for the loss of 14,500,000 pounds of milk which, the Co-op., claimed, it would have handled from January, 1945, through August, 1947, had Hood not offered special premiums. This, and the fact that the Co-op. was forced to increase its prices to pay premiums to compete with Hood, caused a subsequent loss in business.

A former manager of the Hood plant at Morrisville admitted under cross-examination that he gave the higher test readings so producers would not leave the plant. He stated that higher authorities of the company were not informed of his actions. He admitted, also, that his license as a tester was revoked by the State Department of Agriculture in October, 1946, for making incorrect tests over a period of from one to two years. Testimony of State officials revealed that State inspector's tests made at several H. P. Hood and Sons plants differed from those made by Hood plant managers.

During the hearings the Vermont Co-op. freely admitted that it was guilty itself of paying unwarranted premiums to its own members and of subsidizing haulers in order to cut haulage rates to producers. This was done, according to the Co-op., because of similar inducements offered by Hood. Further testimony brought out that premiums and subsidies paid by the Co-op. were paid without discrimination, with all members benefiting alike, but that the Hood company induged in like practices on a discriminatory basis with intent to create a monoply. Under the anti-trust laws, a plaintiff can collect triple the awarded damages if allowed by the court. The Co-op. has petitioned for treble damages, in other words, three times the $64,592.08 already awarded. The court has not yet acted on the Co-op.'s request.

The Vermont Co-operative Creamery has headquarters at Bradford and milk plants in 12 other localities. It is rated as the second largest milk handling co-operative in the State.

W. E. H.

## When Cows Do Not Settle

What can I do to get a cow with calf that does not settle when bred?

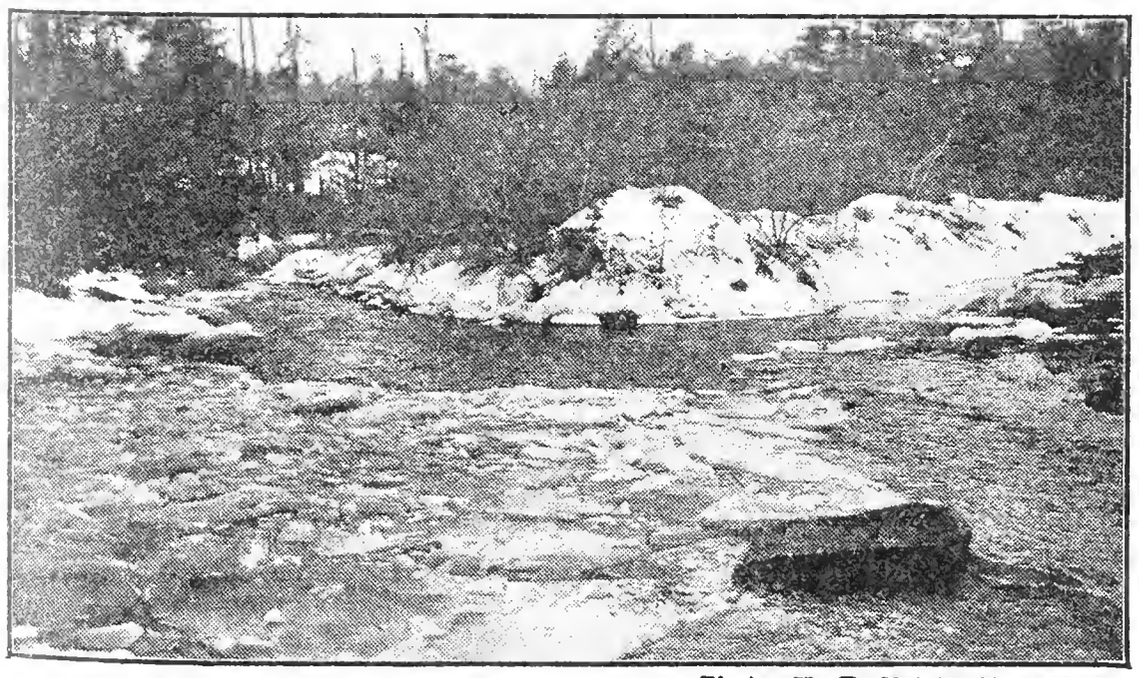
Pennsylvania H. B. S. AND F. S.

The problem of getting a cow settled with calf is usually not a simple one; it may, and often does, involve several factors. Whenever any abnormal condition prevails, all possible causative agencies must be corrected before normal breeding can be reestablished. The first thing that should be done is to have a veterinarian examine a non-breeding female to ascertain if she is physiologically capable of breeding, and to make such corrections as may be necessary to restore her to a normal breeding condition, if such is practical and possible. Among the more obscure causes of irregular breeding are mineral, vitamin and nutrient deficiencies. To correct for possible mineral deficiency, it is advisable to keep a mineral compound before the breeding animals at all times. There are many of these sold on the market, which are low in price and satisfactory.

The most common vitamin deficiencies which influence breeding ability are vitamins A and E. Both of these can be best supplied by good quality alfalfa pasture or hay. If the hay is not of good quality, then commercial supplements should be used; these can be bought at any drug store, and directions come on the container. They may be added direct to the grain feed. Use of vitamin E in the form of wheat germ meal is sometimes beneficial, but tests have shown that it is highly important to constantly supply plenty of vitamin A as well as vitamin E in order to have normal breeding cycles. In regard to nutrients, a protein deficiency will sometimes cause breeding disturbances even though the animal is receiving plenty of other nutrients. With poor quality hay, it is advisable to use 24 per cent protein concentrate mixture, while with good quality hay, a 16 to 18 per cent protein mixture is sufficient.

## New Record for Holstein Sales

During 1947 a total of 14,926 registered Holsteins sold in the auction ring for an average price of $418.64, as compared with a 1946 average of $406.67 when 13,610 head passed through the various sales rings in the United States. While greater numbers have been sold in some past years, the 1947 average price is a new all-time high. In 1919 a total of 18,063 head averaged $324; and in 1920 a total of 18,836 head had an average of $372.12. The lowest average, during the past 37 years, was in 1934 when a total of 1,950 head averaged $105.26.



Photo—H. F. Elliott, New York

*Ice jams are the cause of much of the Springtime flooding. The projecting rock in the right foreground is one of the chief obstacles in the formation of this jam. Uprooted trees and debris often unite to form a solid mass with ice and huge lumps of snow, and the powerful currents are forced out of the stream's banks, to find new channels in the backwater areas, or to form pools in soil that should be under cultivation.*

## February Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of February, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op... | $5.79 | $.1232 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | 5.79 | .1232 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op..... | 5.51 | .1172 |
| Erie County Co-op..... | 5.51 | .1172 |
| Four County Creameries. | 5.47 | .1164 |
| Monroe Co. Co-op..... | 5.40 | .1149 |
| Sullivan County Co-op.. | 5.39 | .1147 |
| Mt. Joy Co-op..... | 5.37 | .1143 |
| Crowley's Milk Co..... | 5.325 | .1133 |
| Bovina Center Co-op.... | 5.305 | .1129 |
| Delaware Co. Co-op.... | 5.305 | .1129 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op.. | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Rose Lake Dairies..... | 5.28 | .1123 |
| Sheffield Farms..... | 5.27 | .1121 |
| Conesus Prod. Co-op.... | 5.26 | .1119 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 5.17 | .1100 |

These are basic priees. Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $5.28; Buffalo. $5.36; Rochester, $5.54.

## Books for the Handyman

Farm Buildings,
J. C. Wooley..... $4.00
Home Mechanics,
W. H. Johnson & L. V. Newkirk 3.95
Home Guide to Repair, Upkeep and Remodeling, W. H. Crouse 3.75
Farm Machinery,
A. A. Stone..... 3.25
Shopwork on the Farm,
Mack Jones..... 3.25
Make it Yourself,
Julian Starr..... 2.75
The Home Mechanic,
Douglas Toumey..... 2.75
Farm Tractor Maintenance,
Ivan G. Morrison..... 2.50
Farmers' Shop Book,
Louis M. Roehl..... 2.48
The Farmer His Own Builder,
H. Armstrong Roberts..... 2.00
Fitting Farm Tools,
Louis M. Roehl..... 1.00
First Aid for the Ailing House,
Roger B. Whitman..... 2.75

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Over 4,000,000 chicks sold last year, mostly to nearby neighbors. THIS YEAR, GET CHICKS THAT

**LIVE-LAY-PAY**

*Backed by Livability Guarantee*

**Our Birthrate, 140,000 chicks weekly**

Bred from finest New England stock under our specialized program, then hatched by incubation experts in our modern Long Island plant.

U. S. - PULLORUM CLEAN
- RED-ROCK "BLACK" PULLETS
- ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS
- STRAIGHT NEW HAMPSHIRES
- R. I. REDS AND LEGHORNS

*Write for free folder, Prices and Livability Guarantee*

**KETAY'S HATCHERY**

Box 102, Huntington Station, Long Island, New York

*Largest Chick Producer in N. Y. S.*

**NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO., INC.**

**DRY YOUR HAY THE MODERN WAY**

Prepare Now! Order your hay drying equipment in time for installation before the busy spring season. Make sure of your requirements then purchase your equipment from the largest distributor of hay drying equipment in the East. We will gladly provide any information you need. Send for big catalog of farm and poultry supplies.

NORTHEASTERN SUPPLY CO., INC. W. M. Lewis, Pres.

BOX R - IPSWICH, MASS.

**NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS**

Hanson Large Type White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, N. H. Reds hatched from eggs direct from N. H. We can furnish sexed or straight run chicks, 95% Pullets guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and prices.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY BOX R, :-: RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA


# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## Turkeys on Wire

I want to raise my turkeys on wire. Would you kindly give me the proper dimensions for same? O. K.

For best results it will pay to provide about eight to 10 square feet of floor space per bird if grown to maturity in confinement. This can be about equally divided between the shelter and that portion used as a sun porch. Floors for sun porches can be made of wire or wooden slats. One inch by two inch mesh welded wire fabric is being used extensively. Adequate supports must be provided. Slatted wood floors made of slats one inch by one and one-fourth inches placed one and one-fourth inches apart, or one and three-fourths inch by one and three-fourths inch strips spaced one and three-fourths inches apart makes a satisfactory yard and possibly cheaper then wire. After the birds are 10 to 12 weeks of age the waterers and feeders can be placed on the outside frame of the yard, and watering and feeding can be done from the outside. Roosts consisting of two by four inch slats laid flat can be readily installed. Some should be inside and others outside the shelter. These roosts should be low to prevent injury to the turkeys' feet as they jump down. Roosts should be placed at least two feet apart.

## Growing Duck Feed Mixture

Are numerous ingredients desirable in growing duck feed? If so, please suggest one and give the variations which may be used. Will you please give me an average analysis for rye, buckwheat, yellow corn, milo and oats? F. D. F.

It is desirable to use numerous ingredients in a growing duck feed. The following is suggested, with variations as indicated: Yellow corn meal, 300 to 500 pounds; wheat flour middlings, 100 to 200 pounds; red dog flour, 50 to 100 pounds; wheat bran, 100 to 300 pounds; second clean flour, 50 to 150 pounds; dried skimmilk, 50 to 100 pounds; pulverized oats, 50 to 100 pounds; meat scraps, 50 to 100 pounds; white fish meal, 25 to 50 pounds; and alfalfa meal, 50 to 100 pounds. In the case of somewhat similar feeds, such as meat scraps and white fish meal, or red dog flour and second clean flour, the feeds may be interchanged or varied in accordance with both availability and price.

The following table gives an average analysis for the feeds you mention:

| | Moisture | Crude Protein | Crude Fiber | N-Free Extract | Fat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rye | 9.5 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 73.7 | 1.7 |
| Buckwheat | 12.6 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 64.5 | 2.2 |
| Yellow corn | 12.9 | 9.3 | 1.9 | 70.3 | 4.3 |
| Milo | 10.7 | 10.7 | 2.4 | 70.5 | 2.9 |
| Oats | 7.7 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 60.7 | 4.4 |

## Fowl Pox Epidemic

Please tell me how to handle a case of fowl pox in my flock? W. D.

Anything you can do to secure a high feed intake will help your birds to snap out of their epidemic of fowl pox. The use of light should help the feed intake and speed recovery. A natural outbreak of it spreads through the flock slowly and may last for weeks. Those early to come down with it recover first; they will then soon come back into satisfactory production. An individual affected with fowl pox will be about six to eight weeks returning to normal production.

You can see, therefore, why an outbreak that spreads through the flock slowly will affect production for a long period of time. If you raise your own birds or buy them at 10-12 weeks of age, your best procedure is to vaccinate all birds at about that age.

## To Keep Turkeys From Flying

Could you send me some information on how to keep turkeys from flying over a fence? I wish to raise some on the ground this year, but don't want them flying away. MRS. F. R.

Turkeys can be kept in a fenced area by clipping one wing. If this is not sufficient control, the only other practical method is to sever their main wing tendon. However, one wing only should be done, and no breeding birds should be so treated. Sever the tendon which passes over the outer edge of the last joint of the wing; flex the wing and burn through the skin and tendon with an electric needle. The tendon can be located by flexing the wing joint.

**HERE'S THE BOOK YOU NEED...IT'S YOURS Free**

This 32 page book is packed with vital information which every poultryman needs. It tells you how you can prevent outbreaks of Tracheitis and Fowl Fox and eradicate Pullorum from your flock.

**Let SCIENCE Come to Your Aid**

For nearly a third of a century, Vineland Poultry Laboratories have been devoted to the prevention and eradication of poultry diseases. Vineland Vaccines have been proved on hundreds of millions of birds.

Now is the time while your chicks are still young to post yourself on ways of culling mortality. We want to send you a free copy of "Science Safeguards Your Flock".

*Write for it today.*

Look For This Name And This Trademark

**VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES**

DEPT. 72, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

**Sunnybrook**

**U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN**

**BABY CHICKS**

Profit-bred from proven strains using R. O. P. males. Started Chicks — Started Pullets 4-6-8-week Capons. Hatches every week of the year. New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.

*Write for Circular*

*ESTABLISHED 1920*

**SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARMS**

**A. HOWARD FINGAR**

Box R Phone 504 Hudson, N. Y.

**BODINE** *a Famous Name in* **LEGHORNS**

For over 25 years we have bred Bodine Leghorns for sustained high production of large eggs, with a minimum of feed intake. All males from 250 egg-record hens or better. Every Hatching egg is produced here on our farm. All breeders N. Y. - U. S. officially banded for production and pullorum. Also offering a limited number of Barred Rocks and Sex-Linked (Red x Rock) chicks of usual high Bodine quality. Bodine chicks still selling at 1946 prices — order now! Write for new folder and prices today.

**Bodine's** PEDIGREE LEGHORN FARM Ell H. Bodine & Son BOX R, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

**LEHMAN'S** BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

| Special Large Type English S. C. White Leg. From Eggs Produced on Our Own Farm | Unsexed Plts. 100 | Plts 100 | Ckls. 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $14.00 | $27.00 | $4.00 |
| Large Type S. C. W. Leg. | 12.00 | 25.00 | 2.00 |
| N. H. Reds, Wh. and B. Rocks | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |

Assorted Heavy Ckls. $10-100. From Bloodtested Breeders. Catalog FREE. LEHMAN STRAWSER'S HATCHERY, BOX R. McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**VILLAGE VIEW CHICKS**

From one of the oldest hatcheries in Michigan. *Large S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Minorca-Leghorns, Rock X Red Cross. *All chicks U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested. We have a number of old hen flocks for chicks with livability. *Started pullets three weeks and older. Free Catalog.

Village View Hatchery and Poultry Farm Box R, :-: Zeeland, Michigan

**HIGHEST LIVABILITY**

with 96.2% livability, Pearl Poultry Farm topped all leghorn breeders of 5 or more pens in 1947 laying tests. Bloodtested. Pedigreed also New Hampshires and crosses. Catalog.

**PEARL POULTRY FARM**

Box R, Montvale, New Jersey

# News From New Jersey

The 1948 New Jersey potato crop will be supported by the government at a base price of $2.75 per hundred, U. S. No. 1 Grade, from the beginning of the season through August 5. All growers who keep within their individual farm acreage goals will be eligible to price supports. They will also be required to sell specified lower grades of potatoes either to the Department of Agriculture or to contracting dealers who will limit their disposal to outlets approved by the Department, and finally, must pay a service fee in connection with establishing eligibility. Growers may also be required to enter into written agreements with the Department, covering these requirements and other matters such as limiting the amount of potatoes which may be offered within certain periods. Purchases, diversion, and export programs will be used as necessary to support the prices of the 1948 potato crop, the Department has announced. After the Winter storage period begins, about September 15, plans are to support potato prices only through loans. Loans will be available at and after late crop harvest time, with a deadline for applications early enough to permit completion of loan documents before December 31, the end of the support period under the Steagell Amendment. Definite price supports for the late potato crop will be announced about July 1.

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New Jersey tomato growers through their New Jersey-Pennsylvania Tomato Growers Association, protested the recently announced $3.00 per ton cut in price from the 1947 crop by the Campbell Soup Company for tomatoes grown for the company during 1948 under contract. Protests were made at a mass meeting of growers at Moorestown and at Flemington. It was brought out at the meeting that costs are just as high as last year and farmers can not afford to produce the crop for any less money. Growers were urged to hold off contracting while the association attempts to get the cut restored.

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Corn borers were at a low level in New Jersey according to last Fall's survey by field inspectors. An average of 59 borers per 100 corn plants were reported in the Fall of 1947 compared with 105 in 1946. The records go back to 1943 when there were 243 per 100; in 1944 there were 143 and in 1945 there were 118. There is a possibility that last Summer's rains might have come at an opportune time to wash away many of the insect eggs and thus reduce its numbers. It is also quite likely that the decline might be attributed to an increase in parasites which have been produced and liberated through the State. While the population for the State as a whole greatly declined, the numbers in some of the northeastern counties showed an increase in 1947 over 1946.

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The New Jersey Guernsey Cattle Club held its annual Spring meeting at Trenton on March 20. The program was devoted to a discussion of home grown feed production problems. Dr. J. W. Bartlett, Head of the Dairy Department, and Joseph Broadhurst of Westville were co-chairmen. Prof. Gilbert Ahlgren, Agronomist at the College of Agriculture, discussed recent developments in weed control with 2,4-D. The audience was particularly interested in possibilities of eliminating the weed problem in corn and small grains. Carlton Garrison, extension agronomist, discussed new seeding mixtures for better quality hay and pasture and the current seed situation. Carl Bender of the Dairy Department of Rutgers University emphasized the importance of pasture and discussed mow curing.

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The State Potato Industry Committee recently announced a letter contest to stimulate interest in better methods of growing and marketing potatoes. One hundred dollars in cash prizes will be awarded. Consumers, dealers, 4-H Club members, Vo-Ag boys, as well as growers are eligible. Awards will be made for the best letters outlining suggestions as to how the committee can best serve the interests of New Jersey Potato Growers. First prize is $50 and goes to the entrant whose letter is considered to be best in the opinion of the judges. The letter must not be over 300 words in length. The second prize is $25 and there are five third prizes of $5.00 each. The entries are to be sent to R. C. Clayton, New Jersey Potato Industry Committee, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, New Jersey.

D. M. Babbitt

# The Canadian Poultry Threat

During the war years, poultrymen in both the United States and Canada were asked to produce the maximum amount of eggs and poultry meats as a part of the war effort. Contracts with various European nations, particularly Great Britain, took care of the supply produced in excess of domestic and armed forces needs, even for sometime following the war, but as the various postwar political and economic problems arose, coupled with the difficult domestic adjustment period, problems of finding adequate markets for our expanded production of poultry became more acute.

The Canadian contracts with Great Britain continued for a longer time, taking practically all of any surplus poultry meat production. During the war our United States armed forces purchased considerable quantities of Canadian poultry when our own domestic supplies proved inadequate. Canada has always been an exporter of poultry meats and has learned how to pack and grade for rigid export requirements. When the British contract for poultry meat was concluded last Summer, Canadian producers found themselves with a very large supply of poultry and greatly reduced markets. It was only natural for them to look to the United States as a possible outlet.

In order to curtail supply, the program of low feed costs by government control was removed and prices of feed in Canada rose approximately 50 per cent, still, however, not comparable with feed prices in this country. The immediate effect was a liquidation of many of the flocks and much of this poultry sold in the live form as well as dressed in the United States. The brunt of the supply naturally landed along the border States. The effect of this added supply on an already low priced market was almost disastrous; in some cases it was. Poultrymen along the border became immediately alarmed and not without reason. Their organizations began to fight for some control of this added supply.

Conferences were held with Canadian authorities and as a result, export permits have been carefully screened and many of them refused. In the meantime other avenues of approach have been explored. Canada has an import regulation which practically prohibits the movement of any poultry into Canada, since it requires a certification that the birds shall not have been exposed to Newcastle disease. In exploring the possibilities of a reciprocity set-up, it became immediately apparent that it was not practical since the disease situation was such that diseases which could be banned were already prevalent in the United States. To add fuel to the situation the reciprocal trade agreements of January 1 cut the tariffs in half, though the old tariff schedule was proving to be no barrier whatever.

Live poultry from Canada has been imported rather extensively into New York and Michigan, less so in the New England areas. Reports of shipments of Canadian poultry as far south as Delaware have been made. At the present time, live poultry shipments are quite reduced as compared with the Winter months, but dressed poultry is finding its way into all of the larger markets. It is highly significant that dressed poultry which is coming in from Canada is of very high quality and frequently tops domestic markets. Perhaps there is a lesson to be learned in that fact. In the case of live poultry, the quality has not been so good, but compares favorably with the average domestic supply.

Neppco, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and various county associations have been actively seeking a reasonable remedy. The solution will probably lie in legislative action by Congress or in the form of a trade treaty whereby imports will be regulated as to destination and quality, so that they will do the least harm. The Canadian poultry program is admittedly expanding in many ways to take care of a British contract for eggs. The border poultrymen are fearful of repetition of the past Winter's unregulated and disastrous situation. Surely, thinking men and nations can find the proper solution.

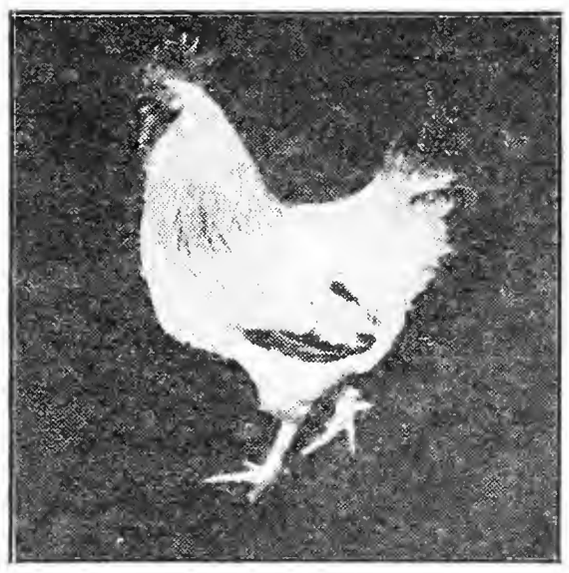
A. Van Wagenen

New Jersey

# Penna. Chicken of Tomorrow Contest for 1948

The Pennsylvania Chicken of Tomorrow Contest sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Poultry Federation is interested in securing entries for the State Contest for 1948. All details and requirements can be obtained from Frank H. Ellis, III, secy.-treas., Pennsylvania State Poultry Federation, Elverson, Pa. The chicks to be entered must be hatched between Friday, April 16, and Thursday, April 22. This will allow a full 13-week growing period. Entries will be dressed on July 20 and judged July 21. An auction sale of all entries will be held on the following day.

Judges for the Pennsylvania Chicken of Tomorrow Contest for 1948 are: H. H. Kauffman, Pennsylvania State College; E. J. Lawless, Jr., State Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture; and Paul H. Margolf, Pennsylvania State College. The members of the State Committee are: William H. Wilson, chairman, Lancaster; Harry H. Kauffman, State College; Raymond N. Miller, Lancaster; E. J. Lawless, Jr., Harrisburg; Frank H. Ellis, III, Elverson; Floyd Wiltshire, McKeesport; Thomas E. Moncrief, Hanover; and V. A. Martin, Harrisburg.



*Cockerel of the new Delaware breed, a Columbian-patterned meat bird developed at Indian River Poultry Farm, Delaware.*

# Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 279.***

WANTED: Poultry farm for 3,000 or more hens, plus brooders in New York; within 200 miles of New York City, No inflated prices. Send full particulars even to schools in first letter. Write to BOX 7257, Rural New-Yorker.

SILVER CREEK, New York. Brick and steel building 40x 140 ft. on 120 ft. lot, equipped with machine tools for light manufacture. Building can be purchased separately or business as a whole. Harvey B. Harrison, Inc., Realtors, 308 Erie County Bank Building, telephone CLeveland 5540.

FOR Sale: 140 acre dairy, poultry farm on macadam road; 30 miles from Troy, N. Y. All modern conveniences; 10 ties, dairy equipment; 1,200 hens, retail egg route. BOX 7262, Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN: 500 acre dairy farm, modern buildings, 100 acres blueberries, 150 acres mowings, 250 acres pastures and wood; high elevation; low price. Ashburnham, Mass. Write BOX 7265, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Rent: A good productive, modern, dairy farm of 175 acres. Fully equipped with modern machinery; centrally located on good highways, 10 miles from Springfield, Mass. Splendid opportunity for an experienced dairyman who can supply own livestock. BOX 7263, Rural New-Yorker.

IN the Hudson River Valley: Large, commercial apple orchard, on well located farm, completely equipped. For information, write or see G. D. Weaver, Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York.

FOR Sale: Beautiful woodland, trout brook, dams, plenty deer, saw timber. Larsson, Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Good dairy farm, 150 acres; good buildings. John Hill, Lookout, Pa.

WANTED: Farm, rent with option buy; conveniences; 150 miles New York. K. Vilen, 2 Grove St., New York City.

302 ACRES unimproved land; 14 miles from Atlantic City. Write I. Sass, Balto. 23, Md.

WANTED to rent, dairy farm, suitable for Grade-A milk. Located in southern New York or western Connecticut. J. R. Dunbar, Ardsley, N. Y.

SMALL farms for sale: Five acres of land, suitable for truck and grain crops and six room house, electricity available, near town. Ideal location for broiler or poultry farm. Price $2,400. Or house and lot alone $2,000. House needs painting. W. T. Taylor, 919 Second St., Pocomoke City, Md.

WANT low price country place. All cash. Easy commuting New York. Present owner may remain. BOX 7271, Rural New-Yorker.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction. Vt.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE honey: 60 lbs. white clover honey liquid $12.90; 120 lbs. $24.90; candied $12.75; $24.70. Price list. Seneca Apiaries, Starkey, N. Y.

HONEY: Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

MID-SEASON oranges, Floridas juiciest and best flavored. If you do not agree give them to some poor family and I will return your money. Bushel $2.50. Express collect. Miss Mabel Andersen, Crescent City, Florida.

TAKING orders for 1948 maple syrup. First come first served. $5.50 gallon prepaid insured third zone. No C.O.D.'s. C. L. Chaffee, R. 1, Natural Bridge, New York.

HONEY: Choice clover, 5 lbs. $1.50; 60 lb. can $10.80 liquid. Postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. fancy clover $12.00; goldenrod $9.90; buckwheat $9.00. Price list. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. cans clover; also clover and Fall flowers mixed, good flavor. Write for prices. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BASKETS of sunshine: Mixed bushel basket of tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit picked fresh the day they are shipped; dolivered express prepaid direct to you for $4.45 east of Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail check to White Heron Groves, Box 23, Bradenton, Florida.

VALENCIA oranges, Duncan and Marsh seedless grapefruit now ready for shipping. This fruit is tree-ripened, and shipped from groves direct to you, express prepaid as follows: 1 bushel oranges $4.25; ½ bushel $2.75; 1 bushel grapefruit $3.75; ½ bushel $2.50; 1 bushel mixed $4.00; ½ bushel $2.60. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

GOOD citrus fruits: Indian River grown. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.45; half oranges, half seed grapefruit, $4.35; half oranges, half seedless grapefruit, $4.60; oranges, $4.75. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

TREE ripened Valencia oranges, seedless grapefruit. Top quality and heavy juice content guaranteed. Oranges $4.50; grapefruit $4.00; mixed $4.25 per bushel. Packed in our groves and express prepaid to your home. Finn Groves, Lutz, Florida.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, N. Y.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Spy, Baldwin, Greening, Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, one or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

BUTTERNUT fudge, light, creamy, delicious, $1.25 per pound. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, Deposit, N. Y.

PECANS: New crop, extra large and over size Stuarts, 10 lbs. $4.25. Shelled halves, 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.50. Delivered, insured, guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Dillon, S. C.

MOUNTAIN Meadows, pure maple products. Syrup in glass $1.00 pint; $1.90 quart. Maple butternut candy $1.50 pound; cakes $1.00 pound. South Royalton, Vermont.

CHOICE clover honey: 10 lbs. $3.90; 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

VERMONT clover honey. Fancy grade, guaranteed pure and of best quality, 5 lbs. $2.00; six 5-lb. pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

DELICIOUS Valencia oranges, (sun-ripened) $4.00 bushel; ½ bushel $3.25; grapefruit $3.70 bushel. Prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

HONEY: 60 lbs. clover $12.00; goldenrod $9.00. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

THE Best for less. High quality tree ripened (no color added) citrus fruit, direct from grower-shipper by prepaid express. Bushel (55 lbs.) grapefruit $3.75. Mixed oranges and grapefruit $4.00. Oranges $4.25. As good as the best you've ever had or your money refunded. Robinson Groves, 2069 Gulf-to-Bay Blvd., Clearwater, Florida.

PURE maple syrup: $6.50 a gallon postpaid third zone. Fred Bjork, Rowe, Mass.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

PROTESTANT woman wishes permanent home on farm. BOX 7225, Rural New-Yorker.

ROOM wanted, private bath and kitchen for Summer, convenient shopping; about 65 miles from New York. BOX 7175, Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD like couple, small children, or both, to board in refined, Protestant, country home, two miles from town; two large rooms, good cooking; a happy family of three. $10 each or other arrangements. Write BOX 7259, Rural New-Yorker.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw. All grades. Will deliver by trailer or ship by rail. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 47-282.

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED: 1930-'31-'32 Chrysler closed coupe, phaeton. Frank Akutowicz, 580 Poquonock Ave., Windsor, Conn.

THREE pipe frame greenhouses 27x200 ft., detachable concrete benches, water, heating pipes, Kroschell Tubular boiler, stoker, in good condition for $7,500. E. A. Wittman, 1435 Van Houten Ave., Clifton, N. J.

FOR Sale: A church bell in good condition. Write Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, R. D. 3, Montrose, Pa.

FOR Sale: Like new, 28-inch firebox, Sunbeam furnace used two winters. Complete with pipe and registers for 9-room house or larger, $500. Cost $1,275 new. Birge Darling, Salisbury Center, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Cedar and locust posts. Geo. Stimpson, Mt. Tabor, N. J. Tel. Rockaway 9-0184 M.

TRADE: Mall chain saw, 36 inches for good one man chain saw. Juett, R. D. 1, West Berne, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Cletrac EHG 62 inches Crawler with cultivator and weeder. Mall chain saw. John Schlick, Munnsville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Arndt 400 broiler battery, Bussey 400 broiler battery, Arndt 400 chick battery, Junior planter, hand seed broadcaster, two western horse saddles, all good condition. Fred Menzel, 22 Pehle Ave., Rochelle Park, N. J.

FOR Sale: McCormick-Deering grain drill, 11 disks, for horse or tractor. Practically new. Perfect condition. Bedford Village 7026 after 5 P. M. BOX 7223, Rural New-Yorker.

WE specialize in bees for orchard pollination. Roy I. Myer, Saugerties, N. Y. Tel. 444.

FOR Sale: Two Friend Trailer Sprayers with 450 gallon steel tank, power take-off, 35 G.P.M. pump, 600 lbs. pressure, 30 nozzle spray boom for 5 to 7 rows, 9.00 x 24 tires, axle adjustable 84" to 96", good as new. Price $1,435 each. One Niagara Row-Crop, Motor Driven, Duster, new. Price $395. The C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa.

WANTED: One or two used garden tractors. Write stating price, condition and equipment. Roaring River Flower Sales, 45 East 17th St., New York City.

FOR Sale: 1940 AC Model B on rubber. In excellent condition. Plow, mower, drag included. Homewood Farm, R. F. D. 1, Peekskill, N. Y.

BEET topper Badger four roller with double bagger practically new, used 8 hours, guaranteed. John Mayer, R. D. 2, Lancaster, N. Y.

WANTED: New or used tractor, combine, side rake, disc plow, 490 John Deere corn planter, can picker, pick-up baler. BOX 7246, Rural New-Yorker.

WAR plant Ford freight tractor, three wheels, ideal for gang mowers or farm towing; $350. J. Van Der Wall, Lafayette Ave., Wyckoff, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood 6-3653-J.

WANTED: 110-220 volt, single phase generator, 5 kw or larger. Shongum Farms, Dover, N. J.

JEEP wanted, used, reasonable. Give details. Alten, Cedar Lane, Ossining, N. Y. Ossining 3010.

FOR Sale: One 2,500 watt farm and home private lighting plant. Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D., Morristown, N. J. R. F. D. 2.

FOR Sale: 3,000 watt, 110 volt, single phase generator powered by gasoline engine. Shongum Farms, Dover, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: Power driven lime spreader, six ton capacity, A-1 condition. $350. W. H. Price, R. 2, Mechanicville, N. Y. Phone Mech 867 R 2.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages; 2 lbs. $4.50; 3 lbs. $5.85, queens included. $1.00 per package books order, balance 10 days before delivery. Booked full until May 30th. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, N. J.

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazleton, Penna.

GAS engine, on skids, 5 horsepower; convertible to gasoline; $65.00. Machine Shop, 481 Broadway, Newark, N. J.

"INSURANCE backed by a responsible company that knows farming can take a lot of the headaches out of my business," says Mr. Rioux, a fruit farmer from Rexford. "That's why I'm insured with National Grange.

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# Brooder House Management

Last Autumn in a short article in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER I suggested that it was a good policy for all of us poultrymen to get our brooder houses in shape for the late Winter and early Spring chicks just as soon as we moved out the last birds. At that time I was having the uncomfortable feeling that the good weather just couldn't last, and that I'd better get the litter out on the meadow where it would do more good than harboring germs in the brooder houses. The litter was dry and the job went much faster than I had expected. From many winters' experience in the North, I knew that we sometimes have pretty tough weather in January and February; but I certainly hadn't anticipated the continuous sub-zero temperatures for two weeks, or the heavy blanket of snow that covered the ground for about two months this Winter. I have seldom been more relieved—I did follow my own best judgment — than when I looked out over the snow piled high in the orchard and all around the brooder houses, and knew that those houses were empty of litter. A minimum of work in each house and they would be ready for the baby chicks.

When the hatcheryman came for my order, I was not faced with the tremendous difficulty of trying to move frozen litter out through three foot drifts. I could place my order knowing that my only problems were those of getting feed, fuel and water out to the chicks for their arrival; just about all that anyone was able to cope with, as it turned out. Moreover, it was interesting to get the hatcheryman's account of how the chicks he was rearing had fared through this most severe weather. He reported that even during the bitter cold nights when the water froze in the brooder houses, his chicks grew rapidly, feathered well and added weight. At four weeks many of the chicks weighed ten ounces and a few three-quarters of a pound. He uses gas brooders which provide heat only under the hover, in this respect much like electric brooders; the stoves operated well during all the cold spell and never went out any night. Because chicks run under the hover for warmth when they get chilly, and as the stoves provide little heat for the area outside the hover, the chicks are hardened off at an early age. He added that one of his customers, who swears by gas stoves for brooding, removed all heat from some December chick at five weeks of age, provided them with low roosts and said that they were feathering well and developing in fine shape.

The question of temperature is highly important to keep in mind. As we are all aware, the Northeast has extreme and sudden swings in outside temperatures; consequently, those especially who are using coal, wood or kerosene brooders which heat the whole brooder house should pay very strict attention to the problem of ventilation. At all times a comfortable uniform temperature should be maintained with plenty of fresh air, but no drafts blowing directly on the chicks. Factors for correct ventilation that the farmer must take into consideration, besides the proper construction of his brooder house, are trees growing close to the brooder house, prevailing wind direction, and sheltered or exposed ground. He should also adjust the ventilation according to the day's weather. In general, I think there is a tendency to keep the heat too high in the brooder house. For the first few days chicks are pretty delicate creatures and readily susceptible to chilling; but as they become more active, they generate quite a bit of heat themselves and are less dependent on artificial heat. At night, of course, they require somewhat higher temperatures. An ideal temperature then during the day is one in which the chicks are active and contented. Any poultryman who goes into a brooder house can tell the difference between the shrill peeping of a cold, unhappy chick and the contented lower notes of chicks that are comfortable. Chicks that are alternately chilled and overheated will not be uniform in growth, feathering or general thriftiness.

As soon as the chicks begin to feather, it is a good idea to let them run out. Even on snowy or rainy days they should be let out provided of course they can readily get back into the brooder house when they begin to get chilly. If the chicks become conditioned to remaining in the house too long, it may later be hard to get them to go out, so start opening the slide doors in the front of the brooder house when the chicks are two or three weeks old. Of course, on inclement or windy days see to it that ventilator slots and windows are shut or adjusted so that a draft will not draw through the house especially while the doors are open. T. F.

## Canning the Culls

I keep my culls off feed for 12 to 18 hours before killing, but I keep plenty of water for them to drink in a cool place. I have the hot water ready for scalding. Then I fasten each bird's feet with a string and hang the bird head down. I hold the head and gather the loose skin of the neck so that it is tight across the front of the neck near the head. With a sharp knife, I cut the jugular vein at right angles and allow the bird to hang until bleeding is complete. The bird is dipped up and down in water (about 145 degrees F.) and kept in motion in the water until the feathers can be pulled out easily. After the large feathers have been picked I carefully remove the pin feathers; an electric singette does this job easily. In a twinkle, I can singe either chickens, turkeys or ducks; it uses only about as much current as a toaster. Next I remove the leg tendons, because this greatly improves the quality of the leg meat, especially in very old chickens or turkeys. To do this I make a cut one to one and one-half inches long in the scales and skin at the back of the shank, extending from the hock joint toward the feet. I separate a single tendon and pull it from the muscle of the leg with a pair of pliers. The feet are removed at the hock joint, and the head is then severed where the neck joins the head. I slit the skin and remove the neck at the shoulder.

The next step is to cut up the chicken into sections suitable for canning. This is the process: Cut the skin between the legs and body, pushing the thigh down until the hip joints snap. Locate the ends of the shoulder blades which run just over the ribs and parallel to the backbone. Slip the knife under them, and cut up to the wings, taking care not to cut the breast meat. Pull the back and breast apart. This separates the dark and white meat. Remove the entrails, open the gizzard and remove the inside sac. Sever ligaments holding the heart and remove the gall bladder from the liver. The bird is thus easily and quickly drawn and cut. I chill it overnight before canning. If left in large pieces, the tissues of the meat do not shrink as when cut further.

In order to remove the wings and meat from the shoulder blades, hold the meat of shoulder blade toward the wing and cut the meat from the bone; disjoint and remove wing. To remove pully bone without meat, first take off excess skin from over the pully bone. Hold the point of knife next to the bone and cut as closely as possible on each side. Push the bone back until it snaps. Remove the bone, leaving all meat of the breast together. To take the meat off the breast, start on the right side. Lift the meat from the bone, using the point of the knife to cut attachments. Keep meat in one large piece or cut in half at center of breast. To remove the thigh and drumstick from back, first cut meat from top part of backbone, then disjoint. To take the bone out of the leg, lay the leg, skin side down, on a board. Cut to the bone along the thinnest portion of muscle. Lift the bone out by scraping the meat from bone with point of knife. It is best to keep all the meat in one large piece. but since it is difficult to remove the meat around the joint, it may be easier to cut the leg into two pieces. To remove meat from wing, lay wing on board with skin side down. Cut to the bone where meat is thinnest on the large joint. Lift the bone out by scraping the meat off the bone.

For canning chicken I find it better in my pressure cooker not to use jars larger than pints. Put one-half teaspoon salt in each jar. Pack in raw meat tightly, leaving about one-half inch air space above the rim of the jar. Put 4 inches of warm water in jars before putting chicken in. Small jars may be stacked, during processing, if a rack can be arranged so that the bottoms of the top layer will not touch the tops of the bottom layer of jars. Fasten the pressure cooker, but let the petcock remain open all the time of steaming. As soon as steam escapes, begin counting the time. A small steady jet of steam is better than a forceful one which might cause the water to boil into the jars or draw out too much liquid from the meat.

New Jersey A. S.


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## From a Hillside Farm

At this time of year most farmers who keep poultry are brooding chicks to provide replacements for their laying flocks. With the present high price of all kinds of grains and feeds, and the uncertainty as to how large the next crop will be, the poultryman and dairyman are in an uncomfortable position. There is also the request from Washington that all poultrymen cut below normal the number of chicks started this year, as a way of saving grain. The poultryman who sells his product at retail must start as many chicks as usual or he will be unable to meet his customers' needs for when he fails, there he is on his way out of business. His neighbor, who sells his eggs and poultry at wholesale, is in a better position to reduce the number of chicks that he starts with; yet if he reduces his flock to a very great extent, he also will be likely to operate his plant inefficiently and with a drop in profits.

Whether the number started this year is less than usual or not, those birds started should receive the best of care. Perhaps the most common cause of losses is overcrowding of the chicks. Sometimes in placing a chick guard around the brooder, to keep the chicks from straying too far from the stove and so being chilled, we enclose so small an area that the chicks have barely room for comfort. Then if, for a few days, we fail to enlarge the pen, they are likely to be too crowded for best results. Well fed chicks grow so fast that they often become badly crowded before we realize it. When moving them on range, it is best to have not more than 75 to a shelter, and to have the range covered with a good sod of clover and grass. Ladino clover is one of the best plants I have ever seen for chicks to forage on.

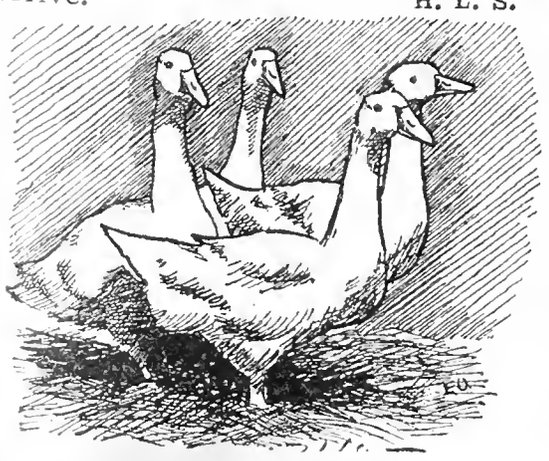
It is important that we move quietly when working about the brooder house and among the chicks, otherwise the chicks will rush into a corner of the house, sometimes piling up two or three deep and injuring or killing those next the floor. Besides, a flock of chicks that are kept nervous and jumpy all of the time do not grow as well as flocks that live in quiet.

We find that a little chaff from the barn floor benefits the chicks; we give them a handful a day when they are first put under the hover, increasing the amount until a brood of 300 are getting a half bushel a day when they are five weeks old. There seems to be something in the broken leaves and clover heads that is lacking in the feeds that we buy.

When we began artificial brooding, we built a brooder house with a double boarded floor, the house resting on blockings several inches off the ground. Last Spring we tore the floor out and dug a trench below frost around the walls; then we put in a concrete foundation. We filled inside the foundation with small field stones and laid a concrete floor on this base. This has been a great improvement over the wooden floor, especially for winter brooding. We also have one less place for mice and rats to hide and multiply.

In one way, at least, this past Winter was very unusual here in Franklin County, Maine. The small Winter birds, chickadees, woodpeckers and nuthatches are entirely missing in our locality. Where we usually see four to eight chickadees at a time at our feeders and have visits from the woodpeckers several times a day, we have not seen a single bird of either species. Bluejays too usually are numerous here in the Winter, but they did not appear this year. A few snow birds, or snow buntings as they are often called, and an unusually large number of crows are the only feathered visitors we have seen. Friends in nearby towns report the same condition. We are so far from the areas that suffered severely from fires last Fall that it does not seem possible that our birds could have been frightened away by the fire and smoke. We wonder what we shall see when the time comes for the sparrows, bluebirds, warblers and all the rest of our Summer residents to arrive.

H. L. S.



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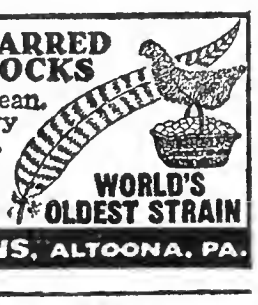
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# Publisher's Desk

Do you consider Trans-Oceanic Packing and Shipping Company a reliable concern from which to order food parcels for delivery in Europe?
New York R. E. G.

We do not recommend this concern. In June, 1946, some of our subscribers placed orders with the concern. Many of these parcels have not been delivered and little or no attention is paid to the complaints, nor is any effort made to settle them. A customer ordered one package in June, 1946. She claimed non-delivery. We wrote the company. We procured a letter from the person in Europe which stated that the package had not been received. Trans-Oceanic advised that another package had been substituted for the one ordered and it must have been reecived. They made this claim 11 months after the alleged substitution although not one word was mentioned of any such exchange previously. Another customer reported packages were delivered short of certain articles, which was confirmed by officials in Europe. Refund was promised for the lost articles, but it has not yet been made. Two subscribers placed orders for bags of rice in November, 1946, three days apart. The later order allegedly was shipped to Europe in December, 1946, but, a full year later, the company states the first order could not be shipped because of restrictions on shipping rice. November 5, the company advised that shipment could not be made and asked what the customer wanted to do. He wanted his money refunded. The reply then was that the shipment was in the process of delivery and he would be advised when accomplished. We wrote them that this report could not be valid in view of the advice given on November 5. They finally promised a refund which has not been received. The company again advised the customer that delivery should be made shortly. There are other complaints that packages have not been delivered and promised refunds have not been made. Promises are not kept, and the company does nothing about complaints on orders that were placed 22 months ago. Order receipts bear the legend, "It is our policy to make refund in full if, for any reason, this order is undelivered six months after the above date." This record does not invite orders for this company.

Over the years as a subscriber, like many others, I always read of the kind service you do in attempting to help them out. Now I have a problem. I ordered a "Kings Crown" sample of jewelry from the Blue Ribbon Novelty Corporation, 622 Broadway. The pin was delivered in good time. I could only sell a few of them. On November 17 I sent a $2.00 money order for the pins. They advised me I owed another dollar, which I sent. The following day some pins came C. O. D. $1.26. I wrote asking them to send a release for the package, as I had paid in advance. They ignore all my letters. The Post Office finally returned the package to them, and I again requested either the refund of my $2.00, or the pins. They still ignore me. Can you do anything to help in this matter? It is not a large amount, but there is no reason why they should not fill the order, or refund the money.
New Jersey L. F. S.

Mail to this concern is returned, stating that they are out of business. This seems to be a favorite way for some of these people to get out of filling orders. We wonder if others have had a similar experience, and we would be glad to have the details in order to put the matter up to the Post Office Department.

I received the enclosed receipt from a John E. Ridenour last Fall at which time I paid $2.00 for a subscription to a paper, but I have not received the magazine as yet. Can you trace this, or tell me what to do?
Maryland. MRS. H. G.

After writing this letter our reader sent a newspaper item which shows that John E. Ridenour, of Elkridge, Maryland, is being held for trial on fraud charges. He represented himself as an agent for the Chicago subscription agency and accepted payments for subscriptions, but never forwarded the money to the agency. We hope that the judge will not be too lenient with Ridenour, but will give him time to reflect on the fraud he perpetrated on customers by accepting their money and not fulfilling the contracts. Check the credentials of itinerant agents.

The Supreme Court has upheld the ruling issued by the Post Office Department against the FACTS Contest. The Post Office order took the ground that the FACTS magazine was conducting a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by false and fraudulent pretenses. The magazine contended through the lower Federal courts that the Post Office claim was false and an injunction was granted. The Government appealed the case to the Supreme Court and the decision has now been handed down and justifies the fraud order of the Post Office Department. Some $51,000 that was sent through the mails was impounded during this litigation. The FACTS scheme was represented as a puzzle contest but the Government claimed it was not but that the "contest" was clearly intended to be a money-making device. The return of the impounded funds to those persons who sent money through the mail is now ordered. We hope the hundreds of readers who complained of the methods of this contest will receive at least the return of their money.

In November 1947 a check for $25 was sent to the Pittsburgh Merchandise Mart, Pittsburgh, Pa., for catalogues. I got excuses and excuses and complaints of trouble in getting printing done, etc. Now I have received one-half of my money, or $12.50. The proprietor is Homer M. Bebb, and if he got 50 per cent from many people during the past year and a half it was evidently a good business. I report this because it calls for advice to others not to be too easy. I like your column and I hope some others will benefit by my experience. A READER

Homer M. Bebb and the Pittsburgh Mart have been the subject of an investigation. As a result he has discontinued the business and liquidated all claims inasfar as his assets permit. Mr. Bebb states that the sale of merchandise and equipment was not sufficient to pay even part of the many claims. He got in deeper with the proposition than was practicable and he could not swing it. He has sold his house and is trying to get a loan in order to settle on the basis of 50 per cent of the amount sent him. The Merchandise Mart filled a good many orders, but evidently the orders came in faster than supplies could be obtained. He evidently paid for the supplies he did get with the money that came in and then there was not enough left to make refunds to the customers. This led him into financial difficulties. He claims that without going into bankruptcy he hopes to pay 50 per cent to his customers. He states he has taken nothing for salary, dividends, or personal use, and has made great sacrifices to conserve the assets. He has written to those whose names appear in his record and hopes that he can locate those to whom refunds are due. He promises full refunds, but from the record it looks as if his customers will be fortunate if they get 50 per cent. We hope those who invested with him will get a full refund, or at least half.

As a subscriber and steady reader I wish you would tell me if this party is a good man and if you know who he is. I have an idea to invest $100 in his stock as his letter sounds good but I am asking you first.
New Jersey R. B.

We are frank to say we do not know the gentleman but the proposition would not get any of our money. It appears to be a pure speculation. He claims to have bought a considerable plot of ground that is supposed to contain granite. He asks that money for the stock be sent promptly. He anticipates getting all the money he needs from Missouri and Chicago and feels New York and New Jersey will help if further financial help is needed. If it is such a good proposition, experienced investors will not need much urging to go into it and the best plan would be to let them take the risks. Such enterprises are not for the small investor.

Albert Edward De Palma is a stock salesman who has used the names of "Zukor," "Zukovitch" and Albert Edward Zucker, who is said to have sold "dubious" stock throughout the country. He was wanted in Cleveland, but forfeited $20,000 bail when he failed to appear on a proceeding calling for his removal to that city. He is said to have sold something over a million and a half in stock. His name should be lodged in your memory.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
Leghorns New Hampshires
N. Y. U. S. Approved and Pullorum Clean
Quality Breeding Write for Folder
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100% live delivery 100 Str. 100 Plts. 100 Ckls.
Large Type Wh. Leghorns.....$13.00 $26.00 $2.00
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All Breeders Blood-Tested. Free Catalog.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

RANGE SHELTERS
Size for 100 Pullets $32.95

Freight Paid
Protects against sun, rain, and animals. Easily moved around . . . means better pullets from less feed. Hundreds in use (Shipped in flat sections). ORDER NOW and SAVE! Or, write for FREE circular.
NEW ADVANCE MFG. CO., Box 26, Warren, O.

PULLETS
New Hampshires, Rock Hamp Cross, Red Rock Cross (Black Pullets), R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns. Beautiful, Sturdy Birds. 12 to 20 weeks old.
ALSO BABY CHICKS
Bloodtested Breeders. Booking Orders Now.
LEE POULTRY FARMS, Box R, Oakmont, Pa.

MELROSE CHICKS
POULTRY FARM
... will LIVE and PRODUCE valuable meat and eggs. They inherit huskiness, vigor, livability, fast uniform growth, and productive ability, from highest quality breeders. U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN—never a reactor in 16 years testing. Reds and Barred Cross chicks. Write for folder and prices—order soon.
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Hatches every Mon. & Thur. 100 100 100
100% live del. Postpaid Str. Plts. Ckls.
Large Eng. White Leghorns.....$12.50 $25.00 $3.00
R. O. P. Sired Wh. Leg..... 13.50 27.00 3.50
N. H. Reds, Bar. Rocks..... 14.50 20.00 12.50
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Special N.H. Reds direct from N.E. 16.50 24.00 16.50
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Mixed Chicks $10-100; Asst'd, our choice $6.50.
All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C. O. D. Soxing 95%. Catalog Free.
Maple Lawn Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY
CASH OR C. O. D. Non Sex. Plts. Ckls.
S. C. Hanson or 100 100 100
Gasson Spec. Mated Wh. Leghorns. $14.00 $28.00 $2.00
Large Type S. C. Wh. Leghorns 13.00 26.00 2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds 15.00 23.00 10.00
Red-Rock Cross & N. H. Reds 16.00 24.00 10.00
Heavy Mixed..... 11.00 .... 9.00
All Breeders Blood-Tested. Post-Paid. Soxing Guaranteed 95% accurate. Order direct or Write for Catalog.
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CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED
Special Large Type English Unsexed Plts. Ckls.
S. C. White Leg. From Eggs 100 100 100
Produced on Our Own Farm.....$14.00 $27.00 $4.00
Large Type S. C. W. Leg..... 12.00 25.00 2.00
N. H. Reds, Wh. and B. Rocks... 14.00 20.00 12.00
Rock-Red Cross..... 14.00 20.00 12.00
Assorted Heavy Ckls, $10-100. From Bloodtested Breedors. Catalog FREE.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PULLETS
Big Type S.C. White Leghorns and Minorca Leghorns. 3 weeks and older. Scientifically started. They make fine layers.
Discount Prices. VILLAGE VIEW HATCHERY, Box R, Zeeland, Michigan

Our 30th year of Breeding Juniata Leghorns. Bred for size, type & egg production. Write for our large Catalog showing actual photos of our farm & Breeders.
BOX R :-: JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PENNA.

HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS
RAISE 200-339 EGG R. O. P. SIRED CHICKS. Famous trapnest-pedigree strains. Leading breeds. U. S. Pullorum Passed. 8 World records, U. S. Egg Tests. Immediate delivery. Reasonable prices. Write:
BOX 124 :-: ILLINOIS HATCHERY, METROPOLIS, ILLINOIS

BIG RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS
Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 22nd year breeding Leghorns. Straight run Chicks, Pullets and Cockerels $3-100. Send for free catalog. Low Prices.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM
BOX 34 :-: RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Cochin, Bantams, Blacks, Partridge Stock. Prices reasonable. W. B. Gage, 15 Adams St., Silver Creek, N.Y.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED: Married man to milk, feed, and care for 40 cows; De Laval machines; modern farm in New Jersey; 20 minutes from Times Square. Salary $45 per week plus up-to-date apartment, gas, heat and milk. Two blocks from schools, churches and shopping center. BOX 7229, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester Co., New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tusean Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

BEEKEEPER, experienced with bees, extracted honey. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

SINGLE farm hand, must be sble to operate milking machines and drive tractor. Wages $100 to $125 per month with room and board. BOX 7121, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION open April 15th, Southern Connecticut, for a young, experienced, Protestant couple. No objection to one school age child. Woman, cook, housekeeper. Man, gardener, handy man. Nice cottage. Write for details. BOX 7144, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl or woman, general housework for Summer or year around. Modern home, small family adults. 40 miles north of Utica. John A. Norton, care Standard Supply Co., Otter Lake, N. Y.

GOOD man wanted who can sell rust-proofing for iron barn roofs. Will make money by writing for territory today. Roof Cement, Box 1766, Cloveland, Ohio.

HANDY man, single, dog kennel in country; permanent; experience unnecessary. P. O. Box 749, Red Bank, N. J.

GARDENERS for large resort, April-November, $100 per month, maintenance. Smiley Brothers, Monhonk Lake, N. Y.

WOMAN to do general housework; must like children; 5½ day week; automatic washer. Write P. O. Box 631, Newburgh, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN handy with hammer and saw, for Long Island farm. $75 month, board. BOX 7121, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Salesman to contact farm implement dealers in Eastern New York State to represent rapidly growing manufacturer of quality farm implements. Previous experience preferred. Car necessary. Salary, car expense, and commission. BOX 7222, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Man, boy or girl to work on general dairy farm. Prefer no drinking or smoking. State qualifications and wages. Room and board will be furnished. Russell Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED: Married man with out children to work with registered Guernseys. Modern equipment, excellent working conditions. 20 milking cows, three time milking. Must be interested in making A. R. records and keeping herd and barn in nice condition. Very good pay with time off each month and vacation each year. Modern three room apartment. This is a very good permanent job for one interested in his work, a comfortable home with good pay. Give full details on your application with references. An interview will be arranged at our expense. BOX 7224, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper in comfortable, Protestant home. Capable of taking charge, planning, preparing meals. All modern equipment. Salary commenserate with experience and ability. Larchmont Farms, Mascnville, N. J.

WANTED: Reliable young man, single or married with small family for dairy farm. Russell J. Vodney, R. D. 1, Ravena, N. Y.

WANTED: A farm helper on a dairy farm with up-to-date buildings and machinery. Must know how to operate and repair machinery, tractors, trucks, baler and combine. Must be able to make carpentry repairs on buildings. Good salary including house, fuel, light, vegetables in season. Excellent opportunity for right man. State age, experience and family. BOX 7231, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Woman for good plain cooking and light housework. No laundry; two adults. State wages, references required. H. J. Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y.

SINGLE experienced man, on tractor equipped farm. Room and board. One mile from transportation. Apply Wallace Yerkes, R. D. 2, Newtown, Penna.

SINGLE man of good character and reputation in Central New Jersey. Must understand machinery, crops, beef cattle and hogs. Wages $140 per month, plus room and meals. If interested kindly give full particulars in first letter. BOX 7237, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl to help with housework in nice country home. Two in family, no cooking, no children; $75 a month with raise if satisfactory. Apply Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Farmington, Conn.

COUPLE Wanted: Experienced gardener and handyman; wife as housekeeper. No children. For two adults in Vermont country home. Must be efficient, dependable, healthy. Not afraid of work. Every modern convenience. Quarters, private sitting room, bedroom and bath. Good salary for right couple. References required. Position open April 5th. BOX 7038, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Gardener-caretaker, all year round; Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass. Apartment, gas electricity, heat, telephone, washing machine furnished. He has share vegetables, egg, chickens. State size of family, wages desired. BOX 7238, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife. Small farm eastern New York. Salary plus share profits. Separate modern cottage furnished. Position available immediately. Must like cattle, poultry. BOX 7239, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED woman to cook, serve, must like children; live in, own room, bath, country home. State references, salary. BOX 176, Towaco, N. J.

MARRIED couple, work, manago, 22-cow modern dairy farm, raise feed crops, hay. Farmall H tractor equipped. Salary $100 month, liberal share profits. A. E. Philips, R 1, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Phone: Stroudsburg 2031-R-1-1.

WANTED on Long Island, 50 miles from New York, ½ mile from village, capable and agreeable outside man who can milk two cows if necessary and attend chores, garden, lawn, haying, tennis court, etc. Separate furnished living accommodations for couple, 3 large sunny rooms and bath, living room with fireplace, large porch. Reference required and personal interview. Send application care BOX 7242, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER experienced; steady and reliable to work at Lake Mahopac; 6 day week, without room and board; attractive salary. Ralph Tager, 55 Broadway, New York.

SINGLE experienced farmer for work on modern farm with small herd. Fully equipped. Excellent living conditions and good wages. Holland Acres, New Milford, Conn.

RESPONSIBLE woman, assist with children, nursing experience desirable; housework and light laundry; Bendix, automatic dishwasher; country home near Albany. Full references required. BOX 7243, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple, man for gardening and odd jobs; woman for general cleaning, no cooking. Will live in. State qualifications and salary desired in first letter. Homewood Farm, R. F. D. 1, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUPLE: Experienced, man to work outside; woman cook and housekeeper. Excellent opportunity, good pay, for reliable couple. Modern living quarters, lake Summers and Winters in Syracuse. Give references, particulars. F. E. Wadsworth, 315 Syracuso Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

GARDENER helper, $85 monthly, full maintenance. Shore Road Hospital, Shore Itoad, 91st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN to call on dealers and interview farmers. Extensive travel necessary in sales promotion for paint specialty made by old established firm. Drawing account, commission and bonus. BOX 7248, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Woman for general housekeeping and cooking for residence in a private zoological park. Good wages. BOX 7249, Rural New-Yorker.

MECHANICS: Wanted several Ford mechanics. Must be A-1 men with tools. Steady work, vacation, bonus. Call or write Bill Bickel, Kenmore Motor Co. Inc., Kenmore, N. Y. Rn 6100.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted: $100 month and board. Good cook. Pleasant. Likes children. Modern farm. Mrs. Max Brender, Ferndale, N. Y.

WANTED: Boy, helper. Good home, board, reasonable wages. BOX 7253, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, knowledge of milking machine and tractor work. Jesse Birch, Gardiner, N. Y.

ASSISTANT Gardener and handyman. Excellent opportunity, permanent position. Attractive newly-decorated living quarters for couple without children. Write fully, giving references. Marlu Farm, Box 8, West Long Branch, N. J.

COUPLE, middleaged, to occupy caretakers cottage small waterfront farm 7 miles from town. Gardening and limited household duties. All conveniences, labor saving equipment. Mild climate, fishing, etc. Ideal place for pensioner. Write giving previous experience, wages required. H. Collins, Route 4, Easton, Maryland.

YOUNG married man wanted as assistant herdsman; modern Jersey dairy farm in Massachusetts. State experience, age, references. BOX 7260, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man with some farm experience to help on poultry farm. Milk family cow. Good board and wages. Give age, experience, farm references, wages wanted. Post Office Box 666, Manchester, Conn.

COUPLE, white, wanted for modern poultry farm. Man must have farm experience and be handy with tools. Wife to do housework. Salary and bonus. Separate modern cottage with heat, gas and electricity free. Write David Rauch, R. D. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.

HELP Wanted: Boy wanted who needs a good home in the country. BOX 7261, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single experienced farmer of settled habits to work on dairy farm. Purebred Holsteins. Liberal wages. Mrs. H. D. Weller, Lowville, Lewis County, New York.

HELP wanted male: Experienced handyman, single, sober, willing worker only. Clean in out. garden. Good home. Board, room, $60 month. BOX 146, Bound, Brook, N. J.

WANTED: Married man, experienced dairy farmer to handle 25 cows; house furnished, free electricity, fuel and milk. Salary $175. Reply to Julius Bloch, 471 Park Ave., Huntington, L. I.

WANTED: Family with capable son, to take care 200-acre farm, located upstate New York; 40 head cattle, tractors and all modern machinery available. Owner lives in New York City, therefore requires reliable party. Salary $200 to $250 depending on experience and ability; good references required. BOX 7268, Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE girl or woman to assist with four young children and general housework. Country. Own room and bath; state salary. Mrs. Sidney Culver, Westhampton, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG woman, white, who likes to care for children, no experience necessary; own room, bath, liberal time off; have houseworker with us. $100 per month. Call collect Manhasset 3403 or write Alla, 8 Allston Place, Manhasset, Long Island.

HELP wanted female: Experienced general houseworker, laundry, two adults; country. Real home for right person. Room, board, $60 month. BOX 146, Bound Brook, N. J.

WOMAN: About 40, caring for toy dogs. No experience necessary. Good salary. Write BOX 491, Summit. N J.

WANTED Couple: Man to care for horses, garden and light farming. Woman, general housework, some cooking; small family. Modern cottage furnished; year round steady job. Leon E. Chambers, Box 304, R. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

WOMEN as housemothers for children's cottage. Age group 7-10. Room, board and salary. BOX 7272, Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANTS to housemothers to help in cottages for old people and children. Board, room and salary. BOX 7273, Rural New-Yorker.

PORTERS needed to help in cottages of home for aged and children. Board, room and salary. BOX 7274, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

SINGLE veteran, wants permanent position as handyman on private estate; sober, reliable; has driver's license. BOX 7159, Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW, former medical stenographer, two small children, desires responsible position; modern farm home or estate; good cook. BOX 7226, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER-Herdsman, having had life experience, wants to connect with owner who has registered cattle. Good working and living conditions, New York or New Jersey; three in family. BOX 7228, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Retired Navy man and wife would like work as caretaker on small estate. Can furnish references. BOX 7232, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager: Beef cattle herdsman. Married, desires permanent position. Lifetime experience with feed, crop production, pasture improvement, sheep, swine, poultry and other livestock. Excellent knowledge breeding, growing and fitting Angus cattle. BOX 7234, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO young experienced men, 18, wish poultry work, together or separately; New York or New Jersey. Particulars. Henry Moore, 3517 Avenue S., Brooklyn 10, New York.

MAN 30, two years here from Europe, desires position as chauffeur, caretaker, handyman, gardener; small chicken farm. Excellent references. Married, one baby, cottage required. Write to BOX 7241, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL farm work, 21, must attend GI agricultural school; some poultry experience. Fischer, 247 Custer Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J. Phone DElaware 2-2115.

MAN: Handy, estates, farms, willing worker, reliable; also chauffeur. Small wages, good home. George J. Simon, R. D. 3, New Berlin, N. Y.

MARRIED man, age 32, desires position, estate or small farm; experienced dairy, farming, licensed mechanic, aircraft, automotive. BOX 7247, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, Danish American, wishes position as caretaker on small estate. Maintenance, gardening. Wife part time if necessary. Excellent references. Victor Thomsen, Star Route, Freehold, N. J.

FARM manager: Extensive knowledge: breeder, dairyman; profitable production, selling, dependable smoked fowl; pork products, BOX 7251, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man, American, white, no tobacco, liquor or profanity; would like a christian home where the Bible is appreciated. Regarding position willing to milk two or three cows, care for vegetable garden, mow lawns and do hedge trimming. If interested write, E. M. Condon, P. O. Box 332, Madison, N. J.

YOUNG American family with clean, honest character and habits, desires opportunity with future, little experience. A-1 references. BOX 7254, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG lady, agricultural school graduate, desires work in small fruit, bee or vegetable field. BOX 7255, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes to learn farm work. 56 years old, wages reasonable; chauffeurs license. John Dowling, Box 115, Altmar, Oswego County, N. Y.

WELL experienced married farm manager and herdsman, married, 44, seeks position on modern farm. Would consider share or rent proposition. Available any time. Kurt Bessel, Holmdel, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER-Caretaker: American, desires position on a gentleman's country place or modern farm home, qualified if required for general supervision. Licensed driver. $25 per week, less not accepted. BOX 7258, Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE couple, superintendent, gardener, farmer, mechanic; wife, experienced cook, housekeeper; part time preferred, furnished cottage. BOX 7264, Rural New-Yorker.

WORK on dairy farm with 5-room cottage for mother and 12 year old brother. Am 19 years old with little experience, but very anxious to learn. Arthur G. Anspacher, 15 Searing St., Hempstead, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, 50, single, no liquor, tobacco, wants place on modern plant. Separate living quarters preferred. BOX 7267, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER: Son 8, motherless home or working mother preferred; country. BOX 7266, Rural New-Yorker.

FATHER and son desire job on estate, dairy farm. Father act as gardener and handyman; son take charge of dairy. J. R. Dunbar, Ardsley, N. Y.

CARETAKER: Elderly couple, active, good health, Drivers license, care farm animals and grounds; small salary, comfortable quarters. D. Bushley, 76-24 113th Pl., Forest Hills, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, Protestant, married, one child. Agricultural college graduate, knowledge general farming and livestock. A. Rosenkranz, R. D. 2, Ossining, N. Y.

CARETAKER position wanted. Experienced as gardener, caretaker, farmer, handyman. Married man, three children. Separate cottage. References. Permanent. BOX 7269, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Reliable, gardener, general handy, repairs; cook, houseworker, experienced. BOX 7270, Rural New-Yorker

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, nine miles from Stroudsburg. Old Colonial stone house of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, furnace heat. Ideal property for a country estate, home, dude ranch or boarding house. House is in very good condition. 124 acres. About 60 acres in woodlands, balance rolling fields. Drilled well with electric pump. Springs. Old barn. Recreation building. Poultry house. Garage. Immediate possession. Low taxes. Price $10,000. Terms of about $6,000 cash and balance can remain on mortgage. Write for catalog of Pocono Mountain properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna. Phone 354.

FOR York, Adams County farms, business places, contact James D. Critchfield, W. Market, York, Penna.

MAINE farms: Low prices, easy terms. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

NEW JERSEY farms, general, poultry, dairy, land and acreage, also various business properties. Write for list stating requirements. John R. Potts Agency, New Route 28, North Branch, N. J., phone Somerville 8-2551.

EASTERN Pennsylvania, on national highway only 7 miles from Stroudsburg and 94 miles from New York. 83 miles from Philadelphia, 8-acre farm with magnificent views. Nearly 1,000 ft. of highway frontage. Old 5-room house with electricity. Excellent large barn. Machine shed. Ideal business location. Possession soon. Low taxes. Price $6,500. Terms can be had if desired. Write for list of Eastern Pennsylvania properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna.

100 ACRES: Cattaragus County, 50 acres woods, small sugarbush, good water, no buildings; $1,200, easy terms. Ray Newell, Newfane, N. Y.

FARMS: Maine to Florida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, 2,000 layer capacity, all improvements, fine array poultry houses. Gross income 1947 $12,500. 7-room house, bath, automatic heat, nice setting, near village, 15 miles Syracuse, N. Y. $15,000, part cash. A. R. Simpier, Phoenix, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15 room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

IF it's dairy-poultry farm you want, we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

FOR Sale: Farms, large, small, with or without stock and tools, houses and business places. H. C. Sparks, Bondsville, Mass. Palmer 291 W 14-647 W.

BE Secure. Own your farm now. Have modern money makers, with or without stock and equipment. O. S. Jansen, Wallkill, N. Y. Telephone New Paltz 2046.

FARMS, gas stations, lake shore farm tourists home. Free list. Write Mr. Douglas, Ft. Plain, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Homes, boarding houses, hotels, taverns, farms, camps and campsites. Free list. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FRUIT farm for sale to settle estate. U. S. Highway 20, Westfield, N. Y. Apples, pears, peaches, cold storage for 12,000 bushels. Write for details and list other farms. Dewey Carlson, Broker, Dunkirk, N. Y.

BLAIRSTOWN, Warren County, N. J., 130 acres, large barn, pasture. lake, location ideal. Especially suitable for sheep and horses, largo sugar maple grove. Elsa Becker, Cedar Lake Road.

PRODUCTIVE 24 acre truck farm near Ithaca, N. Y. Nice 8-room house. Hot water heating. Oak floors. Insulated. Good barn and chicken house. Includes acre strawberries, 10 acres wheat. Equipment available. Reasonable. BOX 7187, Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE farm, productive land, modern bungalow, good buildings, mile off pavement but good road; uninflated price, equipped for dairying, poultry, beef or general farming. Unless really interested please ignore. W. I. Rhodes, Marydel, Maryland.

WANTED: Maine, Cumberland County small farm or house with acreage, partly wood preferred, electricity, water essential, building in good condition. BOX 7201, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Large Vermont farm, 800 acres, southern Lake Champlain Valley. 500 acres tillable, 280 hay land, 45 in crops, 244 fine pasture. Springs in every pasture. Fertile fields, gently sloping, stone free. Ideal for mechanized farming. Never failing water supply. Farm will maintain 200 head dairy cattle. 18 buildings now in use, 10 newly painted. Jamesway dairy barn, 70 stanchions, 6 grain rooms, 350 ton capacity hay mow; 2 silos, 280 ton each. In good condition. Milk house. Operating milk plant 100 feet from barn door. Three additional stock barns, machinery sheds, etc. Each tenant house has furnace, bath, electricity. All buildings on State highway. For the owner, a beautiful old Colonial house of 11 spacious rooms, every modern convenience for year round living. Elevation 1,230 feet. Large sunroom with scenic windows, terrace overlooking valley to mountains beyond. Cedar room, many closets, four baths, extra lavatory. Insulation, oil heat, gas for cooking. Four-room guest cottage. Fully equipped laundry, greenhouse for early vegetables. No better climate anywhere. A lovely farm home and fine paying investment for discriminating people. One of the best values in New England. Price $125,000, all cash. Property fully equipped, available May 1st. This includes stock, machinery, tools. Unequipped, available May 30th. Financial references required. Inspection by appointment with owner only. Write E. von Hesse, 21 East 87th St., New York City. Telephone ATwater 9-5432.

350 ACRES, slightly rolling farm, on highway, new 60 cow barn, silos, hay driers, modern residence, three farm houses, alfalfa; $56,000. P. M. Browning, Broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

VIRGINIA livestock and dairy farms offered by a farm broker who has had a lifetime experience as farm owner and operator, now shipping milk to Washington market from a 500 acre farm. Some outstanding beef and dairy farms, good labor, mild climate, low taxes, close to excellent markets. P. M. Browning, Broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

FOR Sale: 133 acre farm excellently located, a short drive from Sherburne; 10 room house with modern conveniences, 20 cow dairy barn, milk house, other buildings, price stocked and equipped $22,000, without stock and equipment $13,000. Write Craine & Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Sherburne, N. Y. for complete description.

VETERAN will buy one or two acres of land, suitable for cranberry growing. Write Apt. 22, 403 East 92nd St., New York City.

FARM: 113 acres, 8 cows, 3 heifers, 1 bull, 500 chicks, tractor with all farming equipment; house with modern conveniences. Everything $10,500. Bare $6,500. Joseph Rulelra, R. D. 1, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Large cinder block plant, produces 3,000 blocks a day, include gas station, 8-room house, about 4 acres land; $30,000. Will trade with farm. Paul Rottau, owner, Pemberton, N. J.

MEMBERSHIPS in two private hunting and fishing clubs. Sullivan County. L. J. Merritt, Walden, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Home near Cooperstown, on hard road, 40 acres land, suitable for boarding house or 2-family house, formerly hotel, spring water, furnace, bath. Pauline Snydor, Cooperstown, N. Y.

OLD man must sell 208 acre farm near factory town, all fenced, good buildings, horse, 4 cows, bull, hay loader, truck, all tools, furniture. Price $5,000. BOX 7227, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 500 acre dairy farm, 300 tillable, balance pasture, considerable timber, large well drained fields, gravel and loam in good tillage, very productive. Modern 60 cow dairy barn, stock barn, feeding sheds, tool house, poultry house, garage. Splendid creamery, electric cooler, milker, hot water. Two nice houses with bath, lights, hot and cold water, furnace, telephone. Good tenant house; best of water. Very desirable property; one hour drive to large city, less than mile to nice village with school, churches, bus lines. Milk picked up at creamery. Ideal for large family group. Direct sale, no dealers. Might consider good small farm in trade. Owner. BOX 7230, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farm on highway, roadstand possibilities; will also consider others. Owner direct. Reasonable, details, price. BOX 7233, Rural New-Yorker.

10 ACRE fruit farm, up-State New York. Overlooking beautiful Lake Keuka, gem of the Finger Lakes. 9 acres good producing vineyard; 1 acre small fruit, flowers, gardens. Good 8-room house, barn, garage, electricity, water, furnace, hard road, school bus. 1 mile to village; 30 minutes to large shopping centers. Excellent for Summer home. But adequate for permanent income property. This must be seen to be appreciated. BOX 7235, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 133 acres fertile soil, 8-room house, basement barn 36x60; hen house, well watered; house wired, electricity and telephone available; on R.F.D. and school bus route. Bargain. BOX 361, Hammondsport, New York

NICE 8-room house, bath, garages, ¼ acre, near beaches; $10,500. Owner, 65 Cedar Ave., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

FLOWER and garden shop handling flowers, plants, garden tools, seed, fertilizer and etc. House, store, 3 acres land; $9,750; part cash. BOX 7236, Rural New-Yorker.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

FOR Sale: Farm 339 acres, 40 milk cows, 2 bulls, 11 heifers bred for Fall, milking machines, 10 can cooler, water buckets, 2 tractors, all tools. Semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, bath. 1 mile to village and milk station on macadam road. Farm $16,000 with stock and tools for a reasonable inventory price. Ask for particulars. F. W. Green, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR retirement. House in village. Improvements. Reasonable. BOX 7240, Rural New-Yorker.

STOCKED-Equipped: Complete dairy-poultry farm fronting state highway; includes 7 cows, tractor, fine line equipment; 12-room house, hardwood floors, attractive lawn; barn 45x60; silo; 3-car garage; 2-story poultry house; 2 brooder houses; other buildings; 125 acres, 85 tillable, balance pasture-woods; fruit orchard; low taxes; illness compels sacrifice, only $8,000 complete. A-4581 QE. West's Farm Agency, Bert Summer, 6 Cherry St., Towanda, Pa.

COMPLETE dairy farm: South of Utica; fine producer, including $7,500 worth stock-equipment; 33 head cattle, 4 horses, tractor, etc; 7-room home, shaded lawn; barn 32x70, 35 stanchions; silo; 2 poultry houses; many other buildings; 180 acres, 100 productive tillage, balance pasture-woods; fruit orchard; real buy, terms; $16,000. B-5546 QE. West's Farm Agency, W. M. Kaiser, Madison, N. Y. On U. S. 20 east of Madison.

STOCKED-Equipped: Complete dairy farm near Alfred University; including 10 registered Holstein cows, bull, 3 calves, team, tractor, fine line equipment; brick home, 11 rooms, 2 baths, gas heat, all utilities, lovely shaded lawn; barn 30 x 40, 22 stanchions; drinking cups; silo; double garage; poultry house, 500 capacity; horse barn; hog house; 110 acres, 65 level loam, balance pasture-wood; 250 sugar maples, evap. house with equipment; real value, $16,000. Terms. A-10,505 QE. West's Farm Agency A. Nelson Henry, 21 Maple St., Canisteo, N.Y.

STOCKED-Equipped: Complete 238-acre dairy farm near Lake Ontario; includes 10 head cattle, Fordson tractor, Ford truck, fine line equipment; double Colonial home, 13 rooms, beautiful lawn; barn 60x100, 16 stanchions; poultry house; smoke house; 125 acres level tillable, balance pasture-woods; fruit orchard; illness only reason for selling; price complete-only $10,200. 13,620 QE. West's Farm Agency, C. L. Reese, 130 No. Jefferson St., Pulaski, N. Y.

FARM, dairy, tools, good buildings, highway, electricity; $8,975. BOX 7244, Rural New-Yorker.

FEED business for sale, long established, good location. 907 Main St., Peekskill, N. Y. Tel. 459.

OWNER has two beautiful Bucks County farms; modern conveniences. Must sell one. Write for description, price. Tony Kocan, R. D. 1, Kintnersville, Penna.

60 ACRES, large house, 2 baths, suitable for tourists, boarders and poultry; on Route 20, near Albany. Fine lawns and view, water, heat, electricity, telephone, bus, garage, brooder house; real buy $12,000, $5,000 down. Owner H. Honig, Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED: Two man dairy farm stocked, equipped. Two houses. Around 100 miles New York City. Send full details, photos. BOX 7245, Rural New-Yorker.

$10,000 buys city house in country. Four rooms and bath, modern plumbing and fixtures, steam heat, electricity, 65 acres, 30 cleared, orchard 110 apple trees. Plattekill, N. Y. 75 miles from N. Y. C. 12 miles from Newburgh. BOX 7250, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Two forge blacksmith shop and woodworking shop, complete equipment including lineshaft, lathes, motors, etc.; one acre, house, barn, shop, A-1 condition. Reason age of owner. Price $12,000. 197 acre farm gambrel roof barn 48 stations, water buckets, silo, granary, garage, house, bath furnace. First class condition. Price $15,000, with 48 head and equipment $28,000. Farms, campsites, Summer homes. 50 miles from Buffalo. G. W. Strong, Licensed Real Estate Broker. 173 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

CAMP site in the country. Secluded, but only 500 feet from improved road. One mile from Post Office, store, lake and State park, in Central New York. One half acre of land, nice shade trees and never failing spring water. Full price $500 cash. BOX 7252, Rural New-Yorker.

FOUR acres extra good land, wide frontage on highway. Well water, cellar partly dug. Shade trees, shrubs, some fruit. Building 12x20 ft., sturdy construction. Suitable to remodel into living quarters. Poultry houses for 50 hens. Immediate possession. Virgil Smith. Mount Vision, Otsego County, New York.

WANTED: Farm around 30 acres; not over 10 miles from Albany. BOX 67, Lenoxdale, Mass.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 275.***

A popular combination wherever row crops are grown: Farmall H with 2-row cultivator. Other cultivating equipment for the H and M; 4 and 6-row beet and bean cultivators; fertilizing attachments for side-dressing; rear sweep attachments; rotary weeders and shields; weeder attachments; spring-tooth attachments; disk hillers; and 4-row cultivators for Farmall M.

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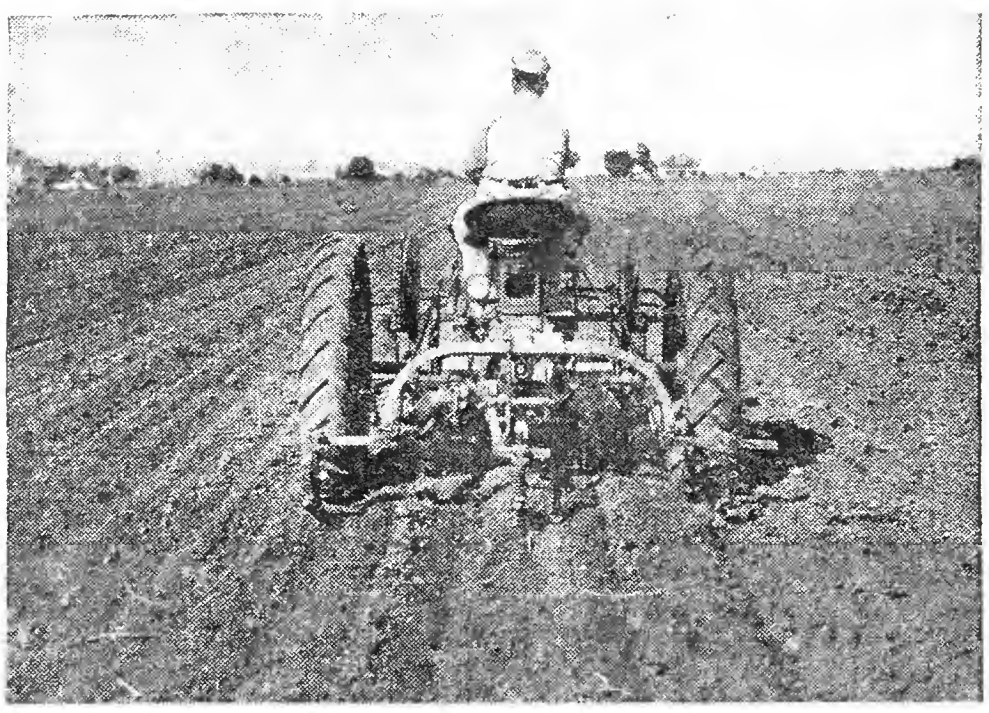

New Farmall C tractor cultivating cotton. There is also a full line of cultivating equipment for the new Farmall Super-A.

Farmall Cub offers a full line of cultivating equipment, for any crop, row spacing or tillage practice. The popular Farmall Cub vegetable cultivator is shown doing a clean, close-up job in beets.

It's at cultivating time that farmers really appreciate all that the FARMALL SYSTEM means. Cultivating with a Farmall Tractor is fast and clean. Cultivating equipment is easy to adjust . . . easy to change. It's a simple matter to put it on or take it off.

And no matter what size Farmall you have, there's just the right cultivating equipment to fit your particular soil and crop conditions. You have a *choice* to fit *your* needs. You get *matched* equipment that's simple and easy to operate.

Give your crops the benefit of FARMALL CULTIVATION. It breaks up the soil and kills the weeds.

Your International Harvester dealer is FARMALL EQUIPMENT headquarters. Ask him to show you how the Farmall System can lead to more efficient farming. Today, more than ever, Farmall Equipment means *better production for a better future.*

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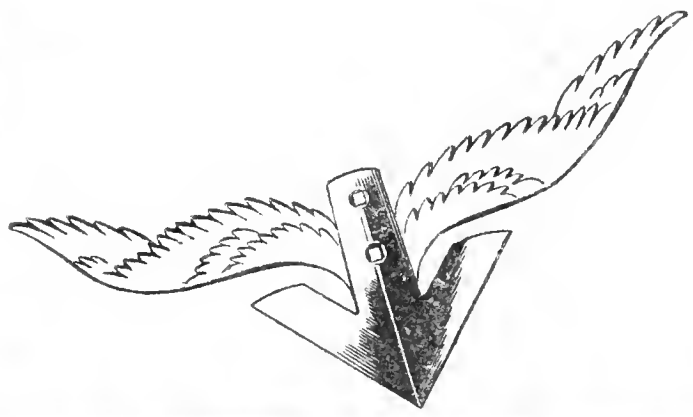
180 North Michigan Avenue — Chicago 1, Illinois



**HIGH-SPEED CULTIVATION Means: Better Work in Less Time at Lower Cost.** You can cultivate at speeds up to 5 miles an hour with new International Harvester high-speed cultivator sweeps. You slice weeds off at the roots and leave the soil well mulched without wide furrows. Size and type for every need.

**FARMALL Leads the Way!**

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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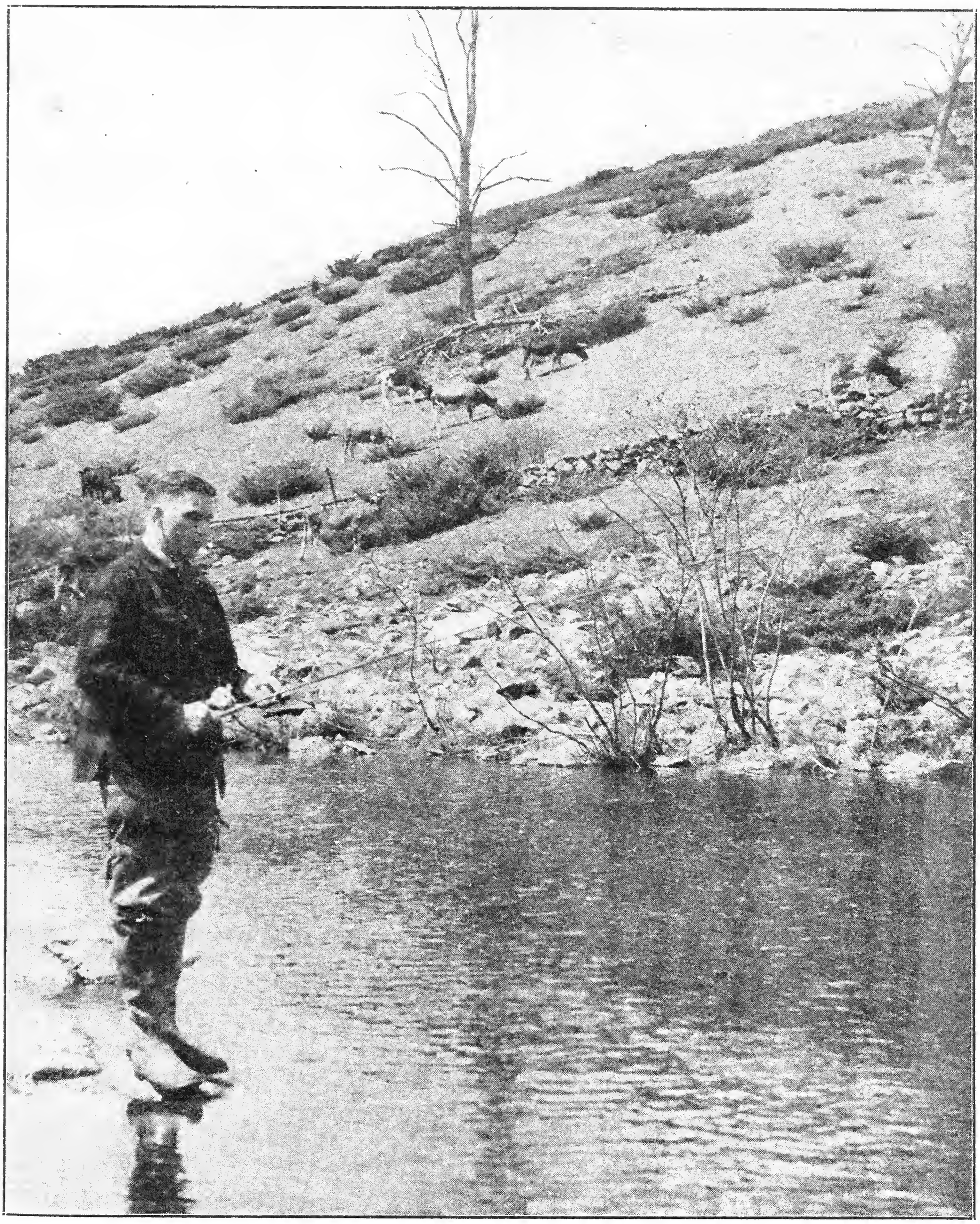

Photo by Haydn S. Pearson, Massachusetts.

## It's a Busy Time Around the Trout Stream in April

Here Is Why

THERE IS NO OTHER TIRE LIKE THE

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CHAMPION GROUND GRIP

It's Patented!

The Only Tire That Takes A "CENTER BITE"

AS THE owner or operator of a tractor you are entitled to know why the Firestone Champion Ground Grip is the only tire with connected, Triple-Braced traction bars.

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Much as others would like to build a tire with the performance advantages and long life of the Champion Ground Grip, they cannot duplicate the Champion tread design which gives the Champion Ground Grip tractor tire the following advantages . . .

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And because the Ground Grip tread is Triple-Braced, the traction bars can be made higher, stronger . . . to take a deeper, more powerful bite — a "center bite" right in the heart of the traction zone.

When you buy a new tractor or replace the tires on your present tractor, specify the one and only tractor tire that gives you all of the above advantages — the Firestone patented Ground Grip.

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OUTCLEANS UP TO 100% More Effectively

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OUTLASTS UP TO 91% Longer


## About Apple Merchandising

In regard to "Comments by Fruit Growers," published in your March 6 issue, I have some opinions I've got to get off my chest. I am not an apple grower; I am an apple eater.

Mr. Donald F. Green complains that he sells apples for 6¼ cents a pound and then finds them retailing at 15½ cents a pounds. Now, if I lived near Mr. Green, maybe I could drive out to his farm and buy apples by the box or by the barrel at the 6¼ cent price, but when I've tried to buy direct from the grower here in Massachusetts, I find that I've used my gas and my time to buy apples at the same price the chain stores are selling them for at retail. Undoubtedly, I picked the wrong farms. I simply drove about through the orchard country, stopping at attractive looking stands. The scenery was very pretty, but I don't think I'll buy apples that way next year.

I'd like to know what to do. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER carries many advertisements for oranges and grapefruit direct from the grower, but I've found only one advertisement for apples, and they weren't the kinds I really wanted. I have a cellar where I could keep a barrel of apples, but why should I risk spoilage when I can get them about as cheap three or four pounds at a time from the chain store? If I save a grower shipping and merchandising charges by driving out to his farm, isn't it fair for me to expect part of these savings? Finally, if there are growers who will sell direct to us apple eaters, why don't they advertise?

And when I speak of "apples," I am not referring to that uninteresting fruit called the McIntosh, which is often erroneously sold as an apple. I mean Northern Spys, Winesaps, Jonathans, Russets, Permains, Gravensteins, and 20 Ounces.

Massachusetts J. H. RYAN

Mr. Ryan's comments are very interesting to me because, after all, the apple producers need, most of all, more good apple eaters who still have the facilities to keep a barrel of apples and who will eat a per capita quota of at least 100 pounds a year. In our cities today there are no good facilities for keeping apples in condition. In many instances, if a box or barrel of apples was moved into city living quarters, a piece of furniture would have to be moved out. Hence, small units in city shops.

I lived in Massachusetts for five years and from my viewpoint, most of the roadside markets on the highways of that thickly populated State are not operated by fruit growers. The fruit and produce offered on most of the markets have been purchased either from a grower or wholesaler. There must be many growers in Massachusetts who would be willing to offer Mr. Ryan a good box of apples at a reasonable price. In the final analysis of our market problem in apples, there should be more fruit markets and fruit departments in grocery stores offering full boxes of apples (few barrels are packed any more) in good condition for Winter storage at reasonable prices. In such a method of handling sales by the full box a smaller mark-up would be in order because the merchant has no loss or spoilage from handling small units. This would increase tremendously the availability of apples, particularly in our rural stores. Many, many good apple eaters like Mr. Ryan would take home a full box or two of apples for his family to munch on.

As a McIntosh grower, it is natural that I should take exception to Mr. Ryan's statement about the McIntosh. This variety is the most popular apple in the Northeast and to have gained this wide popularity, it must have good qualities. It is true, however, that some of the McIntosh apples offered for sale as fresh fruit are quite uninteresting. Some are immature, not well graded nor carefully packed, carelessly handled by everyone, from grower to housewife; all of which contributes to bad presentation of this variety in the markets. Such cases, however, are the exception for I'm sure the great majority of our McIntosh are delivered to the consumer in good usable condition. The New England-New York fruit areas grow some mighty fine McIntosh, Mr. Ryan, and you're really missing a fine treat if you haven't discovered a good grower who can prove this statement to you. Use your Gravensteins for Fall and early Winter, followed by well colored McIntosh during the Winter and then the Northern Spy for late Winter and early Spring. I'm sure there is a supply of these three varieties quite near you at the price you want to pay.

New York DONALD F. GREEN

# Corn for Grain and Silage

## By Donald F. Jones

HIGH grain prices will probably continue through 1948. The northeastern States, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey north, are in a region of high corn yields, surpassing even the midwestern States on the average over a period of years, due to the fact that there is never a complete crop failure. No matter how dry it gets in the Summer, it is possible to produce a crop of corn on good soil with adequate preparation and fertilization. Although labor costs are high, the returns are usually worthwhile especially if high yields are obtained. With the hybrid varieties now available, yields of 100 bushels of dry shelled grain per acre are common and 140 to 150 entirely possible. At present prices grain corn brings returns comparable to many vegetable crops with much less labor cost. Sweet corn must sell for more than 30 cents a dozen ears to equal the returns from grain corn.

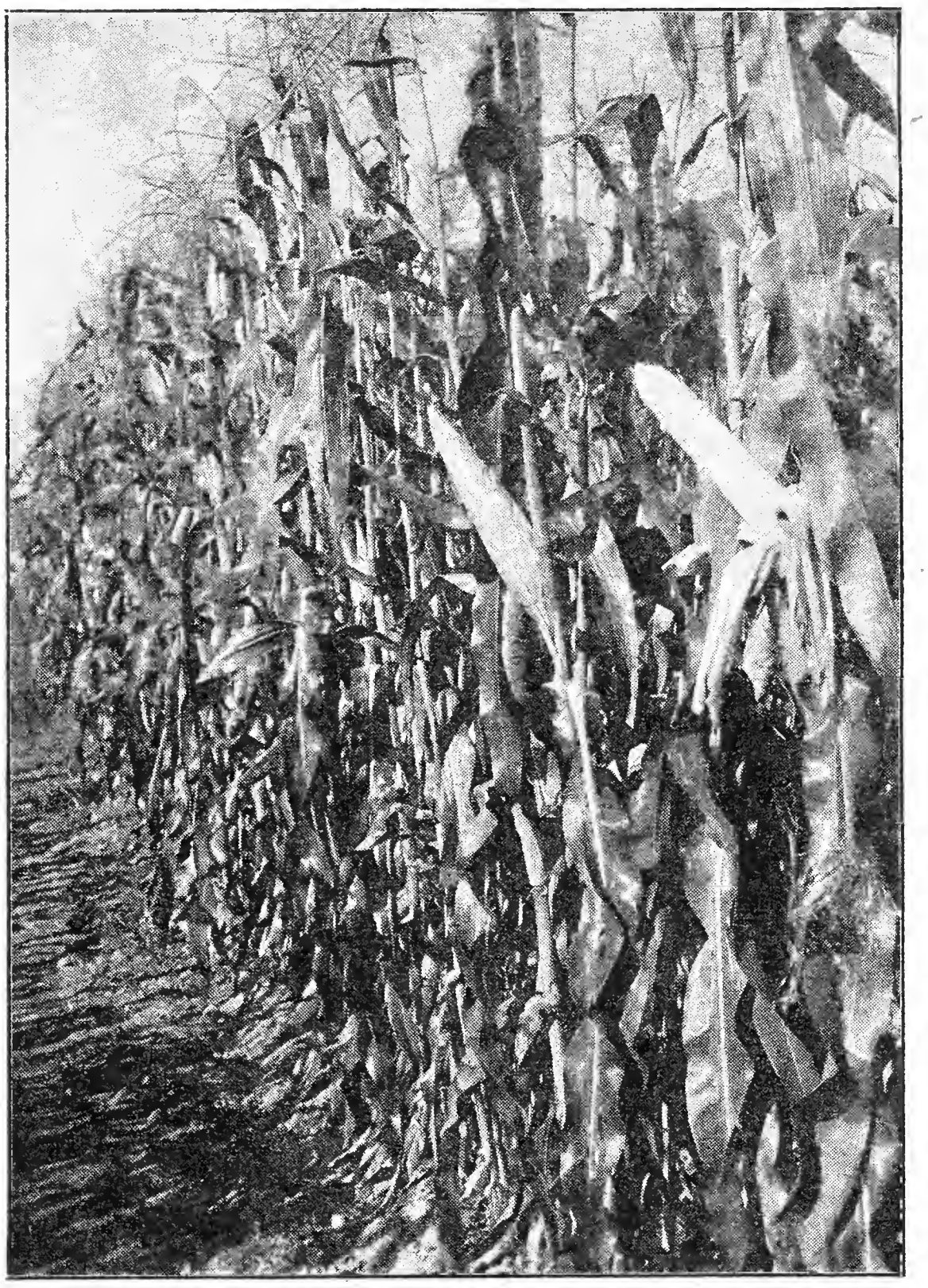
### Adapted Field Corn Varieties

There will be a considerable increase in the amount of corn planted this Spring, and seed is in great demand. Much depends upon the selection of an adapted variety having the right maturity. In general the later varieties yield more but it does not pay to take a chance on a variety becoming fully ripe. If in doubt, select the earlier variety. Where corn can be planted safely before May 15 and harvested after October 15, U. S. 13 is one of the best hybrid varieties to grow. Nearly all producers of hybrid seed corn have this number or one of similar type and maturity. U. S. 13 has yielded well over a large part of the country and is most dependable. It does, however, show considerable stalk breakage under heavy corn borer infestation and is damaged by leaf blight in the more humid sections near the ocean. Connecticut 830 and 840, Ohio 3143, Illinois C12, Pioneer 300, 332, 336, Funk G80, G94, G169, Pfister 173, DeKalb 840, 847, 875, 888 and Crow 608 and 805 have all given good results in a test carried out in 1946 and 1947 in different locations from Delaware to Connecticut. All of these varieties are also in the U. S. 13 season. Varieties as late as these will often mature in frost-free locations in both southern New York and New England and in the river valleys as far north as Albany and Springfield, but earlier varieties are safer in this area and will often yield as well or better. Iowa 4059, 4316, Ohio K24, K35 and W36, Wisconsin 694, 695 and 696, and Pennsylvania 611 and 612 have produced well in many trials. These varieties are suitable for planting between May 15 and June 1 if they will not be injured by frost before October 1.

If planting has to be delayed until after June 1 and if frosts may be expected by September 15, earlier varieties must be planted. Cornell 29-3, Ohio M15, M20, M35 and M36 are standard for this season. Connecticut 510, 520 and 530 are about the same maturity as Cornell 29-3. These stand better and show very low stalk breakage. They are bright yellow dents that should have excellent feeding value; the stalks grow eight to nine feet tall. Massachusetts 62 is earlier in flowering but usually contains more moisture in the grain at harvest and breaks more easily. DeKalb 65, 239, Funk G6, G10 and G12 and Pfister 10 have given excellent yields on short stalks. Some of the early Kingscrost and Pioneer Hybrids have given a good performance in Connecticut. The earliest varieties of hybrid dent corn available are Maine B, Wisconsin 240 and Minnesota 800. These are suitable for planting in central and northern New York and New England where very early maturity is required.

### Ensilage Corn

For ensilage the usual practice is to plant a variety that is somewhat taller in growth and later in maturity than the varieties grown for ripe grain in each locality. U. S. 13 is also the most widely grown hybrid variety for ensilage. Varieties later than this are Illinois 448, Ohio 3128, 3133, Funk G80, Pioneer 336, DeKalb 816 and 888. Varieties earlier than U. S. 13, that stand up well and are suitable for ensilage, are Ohio K24, K35, W36, Iowa 4059 and 4316, Funk G114, and DeKalb 609. A new type of ensilage corn in the U. S. 13 season has been produced by crossing some of the standard dent corn seed parent single crosses with a large late inbred sweet corn. The resulting plants grow 12 to 15 feet tall on good soil with large well filled ears having a mixture of starchy and sweet kernels. This variety, called Sweet Dent Silage, stands well and produces a large tonnage of nutritious ensilage that is relished by cattle. Farm trials indicate that this new kind of ensilage is well worth growing. The stalks are too large to handle easily and should be cut with a field chopper. Seed is now available for 1948 planting.



*Sweet Dent Silage is a new type of corn having a mixture of sweet and dent kernels on each ear. The stalks grow 12 to 15 feet tall on good soil.*

Tests carried out in Ohio and Pennsylvania show that it is important to adjust the planting rate for corn to the fertility and moisture holding capacity of the soil. On thin soils with low fertility the plants need more room to produce a crop of grain. On fertile soils amply supplied with organic matter corn can be planted much closer than is the normal practice. For best yields the weight of ears per stalk should be about one half pound. If the ears at husking time average more than this, the stand is too thin and, if less, there are too many stalks for best returns. The usual planting rate for corn in the East is three square feet per stalk. This is the area available to each plant when there are three stalks per hill spaced three feet apart each way. It makes little difference whether the plants are in hills for cross cultivation or spaced singly one foot apart in rows three feet apart, a convenient distance for cultivation. The ears will be smaller but the total yield will be larger if the area per plant is reduced to two and one half, or in some cases, two feet per plant. Small ears require more time to husk by hand but make no difference with a picking machine. Some varieties respond better than others to close spacing and high fertility. The varieties used for close planting should have strong slender stalks with small compact ears. It is well to try several varieties at different planting rates.

### Fertilizing Corn

Corn is usually grown in rotation with hay or pasture crops and responds to liberal applications of manure. With 20 or more tons of manure per acre, at least 400 pounds per acre of superphosphate or a 3-12-6 fertilizer, should be applied in the row at the time of planting. With less than 20 tons of manure, 600 pounds per acre of a 4-9-7 or 5-10-10 formula is the usual application. These amounts can be doubled profitably with closer planting, provided that the soil holds moisture well and the rainfall is adequate.

Corn stalks are best returned to the soil to build up organic matter. If they are used for feed, an equivalent amount of material should be returned in the manure. Grain corn is not a high lime-requiring plant but the pH should be six or above. This usually requires from two to three tons of ground limestone about every five years, especially if legumes are included in the rotation. Corn grows best after alfalfa or clover pasture that has been well limed and fertilized. The new wilt-resistant varieties of alfalfa — Buffalo and Ranger — make alfalfa an easier and more profitable crop to grow.

During recent years there have been attempts to obtain corn yields of 300 bushels per acre by close planting, very heavy fertilization and irrigation. This is not an economical way to grow corn; it has been used more on a contest basis rather than good farming. The best yield obtained in Connecticut is 181 bushels of dry shelled grain in a small yield trial. This was in 1946 on a Ladino clover sod fertilized with 1,200 pounds per acre of an 8-16-8 formula. This yield was made by one of the Connecticut experimental hybrids, of the same maturity as U. S. 13, at the usual planting rate of three square feet per plant. By heavier fertilization and closer planting in a season of adequate rainfall, this yield could be increased considerably.

In southern New England and in New York at low elevations corn is usually planted between May 15 and June 1. Earlier plantings are sometimes possible on light, warm soils; these usually yield more but are more heavily infested with corn borers. Every day that planting is delayed after June 1 reduces the yield appreciably. Late planting cannot be made up by using an early maturing variety.

At present prices for labor no one can afford to husk corn by hand. The corn pickers do the job so quickly that it will pay to hire a machine to do the husking if available. The field choppers and silo elevators make an easy task of harvesting ensilage. There will soon be machines for hire in each community to do this hard work. The increased use of light tractors is also speeding up the corn harvesting operation. In some sections farmers have found it is advantageous and economical to cooperatively own a corn harvester and field chopper.

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# Is Your Honey Factory Ready for the Summer?

In the areas where the greatest number of R. N.-Y. readers live, some similarity of Summer conditions prevails. The Winters vary, but on the whole they are on the cold side. Most of the bees in this area have some clover on which to work, and many of them find a light nectar flow from dandelion and fruit bloom, and similar early blossoms. These flows permit a buildup that results in a swarming season running from late May to early July. Assuming that you have bees under these conditions, these bees probably come through the Winter and into the Spring in a somewhat weakened state, and build up fast on the early fruit bloom. Then, just about the time that they are in condition to gather a crop, they get the swarming fever.

Just what starts them off on this swarming course is not known, but it is fairly well established that it is overcrowding of one kind or another. There seem to be several kinds of overcrowding. It is not just a case of too many bees in too small a space. A hive can be empty in all but a small portion but, because of some peculiarity in the way the bees have established their brood nest, they will get the feeling of being overcrowded. There are numerous other reasons that seem to lead up to swarming. Lack of ventilation, too much honey in the brood nest, an old queen that needs to be replaced, hives placed in such a position that the bees are uncomfortable or a dozen things that could set the bees to thinking that they would be better off someplace else.

If a hive gets the swarming fever at the start of the honey flow, it is obvious that you are going to lose most of the crop from that hive, unless you can turn their minds back to the storing of honey. There are almost as many ways of doing this as there are beekeepers.

When I first started to keep bees, swarming was a big problem for me. I tried the Demaree system and it worked. This is simply to remove the brood, substitute empty worker combs to give the queen plenty of room in which to lay, and put the sealed brood in a super above the empty combs, with a queen excluder between them. This system works almost always; there is no such thing as a 100 per cent manipulation in beekeeping. While the system works well, it does take quite some time, since it is necessary to find the queen and separate the brood combs. The unsealed brood is left with the queen and the sealed brood is moved upstairs above the excluder. When the war came along and cut down considerably the time that I had to work with the bees, I had to find another method. I tried the reversing system and got good results from that. This system consists simply of changing the positions of the top and bottom body of the brood nest when the bees had fairly filled the upper body, and giving them a super at once over an excluder. With this manipulation, you are giving the bees a hive body that is fairly empty, into which the queen can ascend and maintain the pattern of her brood. Since this body is fairly empty, there is a lot of room to relieve that crowded feeling. For some reason though, this has not worked so well in the past year or two. It only works in about half the cases. So this season I am going to try a variation of it. You are welcome to try it too, but don't blame me if it doesn't work.

I am going to let the bees build up until the top body is well filled with brood. Then I am going to add an empty super fitted with good brood combs with as few drone cells as possible. Then, when the queen has moved up and filled several frames with brood, I will take the bottom body from the pile and put it on top, over an excluder. I figure that giving the bees all that room, just when they are in the biggest rush of brood rearing, will keep them so busy trying to fill up the space that they will forget swarming. In the meantime the earlier brood will be emerging in what is now the bottom body, leaving it practically empty for the field bees to use as a clustering space at night and in bad weather. Any brood in the new top body also would be sealed, and as the bees emerge, they would be up in what is now the honey super. Some people may object on the grounds that this old comb would have a tendency to darken the honey. I have heard that it does that, but to tell the truth I have never noticed such an effect when I used old brood combs in the supers.

If this stunt works, it will have an added value, in that it will be a painless way to sort out the bad combs. In the course of time, even under the best of management, combs in the brood nest will go bad. Bees will gnaw them and, when building comb, they will fill the holes with drone cells. It is quite a job to sort them out of the brood nest because invariably they will have some honey, brood or pollen that will have to be wasted. If put above an excluder, the bees will fill them with honey; when the honey is extracted, the bad combs can be melted up.

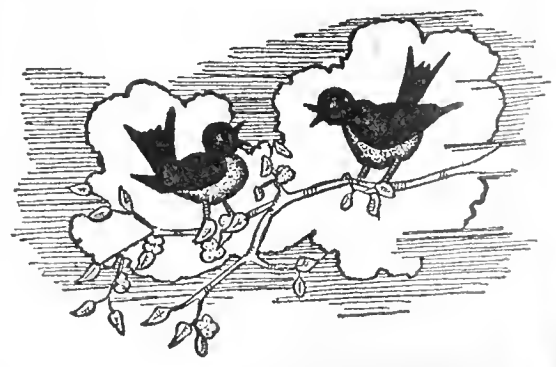
Another thing that must be watched during the Summer is that when bees cannot gather nectar in the fields, they go to work on each other. This is called robbing, and that is exactly what it is. Robbing by bees is to be avoided at all costs because when bees get stirred up either with the lust for plunder or the hysteria of defense they will tackle anything and everything. Many bad cases of stinging have been the result of unguarded weak hives. Strong colonies can defend themselves. When robber bees start to sneak around the entrance, if the hive has a goodly number of warriors at the entrance, they chase them quickly. If the hive is weak, some of the robbers are surely going to dodge past them, get their fill of honey and go back to their hive with the loot. Then watch out. They'll be back with every loose bee from their own hive and there will be a battle royal until either the invader is licked or the defending hive cleaned out. When bees are robbing, they are almost mean enough to sting themselves.

There are a number of ways to stop robbing after it starts, but none of them is as good as not letting it get started in the first place. The best preventive is to keep your colonies strong. Then a colony can give the scouting robbers enough of a shellacking to keep them from going home for help. Yet it is not always possible to have every colony strong. You may have some nuclei building up. You may have a young colony that has not had a fair start. In these instances, reducing the entrance to a size that the defenders can handle will be a help. But if you do this, watch your ventilation; don't smother the defenders. If the robbers should get a start, there are a couple of things that you can do to help. One is to move the attacked hive into a cool cellar, or a location a couple of miles away, but that is not always possible. Another is to throw loose grass across the entrance and keep it wet. This would permit ventilation and the defenders can take care of any robbers that try to worm their way through the wet grass. One of the bad features of moving the colony is that if you do it, the attacking colony may pitch into the next hive in the row. If that colony is strong, a real fight may get under way, and then you really will have something on your hands. In that kind of a battle royal the bees would sting their own grandmother.

About the only other thing that you can do with bees in the Summer, except for the pleasure of studying their behavior and the inside workings of the hive, is to make sure that there is always more super room than the bees need. By crowding the super room, you are very likely to lose honey. If the bees have the room and honey comes in unexpectedly, they have some place to put it. If the flow doesn't come, no harm is done and the bees will keep the combs in good condition for you.

There is something else to watch in the Summertime. If you have never seen it, you never will know what the wax worm can do to a set of honey combs. The wax worm is the larva of a moth that lays eggs in unbelievable quantities in bee hives. The larvae that hatch from these eggs feed on the cocoons formed around the sealed brood and they are entirely indifferent as to whether or not the pupae are still in them. They destroy the brood and combs in the process. Keep all unused combs sealed up in a tight stack of empty supers, with a fumigant such as paradichlorbenzene. This can be bought in any hardware or drug store under a dozen or more trade names for different varieties known as moth flakes.

E. D. WIRTH



# Fruit and Garden

## Old Trees Fail to Bear

I have an apple orchard on a side hill facing south. This orchard is about 25 years old but doesn't bear as it should. I haven't plowed this orchard ground for about 10 or 12 years, but I have applied barnyard manure around the trees nearly every year.

Recently I read an article advising the use of plenty of lime around apple trees. I haven't used any lime around the trees for years. Will you please let me know if I should use lime, how much per tree and how often? The soil in this orchard is very shallow, about five or six inches to a shale rock. J. B.

Pennsylvania

Your main problem with the apple trees in question is the shallow soil "five or six inches to a shale rock." As the trees get older and require more soil for root penetration, they show a weakness on shallow soil. We would prefer to have soil that would permit root penetration to at least three feet.

However, if you prefer to try to follow a better fertilizing program, you should apply about 25-50 pounds of ground limestone to the ground under the tree. You should also broadcast nitrate of soda at the rate of one pound for each inch of trunk diameter. If you prefer to use a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5, you should use three pounds to each inch of trunk diameter. H. A. R.

## Care of Young Trees

I planted some fruit trees about three years ago in sandy soil and they are the same size as when planted. I would like to know what kind of fertilizer can be used for it. Also, I would like to know what kind of spray can be used for young trees about to bear fruit. J. M.

New York

The young fruit trees planted on sandy soil about three years ago that have not made any growth should probably receive about half a pound of a garden fertilizer such as 5-10-5 during April. This material could be broadcast on top of the ground at least six to eight inches away from the trunk.

You do not mention what kind of fruit trees these are, but I would suggest the following spray schedule: Use dry lime sulfur 1½ cups, or a wettable sulfur at the strength recommended by the manufacturer, and 1¼ cups of arsenate of lead in 10 gallons of water.

If there are peach trees involved, do not use arsenate of lead on the peaches. Spray about May 15, May 30 and June 15. H. A. R.

## Carrots Taste Strong

For years we have wondered why the nice carrots we grew in our garden are so strong tasting that we can hardly eat them. The soil is a rather heavy black clay and for the root crops we use a little potato fertilizer. The soil has plenty of lime. Is there a difference in varieties? All other garden vegetables do fine on this soil, if we handle it right and plow it in the Fall. H. A. M.

Ohio

Root crops do not grow well in heavy clay soil unless it can be made more friable by the addition of organic matter, sifted coal ashes or sand. The best quality varieties of carrots are Tendersweet, Mantes and Touchon. All varieties of carrots should be used while young and tender, preferably not more than one inch in diameter. To have them in this stage, it is necessary to make small plantings at several different times during the season. Plantings made about the first of April, and again every month up to August, should give you a supply throughout the season.

## Yellow Onions Better for Storage

We raised our own onions last Summer and had a very good crop; they were a good sized onion. We dried them very good, but during the Winter they rotted from the inside. I would like to know the cause of it, and what can I do to prevent it next year. W. T.

Sussex County, Del.

White onions are difficult to keep in storage and ordinarily should be used within a month or two after they are mature. Yellow onions keep better to store, and if properly cured should keep all Winter at a temperature below 50 degrees F. They should be kept dry and well ventilated. It would be best to grow the onions in a new location this year with a fertilizer that is high in potash, such as the 5-10-10 formula, using from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre, or at a corresponding rate for smaller areas.

## Small Potatoes for Seed

I have a lot of potatoes about the size of hens' eggs, with plenty of eyes. Would it be all right to use them for seed potatoes this Spring, or would they grow a crop of small potatoes? G. W. R.

Orange County, N. Y.

Medium small potatoes such as yours are preferred for seed, provided they are free from mosaic and other tuber borne diseases. If your crop was grown from certified seed in an isolated field, away from other potatoes, and was not badly infested with aphis or leaf hoppers, you can probably use your own crop for seed satisfactorily at least for one year.

It would be interesting to obtain a small amount of new seed of the same variety to grow in comparison with your own seed.

## Fertilizers for Corn

My garden used to grow corn, and now will not ear out on the stalks, except for a few nubbins. Can you name some good fertilizer formula?

Orange County, N. Y. F. B. C.

For sweet corn in the garden the fertilizer most generally used is a 5-10-5 formula, at the rate of 30 to 50 pounds per 1,000 square feet. The soil should also be moderately well limed and equally supplied with organic matter in the form of stable manure or compost. For field corn the usual fertilization is a 3-12-6 or 4-9-7 formula, from 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre without manure, or half that amount with manure.

## Manure for Broccoli and Peppers

Can manure, well rotted, be used to good advantage for both broccoli and peppers? How should it be supplemented? J. P. M.

Middlesex County, N. J.

Well rotted stable manure is excellent material to use in the garden for nearly all crops, but it should be supplemented with additional fertilizer high in phosphorus. Thirty pounds per 1,000 square feet of a 5-10-5 formula could be used to good advantage for both broccoli and peppers.

## Effect of 2,4-D on Soil

Because of the fear that, now 2,4-D sprays widely used to destroy weeds, might have a harmful effect on the soil in which crops are grown, horticulturists at Michigan State College have recently tested the effect of 2,4-D on the various kinds of microorganisms which are found in the soil. The bacteria used were grown on suitable nutrient agar and the fungi were grown on malt agar. The procedure was to dip filter paper discs into the solutions of 2,4-D, place them on seeded plates, and measure the zone of inhibition surrounding the pads after one or two days of favorable incubation at 28 degrees C.

In these tests 2,4-D had no effect on microorganisms under the ideal conditions of agar plates used in the laboratory. It is therefore very unlikely that 2,4-D will harm these organisms which are buffered in the soil, and consequently, that it should be safe to use under normal rates of application for the killing of weeds.

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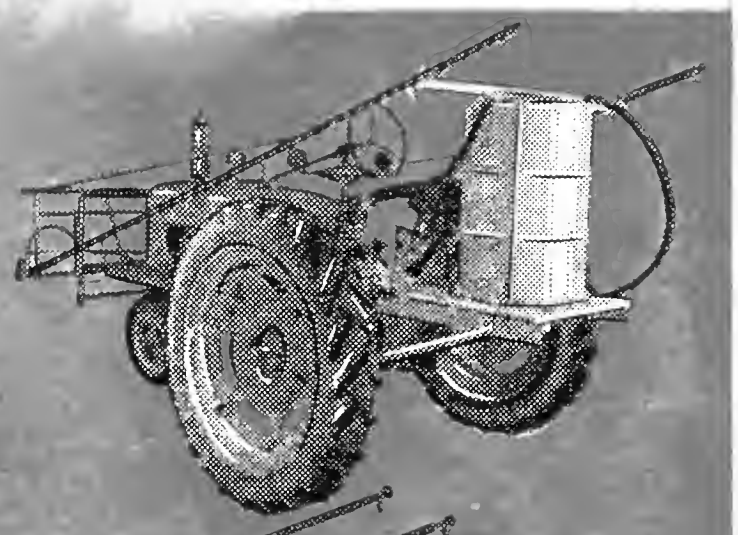

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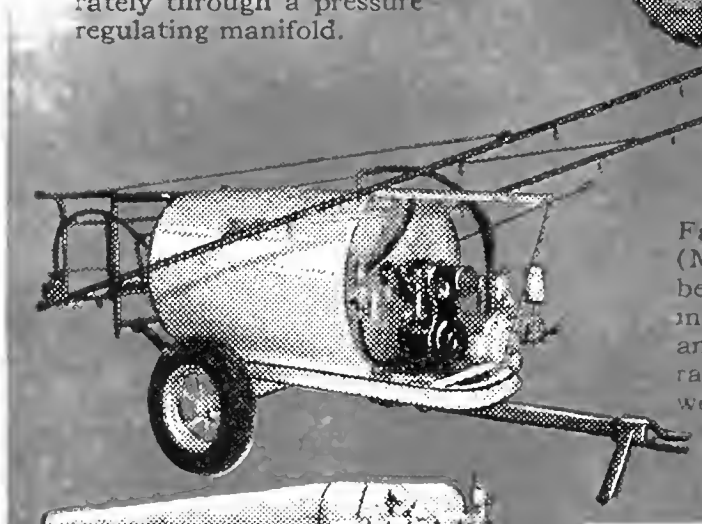

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# *Rambling Along at Long Acres*

There is no harm in referring to the past; in fact, most of our conversation consists of telling what we or others have done. There is, however, the ever-present danger of living so much in the past that we get into a deep rut and fail to keep up with the busy world. That is why I like to keep in touch with changing events as they occur. Here are a few comparisons to illustrate what I mean.

South of me a few miles is the largest factory in the world of its kind devoted exclusively to making accessories for feminine clothing. Not clothing itself, you understand, but the various gadgets which go into the making of feminine attire. It will astonish you men folks to learn that this factory has over five thousand items in its catalogue and every item is, to some extent, a necessity in the making of a feminine wardrobe. I mention this because this factory puts out a booklet illustrating the various fashions from colonial times to the present. It will come as no surprise to learn that when great grandmother was a girl, the New Look was all the rage. When she was a girl, she sewed carpet rags in preparation for the dream home she would have after she jumped over the broomstick. The bride of today insists upon having carpets in her new home instead of rugs, so back we go to the old days. When grandma was a young housewife, she did the family washing by leaning over a tub full of hot suds and playing a rub-a-dub-dub tune on a washboard while her back nearly broke. In my home city is a factory which turns out washing machines at the rate of one every 18 seconds. The ultra modern housewife of today runs some hot water into the machine, tosses in the clothes, and then sits by the radio for another chapter of her favorite program. By the time that is over, the clothes are washed, dried, and, on the most modern washers, are even ironed and ready to put away.

When grandpa was a young man, if he averaged 40 bushels of corn to the acre, he bragged about it. Last year was a poor corn year but the year before a hybrid variety, produced by Illinois breeders and planted on a South Dakota farm, averaged 269 bushels to the acre. Wisconsin farmers grow oats that will average better than 100 bushels to the acre, and an Alaskan variety of wheat produces from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. About the time this nation was born, 95 per cent of the people were farmers and even at that we exported very little stuff from the farm. At the last census about 20 per cent of our population were classified as farmers, yet they produce so much grain that we have become the largest exporting nation in the world. There are out-of-the-way corners where oxen are still used, but out this way horses are becoming rare and completely motorized farms more common every year. Perhaps that is the reason why so few people can produce so much.

Modern things creep up on us so gradually that we take them for granted without realizing how fast and how far the busy world is advancing. I have lived long enough to remember the days of the kerosene lamp and some people even had candle molds. I remember what a sensation the phonograph made and how surprised we were when scratchy tunes came out of that big horn. I easily remember when women burned their fingers making the breakfast toast. Now it is easily possible for the housewife to cook the entire breakfast, cereal, toast, and coffee while sitting at the table. I am always deeply interested in the sharp contrast you will find in every community. Here, in one of the busiest and wealthiest counties in the country, with everything up to the minute, you will find people living in mansions and only a short distance away whole families existing in one-room shacks. You will find culture to the nth degree and you will find ignorance and depravity existing side by side with the culture. In every community these contrasts persist.

In all my experience I don't remember a Winter as bad as the one we have just passed through. It took a heap of faith and courage just to be able to say: "This, too, shall pass." Sure enough, it did pass and here we are with Spring just around the corner; I for one wish that little Miss Spring were not quite so bashful. She looks around the corner and then draws back while Old Man Winter gives us another taste of everything he has in the book. Probably by the time this is printed, Spring will really be here, but I am talking now about what we are enduring at the present, in the middle of March. If I were living in New England, Pennsylvania, or the mountain regions of New York State, I would certainly prepare for some of the worst floods ever known. I know just what that melting snow can do when it runs off the mountains like rain from the roof of a house.

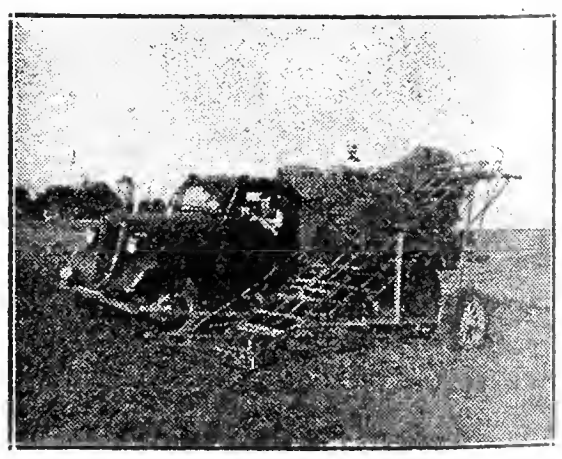
One of these days and not very long now I shall see a brave dandelion smiling at the sun from the south side of the fence row.

L. B. REBER

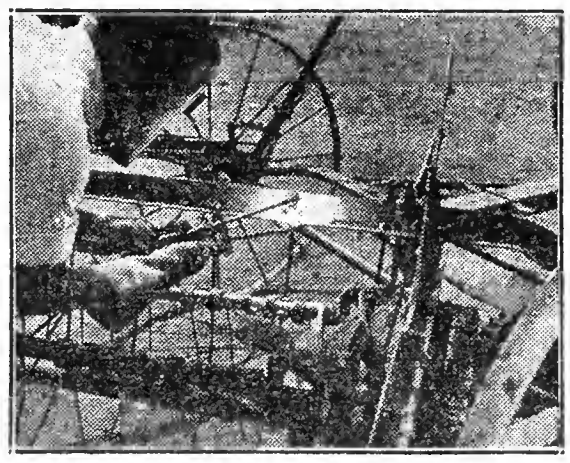
Berrien County, Mich.

# *Welding Comes to the Farm*

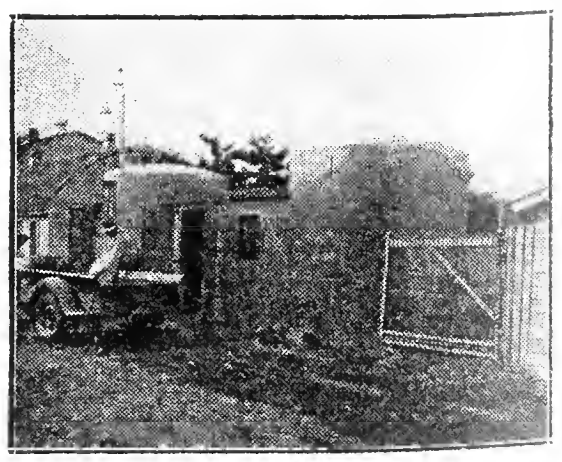
*Repairing worn plow axle by depositing "Fleetweld 47" on worn spots.*



*Homemade hay loader built by Ed Krunfuss of Elgin, Illinois.*



*Heating nut that has become rusted on frame of hayrake. After heating nut, it comes off easily.*



*Granaries made from an old beer tank cut in half.*

*These are four of the "shots" from a new motion picture "Welding Comes to the Farm." The picture is a black and white 16 mm. sound film which runs 24 minutes. It is now available on loan for showing to all interested groups such as 4-H Clubs, FFA Chapters, Granges, schools, etc. There is no charge except for transportation. Prints of the film may be had by writing to The Lincoln Electric Company, 12818 Coit Road, Cleveland, Ohio.*

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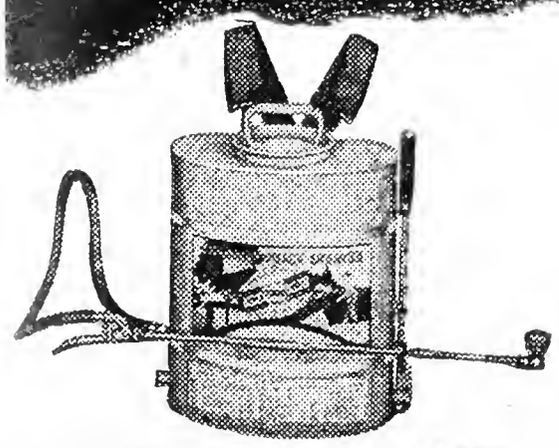

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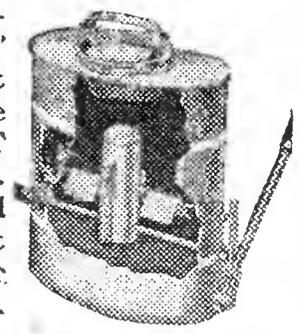

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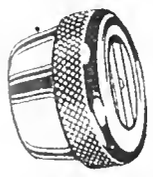

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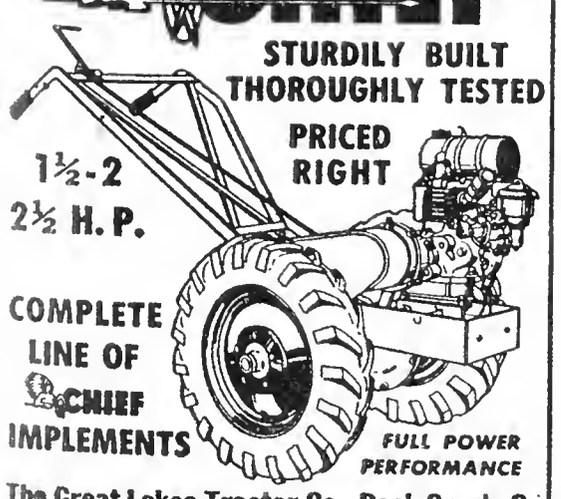

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## Annuals for the Home Garden

Not only April showers, but a busy and thoughtful gardener, are important for flowers to bloom in Spring and Summer. Now is the last call for execution of the plans that will supply the garden with color and beauty through the coming season. Probably the simplest combination is that of bulbs and annuals. If the bulbs are not already in, and up, it is of course too late for them this year and we should put off their consideration until August but annuals should be planted now. Among the varieties that will bloom in the shortest time from seed are sweet alyssum, poppies—both the Shirley and California—baby's breath, clarkia, and the Drummond phlox. One or more of these, depending on the size of the garden, should be planted early to take over after the bulbs finish blooming. The poppies of either variety will give you quantities of bloom, the California in shades of yellow, peach, orange, and almost red, and the Shirleys in the more dainty white, pink, and rose shades. They not only have the advantage of coming easily and quickly from seed but will grow in poor soil. Both kinds resent transplanting and will do better if sown where they are to bloom.

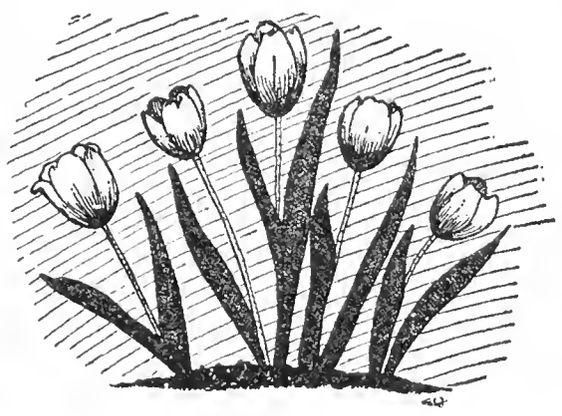
For later flowers, there is a host of material from which to choose and the difficulty is more in limiting oneself than in finding enough to fill the available space. As we look through the catalogues, it is easy to check one variety after another. Dwarf ageratum in white or blue, looking like fairy paint brushes held upright, may encircle the garden plot, or may be had in taller branching forms that will fill in the back of the garden. With asters I buy seed of a wilt resistant strain and work into the soil some tobacco stems where the plants are to grow, so as to discourage root aphids. There are early, mid-season, and late varieties to fit into your own garden program. Calendulas, the old-fashioned pot marigolds, now come in varying shades and forms. They are always good, especially for the late season as they will stand some frost and continue to bloom. They are also one of the best for cutting. The rather spicy fragrance is delightfully refreshing. *Centaurea cyanus* shows by its many names, among which are bachelor's button, ragged robin and cornflower, that it is a much loved and widely grown plant. The blue stands above them all in my estimation although many people also grow the pink and the white. Its season is very short and fresh seed should be sown every week or ten days if it is thought desirable to have it continuously.

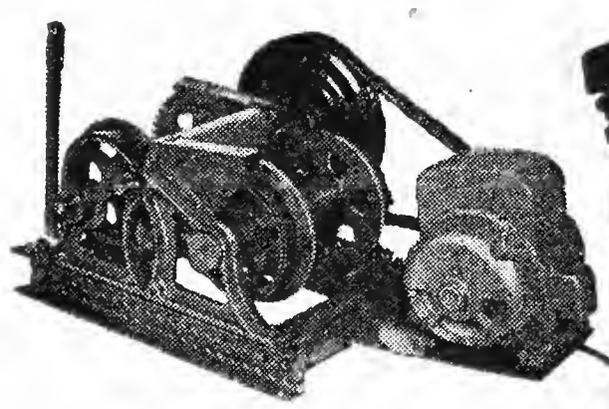
Cosmos is another old favorite that is now receiving a great deal of attention, with the 1948 Radiance, but the yellow and orange varieties, not so commonly grown, are quite different in foliage but beautiful in bloom. By all means leave some cosmos in an out of the way corner to go to seed; they are relished by the Goldfinch who will also bring color to your garden when all else has been blackened by frost. I plant larkspur seed while the ground is cool in April, for bloom in July, and have masses of white, pink, and blue above its lovely feathery foliage. The true marigolds cannot be beat for late Summer bloom. I particularly like the dwarf varieties that will make any garden riotous with color. They may be picked to your heart's content without making a dent in those sheets of copper and gold. For those who object to their odor, there are scentless varieties.

This short list could not close with a better plant than the zinnia from which a whole garden could be made, its color range including everything but a true blue, and in size everything from the creeping to the giant zinnia. One may choose blooms that are plain, quilled, fluted, single, and double. Perhaps if I were confined to only one kind of annual, it would be the zinnia.

E. T. L.

New Hampshire.





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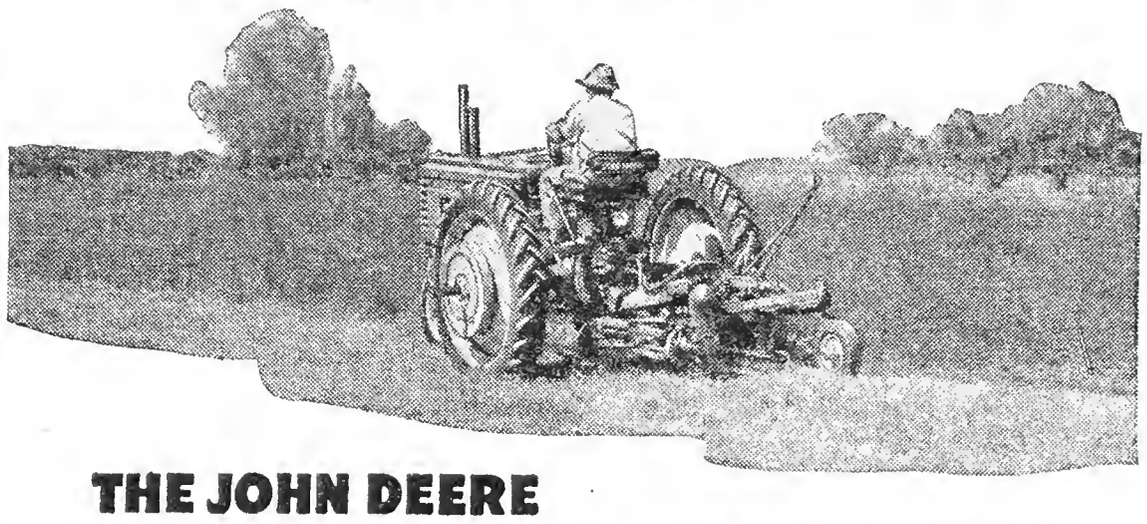

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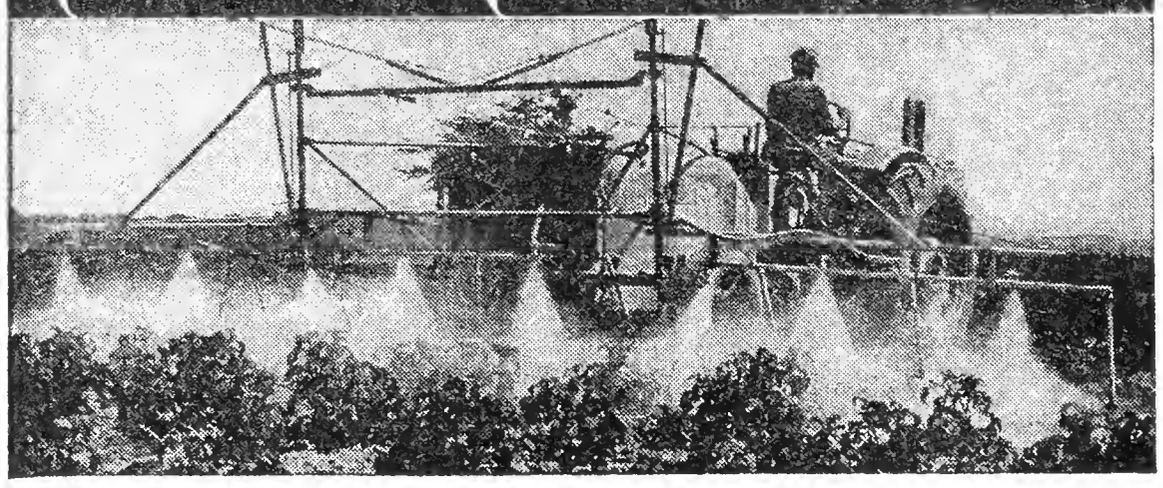

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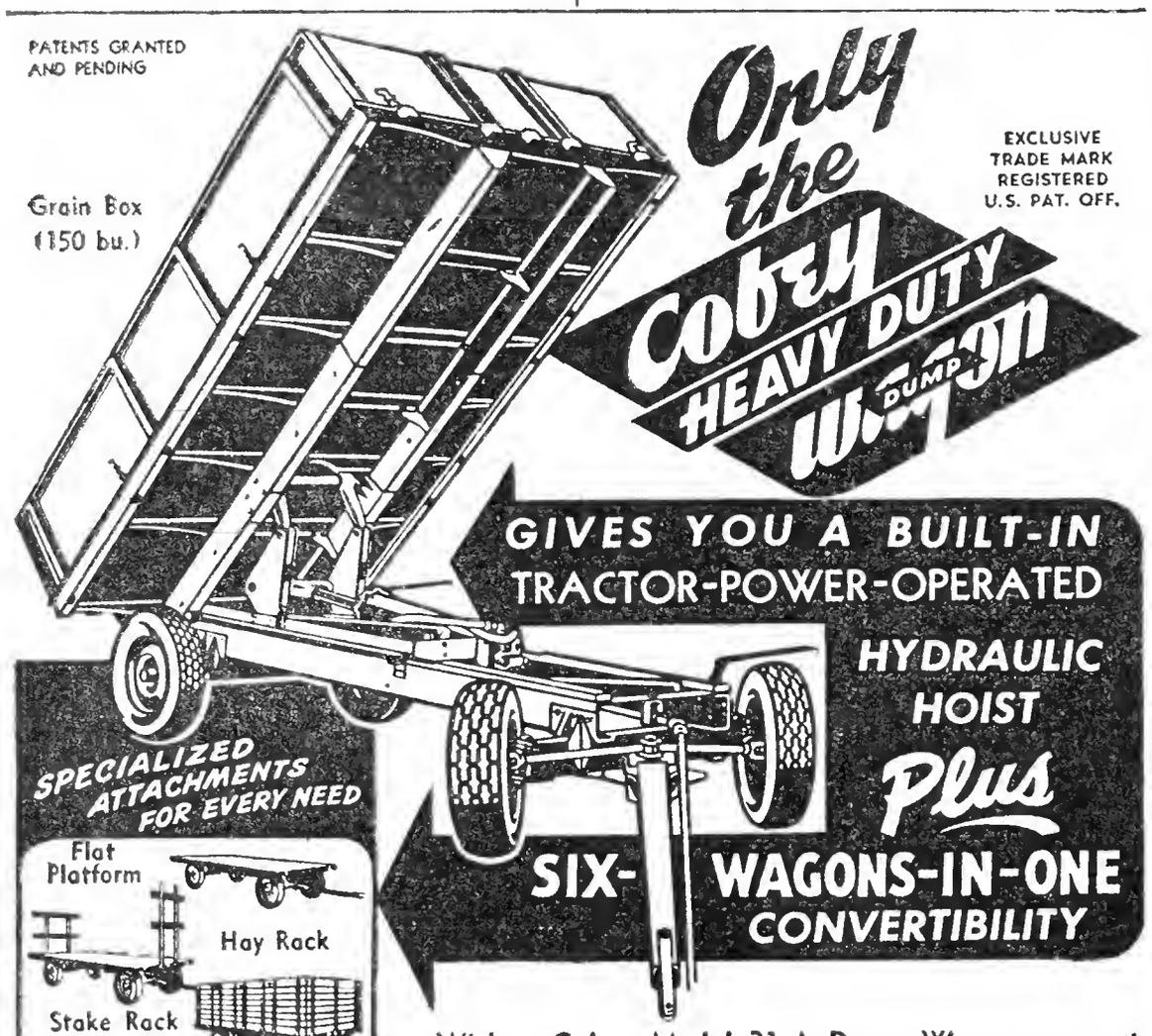

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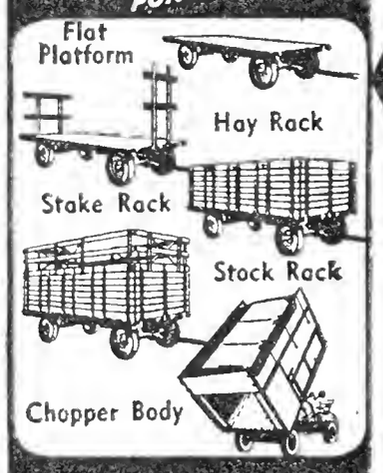


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# Selling Maple Products at Sprucetip Farm

For nearly 20 years we have been producing maple sweets here at Sprucetip Farm, and have found that the problems of marketing are quite as challenging as the problems of producing. When we came to Sprucetip two decades ago, we did not have general farming in mind at all; our thoughts ran along Live-at-Home lines. But since some cash was needed for the inevitable clothing, flour, and grain bills and taxes—first and foremost, taxes—we had to plan for something to sell. Maple products seemed to be the answer because their production came at a time of year when it would not interfere with the production of our own food, and because it would not mean skinning our sandy, rocky soil.

It was the quest for cheap land that brought us to Sprucetip, and as with the man who bought the balky horse, there was of course a reason for its cheapness—inaccessibility. We located on a hillbilly road, difficult in Winter and absolutely atrocious in the mud season of Spring, which is of course the maple marketing season. Not only that, we located on a lane or side road that is narrow, built out over a brook, and includes a steep hill where no one dares to go in snow or mud season without chains, sand and courage. We liked the location with its scenic quiet and privacy, but paid the price in difficulty of transportation. Being off the mail route and miles from the nearest express office, our first decision was to sell retail and locally only. We could not afford to waste time waiting away from home for the mail man. Having no transportation of our own, we could not ask our neighbors to be constantly dragging parcels to the express office. But at first, we were strangers and that, in itself, made it hard for us to find a local retail market. We were met everywhere with the same remark, "Oh, we buy from friends in Vermont." or friends nearer home, as the case might be. That is good business—to buy from somebody you know, because there is, so far as I know, no guarantee against adulteration except the honesty of the producer; you have to take his word.

Chemically speaking, cane sugar is sucrose. Maple sugar is also sucrose. But you cannot compare refined cane sugar with unrefined maple sugar. You must compare maple sugar with brown cane sugar. There is something there beside sugar in both cases, and that is what gives the pleasant but distinctive flavor to each. The cane stalk gives one flavor; the maple tree another. Refining in both cases gives commercial white sugar or sucrose — C12 H22 O11.

One customer said to me, with a naughty wink, "These hillbilly Yankees are tricky all right. Do you know what I found in the bottom of my syrup can? A whole lot of sugar crystals: cane sugar crystals, they were. Now tell me, was that syrup adulterated?" "No," I said, much to her surprise, "it's more than likely it was pure maple. The syrup was a little too heavy and the crystals formed because it wouldn't all stay in solution. The producer gave you a bargain." She couldn't believe it!

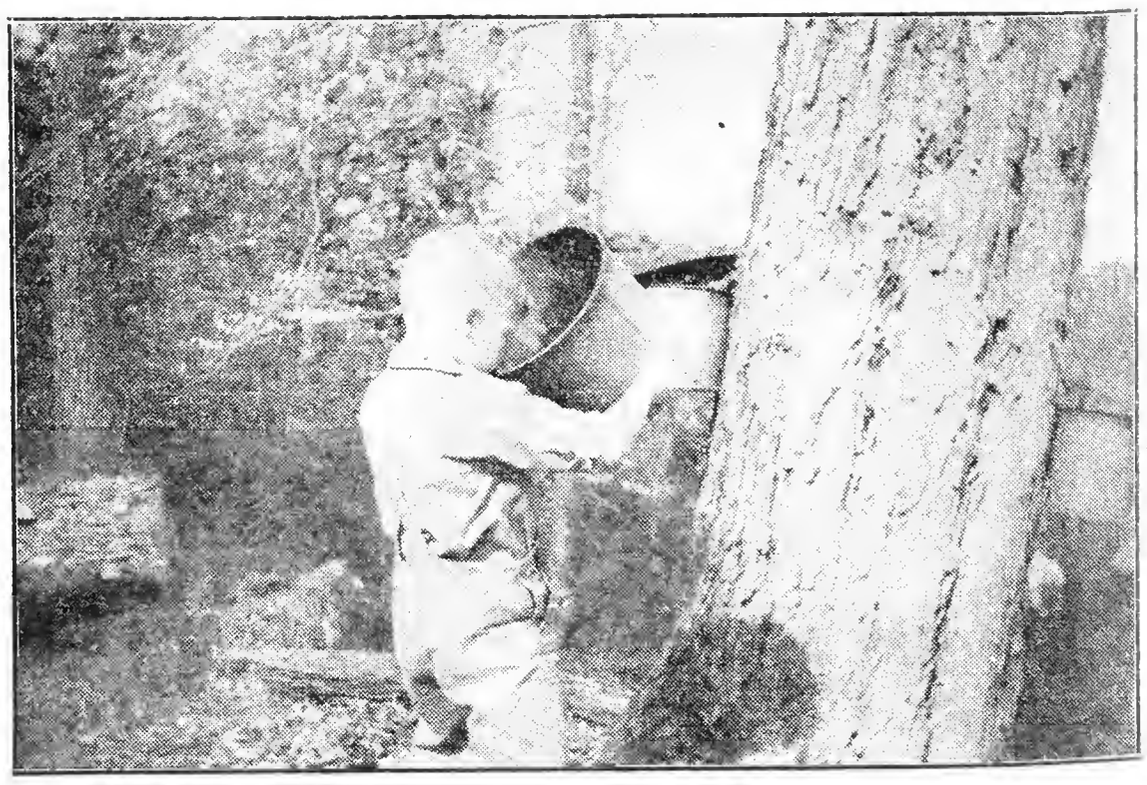
Which leads me to mention a request that our customers used to make so often that I expected it. They would come to me with a bargain hunter's look in their eyes and whisper, "Would you mind making mine a little thicker? I like it just as thick as it will pour." To do them justice, I don't think they realized the enormity of that request. "We all like it that way," I replied, "but if we make it much thicker, it has a tendency to crystalize. You want your syrup to pour, don't you?"

At first I didn't realize it, but most of these customers would have called our syrup thick enough. There is a good deal of syrup sold, I suspect, that isn't standard weight. The customer has the right to insist on 11 pounds net for maple syrup, but he has no right to ask the producer to make it heavier than that unless he is willing to pay more for it; otherwise, the producer is giving away his profit. He is sacrificing potential syrup which he might legitimately sell to some one else. To sum up, if you weigh your gallon of syrup, tin and all, it should weigh almost 12 pounds, since an empty syrup can weighs about 12 ounces. Don't get excited unless the total weight is 11 pounds and a half or lower. Accuracy in weight is one of the producer's toughest problems if he is honest in his desire to give you full value.

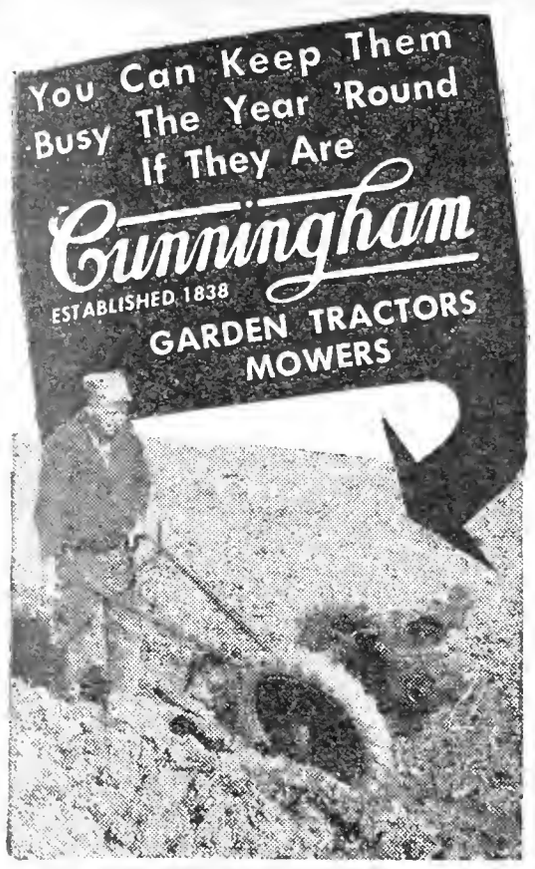
There are two methods of testing syrup. Either a hydrometer or a thermometer may be used, both especially designed for syrup producers. We consider the thermometer the more accurate. The manufacturer has marked the temperature at which the syrup reaches 11 pounds per gallon, but this mark is only approximate because the exact point is too fine to be accurately indicated. The discrimination required is so fine that a standard syrup testing thermometer will allow a variation of at least four or five ounces in the net weight of syrup so tested. Much as we do not like to cheat ourselves, we often find our syrup is heavier than required, even when using our most careful judgment. A fine copper wire fastened across the column at the correct point is of great assistance, and this point will usually not be the point indicated by the manufacturer. The manufacturer marks the column for sea level use and as we are noticeably above sea level in our altitude, his marks are not accurate enough. Also, the first year a thermometer is used, there are changes due to seasoning of the materials in it, and as the years go by, there is liable to be an accumulation of a lime precipitate on the bulb which influences temperatures. For these reasons, we test our thermometer at the beginning of each sapping season. A slight shift of the copper wire may be indicated.

Just covering the bulb during the test is not enough. The whole column of mercury must be covered with boiling syrup; and since, in the finishing pan on the evaporator the syrup is usually not over an inch deep, this is not so simple as it sounds. We do it by laying the thermometer nearly flat in the syrup, which in turn necessitates a holder of some sort. For several years we used a pair of canning tongs but, necessity being the mother of invention, we finally improvised something we liked better. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and in this case the final question is: Does the product weigh 11 pounds net to the gallon? We find the weight of an empty can, fill it with syrup and weigh again; if from these two weights we find that the net weight is 11 pounds, then we can be sure our thermometer test is accurate. If not, we must correct it until it is. We check each batch of syrup in this way.

Some customers say, "Your price



*It was on a warm day in early April last year that young Bobby Kimberley sampled the quality of the sap in his family's sugarbush at Monterey, Mass. Bobby reported he was satisfied with the experiment and is looking forward to repeating the same performance this year.*

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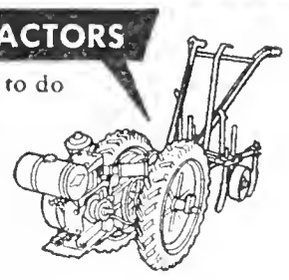

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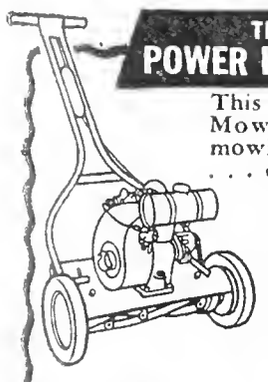

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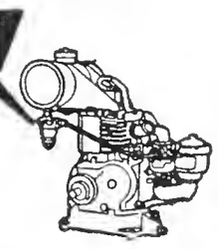

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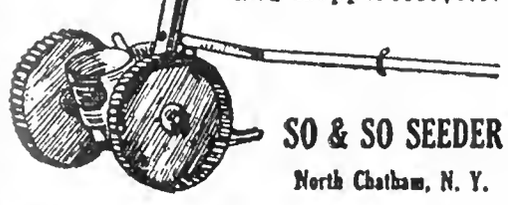

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is too high; So and So is selling for so much less." As a matter of fact, 10 chances to one, "So and So's" syrup is underweight, or sour, or scorched, or off flavor; otherwise, he wouldn't be selling it so cheap. The careful producer knows his prices. He takes pains with his products and he doesn't aim to give them away. So to such a one I simply say, "Buy from him then. If you are looking for a bargain, that's the place to go." I never let a customer bluff me.

Nowadays, most customers know that it takes about 35 gallons of sap to make a gallon of syrup. They know, also, that its high price is justified by the hard work inherent in making it; these things have been well advertised. But many do not know that the color and flavor of each day's run is slightly different, beginning with the light, delicately flavored syrup of the first days in the sugar bush and ending with the dark, pungent syrup of "the bud run." Also, quick gathering and fast boiling make lighter syrup than standing in buckets and slow boiling whether it is early in the season or late. Some like it dark (usually the Old Timers) and some like it light (more modern users), and if the light liker gets dark or the dark liker gets light, then there is dissatisfaction.

Some people like to trade empty quart jars for ones filled with syrup, thus getting a rebate on the price. Sometimes they are insulted when I tell them I cannot trade. Covers do not always fit jars, jars are old-fashioned, or off color, are chipped, have rusted bails or are full of the smell of mould. To guard against mould, our worst enemy, we use all new jars and seal them carefully. Obviously we cannot take old jars in exchange.

Numbers of thrifty people return gallon tins, thinking to do us a favor. Especially in war time we were glad to get them if they had been properly cared for. Syrup tins to be reused should never be rinsed with water. They will rust inside overnight, slightly altering the flavor of the next syrup stored in them. Put on the cap without rinsing after you have poured out all the syrup you can and return *as soon as possible* to the producer. It takes an expert to wash these gallon tins. The cans are turned, after washing and draining, so the corner where the spout is located is down. A sterile cloth is then introduced into that corner and surplus moisture around the spout and in the corner soaked up. This is done more than once. The cap is not replaced until the inside of the tin is bone dry. Erl once said that this little trick would have been worth dollars to him if he had thought of it sooner. Syrup cans are still hard to get but we have hopes of the future.

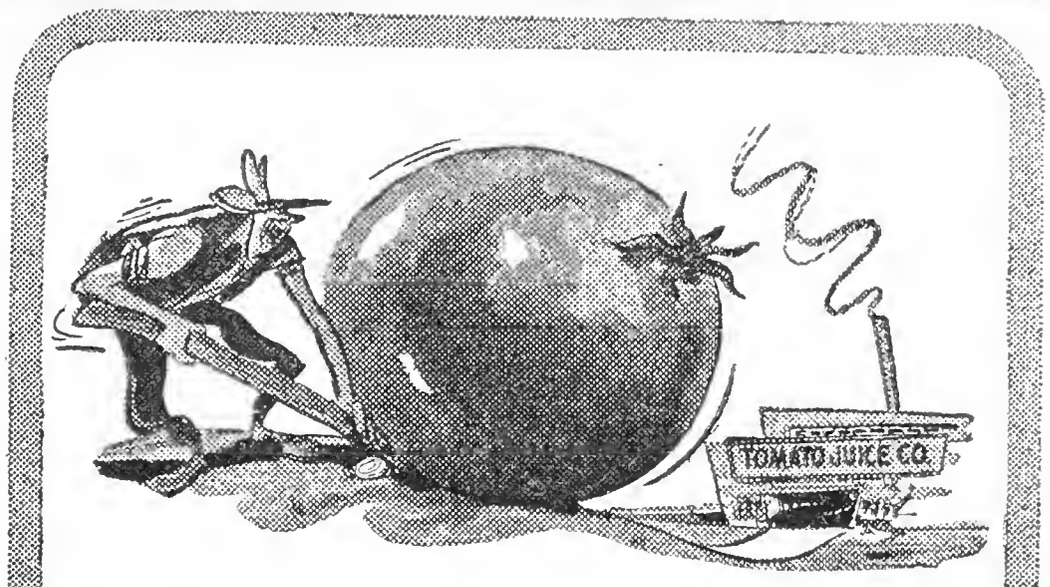
Many customers do not know that the maple flavor is at its best when the product is slightly warm. Ask the Yankee cooks who serve warm maple syrup with their doughnuts. An astonishing number of people buy a gallon of syrup in March, use some of it on pancakes in May, and let the rest of it mould in July. "What can I do with leftovers?" is a universal question. That's easy. Feed it to the children in the form of maple fudge. Nothing need be added to the syrup, though a little butter or a few chopped nuts will enhance the flavor. Pour the left over syrup into a shallow pan before it has a chance to get mouldy. Fill the pan about half full. Boil to the soft ball stage; allow to cool; stir; pour out on greased platter; and score as for chocolate fudge. But watch the pan you boil it in closely. The boiling syrup will sneak over the top of it if your back is turned for an instant.

Time has solved most of our marketing problems. As we became better known in our own locality, our reputation brought us all the business we wanted. At present our only marketing problems are caused by the postwar shortage of metals.

If I were buying maple syrup instead of selling it, I should certainly buy from some local producer whose honesty I was sure of. I should visit his sugar bush, give him a chance to tell me of his difficulties and successes. Then I would know what I could reasonably ask of him in the way of quality and price and why. This is the way to avoid misunderstanding and build up a good will that will result in profit to both producer and consumer. Most misunderstandings come from a lack of knowledge of the other fellow's problems. If he knew me and liked me, it would be easier for him to accommodate me cheerfully, and if I knew him and liked him, I would not find myself becoming unintentionally unreasonable.

NELLIE K. WADHAMS

New Hampshire.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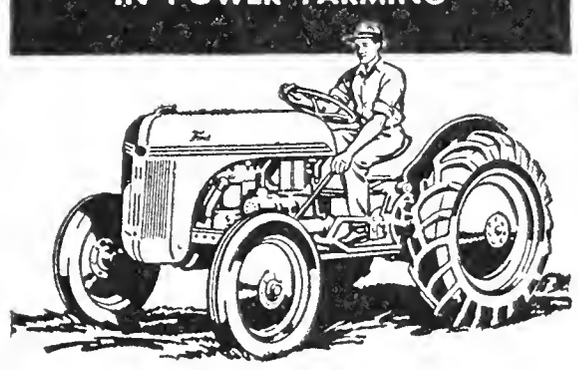

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# Ark Farm Notes

All about us swims, crawls and flies a wealth of bird and animal life; living in our midst, faithful servants patrolling our farms by day and by night in their search for food, consisting largely of injurious insects and rodents that lay waste our gardens and lessen our field crops. To these valuable animals and birds we owe a debt of gratitude. It should be our aim to give them a helping hand in their struggle for existence; to repay them for what they are doing for us; to learn more about their habits, home life, family affairs; and above all, to be able to distinguish between the beneficial species and those that may be properly classed as vermin.

If we take our pencil and check the many species of wild things that live among us at all seasons, it is surprising how many there are. Each has its mission in life and few there are whose presence is not of value to us contrary to general belief. When a hawk darts down and grabs a chicken, we class him as a murderer of all the feathered kingdom. We may reach for the gun and lay him low only to discover later that he does more good than harm. Two species, however, found over our New England farms, may be classed as violators of all good, yet even these two have some economic value; they are the goshawk and the Coppers hawk, both largely responsible for farmyard depredations. Most species of hawks live on insects, mice, frogs, rats, ground squirrels and other rodents that are injurious to us, and which would soon become a pest were their number not constantly being lessened by these watchful fliers who, in their quest for food, unwittingly do us great good. All species of hawks occasionally take toll of the farmyard. When this happens repeatedly, it should be dealt with, but always keeping in mind that it is the individual and not the species that does the damage.

The same is true of the owls that frequent our farms and gardens. All of them except a single species are highly beneficial and are fortunately protected. Owls are better mousers than are cats and destroy untold numbers of both mice and rats during the short period when they carry their kills to the young in the nests. If you are fortunate enough to locate an owl's nest, you will find beneath the tree a huge pile of hairy pellets that have been disgorged by both parents and young. These small rodents, their food, are swallowed whole, partly digested and the balls of fur and bones later discarded. Occasionally owls will kill small birds but the largest percentage of their diet is harmful rodents and insects. The owl therefore is a very good neighbor and we should welcome him to our fields, barns and woodlands, and leave hollow trees as nesting sites for his benefit. The great horned owl is the one black sheep in this family, recognized by his huge ear tufts and large size. He is a deadly and persistent killer; even crows, which he hunts at night, fall to his deadly talons. Though he weighs only four pounds he does not hesitate to kill a 20-pound goose, doing so with ease as has been demonstrated here at Ark Farm during the past Fall. The horned owl is sometimes classed as a migrant, but he is localized over most of New England where he is all too well known for his own good. Grouse, hares and rabbits of all kinds are his nightly plunder and we have at least three records where he has killed newborn fawns. Extremely wise and wonderful to look upon, he has no other virtues, and while we would not want him exterminated from the face of the earth, yet his numbers may well be reduced.

Some scientists tell us that a study of the food habits of Jim Crow place him in the beneficial class. I won't contradict them; they should know if anybody does. Jim is always welcome at Ark Farm where he swarms in the Spring, and rests the remainder of the Summer, in the dead furrow.

Aside from those just mentioned, our birds are among our most highly prized possessions, without which we could not long survive, because the very food which sustains them would multiply into untold numbers and ultimately destroy us. So let us perpetuate them at all costs.

Most of our wild animals fall into the same class as the birds; mainly beneficial, though sometimes surplus populations may build up rapidly and thus become a menace. The red fox in New York State, in some cases carrying disease such as hydrophobia, is a recent example. Under such conditions drastic reductions should be undertaken. But even the red fox has a pelt value running into many thousands of dollars over the New England States. Let's not overlook this, as our farm boys come in for a share of it. Foxes, like owls, are night hunters and destroy great numbers of mice and insects, but overabundance of foxes reduces their natural food supply to the extent that their farmyard raids, especially in the poultry yard, place them in the predator class.

The skunks are all too often persecuted and classed as vermin, when in truth they are one of our most helpful species. A study of food habits of these wild kittens will soon convince you how valuable they are, though at times and in certain places they are without question a nuisance, and should be dealt with accordingly. The skunk will not make a mistake if you let him alone, and he is usually harmless. He is the most abundant of all our farm workers; he multiplies rapidly, sometimes as many as ten to the litter, but usually only four to six. The young are born in late April or during early May in a woodchuck hole, under the barn, or in rock cavities. Though they take an occasional toll in the henyard, which is the worst that can be chalked up against them, they have a high yearly pelt value. Their food being largely insects, they give us great service in the fields and gardens. Hop growers in Western New York were among the first to give them protection because they subsist largely on the hop grub during the growing season. Skunks make ideal pets when their scent glands are removed. They are as playful and tame as kittens, love the hand that feeds them, and will rid your place of mice. We have three that were born in a garbage can last Spring near the large animal house. I handled them daily until they were well grown. When the mother decided they were being well cared for, she turned them over to me. They are still here, asleep now in a covered box in the haymow. In good weather they will come out for a midnight ramble. I hope that they will remain with me.

What shall I say for the woodchuck, or against him? You might corner me on this one. These little fellows probably were assigned a place under the sun when the earth took shape, and though their persecution down through the ages has been heavy, they have held their own; yes, even exceeded the nuisance point. The woodchuck has little food value though some people eat them and call them good. His pelt is useless, and being wholly a vegetarian, he consumes great quantities of grass and often is a garden thief of considerable proportions. He digs dangerous holes for his abode, often in the smoothest part of the open meadows, bringing stones to the surface and scattering gravel over large areas, thus making unproductive plots surrounding his home.

Raccoons must be mentioned too, as they are common over all our Eastern States. They rank well as pelt producers, but are destructive at times and in certain places, such as cornfields and chicken coops. Their principal diet is insects, frogs, fish, and aquatic plants to some extent. But they subsist on flesh almost entirely, in one form or another, not disdaining putrid carcasses in times of dire need.

Black bears have increased their range over considerable New England territory, especially in the mountainous regions, but they have never become a menace to agriculture and are not likely to do so, since there are too many checks to their increase. They are one of the most interesting of our wild animal families, and when we know the inside story of their struggle for existence, they become more so. Bears hibernate, retiring to their dens at the advent of severe cold. Very often they fail to find a den where water does not seep in during Winter thaws, when this happens, they freeze down and never awaken. The cubs are born during February, weigh not more than one pound at birth, are blind and naked and must suckle an empty breast until late April or early May before the mother can find food to sustain herself and them. It is almost incredible that such can be the case but it is; there is enough nourishment stored on the mother's back to supply her wants and those of the cubs though she eats absolutely nothing during hibernation. When the family emerges in the Spring, the cubs are about the size of a house cat, fully furred and ready to follow her. Man alone is her arch enemy, for disease among bears is not known although possibly there may be some. They breed only every other year, and not every year as is commonly supposed. Cubs number two as a rule, but the first born of a young mother may be only one; occasionally there are three. Their food is roots and berries in season, ants, wild honey, various insects and sometimes flesh, usually of a decayed nature. Being largely vegetarians they seldom do damage to the farm stock, though rarely one acquires the taste of mutton and will kill most, or all, of a small flock if not apprehended. Bears are very wild; they hear well but their sight is poor; they are harmless to man and make a quick getaway when his presence becomes known. Seldom do they attack unless wounded or when they have cubs, and in such cases a black bear may be dangerous.

There are numerous other animal species that have their place in nature's scheme of things, and practically all of them contribute something useful to man, including the squirrels and rabbits, the white-tailed deer, the porcupine, muskrats, mink and even the opossum. Let us not forget the beaver, now located over a large portion of New York State. Whether we are for or against him, let's not overlook the fact that since 1923 more than 43,000 beaver skins have been taken, valued at better than one million dollars.

Our wildlife is our precious heritage, our daily servants, who toil for us both day and night, and ask no pay. Their economic, inspirational, and esthetic value as a group would be hard to estimate; but this we know; they are our friends. Let us band together and develop wise and proper conservation programs at all times.

WILLET RANDALL

Essex County, N. Y.

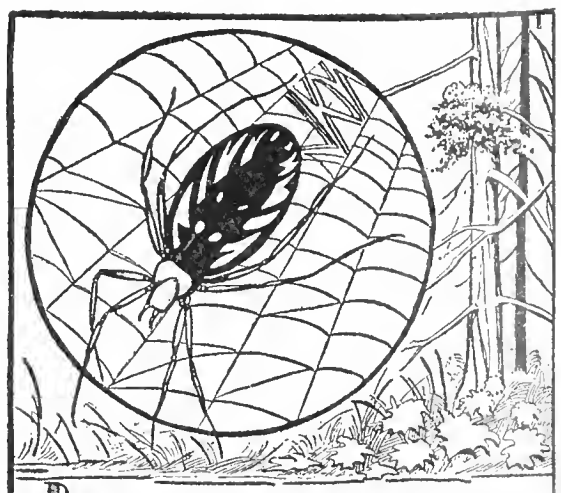
## Wanted: A Good Wood Burner

We read with approval the letter of Mrs. J. X. W. on "Why Waste So Much Wood?" in your March 6 issue. From where I sit writing this, I can see slathers of good fuel going to waste, and worse, for they are weed trees which should be removed anyway to make room for more valuable species. All Winter I have been thinning out the woodlot and logging; the tops and branches go into the heating system later. A fire hazard has been removed from the woods and valuable fuel oil has been saved for the car and tractor.

This abundance of cheap fuel is not accessible to everybody but it is surprising the number of owners of woodlots in need of thinning who burn oil. One reason seems to be the ease in which oil devices can be operated. This Winter I have been trying to contact manufacturers who specialize in wood burning stoves and heaters, but I haven't been too successful. Before the war there was a heater made called the "Char Wood" which required but one charging of fuel in 24 hours; but I find they have gone out of business. Another concern imported from the Scandinavian countries certain stoves and furnaces designed for wood burning, but I find that they too are out of business. A cook stove very common in Maine years ago, and excellent for wood burning, is no longer available.

Maybe I have missed some sources and if so, I would like to know about it. I can find plenty of devices that are combination coal and wood, but from experience these are out. Give us an efficient slow burning wood burner and let's grow our own fuel.

Maine. F. A. W.



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## From a Hillside Farm

We were very interested in the article, "An Ever Normal Peachery," in the February 7 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, especially the comments on the different varieties and their traits. A friend who lives near us raised 12 bushels of peaches last year from seven trees. Two trees are Late Crawford, the others are South Haven and Hale. The Late Crawford trees had been set for a long time, the others eight or 10 years. Some years the Late Crawfords are spoiled by freezing before the fruit is ripe but last year they ripened before we had hard freezes. The farm is spread over the top of one of our hills and the soil is a heavy loam. We are located a little farther North than the Northernmost tip of Jefferson County, New York.

We have two trees of apricots that bore well last Summer, giving us all that we cared to eat fresh and several jars of the canned fruit. They ripened on the tree and we found the flavor of the tree ripened fruit more delicious than that of any apricots we had ever bought, either fresh or canned. It is solely for this extra quality in the fruit that we value the apricots, for we cannot depend on a crop every year. Late Spring frosts kill the blossoms or tiny fruit some seasons, but when we get a crop such as last year's, we feel well repaid for the time spent in caring for the trees. The varieties are Alexander and Superb; we think Alexander the better fruit and its yield larger. In most locations here peaches are no more dependable for a crop than apricots but again, peaches ripened on the tree are of better quality than any we can buy.

Here in Maine the Winter just ended demonstrated, as never before, the priceless asset that a never failing supply of water is to any farm. Some farmers began in October to haul water for stock and household use, and kept hauling until the end of February and later. The flow of our large rivers was then reported to be the lowest of any on record here. In Aroostook County diesel powered generators have been set up to generate current so that there will be power to use in grading and packing the large potato crop, and for the usual electric service in homes. Fall snow came before the surface of the ground was frozen so conditions are good for the soil to take up considerable moisture this Spring. We had two spells of severe cold: one morning a neighbor reported a 42 degree below temperature, and a high percentage of nights when the mercury dropped to zero or below.

There was heavy Winter cutting of lumber in this vicinity; logs for sawmills, bolts of both soft and hardwood for pulp and paper mills, and hardwood bolts for veneer and turning mills, with prices paid somewhat above the ceiling prices enforced during the war. Cutting in this area is going on faster than the young trees are growing to replace the forests. New mills using wood have been built in nearby towns and established mills are building additions to their plants; it looks as though there may be an increasing demand for our lumber. Some mills that formerly bought only white birch now buy yellow birch, beech and rock maple but at lower prices.

Recently we were in a woodlot where cutting was going on. About 45 years ago fire ran over this lot early in the Spring. Nearly all of the larger trees cut showed effects of that fire; one the south side, near the ground, and a dead patch or a scar where such a patch had healed over. In many trees the dead patch had rotted out leaving a hole; most of those trees had a small hole at the heart, and in all of them the butt-cut, four feet in length, was worthless for anything but fuel. Above this cut in many cases the red heart wood filled so much of the tree that pulp mills were the only buyers who could use it. Probably the cash realized for the stuff cut from this woodlot is not more than half what it would have been if that fire had not occurred; certainly the stumpage value is less than half what it would otherwise have been. Pulp mills pay a lower price per cord than the other mills but take a poorer grade and smaller size of wood. The loss of those butt-cuts, that commonly are the best in a tree, means a great reduction in returns. H. L. S.

Maine.

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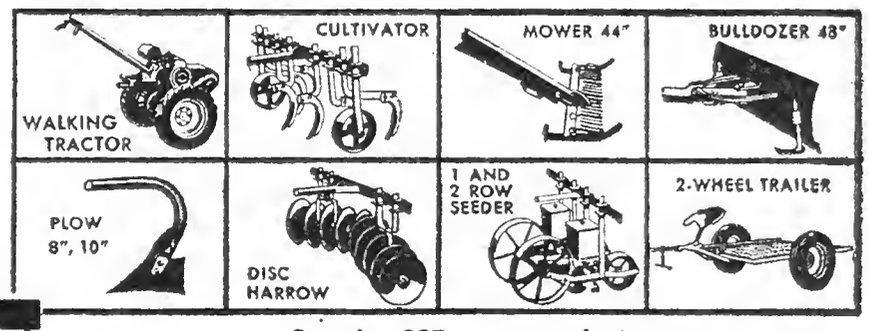


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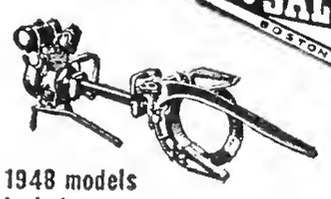

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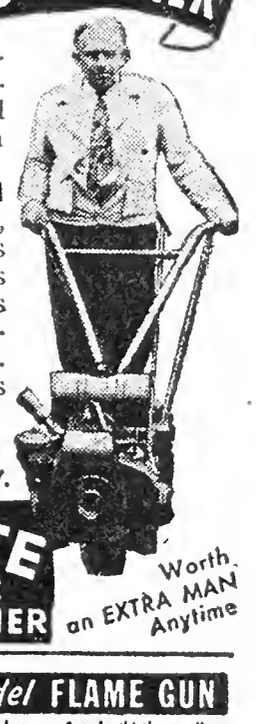

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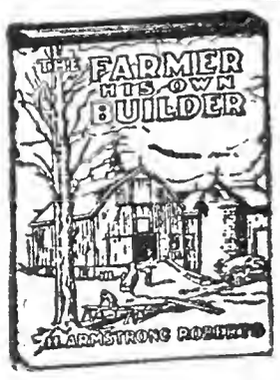


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## Junior Farmers

Tompkins County, N. Y., has been recently selected by the State Extension Office as having carried out the most outstanding 4-H safety program of 1947 in New York. As a result, the Tompkins County extension office at Ithaca will receive a General Motors plaque of merit, appropriately engraved to designate this honor. Robert O. Bale, extension agent in Tompkins County, reports that 308 4-H Club members enrolled in safety projects. Major activities which were emphasized on a county-wide basis were fire prevention, safety exhibits and demonstrations, care of electric fixtures, and the use of safety movies at schools, club and community meetings. Members gave talk and demonstrations on safety at 36 school, community club, fire insurance, and Grange meetings, in addition to the safety programs conducted at the regular 4-H Club meetings.

In co-operation with 4-H Club Agents and Vocational Agriculture Instructors in Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., Guernsey breeders recently made selected heifer calves available to members for their project work. Well bred calves of good type went to those participating in the drawing. Charles A. Slater, Manager of Forge Hill Farm, Newburgh, Orange County, and president of the local Guernsey association, was chairman of the selection committee. Prices for the calves were figured at $40.00 for the first 10 days of age, plus $5.00 for each week or fraction thereof in addition. Distribution was as follows: Lee Hutwelker, Walden, Orange County, N. Y., took two calves, one consigned by E. King Corey, Newburgh, and the other by Forge Hill Farm; Gene Walter, Devine Corners, Sullivan County, took a calf consigned by Henry G. David, Livingston Manor; Ronald Judson, Campbell Hall, Orange County, selected an August calf from Forge Hill Farm; Burt Cortwright, Campbell Hall, took two head, one from Foremost Guernsey Association, Hopewell Junction, the other from Forge Hill; Tony Annunziata, Pine Bush, Orange County, took a calf consigned by Joanne Lake, Jordan; and Anita Hutwelker, Walden, selected a calf consigned by A. H. Chambers, Maple Lane Farm, Kingston.

The New York State 4-H Home Egg Laying Test assists the club members in using the best practices of feeding and management as well as comparing the value of the several breeds that take part in the project. This test develops the record keeping part of the member's project while focusing attention on cost factors. The 4-H Club egg laying test operates every day in the year and thereby provides the incentive to do a still better job with the poultry flock. The winners for the last test, recently completed, were: Margaret Brady Malone, Franklin County, for pen of under 50 pullets. She had single comb White Leghorns, average pen number was 39, average eggs per bird for the year 312, average feed cost per dozen eggs for one year 18 cents. The winner of the class pen of 50 to 100 pullets was Raymond Hamilton, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. His flock of crossbreds averaged 44 birds, with an average yearly production per bird of 303.5 eggs. His feed cost per dozen eggs was 25 cents. In the pens of more than 100 pullets, Elwin Tuttle, North Bangor, Franklin County, was the winner with a pen of crossbreds, average number of 124, average production 319.7 eggs, average cost per dozen $0.15.

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The 4-H sheep club members of Connecticut and Massachusetts recently held their second Midwinter market lamb show and sale, with 115 lambs parading before the judge and auctioneer. All lambs were judged on a market grade basis. There were 62 lambs rated Prime, 42 Choice and 11 Good. The three top lambs in each weight class were selected as top pen for their respective class, and later competed for champion pen. Top honors went to the club members from Connecticut, on their heavy weight lambs which totaled 296 pounds and sold for 50 cents per pound. The reserve champion pen sold for 45 cents and the average for the entire sale was 34.7 cents, which was seven cents over last year's average, and about eight cents over the Chicago market.

The State 4-H Egg Show at the recent Union Agricultural Meeting in Worcester, Mass., included exhibits of 70 dozen eggs from ten counties. For the second year, Frederick Vieweg of Fitchburg won the sweepstakes prize, scoring 97½ points out of a possible 100. D.


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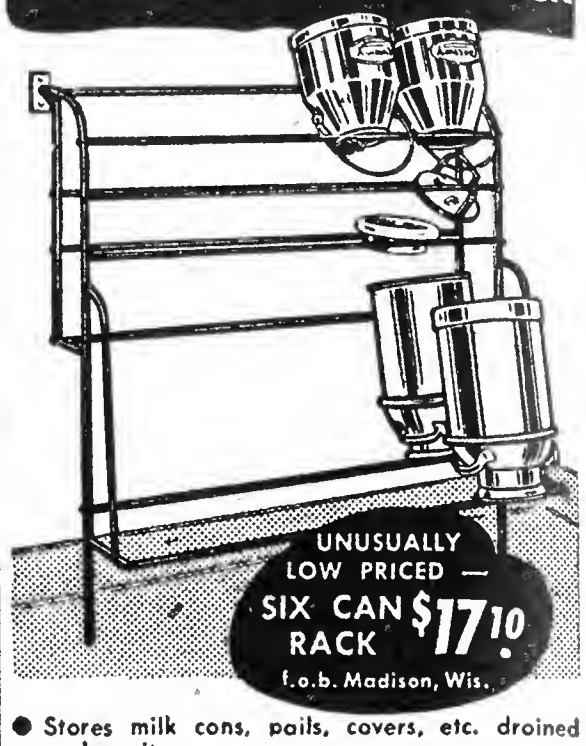


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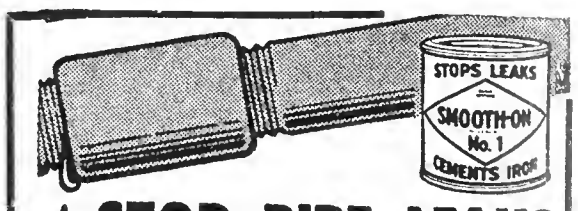


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## From the Finger Lakes

When the catkins of the Carolina poplar dangle from every twig like chenille fringe, it is a sure sign that we can begin to think more seriously about gardening; although as an old-timer once said to us, with the twinkle of the wisdom of the years in his eye, "don't put too much faith in some bush that leafs out in the first sunny spell of weather; but take the grapevine now, there is a dependable sign, for it takes a mighty ornery season to fool a grapevine." Still we've got a lot of faith in that old poplar.

Oh! How welcome is the more temperate breeze, and the mellow sunshine of this month. No true Nature lover can remain deaf to the call of the great outdoors when April smiles and the land really awakens. On a day when the lake is an unforgettable blue, the early morning breeze from off the water is like crushed ice thrown in one's face, yet we know the noonday sun will be shirt-sleeve warm and we really like to do a washing right out under the maple tree. There we can hear the gossip of the thousands of wild geese far out on the lake, the laugh of the loons and the call of the squaw ducks, not to mention the rattle of the kingfisher's cry as he alights on his special perch on the dock that was built when the lake was low in front of the boathouse. And maybe there will be a not-too-gentle thump on one's back if Reddy, the downy woodpecker, happens along, and of course Chick and Dee may be on our head or shoulders, but not lingering long these days for they are busy with their nest making in the little house. More fibers from the door mat seems to suit Chick for material again this year.

Often we are asked, "How can one tame the birds?" We'd say it is simple; not by kind words nor winning ways nor hours of patient waiting but just food. A tray of seeds and suet placed in an open spot not too close to the house at first, and soon a few birds are bound to find it and others will quickly join them. Then when they have become accustomed to finding the box, just do not replenish it for a day. The birds will chirp noisily and expect to be fed, so one just steps out perhaps early in the morning and lo, the feathered friends forget their timidity and their manners.

In late afternoon of an April day we like to walk to a nearby knoll where a small patch of trailing arbutus grows. We'll find its shy pink and white buds now under the glossy green leaves. The plant belongs to the heath family and grows close to the ground. It has disappeared altogether from some sections because it was ruthlessly gathered, and its shallow root system does not stand rough handling; so it is pulled from the ground never to grow again. We like only a tiny spray of it to put in an old glass shoe on a window sill and if it puts forth new roots, why we'll just set it out.

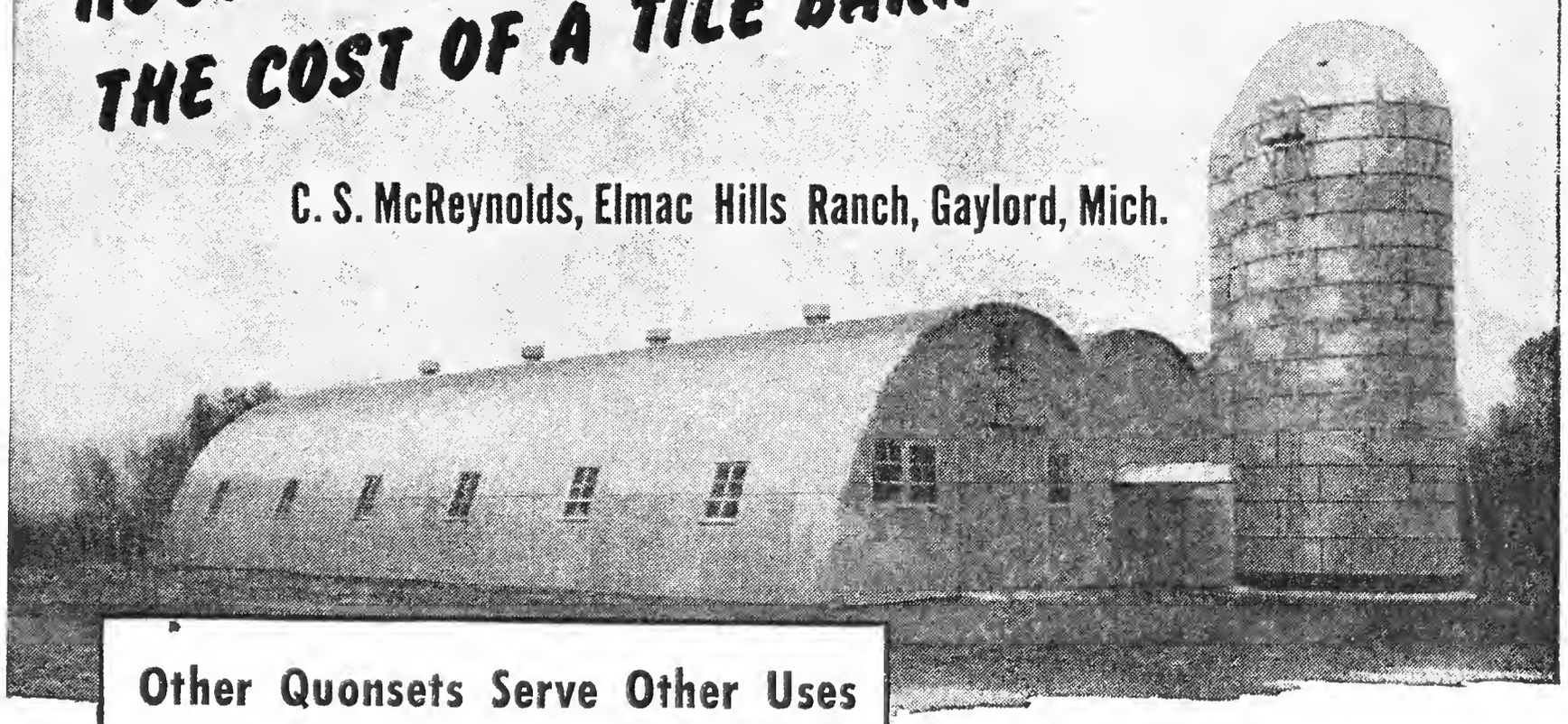
Another Springtime day ends and the wood fire is welcome warmth against the dampness of the twilight hours. The smoke curls upward from the chimney only to settle back to the ground, an old sign of warm weather. The popcorn is noisy in the popper over the cherry red coals and the northeast wind hums a merry tune under the eaves. Across the lake friendly lights are twinkling in the windows of the farm homes, and very gradually an unseen hand begins to draw the blanket of night over the day. All in all it brings so vividly to mind a rhyme that seems ever apt as each day passes: "The more we look the more we see, how many precious things are free." E. R. H

## Book Note

BUYING COUNTRY PROPERTY — By Herbert R. Moral. This new 184-page book, with some drawings, discusses in detail the many points and considerations involved in the purchase of country property. It deals primarily with the house and its location, although some space is given to land values. For those that may be thinking of buying a place in the country, the many suggestions offered are both practical and timely. Special chapters are devoted to such pertinent subjects as, how to decide what you can afford, how to choose a good locality, how to get the most value for your money, facts about land, how to judge the true condition of a house, when it is worthwhile to remodel, and how to check numerous sources of possible later trouble before buying. This book is well worth reading by anyone considering the buying of country property.

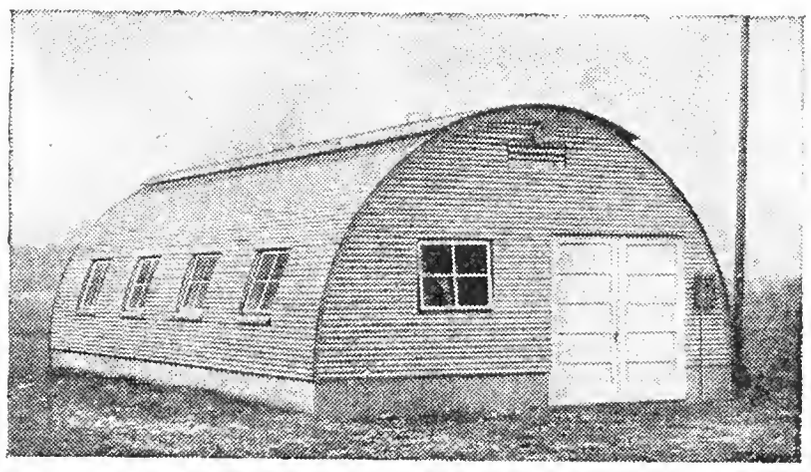

"THIS QUONSET MULTIPLE* HOUSES OUR CATTLE BETTER . . . AT HALF THE COST OF A TILE BARN"

C. S. McReynolds, Elmac Hills Ranch, Gaylord, Mich.



Other Quonsets Serve Other Uses

This Quonset 40 solves storage problems, saves labor, speeds operations for Mr. Crosby Manchester on his farm near Waynesfield, Ohio. It houses two trucks, three tractors, a jeep, a car and six steel-bed grain and utility wagons, with room to spare for winter storage and repair work.



Mr. Stephen S. Szustak, Batavia, N. Y., uses this Quonset 20 to house Hackney horses he breeds. It is equipped with five comfortable stalls, bright with gleaming brass fittings. "The high cost of building had me stymied, until I learned about Quonsets," says Mr. Szustak. "I'm well pleased with results."

Mr. McReynolds' postwar expansion plans called for at least 8,000 square feet of additional closed-barn space. Investigation proved that a Quonset offered more advantages than any other type of building . . . at about half the cost of a tile barn!

ERECTED IN THREE WEEKS!

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WARMEST, LEAST DRAFTY, OF ALL!

The Quonset, which houses 80 purebred Hereford cows and their calves, is more exposed to cold winter winds than the tile and wooden barns also used. Despite this, Mr. McReynolds reports that it is the warmest and least drafty of all three buildings. The cattle are better housed in the Quonset, he says, than in either of the other barns!

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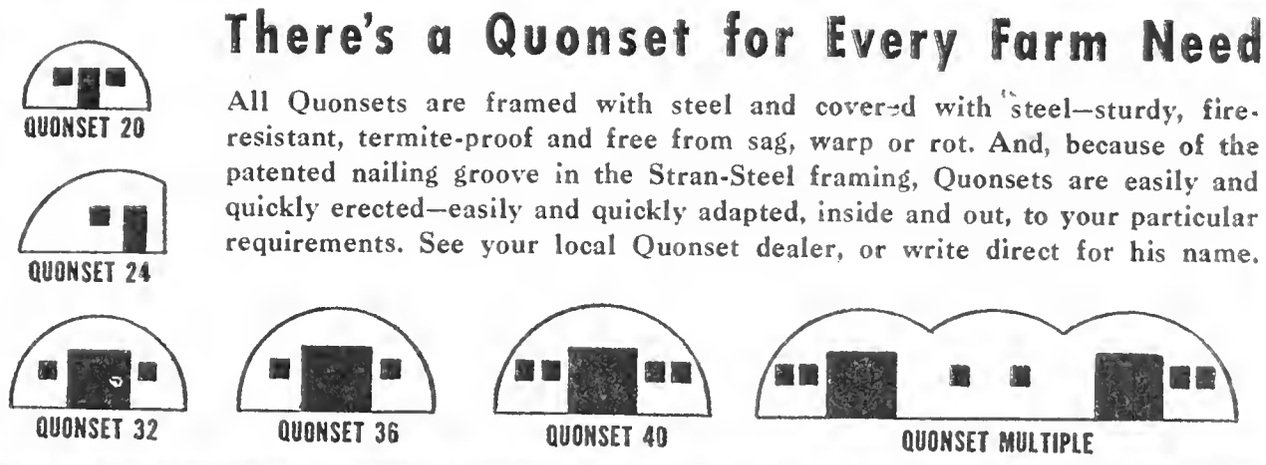


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## Farm or Factory

AS if farmers haven't enough problems confronting them today, the New York State Department of Labor is setting its sights to bring as many farm operations as possible under its jurisdiction and its power. At least, that seems to be the trend in the test case now up for review involving Linwood Farm in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York.

Linwood Farm is a modern, up to date poultry farm of 160 acres. They raise some 50,000 broilers and layers every year, along with hatching eggs and guinea fowl. A large part of the operations is devoted to broiler production, right from the chick to the packaged product ready for delivery to the wholesale trade. In the broiler house Linwood maintains a picking machine and refrigeration facilities. Five people, three of them full time, are employed in this building. The Labor Department has directed that certain structural changes be made in the broiler house, claiming that it is a factory building and therefore subject to the Labor Law. There is no serious objection on the part of J. Ruppert Schalk, proprietor of Linwood, to these structural changes, although he realizes they would cost a substantial amount of money. What is challenged is the Labor Department's argument that the broiler plant should be classified as a factory so that all its operations would fall under the wages and hours law as it applies to factory and industrial enterprises. Application was therefore made by Linwood to the Board of Standards and Appeals for a complete review of this question. A hearing was held by the Board on April 1 and a decision is now awaited.

There is no question but that Linwood conducts a farming operation, not a factory. All products handled are their own, grown and raised right on the farm. Some apple storages, equipped with grading and other mechanical equipment, have been held to be factories, but in those cases a large part, if not all, of the produce stored belonged to others than the storage owners and a fee was charged for the services rendered. No such situation exists in the Linwood Farm case which more resembles the Whitebrook Duck Farm case wherein the same Board of Standards and Appeals ruled that duck growing constituted farming.

It is difficult to understand why the Labor Department seeks to penalize a farmer for trying to improve and streamline his operations with installations of electricity and modern machinery and facilities, and thereby reduce his costs and ultimately the price to the consumer. There are thousands of poultry businesses in New York State similar to Linwood's; smaller, perhaps, but with the same type of equipment and operation. If the Labor Department's drive against Linwood Farm is successful, it will certainly cause many poultrymen to shut up shop because they will not be able to turn out the product that the consumer is entitled to and that he can afford to pay.

The issue is not whether a progressive type of farming falls within the statutory definition of "factory," but just what the Legislature intended, when the law was first enacted, to include as a "factory." Obviously, the law was aimed to cover business and industry; agriculture was not even considered. The fact, therefore, that agriculture, in keeping pace with the trend, attempts to improve its production and marketing methods, does not make it any the less agriculture than it was years ago.

If it is true that one swallow never made a summer, is it not equally true that one poultry picking machine cannot possibly make a factory?

## The Butter-Oleo Fight

In most of the arguments by the oleo people and in the editorial columns of newspapers favoring repeal of the 10 cent tax, the public is led to believe that the repeal of said tax will save them 10 cents per pound. As it looks from here, all they will save will be the job of mixing in the color as the tax on uncolored is only a quarter of a cent per pound. Nearly all that is now sold is uncolored. With present prices of about 40 cents for oleo and 90 cents for butter, if the tax is taken off, where will the 10 cents go — in the peoples' pockets, namely 30 cents for oleo, or in the oleo makers' pockets, namely 50 cents for oleo? W. E. G.

Pennsylvania

W. E. G. makes a good point with which all dairymen will agree but one which they hope will never be proven in fact.

It is amazing the way the urban press has taken up the cudgels for the oleo lobby: not, in so many words, of course, but indirectly by flaying the butter lobby. They fail to point out that the butter lobby far and away represents more dairy farmers than the oleo lobby represents oleo manufacturers. That being so, the former should certainly carry the greater weight.

As to the prospective merits of the two products, the real issue is not the tax on oleo since most of the oleo sold is uncolored and only subject to a quarter of a cent tax per pound. What the oleo bloc hopes to establish in the public consciousness by the repeal of all oleo taxes is that there is no difference between the two products, thereby enabling them to increase their sales of colored oleo under the guise of butter. But they cannot get around the fact that they are selling a product that admittedly is a great deal different than butter, otherwise they would not try so hard to imitate by coloring.

Taxation is not solving the butter-oleo problem. It would be better to prohibit the sale of butter-colored oleo altogether. Then both products can be sold and will be bought on their merits.

There will be another vote in the House of Representatives this week on the bill to repeal the oleo taxes. If this bill is passed, it goes to the Senate. We urge all who are interested to waste no time in sending a penny postcard to their two United States senators, and register their opposition to the repeal of oleo taxes until and unless the sale of butter-colored oleo is banned by law.

## Federal Income Taxes Reduced

EFFECTIVE May 1, a new tax law goes into effect, retroactive to January 1, 1948. The law reduces Federal income taxes all along the line, with the highest percentage of benefit to the lower income groups.

Last year's tax bill was vetoed by President Truman and the Congress could not muster sufficient votes to overide the veto. The most recent bill was also vetoed but this time there were more than enough votes to kill the veto.

For the past two years there has been a lot of argument about reducing taxes. Many felt that to do so would release too much extra money for buying and thereby increase the inflationary trend. Others, equally sincere, argued that it was necessary to reduce taxes so as to free new capital for investment and development which in turn would mean more goods and more competition and less chance of inflation.

We feel that the latter group had the better of the argument. Certainly, high taxes in the past year and a half have not curbed inflation, but seem to have actually accelerated it. Besides, the only practical way to cut the expense of running the government is to reduce tax revenue. Government will not voluntarily trim its own sails of extravagance.

## White and Yellow Corn Values

SEVERAL years ago, shortly after the importance of vitamin A had been discovered, livestock nutrition investigators established the fact that yellow corn was a good source of this essential vitamin and that white corn was totally lacking in it, although both had the same average nutrient value. As a result of these findings, many Corn Belt farmers, who were then using white corn almost entirely for feeding hogs, changed to yellow corn. Since then, however, it has been established that good quality alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal will supply all the vitamin A that hogs need; pasture is also an excellent source for this vitamin.

Because this source of supplying vitamin A through hay was not known for some time, the production of white corn was greatly curtailed and, as a result, there has been a shortage of white corn for commercial and industrial use. To illustrate, most of the breakfast foods are made from white corn, as are also commercial corn meal bread, many pancake flours and hominy grits which are so widely used on Southern tables. Some of the prepared baby foods include white corn flour as an important ingredient and bakers often use white corn meal to dust dark breads. In the meat packing industry, white corn flour is used as a binder for sausage and meat loaves because it has a neutral color. There are also many strictly industrial processes to which yellow corn is not suited, such as in the making of explosive materials, and in the core of wallboard to bind paper to the board surface. Soap manufacturers frequently use white corn as an abrasive.

As a result of this constant commercial demand and the decrease in white corn acreage for the past several years, white corn sometimes sells from 15 to 20 cents a bushel more than yellow corn. Last year some growers received as much as 45 cents extra premium a bushel above the yellow corn price. There are many excellent hybrid varieties of white corn on the market today which are high yielding and suited to conditions here in the Northeast and in some instances they have out-produced yellow corn on the same type of soil. Before seeding this year, why not inquire at your local grain market about this matter of price premium? If it prevails in your section, it might be good business to try out a small acreage of white corn.

## Two New Milk Laws

GOVERNOR Dewey has just approved the Hammer bill which is designed to eliminate duplicate milk inspections so that eventually there will be one uniform system of milk inspection.

This goal has been long sought by milk producers and they hope that the new law will accomplish the necessary results. While some will question how this bill, sponsored by a New York City senator, got through the legislative mill so readily when similar bills with rural backing have died in committee year after year, there is a disposition to accept this as a first step in the right direction. Even if it does seem to place too much power in the State Health Department and even if there may be a home rule legal question involved, at least farmers now have a law on the books that is in their interests, and its defects can always be remedied after a little practice.

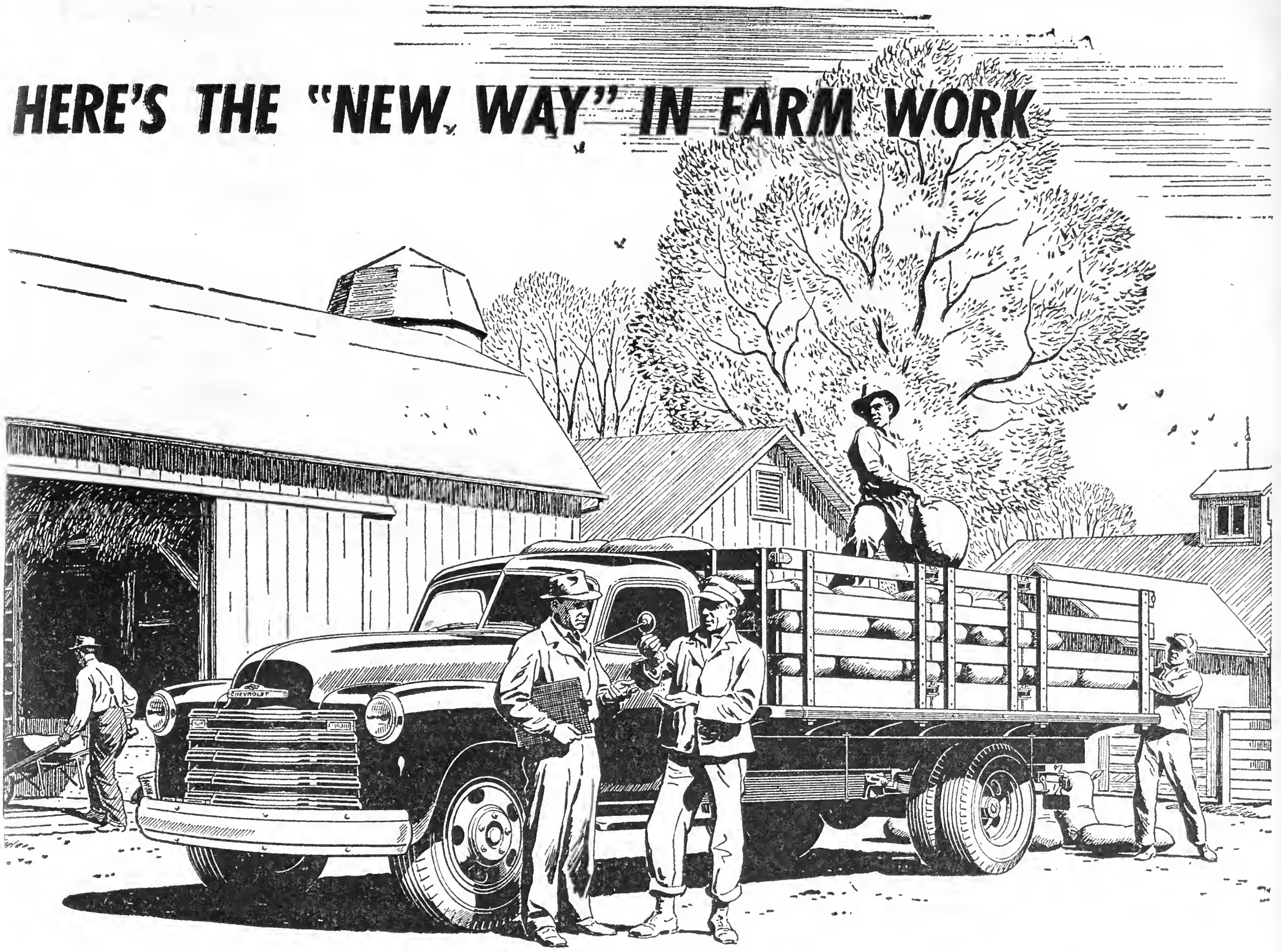
Another milk bill signed by the Governor puts some teeth in the milk dealer bonding law. Sponsored by Assemblyman James Lyons of Sullivan County, this bill is aimed at those dealers who have until now been exempt from posting any bond by the simple device of having milk consigned, instead of sold, to them by their own stooge co-operatives. This new law will finally plug that loophole.

## Brevities

"GOD is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."— Psa. 46:1.

AN application of about one pound of ammonium nitrate per tree in the Spring in cultivated bearing orchards, or from two to three pounds per tree in sod orchards, is usually sufficient to keep them properly supplied with nitrogen.

# HERE'S THE "NEW WAY" IN FARM WORK



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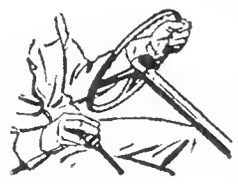

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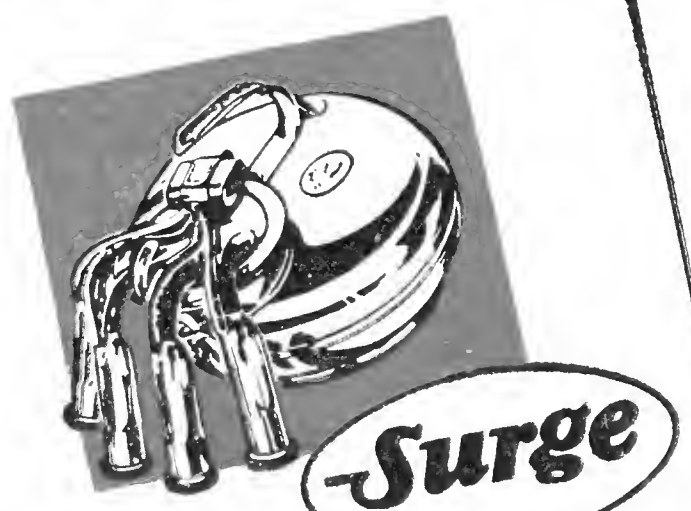


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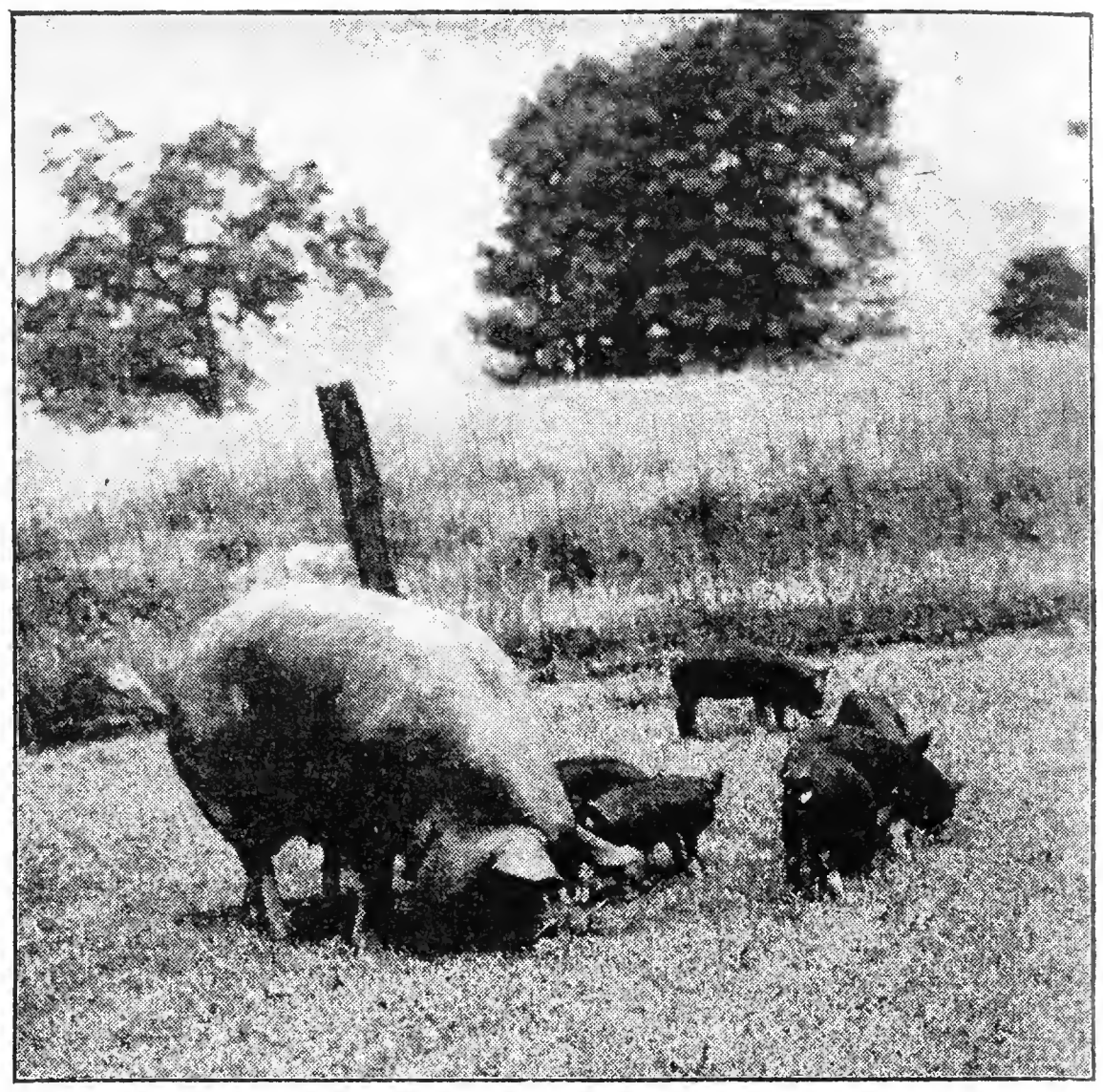

*It pays to get the brood sow and her pigs out on good pasture as early in the Spring as weather will permit. This nice Berkshire sow and her litter of husky pigs are taking full advantage of the excellent pasturage supplied them at Yankee Ridge Farm in Mercer County, Pennsylvania.*

# When Spring Pigs Begin to Squeal

*By R. W. Duck*

Spring farrowed pigs are now squealing and grunting on many farms throughout the Northeast. It is significant to note that early farrowed pigs will outgain and make more money, as a usual thing, than those born later; one of the principal reasons being that the older pigs can take greater advantage of pasture as soon as conditions permit. While records show that farm brood sows have averaged making a greater improvement in productive increases than any other class of meat animals during the past two decades, it has also been observed that last Spring there was a total loss of approximately 40 per cent before the pigs reached weaning age. It is true that last Spring, especially in the Northeast, was exceptionally cold and wet, but the average loss of Spring pigs is generally well over 30 per cent, with Fall farrowed pigs averaging from 10 to 15 per cent less. The importance of early farrowing in the Fall should likewise be kept in mind because a baby pig, that is not old enough to be weaned before cold weather hits the hog pen, will chill easily. This means that early September is the latest date that pigs should be farrowed in the Fall on most Northeastern farms. Unless a pig has enough development and fat on it by wintertime, the chances of its taking cold are good, and when this happens, pneumonia frequently follows with fatal results.

### Save the Pigs

It is often hard to realize the great saving in feed, with a resultant increase in profits, which it is possible to make by raising most of the pigs which are farrowed. As an illustration, a brood sow will need about one ton of suitable grain plus pasture and some field cured alfalfa hay, during the Winter in order to keep her in proper condition to farrow and raise one litter a year. If she farrows and raises a litter of eight good pigs to weaning age, then the amount of feed used per weaned pig would be 250 pounds. However, if this same brood sow farrows eight pigs and raises only five of them to weaning age, then their unit feed bill will be increased to 400 pounds per pig. Note, though, that no brood sow or gilt should be permitted to raise only one litter a year because the desirable kind are perfectly capable of producing two litters in a period of 12 months. Any female in the hog herd which cannot accomplish this should be sent to the butcher because, in order to raise two good litters of healthy pigs in any twelve month period, it will take only about 500 pounds more of feed, or a total of 2,500 pounds. If a brood sow farrows twice each year and weans eight pigs each time, or a total of 16 pigs in one year, it means that almost 100 pounds less feed is required for each pig raised to weaning age, than with one litter of eight pigs. In these days of high priced feed this is especially well worth considering.

The kind of brood sows and gilts to keep in the hog herd are gilts that will wean not less than eight husky pigs, with an average weaning weight of about 34 pounds at 56 days of age; while sows weaning not less than the same number should raise pigs with a 56-day average weaning weight of 40 pounds. In order to do this, the sows need to be properly fed and handled. In addition, of course, they must be inherently good mothers, heavy milkers with sound udders, and careful around their pigs. Many good hogmen say that they would rather select their gilt replacements for the breeding herd when the sow pigs are weaned than at any other time. It has been their experience that the weanling pigs which are the best individuals will almost always develop into superior animals. This is selecting on external appearance alone and is not the best practice if no other factors are taken into consideration. In the case of gilts their blood lines and the breeding records of their dams should be studied; but with sows their actual breeding record is of great importance. A sow that will raise two good litters a year for four or more years is the kind to perpetuate. When boar pigs are being picked, it is more important to save the best ones from a sow that has a favorable breeding record, than to pick out the ones that just looks the best. Show type is desirable but in the final analysis the sows that make the most money are the ones that shell out big litters and consistently raise most of them. Utility is the point to stress in the farm hog herd. In the boar this means deep heavy hams, a strong thick loin, good bone, and a deep side. When these meat making factors are combined with the inherited ability to sire sows that are highly prolific, good mothers and long lived, it will result in large litters of thrifty pigs that spend practically all their time either eating or sleeping. These are the kind of shoats that develop into profitable, market topping hogs.

### Worm Hogs and Allow Salt

As soon as weather permits, the brood sow and her litter should be allowed outdoors and kept on good pasture, if available; in any case let them out in the sunlight. It is a desirable practice to give the sows a worm treatment, as well as using pasture which has not had hogs on it for a year or two. Any of the standard commercial preparations which contain phenothiazine are excellent to use because such a preparation, when administered according to the directions on the container, will rid hogs of practically all types and

(Continued on Page 300)

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NEW ENGLAND GROWN

Chester White, Chester Berkshire, Yorkshire Chester. 6 weeks $12.50; 7-8 weeks $13.50; 9-10 weeks $15.00. 12 weeks started shoats $17.50 each. Chester White Boars for service, 65-75 lbs. $35.00; 100-125 lbs. $50.00 each. Vaccination $1.00 apiece extra if desired. Ship C. O. D. Check or money order. No charge crating.

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We have a few nice young pigs now and expect more later. Berkshire & O. I. C. crossed, Chester & Yorkshire: 5-6 wks. old $12.50 each; 7-8 wks. old $13 each. Shipped C. O. D. Write us your wants.

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CHESTERS, CHESTER-YORKSHIRE CROSS AND CHESTER POLAND CROSS.

6 to 7 wks. $12.50 — 8 wks. $15.00

Inoculation 75c extra. Will ship C. O. D.

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FARM MANUAL—By the Editors of Popular Mechanics. This recently published 280-page book covers a large number of illustrated ideas to increase farm efficiency and employ time-saving operations. The discussions, clear and practical, include complete directions illustrated with diagrams on how to wire a house with electricity, repair appliances and plumbing fixtures, hang wallpaper, fix a leaky basement and other operations which are constantly needed in the upkeep of the farm and home. The book is divided into six principal groups: farm machinery and implements; farm workshop, equipment and repairs; equipment for poultry and livestock; vegetable storage and processing; the farm home, improvement and maintenance; and farm hints and helps. The illustrated suggestions contain a wealth of material on how to make and repair home equipment. The directions are easy to understand and cover carefully tested guidance for making such implements as a buck rake, dump truck, tractor scoop, cordwood saw and many other things. As all farmers know, the farm workshop is the heart of the farm; in this book it receives the attention it deserves. Instructions are given for all kinds of procedures in the farm workshop which will save valuable time and money. D.

## Earlville Holstein Sale

At the recent Earlville Holstein Sale, the 27 consignors included a 30-head complete dispersal from Franklin Dairy Farm, Tupper Lake, N. Y. The averages were: 43 cows, $363; six bred heifers, $280; two open heifers, $145; six yearling bulls, $306; 20 baby heifers and orphans, $59.

Donald T. Moore, Nicholson, Pa., was the only out-of-state buyer, taking six head for a total of $2,017. Ira Carpenter, Middletown, five head, $1,655; Edward Fletcher, Utica, five head, $1,580; Harry Underwood, Little York, three for $1,140; the others were individual sales. This new war talk has apparently put fear into the minds of the people, and it was very evident through this Holstein sale because as soon as an animal neared the $400 mark, the bidders stopped. Not many went above that price. J. R. P.


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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28

Fair Grounds, Hamburg, ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

3rd Invitational Sale: all hand-picked by A. T. Personius

66 — REGISTERED HOLSTEINS — 66

30 Cows, fresh or springers.

20 Bred Heifers many due in Fall.

14 Open Heifers and Heifer Calves.

2 Service Age Bulls.

THE PICK OF THE BEST IN WESTERN NEW YORK. healthy on all tests.

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**250 HOLSTEIN DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS**

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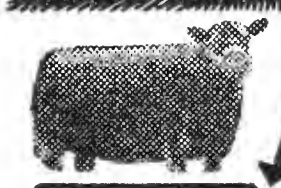
12TH Annual NORTHEASTERN ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOCIATION SALE



SATURDAY MAY 1st SHOW 9:30 SALE 1 P.M.

6 BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

44 BRED AND OPEN HEIFERS

BOYS & GIRLS! THREE HEIFERS RESERVED ESPECIALLY FOR YOU

4H & F.F.A. JUDGING CONTEST 9:30 A.M.

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Livestock Judging Pavilion, ITHACA, N. Y.

ATTEND THE N. Y. GROUP HEIFER SALE, APRIL 24TH — PALMYRA

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7 Miles East on Route 322

**2 Herd Bulls 3 Bull Calves**

**40 Females**

COWS, COWS and CALVES, HEIFERS.

The Entire Winning Show Herd at Harrisburg Farm Show, 1948.

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FIRST ANNUAL SPRING SALE

1:00 P.M., Saturday, May 1, 1948. At Herbert's Hill Farm near West Chester, Pa. on Pennsylvania Route 29. Good breeding stock from accredited herds. For catalog write H. V. Clum, Secretary, R. D. No. 2, Pottstown, Pa.

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Take your choice of either fine Specimen as I need the other for breeding. One, born March 1947; other Feb. 1946

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All home-raised — herd founded 30 years ago. 61 Milking Cows — Balance heifers all ages. 3 HERD SIRES, most popular breeding. 2-year-old son of MONTVIC LOCHINVAR. 20 daughters of DUNLOGGIN LAIRD DELLA.

Sale in big tent, must start promptly at 10:00 A. M.

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300 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 300

All from herds T.B. Accredited, blood tested, majority calfhood vaccinated, milkers mastitis tested.

150 Fresh and Close Springing Cows.

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The 25th ANNUAL MAYTIME EARLVILLE SALE — the largest consignment sale of Registered Holsteins in the East this Spring. Every animal sold to be exactly as represented. This is America's best-known, longest established, and most reliable Holstein market place. Sale must start each morning at 10:00 A. M. sharp.

TRUCKS — CREDIT — LUNCHES

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Sales Manager and Auctioneer

**CHEMUNG CO. DISPERSAL**

MONDAY, APRIL 26

56 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 56

LaMotte P. Breese, held at his farm on Route 427 and 3 miles east of Elmira, N. Y. T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, eligible for Penna., many calf vaccinated. 1947 HERD AVERAGE—430 lb. fat — 3.7% — 11,790 lb. milk — 2X TOP IN COUNTRY. Officially classified, unusually high score of 84.4. Popular Breeding — an outstanding herd.

Sale in large tent at 12:30 P. M.

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From linebred dams of Winterthur breeding. Sired by Winterthur Winner Fobes Achilles whose full sister recently made 635 lbs. fat 2x, first lactation. T. B. Accredited Bang Certified. Calfhood vaccinated. Very reasonably priced.

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**50 Head 50**

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**PALMYRA, N. Y.**

**May 7, 1948 At 12:30 P.M.**

Fresh young cows, fresh or springing 2 year olds, bred heifers and 4 young bull calves. Here is your chance to buy the best at your price. Don't forget the date May 7th at 12:30 P. M., Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y. Write C. M. Hepburn, Ontario, N. Y. for catalog. Mailed about April 15th.

*Complete Dispersal*

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**GUERNSEY HERD**

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1 Bull 6 Bred Heifers

17 Cows 4 Heifer Calves

Accredited, vaccinated, Langwater bloodlines. At the farm of

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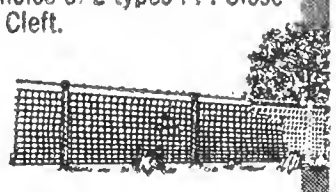

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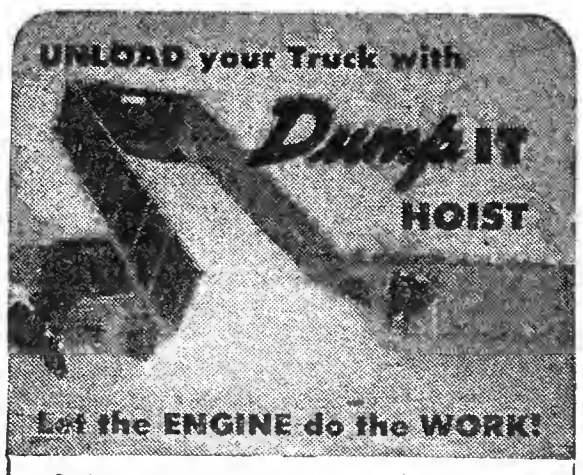


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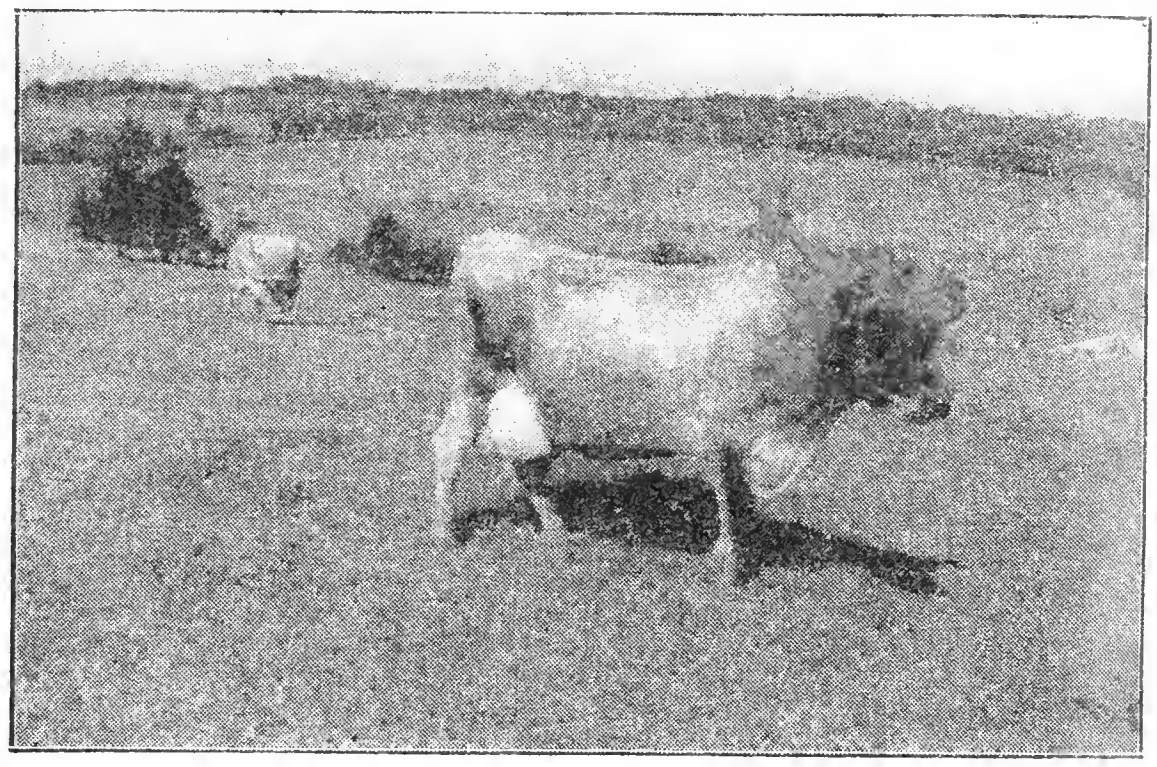
## Green Pastures Contest in New England

A unique contest, designed to promote widespread pasture improvement in New England, is now under way in the six States of that region. The contest in which dairymen will compete is officially known as the Green Pastures Program. It is being sponsored in the interests of preserving and bettering land which has been farmed for three centuries by the respective State agricultural departments concerned. This program will be an enlargement of a similar type project which the State of New Hampshire conducted with considerable success last year.

The New Hampshire contest began not merely between one pasture and other pastures, but rather between one farm and other farms with respect to the success of each in keeping the cows supplied with pasture feed for approximately 150 days. The pastures were judged on the size of each dairyman's operation, amount of accomplishment and evidence of permanent value gained through the practice of approved methods. This year's six State contest is the direct result of a challenge by Governor Dale to the five other States to grow a pasture greener and better than the prize winning pasture in his State. The New Hampshire Governor further has offered to present a new hat, the best that money can buy, to each of the Governors whose States are able to produce any greener grass than his Granite State farmers. (See THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, March 6, 1948, page 180).

All New England farmers, who derive the major part of their income from dairying, are eligible to join the competition; there is no entry fee. County committees have been appointed in all six States to further arouse interest and assist dairymen in entering the contest. Pastures will be judged, as in the New Hampshire program, on the whole pasture program of each dairy. This means upon the basis of furnishing high quality feed for the normal pasture season for the entire herd of cattle, including young stock. Dairymen can obtain entry blanks from their county agent or members of the county committee. These must be filled out and returned by May 1, closing date for all entries. A stipulation of the contest is that accurate records of milk sold and grain fed during the pasture season must be kept. Pastures will be judged at least twice during the season by men from outside the county.

Plans of the New England committee call for the judging of all entered pastures by early August. Prizes for the best achievements in each county will be distributed as follows: First prize, one ton of fertilizer; second prize, 1,200 pounds of fertilizer; third prize, 500 pounds of fertilizer. Other high scoring farms will receive certificates of recognition. In addition, the three top participants in each county will be rewarded with expense paid trips to the Eastern States Exposition in September, where the prizes will be presented. County winners will compete in the State contest, and the six State winners will vie for the New England championship. W. E. H.



*Improved pastures mean lower costs for milk production. Two of the nice Jersey cows from the herd of Morris LaFrance, Randolph Center, Orange County, Vermont, are shown on his excellent mixed pasture land. He is one of the entrants in the New England Green Pastures contest for 1948.*

## Pennsylvania Farm News

At a recent bred gilt sale of both Hampshires and Berkshires, sales in both breeds were fairly high but the average was considerably less than individuals of both breeds brought at a similar sale last year. A few high gilts went around the $200. mark but the average was perhaps around $125. Young pigs are selling for around $10.00 each. Eggs are down to between 40 cents and 50 cents, and butter is 80 cents. There has not been much change in milk prices with the price from $5.30 to $5.60 or $5.70 for milk at the farm; hauling and testing charges are taken off of this price of course.

Some timber is being cut out and lumber is in good demand and very high in price. Rough lumber sells from $60.00 to $70.00 per thousand feet at the mills and some of it is not very choice stuff either. I can remember when much better quality lumber sold for $10.00 a thousand. There are very few pieces of good timber being cut any more as most of the good virgin pieces of timber have been cut out. What is being cut now is mostly second growth trees which sometimes are not too large. There is some good pine timber farther East in the State, but right here in this section there is not very much pine left.

---

A seven and one-half ton traction ditcher program which in 1947 cut 23 miles of trench, sometimes 2,000 feet a day, for tile drainage on Venango County farms, has resumed operations with orders from 25 different farms on hand. Thirty-five farms benefited from the program last year; 670 acres of wet spots were drained. E. G. Ifft, of Franklin, Venango County agricultural agent, who makes all the drainage layouts for the ditcher and gives general supervision to the work, says that digging now costs six cents per linear foot, and that ditches average 30 to 32 inches in depth. Occasionally, though, they go down four and one-half feet, in order to obtain a desired grade, and in some cases they may not be more than 24 inches deep. Four-inch tile cost $65.40 per 1,000 feet, and $133.80 for six-inch. Each acre drained required an average of 181 feet of ditch, with an average per-acre cost, including tile, of $28.05. The two largest jobs done last year were 10,334 feet at Valley View Turkey Farm, Titusville, and 10,000 feet on the Goodwin Farm at Diamond. Each place drained 40 acres of wet spots.

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Ten Bedford County farm youths, all of them vocational agricultural students, have organized their first Baby Beef Club under the leadership of G. L. Reiser. They have purchased young steers for approximately $100 per head. The boys are: John Feather, Schellsburg; Russell Fetter, Bedford; Ralph W. Custer, Schellsburg; Junior Fair, Manns Choice; Dick Morgart, New Paris; James and Paul Adams, Buffalo Mills; Harold Bowser, New Enterprise; Virgil Ritchey, Everett, and Kenneth Young, Hollidaysburg.

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J. Elmer Dinsmore, Wind Ridge, was re-elected president of the Greene County Agricultural Extension Assn. at its recent annual meeting in Waynesburg. Others elected were: Clarence Grimes, Waynesburg, vice-pres.; Carter Andrew, Nineveh, secy.; G. E. P. Graham, treas. Dinsmore and Graham were members of the original board more than 30 years ago. H. R. Cotterman, Columbus, Ohio, was the principal speaker. N. M. E.

## Boar is Weak in Legs

I have a boar pig which weighs 400 pounds. Something has happened to him and he cannot get up very well. He gets in a sitting position and has a hard time to get his hind quarters up. He is not too fat for his size, so that cannot be the cause. I cannot get any alfalfa hay. I bought lespedeza but it is pretty poor. He will not eat it. I am afraid he isn't getting the right vitamins. S.

It is possible that your pig is suffering from a vitamin D and mineral deficiency. If you will give it four tablespoonsful of cod liver oil a day on its feed and allow it access to a mineral mixture consisting of iodized stock salt, ground limestone and steamed bone meal, equal parts, it may assist it to recover. However, this will take three or four weeks, and the treatment should be continued. If you let it out on pasture in the Summer, the sunlight will supply vitamin D but you should keep the minerals available for him at all times. If you can obtain alfalfa meal from your local feed dealer and use it to the extent of five per cent in the grain feed for this boar, it will be helpful in supplying needed vitamins as well as some minerals.

## Calves Are Dying

I have been having trouble with my calves which are about six months old. I had one die, and at the present time have another dying. I am wondering if you can tell me what the trouble is with them. Their hind quarters seem to become helpless first. After a day or so, upon raising the hind quarters up to help them, the rest of the body will weave around in every direction. They do not seem to be sick as they eat well, right up until they die. These calves get all the mixed hay they can eat, one pint of dried milk, one quart of corn and six of ground oats. N. R.

The feeds which you are using are all either low or lacking in vitamin D. This vitamin in regular amounts is necessary to make strong, healthy bone. If you will feed the rest of your calves two tablespoonsful of fortified cod liver oil, twice daily in their milk, it will help to correct and prevent this condition. You can obtain this product at almost any drugstore. In addition, if you will keep a good mineral mixture before them at all times, it will supply needed calcium and phosphorous.

## Feed for Pregnant Ewes

Please tell me a feed to use for pregnant ewes, as ours are due to have lambs soon. MRS. I. P.

One of the best feeds for pregnant ewes is good quality alfalfa hay and about one-half to three-quarters pound of grain mixture, or somewhat more depending upon their condition. A good grain mixture for them would be one consisting of corn, three parts; oats, two parts; and wheat bran, one part. You need not grind the grain because sheep chew their feed thoroughly. Keep salt and fresh water before them at all times.

## Coming Livestock Sales

April 17—Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Clover Burn Farm, Middleburg, Md.

April 19—Holstein Dispersal Sale, Orson D. Smith Farm, Canastota, New York.

April 21—Holstein Heifer Consignment Sale, Maine Holstein Assn., Waterville, Maine.

April 22 — Guernsey Consignment Sale, Chester County, Pa., Guernsey Breeders' Assn., Lancaster, Pa.

April 22—Brown Swiss Sale, L. R. Morey and Son Farm, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

April 23—Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Hickory Hill Farm, Quakertown, Pa.

April 24—Holstein Dispersal Sale, Robert W. Katz Farm, Honesdale, Pa.

April 24—Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Farrington and Wicks Farm, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

April 24 — Brown Swiss Heifer Sale, Durham, Conn.

April 24 — Angus-Hereford Sale, N. Y. State Beef Cattle Group Heifers, Palmyra, N. Y.

April 26—Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Hamlet Hill Farm, Salisbury, Conn.

April 28—Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Rosewald Farms, Inc., Hillsboro, N.H.

April 28 — Holstein Consignment Sale, Vermont and New Hampshire Holstein Assns., Hartland, Vt.

April 28 — Holstein Consignment Sale, Western New York, Hamburg, New York.

April 29 — Ayrshire Consignment Sale, Maryland State, Timonium, Md.

April 30 — Guernsey Consignment Sale, New England Breeders, Springfield, Mass.

April 30—Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Marjoheim Farms, Assn. Pavilion, Lancaster, Pa.


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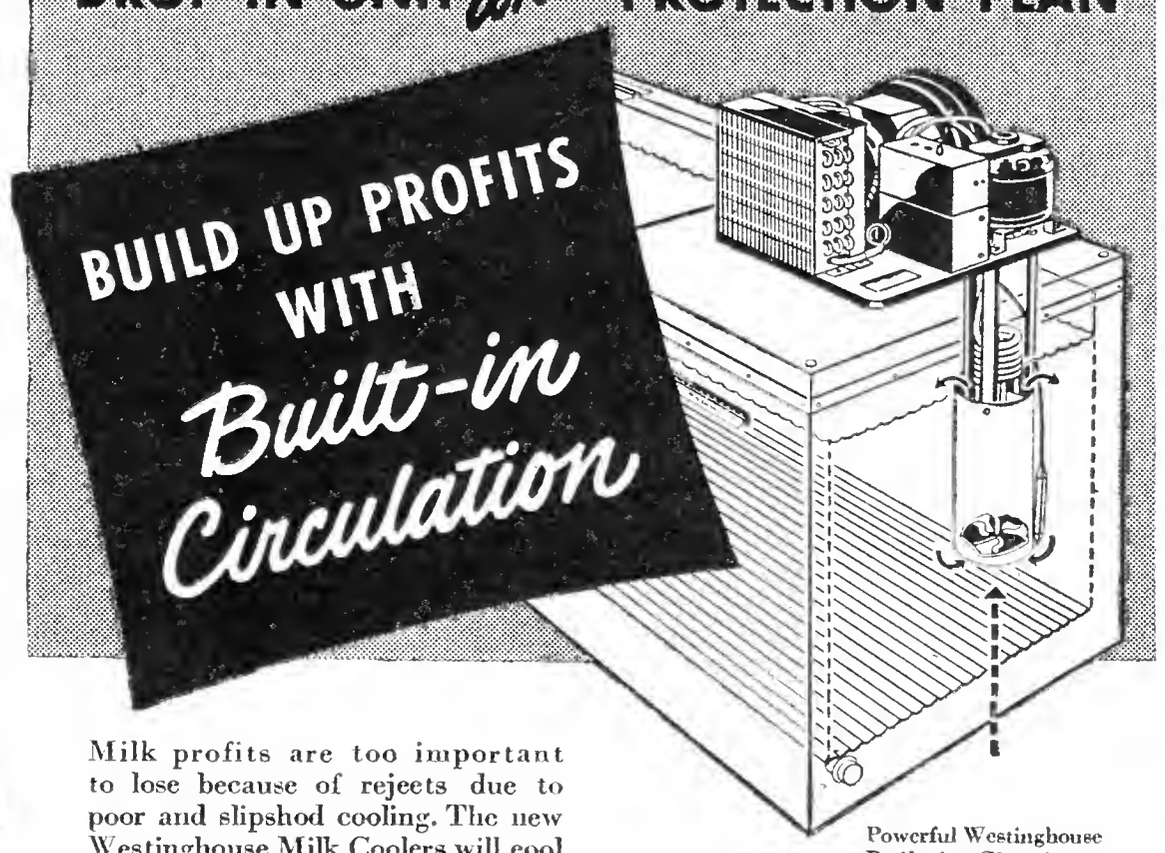


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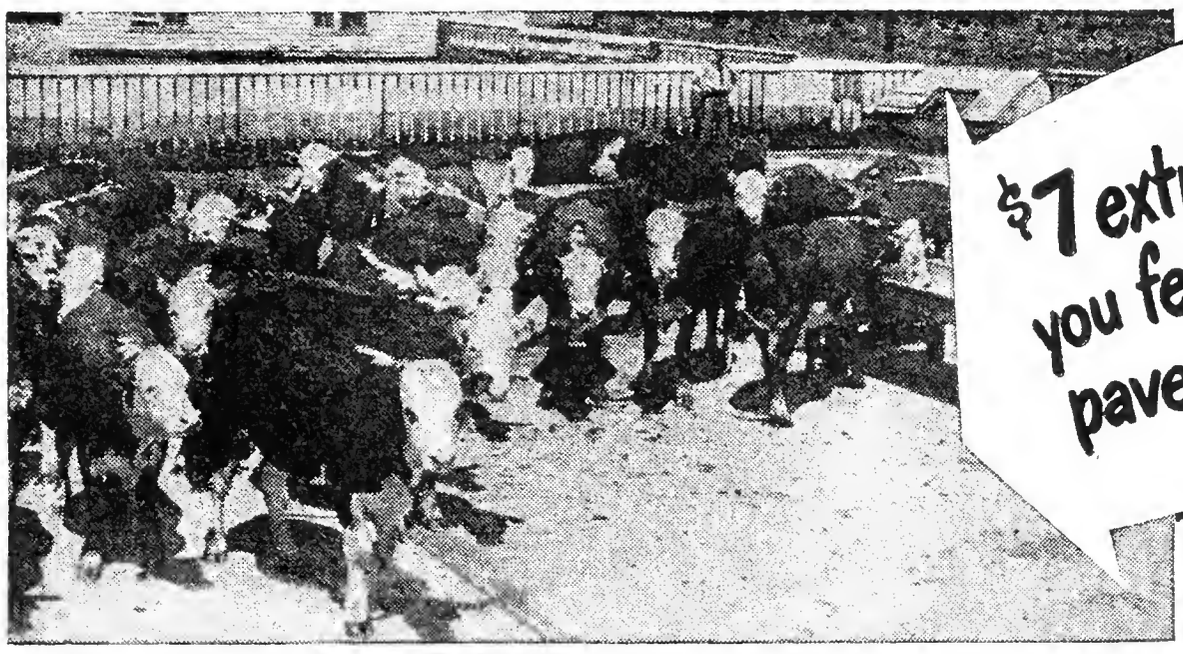

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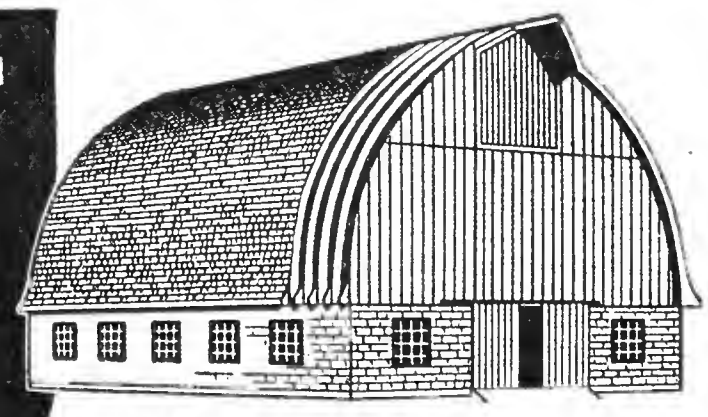

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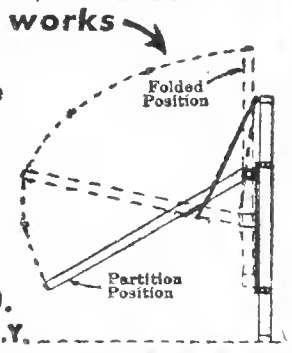


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## When Spring Pigs Begin to Squeal

(Continued from Page 296)

kinds of internal parasites. The feeding of sodium fluoride, at the rate of one pound with each 99 pounds of dry feed, for one day, is very effective in ridding hogs of the large roundworms, but it has not proven to be of benefit in treating for most other kinds, such as thorny-headed worms; however, hogs are infested principally with roundworms. No starving is necessary with the suggested treatments.

In some recent tests at the Indiana Experiment Station, it was demonstrated that when pigs are allowed free access to coarse flake salt while on good pasture, they required 4.7 bushels of corn and 81 pounds of protein supplement for each 100 pounds of gain made. However, when comparable pigs were not allowed salt on the same kind of pasture, they needed 5.6 bushels of corn and 101 pounds of protein supplement in order to make the same amount of gain. When fed in dry lot, the difference in favor of salt allowance was even greater, because in that case it took eight bushels of corn and 101 pounds of protein supplement when no salt was allowed. On the other hand, when comparable pigs in dry lot were fed the same and allowed free access to flake salt, they needed only 5.7 bushels of corn and 73 pounds of protein supplement for each 100 pounds of gain made.

Sunlight will provide the growing pigs with needed vitamin D which will prevent rickets and induce normal and healthy bone formation, provided they also receive sufficient calcium and phosphorus for their requirements. In addition to coarse flake salt, a good commercial mineral mixture should be kept available at all times for the hogs and growing pigs. This type of mineral feeding will not force the hogs to eat minerals in case they may not be needed, in order to satisfy their appetite for salt. It is desirable to have the mineral mixture contain some of the so-called trace elements, such as manganese, cobalt, iron and iodine. If present they will be designated on the container; only limited amounts of these are needed. While early Spring pasture will provide considerable amounts of minerals both from the herbage and soil, nevertheless it is a desirable precaution to provide the hog herd with minerals as suggested, especially as their cost is so small per animal unit as to be almost negligible. If the nursing pigs are allowed a suitable grain feed, such as corn nine parts and tankage one part, they will make more rapid gains than when allowed only pasture grass and mother's milk. Rapid gains are more economical and will put the shoats at a desirable market weight and condition considerably earlier than pigs fed a limited ration; so they usually bring a higher price than if sold later. The use of good legume pasture will, on the average, result in saving 10 per cent or more of the grain needed for growing and fattening pigs. It pays to use some high protein supplemental feed on pasture. This may be either self-fed or mixed with the grain, at the average rate of 10 per cent.

### Folic Acid for Pigs

One of the more recent scientific findings is that a newly discovered member of the vitamin B complex group, known as folic acid, is distributed throughout living tissue. As a consequence a lack of this vitamin might account for some of the high mortality of pigs raised in dry lot, even though they are apparently otherwise well fed and cared for. Corn and barley are poor sources of this vitamin, as are both fish and meat meals. The highest known feed for folic acid content is field cured alfalfa hay which has been properly handled and then ground into alfalfa meal. Investigational work on this new vitamin is still in the experimental stage, but both practical farmers and scientists have found that it is always advisable to add about five per cent of high quality alfalfa meal to all hog rations, except when they are on good pasture. When brood sows receive alfalfa meal as suggested, not only will they milk heavier but it is probable that their milk will be higher in needed essentials for growth and health.

It is now possible to purchase synthetic folic acid in a preparation containing not less than three per cent folic acid, incorporated in enough filler material so that the small quantities of folic acid necessary for feeding animals can be mixed with their feed. When this is done as a dietary supplement to assure adequate folic acid content, it is recommended that from five to 20 grams

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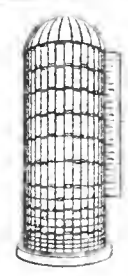

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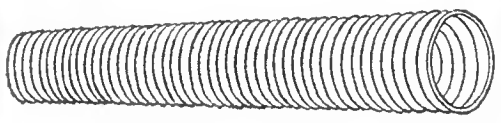

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of this supplement be added to each ton of feed. according to the requirement of the animals. Where an actual folic acid deficiency exists, animals should be given this product at the rate of five grams (about one teaspoonful) for each 100 pounds of body weight per day. This recommended dosage can be given with the dry feed, mixing it in well with gradually increased larger amounts of the feed, or it can be fed with milk. It is best to administer it individually to insure that each animal receives the desired amount.

### New Drugs for Swine Diseases

One of the newer sulfa drugs, sulfamethazine, is proving to be highly effective in the treatment of swine plague. This disease, with the scientific name of hemorrhagic septicemia, is caused by an organism called Pasteurella multocida. It starts suddenly and progresses rapidly, with highly fatal results. The symptoms somewhat resemble hog cholera, such as loss of appetite, diarrhea, labored breathing, discharge from eyes and nose, high temperature, often above 105 degrees F., coma and death. Based on field experiences the recommended dosage for early treatment is a solution of sodium sulfamethazine (25 per cent w/v) injected subcutaneously in daily doses of one and one-half grains per pound of bodyweight for the first day, and one grain per pound of bodyweight for the next two days. If this treatment is not started for from two to three days following the onset of the disease, it is then recommended that the dosage of sodium sulfamethazine be increased from 50 to 100 per cent, subject to a veterinarian's examination to observe if the kidneys are either dehydrated or damaged. In such cases smaller doses are indicated in accordance with the suggestions of the veterinarian.

According to the recent report of a large manufacturer, sulfamethazine is also proving to be effective in treating and controlling pneumonia in swine. The report shows that during an outbreak of pneumonia in a herd of 235 swine, 15 per cent died during the first week prior to treatment. The initial symptoms were lethargy and loss of appetite. Later symptoms included difficult respiration, severe cough, moderate mucous discharge from the eyes and nose, deep depression, a reluctance to move, and in some cases, nose bleed. One hundred of the pigs were given sulfamethazine in mash, in doses of one and one-half grains per pound of bodyweight for one day, and one grain per pound of bodyweight on the next two days. Fifty of the infected pigs were given sodium sulfamethazine (25 per cent w/v) intraperitoneally (abdominally) in the daily doses of one grain per pound of bodyweight for three days. Fifty other infected pigs served as untreated controls. Six days after the beginning of treatment, 22 per cent of the control pigs had died and the remainder appeared extremely sick. They were therefore given one dose of of one and one-half grains of sodium sulfamethazine (25 per cent w/v), per pound of bodyweight, intraperitoneally on the first day, and one grain per pound of bodyweight on the next two days. All of the pigs, including the treated controls, improved in 24 hours following treatment. Those given the drug intraperitoneally improved more rapidly than those that received it in their feed. In six to eight days after the start of this treatment, all the pigs were apparently cured and started to gain in weight. None of the pigs treated with sulfamethazine died from the infection.

In outbreaks of this sort it should be noted that early treatment is indicated, and also that the use of this drug in the feed was an effective remedy, even though a favorable response was not quite as rapid as when administered by being injected. Local druggists can obtain this drug on order. The only pig that makes a profit is a healthy pig.

## Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 5.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 4.50 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 3.50 |
| Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner | 3.50 |
| Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker | 3.50 |

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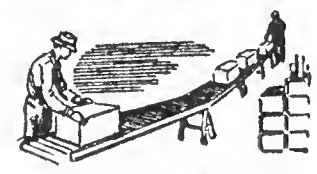

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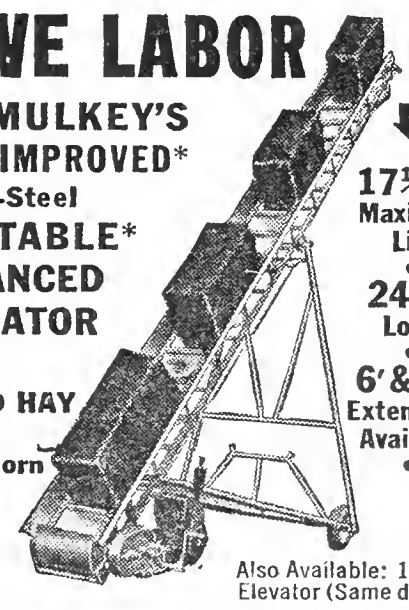

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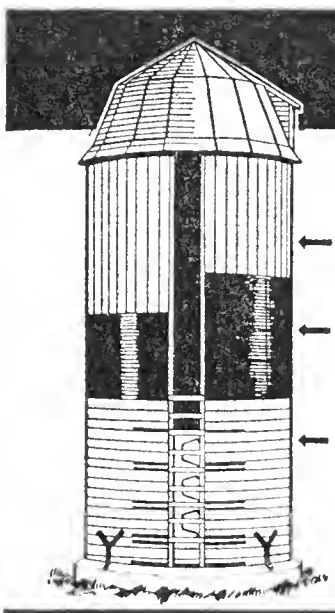

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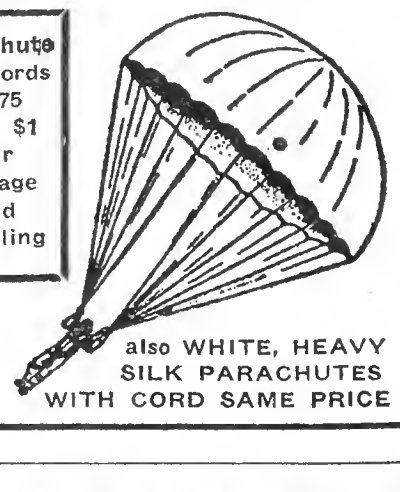

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Gently she lays her fading cloak on maple's polished sheen.
Her house had beckoned as I passed:
"What is your husband's work"?, I asked.
"*One Carpenter* turned water into wine," she said;
"My carpenter turns wood to beauty — and to bread."

Connecticut — *Lucile W. Capwell*


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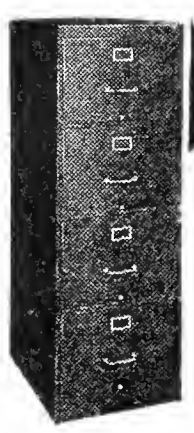

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## The Neighborhood Idea

This is the story of neighborhood cooperation and understanding that has been going on for many months, through the efforts of its women, in a small, but growing community. Newington, Conn., women are making every effort to study, and take part in, the workings and meaning of governing a town, also its relation to State government. Working through several local civic groups, they feel that taking individual responsibility is important these days when the trend is ebbing away from the individual and slipping into the idea of dependence.

Newington has been a town of rapid recent growth: 7,500 today compared with 5,449 in 1940. Because, with few exceptions, there are no large industries or businesses here, and property is mostly residential, this town represents problems typical of many other growing communities. A good many of the newcomers are former city residents who demand such services as municipal collection of rubbish, sewage disposal and the like, which are taken for granted in cities. Naturally our older residents, who can remember this site as a strictly rural area, are reluctant to increase tax rates in order to provide what they regard as superfluities. Thus, on a great many town issues there are two strongly conflicting points of view. This also is typical of many communities today.

Let us see what has been accomplished. In August, 1945, under the leadership of Mrs. Joseph W. R. Mercer, the first neighborhood civic club was organized with a charter membership of 42 women. It seemed to Mrs. Mercer that some sort of organization would help to acquaint women with sources of information and answers to town problems. From this first gathering other neighborhood clubs grew voluntarily. There are now 12 such clubs, with active membership ranging from 15 to 25 in each, meeting usually in various homes. In general each club elects a president, vice-president and secretary. Though some groups have treasurers and dues, others prefer not to have money enter the picture at all. Most of the clubs meet once every two months, except for special meetings called in emergency.

Subjects at the meetings cover educational policies, garbage collection, bus service, zoning matters, street lighting and a host of others. Representatives of town government come upon invitation, each to discuss his own department's functions; likewise representatives to the State Legislature and State officials outline their special duties. Problems are threshed out intelligently. Thus, what can be done and what is impossible, under present town set-up and financing, is handled in neighborly fashion with plenty of light and a minimum of heat. The advantages of the neighborhood basis are obvious: a community of interests to begin with; no distance to go to meetings; everyone knows everyone else and feels free to speak without hesitation; and, usually, the same point of view on neighborhood problems.

Garbage collection, for instance, has been a succulent issue here for some time. Food waste and rubbish at present are collected as a private service, for which the home owner contracts as an individual; several of the civic clubs believe the town should assume this service. At present a committee is studying the costs and facilities available for that service. Consequently, as First Selectman Edmund Keleher has pointed out, a much keener interest in town meetings has developed since the establishment of the civic clubs; and more people are better informed on the nature of their town's problems.

Far more important in the long run are the neighborhood clubs' intangible benefits: the fostering of a sense of individual responsibility; townspeople working together to accomplish community projects through exchange of others' points of view; the cultivation of tolerance when tolerance is called for, or action when action is needed; but at all times the wish and the will to be understanding, cooperative, and informed.

M. E. B.

## Homemade Bread Variety

This recipe for a special home baked bread gives us variety. We usually make two loaves just to give the family a different flavor in bread, using shredded wheat and molasses.

Break up 2 shredded wheat biscuits into a good sized bowl and pour in 1 pint of boiling water. Add 1 tablespoon of lard, 2 teaspoons of salt and ½ cup of molasses. Let mixture cool to lukewarm. Dissolve 1 yeast cake (the 3 cent size) in ½ cup of lukewarm water; cool it. Stir the yeast into the first mixture. Then mix into the above, in the same big bowl, 5 cups of flour. This dough will be sticky but I never add more flour. Let the dough rise in the bowl.

Then put the dough into two greased bread pans, and allow it to rise to double its bulk. Bake in a moderate oven. We all like this bread. MRS. J. W. M.

## My Trick With Custards

Many housewives complain of no luck with custards; so they give up this excellent dessert. If no double boiler is used, the basic trick I have found for custard success is as follows. While the milk is slowly heating (do not let it boil), beat yolks of eggs light and smooth. Then add to the eggs whatever thickening you use, cornstarch or flour, and beat again until creamy. Now, when the milk just reaches the boiling point, pour the milk in a thin stream over your egg mixture. Return this combination to the fire, and let it boil up well, just once and only once.

This method has kept my custards from being lumpy or curdled. Most custards are cooked too much, and therefore get tough. Cool the custard thoroughly before putting it into the refrigerator. J. W. W.

## Sour Cream Dressing

This is a favorite recipe for dressing to put on left-over vegetables in a salad; also good on fruit salad. Ingredients: 1 cup milk, ½ cup vinegar, 2 beaten eggs, 3 tablespoons sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon (or more) dry mustard, 1 teaspoon salt. For sour cream, see below.

Heat the vinegar in top of double boiler. Combine dry ingredients and add to the well beaten eggs and the milk. Blend all, and add this slowly to the hot vinegar, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Cool; store in a cool place. When ready to use the dressing, combine the amount you wish to use with the same amount of sour cream. E.G.

## Tennessee Notes

Greetings to the friends of long ago, and of the present, from the scribbler of these Notes. We have just passed our 75th milestone and perhaps you will like to hear about us again.

Our local teacher is staying with us. Our little schoolhouse has been a wonderful help to the neighborhood; since it was erected, Sunday School has been continuous. At that time my two youngest were of school age; now I have grandchildren and great-grandchildren in school.

All peoples, as we here, are living in a troubled world; what the outcome will be is anyone's guess. As usual for the past 15 years, we are still hearing of those national emergencies that only gigantic "handouts" can forestall. Such things I take with a grain of salt. Again the farmer takes the brunt of it; we hear of his increased income, but very little of his increased outflow. In addition we have here an abominable sales tax on everything we buy, even on a loaf of bread. In a way we on the farm are better off than the average worker, so long as we are content to patch and hang on to our old things, which the majority of us do, as well as repair and rebuild our worn out machinery.

When one passes 75, he looks back upon the years and sees some of the grief all about that could have been avoided. Sometimes we feel that the evil word can do harm far beyond imagining. So may I add this thought:

The evil word once spoken
Can never be retrived,
If a tender heart is broken
Or loving spirit grieved.
Let none repeat the evil
We hear another say,
But spread abroad the goodness
To make a brighter day.

DORA B. PHILLIPS

## The Young Farm Wife

Any young mother, as well as the young farm wife who has friends with children, knows all about the routine that goes into her days—and nights—in keeping the baby on a good regular schedule. Some babies do not take to a set pattern, yet in the end, a regular system usually works out best for all concerned.

We are pretty sure that the poem below, which came to our desk recently, will "hit the spot" and give mothers, friends and grandmothers a chuckle or two. Viola Conklin of Delaware sends these lines:

TO MY DARLING DAUGHTER

I boil the bottles, boil the water,
Stir in milk for my darling daughter;
Wash her dresses, wash her nighties,
Do the same with shirts and "dities;"
Feed her cereal, feed her pears,
Burp her, bathe her, brush her hairs.

And then at dawn when the world
I'm dead to,
A baby's cry and I'm out of bed to

Boil the bottles, boil the water,
Stir in milk for my darling daughter;
Wash her dresses, wash her nighties,
Do the same with shirts and "dities;"
Feed her cereal, feed her pears,
Burp her, bathe her, brush her hairs.

And then at dawn and so on, and
so on,
*And so on, and so on, and so on,*
*AND SO ON.*

How true, how true! P. S.

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

I will exchange dahlia bulbs for old woolen hand crocheted or knitted articles, caps, etc., any color. — Mrs. H. W., Penna.

Has anyone an old-fashioned sweat plant (had to be kept covered or it died)? I would give house plant slips in exchange for a sweat plant slip. — Mrs. E. L. R., Penna.

I will give buttercups, jonquils, orange day lilies or small chrysanthemums for African violets of any color or large chrysanthemums. — L. E. G., Alabama.

I will give a crocheted holder for a couple of self-threading sewing needles. — Mrs. W. K. H., New York

I collect old trivets and old emblems. Will you take in exchange fine pompom and exhibition chrysanthemums in numerous colors? — Mrs. B. G., New York.

## My Neighbor Told Me

To keep wet paint brushes fresh for the next day, wrap them in wax paper, place them in a wide mouth jar and seal tight.

To make a suede jacket look lots better, pass the suede brush all over it, just as one would clean suede shoes. M. B.

## Thought for Today

The first robin we saw this season was in Orchard Park, New York, March 12, on a zero morning brilliant with ice and snow and sunlight. Robins were far from our thoughts, when we woke up in a sleeper berth that day, to find that snow had filtered overnight right through the double windows along the cracks onto the sill. What we really had our mind on was small Susan, one of our three fascinating grandchildren. We expect Susie and the robins will be great friends this Summer as she creeps about the lawn and the birds hop by.

Since then we have heard the early bird chorus in Easton, Pa., where Pemmy and Jonathan live. Pem got to know the robins and wrens and song sparrows last Summer, for she is just two; while baby Jon will also become acquainted with their flight and carolling. Tiny children and birds are something to get excited about at any season.

As for "Gamma," she is having a wonderful time using the birds as a grand excuse to tell you about these children—something she has wanted to do ever since Pemmy made her first appearance on this earth along with the robins in the Spring of '46.

P. S.

## That Lemon Pie!

The recipe for this delicious lemon pie is an old New England one I use constantly. Mix 1 cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and 3 tablespoons of flour. Add 1 egg and beat mixture well. Then melt butter (size of an English walnut) and add it to above with the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon. Now pour in, very slowly, 1 cup of milk.

Pour the complete mixture into your pie shell. If you like it open, with a meringue, that is for you to choose. But this old recipe calls for a top crust, put on loosely. We like it that way. Bake in a 400 degree oven.

G. H.

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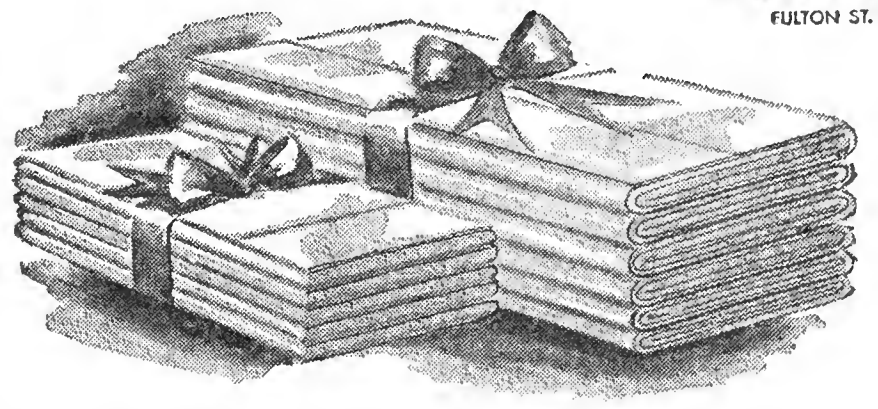

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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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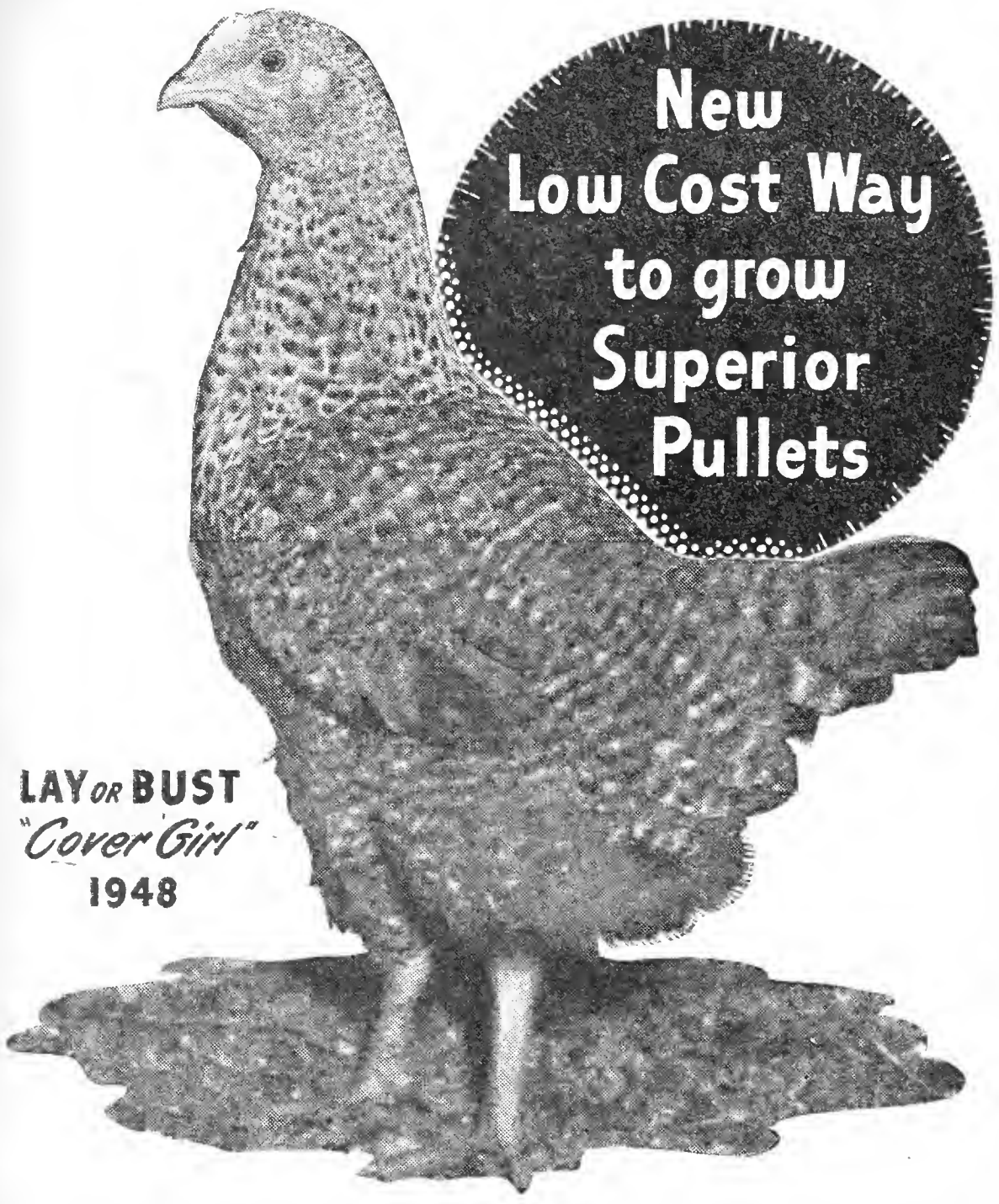


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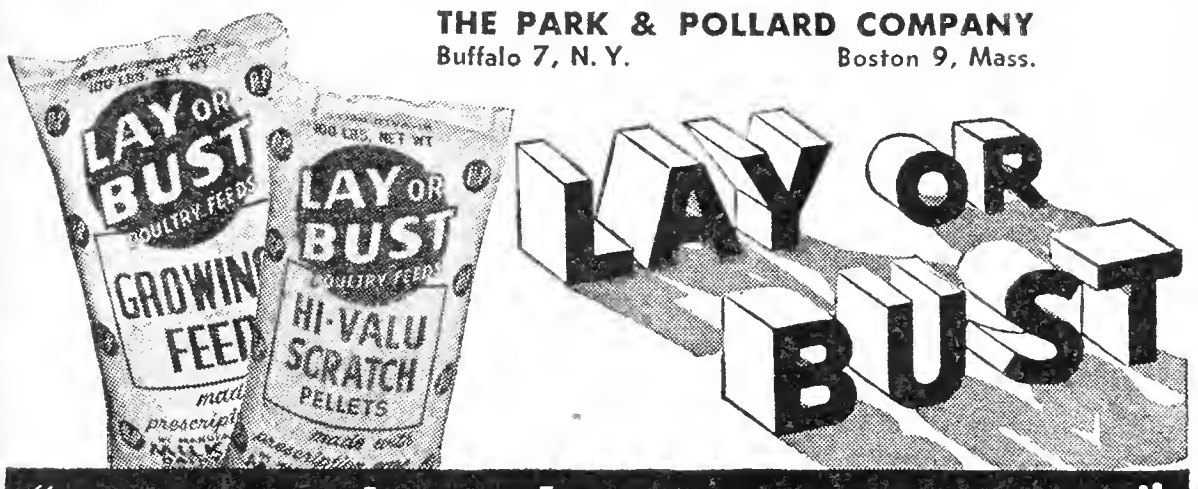


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## High Humidity in Egg Storage Keeps Quality

Edwin Rhodes of Chemung County, N. Y., has found that high humidity in his egg holding room raised the average grade of his eggs. The better grade brought a higher price for the eggs sold. In fact at the end of the first week the eggs held in his new storage place graded enough higher so that they brought two cents a dozen more than the average grade of those sold the week previous. Mr. Rhodes has had poultry for many years. He follows the sound practice of producing clean, infertile eggs in clean nests and houses. He gathers his eggs three times daily in wire baskets and lets them cool in the basket before grading them for size and packing them in crates. Cooling and packing were formerly done in the cellar of his farm home.

Late in 1947 Mr. Rhodes decided to build an egg holding place in a corner of his feed room in the hen house. The outer walls of the feed room were of cinder blocks. With three pieces of thick pressed wall board and a used door, he partitioned off a space six feet by three feet, making a room that size with two walls of cinder blocks and two of wallboard. On the floor he placed a galvanized trough four feet by two feet by six inches deep. Over this was built a removable slatted platform. In one end of the room the crates of eggs are stored. The middle is reserved for the wire baskets of eggs as they are gathered. At the other end is a shelf some two feet from the floor. On this sets a square bottomed trough two feet ten inches long, six inches wide, and four inches deep. Extending from this small trough to the larger one on the floor is a cloth, in this ease, a fine mesh feed bag. This curtain or wick takes water from the upper trough to the lower one, with much of the water evaporating en route.

As the eggs are gathered, the wire egg baskets are set on the platform to cool. At the end of the day or early the next morning the eggs are packed in crates and stored in the holding room. The little trough is filled as often as necessary to keep the curtain wet, usually twice daily. Eggs are sold on Friday. After the crates are removed, the slatted platform is taken up, the lower trough emptied, and the platform and trough replaced. The two cinder block walls and the floor are sprayed with water and the upper trough is filled. The room is now ready for more eggs. At this time the humidity is about 90 per cent. It decreases somewhat but is still approximately 70 per cent at the end of the week.

Mr. Rhodes plans to install a fan for use in warm weather. This will be outside of the holding room and will force air through a flue back of the wet curtain. The fan will be used only long enough to cool the eggs quickly after each gathering.

E. C. G.

## New Poultry Feed Vitamin

The discovery of a new vitamin, as yet unnamed, has been discovered as a result of some recent feeding tests. Prof. S. M. Hauge and his associates at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, have obtained favorable results from the feeding of distillers' solubles, which were superior to those when only the known nutrients in this feed were used. Extensive tests have been conducted which have resulted in the isolation of a substance which appears to be a new vitamin of the B-complex group.

At a recent meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, regarding the successful use of distillers' solubles in poultry feeding rations, Prof. C. W. Carrick of Purdue reviewed the experimental work which as been done for the past several years, with distillers' solubles as a poultry supplement. He reported that production increases have been found to occur when distillers' solubles were used with rations already producing a rapid rate of growth with chicks. The optimum level for such feeding has not yet been established. As the reports show, it is possible that some unknown interaction of nutrients, vitamins and minerals may have resulted from using this supplement. He consequently classifies distillers' solubles as a cooperative supplement, as they apparently work most effectively with other supplementary high protein feeds.

Additional evidence of the value of distillers' solubles in poultry rations was presented by Prof. Alden R. Winter of Ohio State University. He discussed feeding trials with distillers' solubles throughout the life cycle of poultry, and improved production was obtained as a result of such feeding practice.

R.


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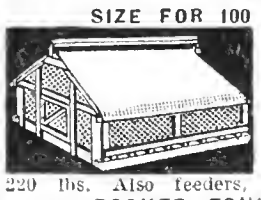

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T. B. CHARLES

## Turkey Nests

Please send me some information about turkey nests? I would like to know about different sizes and kinds that will stop them from breaking their eggs in the nest. F. E. W.
Genesee County, N. Y.

Egg breaking in the nest by turkeys is a hard thing to prevent. However, using plenty of nests and litter will help. In some cases it may be due to poor shells, in which case it is a feeding problem, more vitamin D and calcium being needed. Size of nest is, of course, dependent on the size of the turkey to some extent. We are trapping Broadbreasted Bronze and Small Whites and because of convenience using the same size nest for both. Turkey nests vary greatly, from a barrel on its side to a trap-nest for pedigree breeding work. Some construct the nest large enough so that the turkey will step forward off the eggs before leaving the nest.

The nest recommended by the North Dakota Agricultural College is 24 inches deep, 24 inches high and 18 inches wide. The U. S. D. A. nest is 24 inches deep, 16 inches high in front and three feet, four inches high at the rear, (sloping top). Janes Bar Nothing Ranch in Texas uses a nest 28 inches square, 28 inches high in front and 18 inches at rear. Any of these nests can be fitted with a trap-nest front for pedigree breeding work, and a size used which is most suited to your birds.

## Hen and Broiler Profits

Would like to have you give me some figures on the yearly net profit per hen and per broiler, and some of the limiting factors in making money with them. T. W.
Cortland County, N. Y.

Yearly net income per hen is a greatly variable factor. So much depends on the personal factor, low mortality, general management and marketing conditions, that I doubt if any standard can be set up. Following World War I, a net profit of $1.00 per hen was considered satisfactory. In the 1932-33 period, average profits dropped below this, but many poultrymen still made as high as $2.00 to $3.00 per bird. With present high feed prices the margin is again smaller in spite of high egg prices.

As to broilers, here again the stated factors play a large part in determining net income. Some lots of broilers have netted as high as 30 to 50 cents per bird, although 20 to 25 cents per bird is a good margin. In the highly intensified broiler areas where lots of several thousands are raised, the net profit can be smaller and a suitable income derived.

## Leucosis Symptoms and Prevention

What is one of the most typical external symptoms of Leucosis? Does this disease also produce big livers? Are chicks susceptible to this disease during the first few weeks of their lives? What can be done to help prevent it? M. E. L.
Clearfield County, Pa.

Paralysis is one of the most typical external symptoms of Leucosis. Yes, this disease does produce big livers. Chicks are very susceptible to the disease during the first few weeks of their lives, so they should be segregated away from the old birds when brooded, and care exercised to avoid dragging material from the hen pens to the chick pens. If any birds show symptoms of this disease, you can reduce losses by culling out daily all birds that do not appear bright and alert; many can be detected early enough so that they are suitable for meat.

## Stale Bread and Skimmilk for Mash

Would it be all right to feed my chickens a mixture of stale bread which has been dampened with skimmilk, as part of their mash feed? If so, how should it be fed? J. A. T.
Monroe County, N. Y.

You can use some stale bread and skimmilk as a supplement to your regular laying mash. Bread is principally wheat flour and could replace some of the wheat middlings in your ration. Skimmilk is a good high protein feed and should help to keep your birds in good condition. It would be preferable to feed a good laying mash and use the stale bread-skimmilk mixture as a supplemental mash, giving the birds what they will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes daily.


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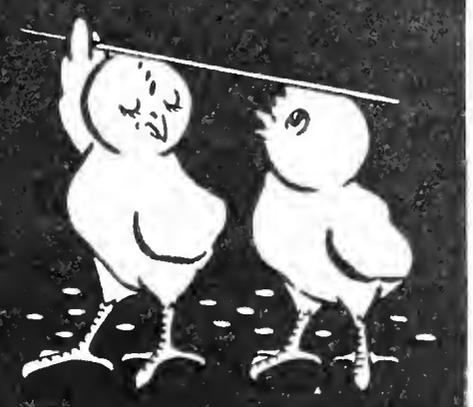

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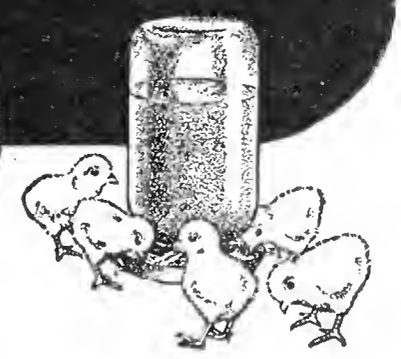

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BOX D, :-: ANCHORAGE, KENTUCKY


# So You Like Turkeys?

What could you desire more than a drumstick, or a thick slab of white meat or a turkey steak? After all, while the turkey was once just a holiday bird, it is now a year round gobbler. According to statistics and due to extreme high feed prices, a lot of wonderful breeder turkeys were sold for meat last Fall and early Winter, so we will have a decided reduction, probably about 18 per cent, for 1948. It is not too late yet to start some turkey poults if you are set up to rear them, and you can locate them.

What size bird can you sell to best advantage? If you are going to retail direct to the consumer, you can use one of the smaller type birds, such as the Small-Whites, Buffs, or Nittany. If, however, you want a big bird for the hotel or restaurant trade, with the hens for retail, you can secure some of the large birds

*If big gobblers are desired for sale to the hotel and restaurant trade, using the hens for retail, then some of the large breeds should be raised. This prime Broad Breasted Bronze gobbler was bred and developed by Roy Blake, holding, a turkey grower in Merrimack County, N. H.*

such as the Broad Breasted Bronze, B. B. White Hollands. Narragansetts, or Bourbon Reds. Secure the needed number of poults from a good breeder who has a Pullorum Passed or Pullorum Clean flock of breeders.

Many growers start the poults in batteries and at five to 10 days transfer them to floor brooders. Be sure that if you use batteries, the poults can see to eat and drink with ease. Last year one lady I know lost 90 in about four days because the poults would not stick their heads through a hole to eat and drink; they starved to death. It has been pretty well demonstrated with poults, as with chicks, that there are certain pests that they have to live with. The sooner the poults are put on the floor, within reason, and come in contact with these organisms, the better chance they have of living with these troubles. However, this does not relieve you of the need to take precautions to keep them as free of diseases as possible. It is when they get an overdose of germs that real trouble starts.

Confinement rearing to market age is practiced by many, and has certain definite advantages. You have the birds under complete control at all times and you can therefore detect any trouble when it starts. You also have a chance to keep out both two and four legged predators. Slatted brooder floors for your sun porches are ideal and are probably better, especially for the big varieties of turkeys, than a wire floored yard. These floors can be made of one inch by one inch stock, spaced one inch apart or one inch by one and one-half inch stock, spaced one inch apart. Feeders and waterers can be placed on the outer wall of the yard so that all feeding and watering can be done from outside the pens.

After eight to 12 weeks, poults can be range reared if suitable areas are accessible. It is quite customary to have a roosting area to which the turkeys are herded at night. This can be provided with a suitable light to keep the birds settled at night, and thus avoid scaring and stampeding. Where electric lights are not available, road flares can be used if properly placed. During the day the birds are ranged away from the roosts and a range rotation should be practiced; a well sodded range is preferable. Several good pasture areas, adjacent to the roosting place, will provide a continuous succulent pasture for the birds.

Feeding suitable feeds is essential. While the complete requirements of turkeys are not as well known as for chickens, nevertheless there are many good rations on the market that will produce fine results. A turkey starting ration is essential. Do not dilute it with something else in an attempt to save money. The protein level is higher than for chicks and thus the turkey starter costs more. You can change to a growing ration after a few weeks, but be sure to follow the plan laid down by the feed manufacturer. You can feed a complete ration, or a mash and grain combination. Many feed pellets only after the birds are well started and up to the time they start to finish them off for market.

Several weeks are required to finish a turkey, so don't expect to throw in a little corn for the last couple of weeks, and have a prime finish. A turkey must be reaching maturity before it will begin to fatten up and take on a nice rich yellow finish. Weather conditions also have an influence on finish and the hardening of the feathers. So plan to start your poults so that they will be from 24 to 28 weeks of age by the time you intend to market them.

Sound management also includes plans for suitable housing and equipment. If you go to range rearing, the needs are pretty simple after 10 to 12 weeks. Up until inclement weather in the Fall, turkeys do not need shelter and even if it is provided, they will seldom use it, preferring to roost out in the open or up in a tree. There comes a time each Fall when wisdom dictates that the birds be moved to temporary quarters before killing, or else to permanent quarters if they are to be kept for a later market or for breeding purposes.

Suitable volume is essential if you plan to make a living rearing turkeys. The exact number is a variable factor, but one should not expect to make out too well on much less than 1,000 when they are grown for market. As a sideline 200 to 500 turkeys is a good method to diversify farm income.

Marketing must be planned before the poults are started. Decide on your outlets and dates of marketing at the beginning and lay your plans accordingly. After you have been in the business a few years, you will of course improve your marketing technique and possibly diversify your market outlets. Surely if you grow prime quality turkeys and do a good job of dressing these birds, you should be able to develop a good local market, and much of it at retail.

T. B. CHARLES

*When turkeys are raised in confinement, the use of portable pens, such as these shown and in use at Goodrow's Turkey Farm, Rutland County, Vermont, are both sanitary and convenient.*

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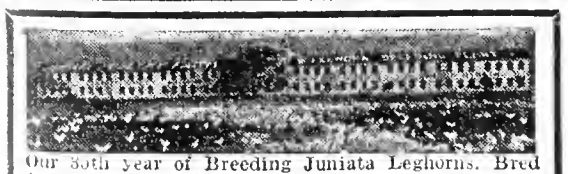

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BOX 34 :-: RICHFIELD, PENNA.


## Keep or Sell the Laying Flock?

In the late Spring many small flock owners often dispose of their laying flocks by selling them to truckmen. Where poultry is a subsidiary line, it may be that the farmer can use both his time and feed money to better advantage at this time of year than feeding and tending a flock of laying hens. Individual circumstances must, of course, affect the decision finally made, but the small poultryman should consider carefully before disposing of his laying flock this year. Unless there has been an uncontrolled outbreak of cannibalism or serious disease, I think there will be more money made in keeping the flock of hens for Spring and early Summer production and disposing of them for meat later.

Although the feed and price situation alters almost from day to day, and the newspapers often publish alarming or reassuring stories about grain according to their news value, I think that enough grain will be available for poultry this year. (Argentina and Australia are reported to have had good crops and our shipments to Europe will be declining during the next few months.) Grain prices, however, will probably not decline drastically. In fact, they are likely to remain about where they are at least until Fall. But there has been considerable reduction throughout the country in the number of chickens kept, and subsequently a drop in the total amount of grain required for feeding the birds remaining on the farm. Some of the poultrymen who have been keeping a few hundred fowls have cleaned out their flocks, and I think there is going to be enough grain on hand to take care of the fellow who keeps his laying flock.

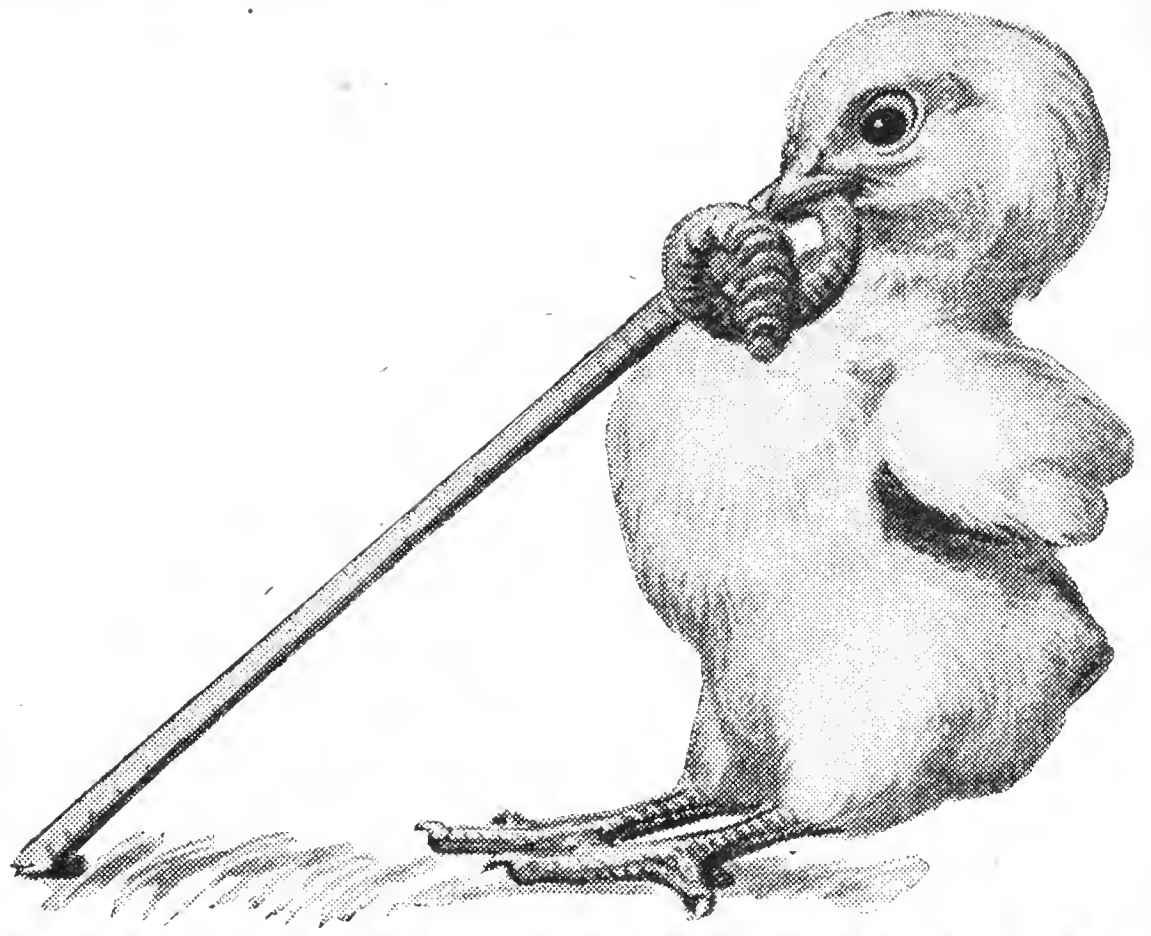
The other factor that must be taken into consideration is the question what are eggs going to fetch? There will be a seasonal decline, undoubtedly, but I doubt whether it will be as severe as in normal years. In fact we witnessed an upturn in prices in early March. According to a U. S. Dept. of Agriculture report there were 428 million layers on January 1, the same number as in 1942, and nearly 100 million under the 524 million reported for the peak year of 1944. Even after allowing for slightly increased production per hen, sharply curtailed government purchases for export and military needs, the supply of eggs for civilian use will be considerably smaller than in recent years. If the predicted scarcity of red meat is realized, consumption of eggs will remain high. On the other hand, a sharp drop in employment would reduce consumer purchasing power and egg purchases would drop correspondingly.

If the poultryman has culled his flock conscientiously throughout the Winter, eliminating all the loafers, he should be having a high rate of production at this time and a negligible rate of mortality. While it requires a fairly practiced person to distinguish a low producer from a good layer, anyone with perseverance and keen observation can soon tell the difference, and the hen that is laying irregularly should be culled. The Winter reduction in the total number of hens frequently makes it possible to combine hens from one pen with those in another. But do not combine pens if it will make overcrowded conditions. Be sure to allow four square feet of floor space for the large breeds, and three to three and one-half feet for the light breeds. However, where it is feasible, the elimination of a pen saves considerable work.

Where the scratch and mash feeding method is used, it is important to check body weight and, as long as production remains high, to increase the scratch feed slightly so that the layers will remain in good flesh. Whatever method of feeding is employed, the body weight of the hens should be kept up. Pellets can also be fed to advantage and the producer should use any special tricks he knows that will maintain a high mash intake. Plenty of grit and oyster shells should be kept in the dispensers because shell texture is apt to be thinner the older the hens get and the heavier they lay.

At the prices recently prevailing for live fowls, poultrymen who sold their flocks which were raised on last year's expensive grains and had been laying for only a few months, just about broke even. However, by getting a few months' more egg production out of those birds, they could have made a small profit. Therefore, if you have a healthy flock of high producing hens, it may pay you to keep them a few months longer.

Vermont T. F.

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Pratts "DOUBLE-DUTY" CHICK STARTER

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GREENLEAF Quality
14,000 PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS
Specializing in Sex-Link Pullets for Eggs. New Hampshires for Meat; also Reds, Rocks, Crosses. Reserve 1948 needs early. 1948 Calendars Now Available.
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All Breeders Blood Tested. Cash or C.O.D. Sexing 95%. Catalog FREE.
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Produced by crossing high production R. I. Red sires with Barred Rock hens of a fine New England strain.

- GORGEOUS "BLACK" WITH GOLDEN HACKLE.
- A FINE LARGE BIRD.
- A HEAVY PRODUCER TO VERY END OF LAYING PERIOD.
- EXCEPTIONAL FOR LIVABILITY.
- BRED TO START PRODUCING EARLY.

For years, literally millions of our chicks have been used by our hundreds of customers on Long Island and have proven money-makers for them. We feel sure they will make profits for you as well. Our scientifically controlled breeding program is carefully followed in all breeds.

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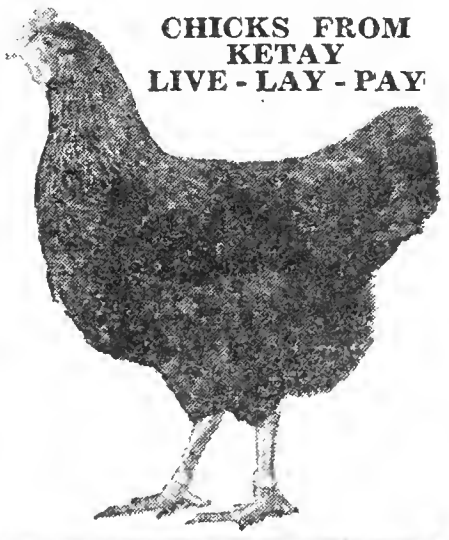

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# Farm Woman Against Universal Military Training

The following statement was read into the record of the recent hearing before the Senate Armed Forces Committee on the draft and universal military training:

We live on the 200 acre farm, which was purchased in 1750 by my husband's ancestor, and which was operated as a dairy farm by each successive generation, from that time until the present day.

In World War I my brother died on the battlefield in France. In World War II my husband served for six years in the Navy, two years of which he served overseas. Our eldest son was a Navy fighter pilot in the Pacific, and is now a member of the ready reserve. Hence it is clear that mine is not the view of a pacifist.

As an American wife and mother I protest the prosposal to impose universal military training in peacetime because: (1) It is totalitarian and despotic; (2) Because it is a repudiation of all the principles of freedom and liberty, by adherence to which we have become the greatest, the most prosperous and the most powerful nation on earth; and (3) Because no facts have been presented to your Committee to justify the adoption of such a measure.

If, as a national policy, compulsory peacetime universal military training is to be condemned, words are hardly strong enough to protest the moral and physical deterioration which such conscription will cause in the lives of our young men, who, on the threshold of life, are to be removed from normal relationships and restraints, not only of the home, but of the community. Under the proposed plan our young men would be put into an environment which is conducive to the development and encouragement of evil habits, calculated to undermine mental, moral and physical health, to say nothing of the damage done through the disruption of the studies of these young men or of their business careers.

Many young men at this age are needed to support their families or are working to be able to establish a family of their own. Such an interruption of their efforts to establish themselves as productive members of the community will mean opportunities lost for them and for the nation, which can never be regained.

Convincing evidence that the physical and moral deterioration are in fact a corollary of army life in peacetime is given in the book "Plain Words About Venereal Disease," by former Surgeon-General Thomas Parrau of the U. S. Public Health Service, who shows that a pre-war survey of college men (away from home restraints) revealed that the rate of their infection with syphilis was only 0.1 to 0.3 per thousand, whereas in 1940, (which was peacetime) the overall syphilis rate for the Army was 11.5 per thousand. The Army rate was 37 times the college rate. Certainly the colleges did not compel preventive or curative measures as did the Army. Unless it is to be assumed that the elaborate army venereal disease preventive and curative measures are a complete fraud, the 11.3 cases of syphilis per thousand Army men in peacetime, imply a much greater moral deterioration than is evidenced by the rate of physical deterioration represented by these figures.

Facts to substantiate the reasons I have given thus far in urging that your Committee oppose peacetime military training, have been presented to you by many representatives of the people, religious leaders, educators and American men and women, devoted to their country, who are convinced that universal military training in peacetime is subtle introduction to the police state, and they want none of it.

From my own knowledge of farm conditions I want to state emphatically that drafting young men from the farm in peacetime would impose great hardship and injustice upon millions of family-type farms, which depend for their continuity and survival on the labor of their children. It is upon the production of these farms that our national health and security ultimately depend both in war and in peace. Young men of conscription age on the farm are in reality skilled workers, whose replacement would generally be difficult and frequently impossible. From the time they can walk and talk, farm boys are given work to do according to their capacity. Rising at five in the morning, and even earlier, they observe an exacting routine, required by the proper care of animals. They learn to operate machines of divers sorts. Even when the nation was confronted with war in two hemispheres and all able-bodied men from the ages of 18 to 38 were conscripted, it was found necessary in many cases to except farm youths because they were vitally needed for food production and were irreplaceable. Of those who were drafted so many failed to return to the land after the war that many farms have been totally abandoned or reduced in acreage.

The damage that would be inflicted upon our entire national economy, through the disruption of farm production by peacetime conscription, would alone be sufficient to condemn it utterly.

In addition to the many objections against universal peacetime conscription, either as a principle or as an expedient, it has frequently been pointed out that countries, having adopted the system, failed either to avoid wars or to win them; that the training contemplated would be ineffective as preparation for modern warfare; and that it would serve only to delay more worthwhile measures to strengthen our defenses.

In considering the passage of legislation to set up Selective Service machinery as an emergency measure to increase the size of our present armed services, if, when and as necessary, it is earnestly hoped that your Committee will provide that such Selective Service shall be adopted only after all voluntary means of recruiting have been exhausted. These means shall include the provision of reasonable qualification standards in place of the present Army standard of 80 for volunteer enlistments. Should there be sufficient evidence of the need for Selective Service, it is earnestly requested that provision be made to exempt from service all bona fide farm workers for whom no replacements are available.

J. B. DARLINGTON

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To remove stains on finger nails, rub them with a bit of powdered cleanser.

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When others stay out, that's the time to stay in! "Stay in" with fast-growing, early-developing Bray Chicks—backed by many generations of careful, skilful selection for both eggs and meat. "Have grown faster than any ever purchased," writes Sarah Alexander, Bloomingdale, Ind. "Such good layers." — Kirby Sharpsteen, Groton, N. Y. "Have never seen chicks live as well." Eugene O'Neil, South Braintree, Mass. Isn't that the kind you want? Write for price list showing lower pullet prices.

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## Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 311.***

### FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

STOCKED and equipped: Cobleskill section; complete dairy farm with $7,500 worth stock and equipment. 23 head cattle, tractor, etc.; attractive home, 11 rooms, bath, hardwood floors, utilities, nice lawn; barn 46x46, 23 stanchions, drinking cups; silo; double garage; poultry house, other buildings; 125 level acres, 60 tillable, balance pasture-woods; sugar grove with evaporator house; fruit orchard; owner reports '47 dairy income $7,000; price complete $20,000, terms. B-9464 QE. West's Farm Agency, G. A. Dahl, East Main St., Cobleskill, N. Y.

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WANTED: General country store; reasonable. Robert S. Collins, Kenilworth Road, Rye, N. Y.

100 ACRES: Level hilltop farm, barn for 24 cows, Allis-Chalmers tractor and equipment. Newly decorated six room house, modern improvements. $8,000, $3,500 down. Write Robert Carda, Walton, N. Y.

SUPER farm value: Complete 182-acre dairy farm near Silver Lake, includes 34 head cattle, team, John Deere tractor, etc.; 161 acres tillage, balance pasture-woods; fruit; Colonial home, 8 rooms, tile bath, attractive lawn; 2 barns 30x80-36x50, 30 stanchions, drinking cups; silo; garage; other buildings; insurance on buildings $15,000; sacrifice $12,000, terms. A-8480 QE. West's Farm Agency, John Kelso, South Lake St., Pavilion, N. Y. Rt. 19.

DAIRY farm, 2 homes. Good buy. Includes $7,000 worth stock and equipment. 20 cows, 5 young stock, team, John Deere tractor, fine line equipment; nice 7-room, bath, home, hardwood floors, attractively landscaped; also tenant house; barn 40x50, 31 stanchions; silo; garage; poultry house; machine shed; 275 acres, 85 tillable, balance pasture-woods; fruit orchard; owner reports '47 dairy income $6,500; quick action price; only $15,500 complete; terms. A-10,994 QE. West's Farm Agency, H. S. Kelly, 82 Second St., Deposit, N. Y.

VILLAGE home: Four rooms, bath, two unfinished attic bedrooms. Modern oil and air conditioning furnace; on New York-Atlantic City highway; near schools, churches, stores. New York and Philadelphia buses handy; five miles from beach. Phone Barnegat 7-4831 or write BOX 23, Cedar Run, New Jersey.

40 ACRES: Sullivan County. 8-room house, 13 cows, team horses, 150 chickens. February milk check $260. Failing health, must sell. $6,000. BOX 7303, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: In the Berkshires. 4-room and bath cottage and 2-car garage, all improvements; on plot 40x60 more or less. Also 7-room house in village of 2,000. Quarter of acre more or less; some improvements. Write A. Donne, Hillsdale, N. Y.

CHICKEN farm for sale or for rent on a profit-sharing basis. Modern chicken farm in Connecticut for sale at an advantageous price and on easy terms, or for rent on a profit-sharing basis. Property consists of approximately 15 acres of land suitable for range, 6-room home and 4-room bungalow. Both have baths and heating systems. A Storrs College design brooder house, 24x72 ft., is equipped with electric brooders and an oil-fired, automatically controlled heating system. A 3-story, 24x120 ft. laying house is equipped with running water, automatic fountains, monorail carrying system, hand-operated elevator of the dumb waiter type. It is insulated throughout and capable of housing 3,000 birds. A butcher house, 4-car garage, implement shed, range houses and shelters complete the farm. Going concern 3,500 birds on the farm now. Write BOX 7307, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Rent: Furnished four room cottage, near lake; no bath. BOX 7308, Rural New-Yorker.

PENNA.: For sale, rooming house, 15 rooms, 6 cottages, swimming pool, tennis, shuffleboard; 85 miles from N. Y. C. Three miles from Port Jervis, N. Y. BOX 7309, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale: 109 acres, 40 stanchion cow barn; 8-room house with modern improvements. Two miles from Goshen, N. Y. Write owner, S. Kolk, Goshen, New York.

FRUIT, dairy, poultry, large income, 140 acres; 9 rooms, fully improved. Barns for 25 cows, 2 silos, poultry house, other buildings. 1,300 bearing fruit trees. Prime condition, $32,000. Stock and equipment optional. Other good listings. Write wants. Photo mailed. T. H. Tillson, farm specialist, Walden, New York.

HOUSE for sale: Six rooms and bath and closed front porch; spring water; acre ground; 2-car garage; three miles from town; $12,000. Fred B. Moser, Main St., Honesdale, Pa.

COMPLETE dairy farm: Half hour drive Utica; including $7,000 worth stock and equipment. 22 cows, 3 heifers, bull, Farmall tractor, etc.; 195 acres, 90 loamy tillable, balance watered-pasture-woods, estimated 100,000 ft. saw timber, value $4,000 when cut; 500 sugar maples; fruit; 10-room home, good condition, nice setting; barn 40x70, 24 stanchions; new silo; other buildings; other reports '46 dairy income $6,000; sacrifice $17,000; terms to quick buyer. B-5580 QE. West's Farm Agency, W. M. Kaiser, Madison, N. Y. On U. S. 20 east of Madison.

FARM-Stone home: Handsome offer; well-built and attractive stone residence, 10 rooms, 4 fireplaces, lovely shrubbed setting; brick barn 56x80; garage, poultry house; brooder house; other buildings; 126 acres, 99 productive tillable, balance watered-pasture-woods; sacrifice price only $8,750. A-6769 QE. West's Farm Agency, A. W. Kuhn, 316 Ringgold St., Waynesboro, Pa.

STOCKED-Equipped: Complete dairy farm with average milk check $350 monthly; included 24 head cattle, team, fine line equipment; 8-room bath home, all utilities, shaded lawn; 2 barns; silo; double garage; 2 poultry houses; brooder house; 4 range shelters, 106 acres, 45 tillable, balance pasture-woods; stream; family fruit; everything goes for only $13,500; liberal terms. C-7007 QE. West's Farm Agency, P. J. Slick, 650 Main St., Honesdale, Pa.

FOR Sale or rent: One of the best paying fruit and dairy farms in Schoharie County, New York, with stock and tools. Home market. Large modern home, all conveniences, tenement house. Productive limestone soil. Opportunity for dependable, experienced man with some capital. BOX 7318, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Going dairy or fruit farm, must border lake or good stream, state full particulars. Will pay cash. BOX 7319, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Retail milk route with or without equipment. BOX 7320, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN wishes reasonably priced acreage closest possible New York, suitable family Summers; buildings not essential. Please give complete information. Jones, 320 East Fifth St., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

POULTRY farm: 40 acres, sandy, well drained. Capacity, forty-five hundred capons or twenty-five hundred hens, Prey, Ellendale, Delaware.

MODERN dairy farm, 93 acres with machinery, on macadam road, with modern 10-room house, oil burning furnace, electricity, bath and running water; fruit trees; $10,700. Mt. L. C. Shenot, R. D. 1, Oneonta, N. Y

$750. 25 acres, building, creek; terms. Summer camps, 5 acres; $650. Willhite, R. 1, Dolgeville, New York.

FRAME house, 8 rooms, West Islip, L. I.; garage and barn, 2 acres land, coal furnace. BOX 267, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: East of the Hudson, country home or small farm with acreage and electricity, water, central heating. George E. Gercken, 104-28 109th St., Richmond Hill 19, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY County, N. Y.: 154 acres, fine buildings, painted, reroofed; 8-room house, steam heat, electricity, telephone, school bus, mail and groceries delivered; near village. $6,500 cash. BOX 7334, Rural New-Yorker.

GOING garage business, building lot, stock and equipment; good location. $2,500 cash. BOX 7335, Rural New-Yorker.

OLD 5-room house, sizeable plot, good water, electricity, hard road. Price $3,500. O. S. Jansen, Wallkill, N. Y. Tel. New Paltz 2046.

FARM for sale, good building, water, electricity, 80 acres. Hoban, Box 60, Oxford, N. Y.

LAKEFRONT for sale, beautiful bungalow site, 60x90 ft., Lake Putnam, 60 miles N. Y. C. Henry Laskin, 66 Blake Ave., Brooklyn 12, N. Y.

POULTRY farm for sale direct from owner. Owing to ill health will sell going poultry farm; 200 acres, 100 acres in woodland with considerable timber, approximately 300 fruit trees; 5,000 capacity laying houses, 8,000 capacity brooder house; 20 large summer shelters on skids; all equipped; 15,000 capacity hatchery with late model Buckeye electric incubators now operating. Running water in all buildings. With our 22 years reputation for quality, we have been able to sell more chicks and ready-to-lay pullets than we could produce with little advertising. Large poultry ranges and no disease problem. Equipment includes good Farmall tractor, trailer and other farm machinery. 1,200 White Leghorn breeders. Ten room house suitable for one or two families, modern bath, hot and cold water; four room tenant house and other buildings. $13,000 takes all or land, buildings and incubators for $10,000. Half cash, balance on mortgage. We are starting 2,000 White Leghorn pullet chicks (not included in farm price) available to buyer at time of purchase value. Wright Farms, Richford, N. Y.

### FRUITS AND FOODS

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vt.

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

BASKETS of sunshine; Mixed bushel basket of tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit picked fresh the day they are shipped; delivered express prepaid direct to you for $4.45 east of Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail check to White Heron Groves, Box 23, Bradenton, Florida.

VALENCIA oranges, Duncan and Marsh seedless grapefruit now ready for shipping. This fruit is tree-ripened, and shipped from groves direct to you, express prepaid as follows: 1 bushel oranges $4.25; ½ bushel $2.75; 1 bushel grapefruit $3.75; ½ bushel $2.50; 1 bushel mixed $4.00; ½ bushel $2.60. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

GOOD citrus fruits: Indian River grown. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.45; half oranges, half seed grapefruit, $4.35; half oranges, half seedless grapefruit, $4.60; oranges, $4.75. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

TREE ripened Valencia oranges, seedless grapefruit. Top quality and heavy juice content guaranteed. Oranges $4.50; grapefruit $4.00; mixed $4.25 per bushel. Packed in our groves and express prepaid to your home. Finn Groves, Lutz, Florida.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and Insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossel, Cobleskill, N. Y.

VERMONT clover honey. Fancy grade, guaranteed pure and of best quality, 5 lbs. $2.00; six 5-lb. pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

HONEY: 60 lbs. clover $12.00; goldenrod $9.00. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

LIGHT honey: 5 lb. pail $1.45 prepaid; 6 pails $5.90 express collect. Behr Bros., Catskill, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup. No. 1 grade, $6.00 a gallon; 5 lb. can clover honey, $2.00. Prepaid to third zone. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey, 10 lbs. $3.90; 5 lbs. $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gablo, Romulus, New York.

FOR Sale: White Yam sweet potatoes, better than Porto Ricans, $2.50 bushel F. O. B. Painter, Virginia. Cash with order. Guaranteed good condition delivery. R. U. LeCato, Painter, Virginia.

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HOMEMADE chocolate for those who love the best. Nuts, fruits, jellies and assorted chocolate. C.O.D. plus postage $1.25 pound. Garden State Sweets, 191 Grove St., Passaic, N. J.

DELICIOUS sun-ripened oranges, $4.35 bushel. Grapefruit $3.55. Mixed $3.95. Prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

COMB honey in 24 section cases. Buckwheat $5.00; amber $6.00; clover $7.10. L. F. Howden, Fillmore, New York.

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PURE Vermont maple syrup, $6.50 per gallon prepaid. Sugar 5 and 10 pound tins $1.00 pound. J. Everett Woolley, Underhill, Vermont.

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MIDDLEAGED couple wish to spend week vacation at private farm home. Quiet country atmosphere. No other boarders. State rates, description, etc. BOX 7324, Rural New-Yorker.

ACTIVE elderly gentleman (pensioner) wishes room, board; reasonable. Christian home. References. BOX 7323, Rural New-Yorker.

WANT Summer place for 14 year old boy on farm, preferably with playmate. Can be helpful; willing pay board. Kray, 110-21 73rd Road, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Farm room, board two mothers, two young children each. Within 100 miles N. New York. Grossman, 104 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

WE specialize in bees for orchard pollination. Roy I. Myer, Saugerties, N. Y. Tel. 444.

FOR Sale: Two Friend Trailer Sprayers with 450 gallon steel tank, power take-off, 35 G.P.M. pump, 600 lbs. pressure, 30 nozzle spray boom for 5 to 7 rows, 9.00 x 24 tires, axle adjustable 84" to 96", good as new. Price $1,435 each. One Niagara Row-Crop, Motor Driven, Duster, new. Price $395. The C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa.

WANTED: One or two used garden tractors. Write stating price, condition and equipment. Roaring River Flowor Sales, 45 East 17th St., New York City.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages; 2 lbs. $4.50; 3 lbs. $5.85, queens included. $1.00 per package books order, balance 10 days before delivery. Booked full until May 30th. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, N. J.

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazleton, Penna.

WANTED: Old horsehair furniture, desk, drop-leaf table and dishes. Description, price in first letter. Mrs. Jason B. Coppernoll, 114 So. Melcher St., Johnstown, N. Y.

TWO laying batteries each 114 hen capacity. Good condition. $50 each. Jolis, Brookville Road, Jericho, L. I. Phone Syosset 1727 R.

WANTED: 12x30 silo, near Albany County. BOX 7311, Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE coal brooders $15 each, shallow well pump $30, new Shaw garden tractor $200 with plow and cultivator. Edward C. Miller, Box 42, Wappingers Falls, New York.

FOR Sale: Frozen food locker plant, 1,500 lockers with storage space, in connection with self serve grocery located in Northern Ohio. Town of 35,000; buildings all new. BOX 7289, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Rotary tiller, 5 horsepower sickle 38 in cut. L. P. Orth, Callicoon, N. Y.

STIFF leg derrick wanted, with power unit if possible. Condition of each unit immaterial. Also need a four cylinder Waukesha engine, any conditon. Write details and price to Nelson Sawmill, Croton, N. Y

FOR Sale: Practically new, post war poultry batteries, made by "Only Cage" 12 laying cages, 60 bird capacity each, 1 nursery, 2 developers, 6 growing batteries. Can be bought separately or special price for entire lot. Willow Haven Farm, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED: Millstone, granite, old but good condition, not over 30 inches. BOX 7336, Rural New-Yorker.

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## Countryman's Journal

We will admit without argument that men differ in their opinions. Some do not care for hens; they believe it's piddling work to fuss with a flock and gladly let their wives have the pin money that results from eggs. The countryman isn't going to argue for the Intelligence Quotient of hens. Anyone who has attempted to drive either debutante pullets or adult layers in a straight line or reasonable facsimile thereof can tell you that hens, like humans, can display an unconscionable amount of stubborn perverseness.

When a man goes into his brooder house and discovers a heap of youngsters piled in a corner, he knows he isn't working with a high level of intelligence. But such a situation has no bearing on the subject. Conditions should be such that baby chicks or youngsters of a few weeks do not go to corners. Aside from man-controlled conditions which make for pleasant, efficient handling of his flock, there are times of course when patience is needed. Along at eight or 10 weeks when it's time for the adolescents to start roosting, there are always a few young ladies who are slow to catch on to the accepted and traditional method of night time etiquette. After one has gone to the house for a couple of weeks and put the juveniles on the roosts, most of them accept the idea without undue argument. There are some, however, who just don't seem to catch on; like human beings who battle fruitlessly against society's rules and regulations. There are samples of *homo sapiens* that verge on the odd and peculiar. The fact remains, however, that hens have personality; they are friendly, optimistic and inclined to see the bright side of life.

It is difficult to decide which aspect of the varied selections in a year's time is the most appealing. There's something about baby chicks that is very appealing. A freshly-cleaned brooder house with a good brooder, fresh litter and clean hoppers and drinking fountain, with a couple hundred little fluffs of chicks is a pretty picture. It's a pretty sight to see a ring of the chicks around the edge of the hover, settled for the night and it's music to hear their comfortable cheeps when one comes in to check up before bedtime.

Another pleasing sight is a flock of two-thirds grown pullets on a good range. Perhaps the prettiest sight of all is a flock of ready-to-lay pullets when they are first put into the laying pen. With fresh straw on the floor and a clean-smelling house the husky, bright-eyed birds with combs redding up for laying is a picture a man enjoys. But brooder houses and laying pens cannot be freshly-cleaned all the time. They are subject to use. Therefore, a man takes things as they come and makes his choice. He prefers the picture along in late Winter or early Spring when production is in full swing. He likes to sit on a box in the pen and watch the birds. There are always a few who are especially friendly. They come around a man's feet and pick at the eyelets in his shoes; they pick at stained spots on his overalls and often there is one that insists on hopping to a knee. Hens appreciate human company; they repay a little fussing and friendliness with extra eggs. If a man feels like singing a stanza or two of Old Black Joe or Annie Laurie, the ladies make no caustic comments. They sing right back as they scratch in the litter or walk to the water fountain. If the lads in the State Government or the bureaus in Washington have been balling things up. a man can talk to his hens and be sure of no interruption. They act as if they enjoyed listening to a sensible, logical opinion of contemporary goings-on. That's the way hens show intelligence.

When I was a boy on a New Hampshire farm, I had a pet Barred Plymouth Rock. I had my own first flock of hens when I was eight or nine. Father gave me 10 pullets and a rooster for helping with the chores, and as long as I could use his grain, I made out very well selling eggs to Bogg's General Store. In the Spring I set several broody hens and went into business. This particular chick and I hit it off from the start. Her name was Laura, named after Grandmother Sanborn. Laura began to follow me all over the place, into the tie-up, woodshed and back kitchen. She helped me when I weeded strawberries and knocked off potato bugs. One Fall day she got into the back kitchen where Mother had set a pan of gingerbread and wrecked it for human consumption. I had Laura for years and we were always close friends.

H. S. P.

Massachusetts.


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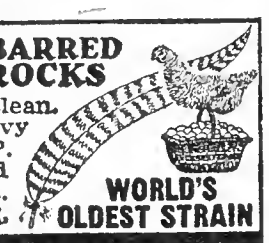
Chamberlin Barred Rocks will live and grow quickly into good layers of large eggs. They'll lay more eggs per bird, and per bag of feed, than chicks of lower quality — a good reason for ordering them now. 24 years breeding for all the profit factors.
5,500 Vt. - U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders
FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS
Chicks stralght-run or sexed. Write for new booklet. Order Early
Chamberlin Poultry Farms R. F. D. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

**MINORCA-LEGHORN CROSS**
Larger white eggs, bigger birds. Just the right cross for egg farmers. 97% sex guarantee. Also New Hampshire-Barred Rock Cross, heavy layers, fast growth for excellent meat.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Famous Wolverine strain; 37 years breeding for large body size, heavy production and livability has pleased poultry raisers all these years. Postcard brings 37th annual catalog, special discounts.
Wolverine Hatchery, Box 104, Zeeland, Mich.

**PARKS' BARRED ROCKS**
Big Birds. Pullorum Clean. Highest producing heavy breed in Penna. R.O.P. Records to 349. Raised on mountainside ranges. Full of vigor. Catalog.

WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN
JOE PARKS & SONS, ALTOONA, PA.

**COMBS' BARRED ROCKS**

Order Combs' Barred Rock Chicks now — have healthy, husky, heavy-laying pullets this Fall. Famous for Top Meat Quality and High Egg Production. N. H. - U. S. Pullorum Clean and Approved. Write for Folder and Prices Today.
WALTER W. COMBS, Box R, Hampton Falls, N. H.

FOR BETTER *LIVABILITY*
And Plenty of large White Eggs at less cost per dozen. Investigate our BIG — New IMPORTED
ANCONAS
Write for dandy free colored booklet, telling about these amazingly improved Anconas.

R. S. THOMAS
Route 2 Saltillo, Penna.

**-Mottled Ancona Chicks-**
The Breed with "Atomic Laying Power"
of plenty of eggs on less feed than any other breed. CATALOG FREE.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, RICHFIELD 9, PA.

MINORCAS—AMERICAS' GREATEST PRODUCERS LARGER, PREMIUM SNOWHITE EGGS. DELICIOUS MEAT. COLORED LITERATURE FREE. CHARLES PAPE, CHURUBUSCO, INDIANA

**EGGS**
Direct Outlet to the Retail Trade
Can Ship Empty Egg Cases Via Railway Express
*Prompt Returns*
"WRITE FOR FREE 'EGG CARE' BOOKLET."
CARL AHLERS, Inc.
168 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.
*Established 1898*

**EGGS WANTED**
By a House in business 121 years. We pay good prices and make returns promptly.
HUNTER, WALTON & CO.
164 Chambers St., New York City 7, N. Y.
Mail Postal for Egg Tags Free.
(Refer to The Rural New-Yorker.)

**Live Poultry Wanted**
KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY, Inc.
Live Poultry Dealers Since 1883.
Dept. 20, Live Poultry Terminal, Long Island City, N.Y.

EGGS WANTED HIGHEST PRICES
Prompt returns. UNITED STATES EGG COMPANY, 348 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

WANTED EGGS OF ALL KINDS
ALSO LIVE RABBITS
S. MEYER & SON, Inc., 300 Greenwich St., New York

**HEXOL ROOST PAINT**
Kills chicken lice in one application. Contains the new miracle lice killer, (BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE). Harmless. Pint treats about 400 birds. $1.00 postpaid.
REX PRODUCTS, 297 Adams St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

# Publisher's Desk

In our April 3 issue we reported that the Supreme Court had upheld the Post Office Department in their charge that the Facts Magazine was conducting their contest as a scheme for obtaining money through the mails on false and fraudulent pretenses.

The majority of the Supreme Court has now upheld the Postmaster General in the fraud order he had issued preventing Publishers Service Company from using the mails for the promotion of a puzzle contest for its subsidiaries READ Magazine and Literary Classics, Inc. They called the literature and advertising in the public press misleading and stated that it did not adequately emphasize that essays would be the basis for awarding the prize. The essay feature, the report stated, was in small type in Rule 9.

Subscriptions to Facts, Read and Magazine Digest taken in connection with the contests were to be filled with issues of The Reader's Digest for the unfilled subscriptions of the suspended magazines.

Another contest under investigation by the Post Office Department is "The Puritan Church." There have been many complaints to the Post Office Department and we have had hundreds of inquiries about the contest. Those who solved the very simple map puzzle were assured of substantially larger prizes if contributions of from $3.00 to $12 were made "to help build a new Puritan meeting house in La Grange. The inspector states that he has been unable to find any members of the church, and the La Grange residents he interrogated had not heard of it.

Here are three contests that have been widely advertised. Thousands of dollars have been sent the promoters. Facts has $51,000 impounded. READ offered $10,000 as the first prize and it is said 35,000 solved the first set of puzzles and 27,000 solved the second set. Puritan is said to have collected more than $250,000. Such methods discredit contests in general and we are glad the Post Office Department and the Supreme Court see the necessity of curbing the exaggerations and misrepresentations.

We bought a Model TM power lawn mower of the Doyle Manufacturing Company through an implement dealer. We paid $119.44. The machine would not work or start. The implement company replaced it with another Doyle machine that was no better. A mechanic said the machine could not be made to work. It has never been used. We have asked them to pick up the machine and refund our money, but have received no word from them.
New York J. S. S.

Many letters were received, and all carried the same complaint: the mowers were entirely unsatisfactory and the company made no effort to replace them. Since September we have endeavored to get settlements, but the company has not responded. We are now advised that the Doyle Manufacturing Company is in bankruptcy and is attempting to reorganize under the Chandler Act. Richard T. Mosher, Esq., Herald Building, Syracuse, N. Y., is Trustee for the Doyle Manufacturing Company. Previously he stated he would explain to complainants how to file claims, but he now advises he "cannot lawfully do anything," as the company is in bankruptcy. We hope assets will be found to refund to the cutomers.

Your recent item stated the makers of Kyron were supposedly out of business. Twice recently I heard "Kyron" advertised over the radio. If they are out of business why are they still advertising? A. P.
New York

The company that went out of business was the World Wide Laboratories. The present company advertising Kyron for dieting is the Kyron Distributing Corporation. They are at the same address as the previous company, but they say they have no connection with that firm. In the case of the complaint we referred to, the Kyron Distributing Corporation state they "shall see if it is possible to reach the people that were connected with World Wide Laboratories Inc." We refer to this because many of our subscribers sent us the same information. We still believe a physician should be consulted before trying any dieting methods.

Last August we bought a home freezer and decided to buy roosters to raise for food for our family and have some extra to sell. We sent $14.85 to The Farmer's Outlet, Huntington, L. I., N. Y. for 30 baby capons. The order was acknowledged. The capons did not come. In reply to our inquiries The Farmer's Outlet said it was too warm to ship, and a later excuse was that the express strike held them up. It was then too late for us to raise small roosters and we wrote and cancelled the order and asked for a refund. To our surprise, in November, during the cold, snowy weather, the chicks arrived! There were 20 live chicks; four dead; six missing. They were in an awful shape and we lost two or three each day. We have seven left. The express charges were $3.00. We had received no reply to our later letters and no response to our requests for adjustment. The claim was entered with the express company, but they refused it because the shipment was made in such inclement weather.
New York MRS. F. H.

This story speaks for itself. There were a great many complaints and while some adjustments were made, they were not satisfactory, except in a few cases where full refunds were sent. The general report was that the chicks were received in bad shape; many were dead and many died. Plans for the whole season were disrupted. Such losses cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The indifference to inquiries and complaints of customers, indicates the wisdom of looking elsewhere for chick requirements this Spring.

A truck driving along the road on which a reader's farm is located ripped down the electric power lines. The driver was argumentative, but suggested calling a State Trooper. He disappeared, however, before the Trooper came and did not report the accident to the trucking company and is no longer in their employ. We wrote the motor line, and, when our several letters to them were ignored, appeal was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The following letter from E. A. H. gives the final result.

"I have received the $37 check from the American Motor Freight Lines. I want to thank you very much for your continued interest in this matter. I know that if it wasn't for your help I would have been unable to get the check from this company. The State Police came about an hour after the accident last October and took what data I gave to you; but I have not heard a word from them since. Words cannot express my gratitude to you. I wish you much success in your work. A single person needs so much help in fighting a large concern, and so far away. I am glad you can unite farmers through your paper, The Rural New-Yorker, for a better world with justice for all.
New York E. A. H.

In a recent case in Massachusetts a special Justice ruled that "A college education is not such a necessity of life as to bind a minor to a contract. In his decision he awarded damages to the plaintiff for all money paid by her to a business college. The student enrolled for a secretarial course while she was a minor and paid for it. She later changed her mind and married. She demanded a refund of the money paid in, which was refused. The school argued that the course was vital to the plaintiff and came within the category of "necessaries of life" and would be binding on a minor. The Justice ruled, however, that no such condition existed and ordered the college to return the money.

A subscriber is anxious to get in touch with Paul Dombrowne, who emigrated to the United States in 1913 and settled in New York State. He is a farmer and has not been heard from since 1936 or 1937. A number of brothers and sisters emigrated from Germany to New York at the same time. Any information about him will be appreciated.

Spring is here and new tricks and old tricks are cropping up. One reported is the sidewalk peddler who offers "bargains in nylon stockings." These prove to be what are called "factory rejects," and are entirely unsuitable and impossible for wear. Hosiery with slight defects, even some that are mended, are on the market at times, but the hosiery trade never offers to the public the worthless junk that some irresponsible peddlers are offering as "brand new."

**PROTECT YOUR POULTRY INVESTMENT NOW!**
Use Lee's GERMOZONE - ACIDOX
GERMOZONE

Guard your investment this year in costly chicks and feed. Use the added help of Germozone. A liquid —mixes instantly, uniformly in the water. Germozone's effective antiseptic action destroys many harmful germs—helps keep water pure. For many simple bowel troubles. The value of Germozone is supported by over 50 years of use by thousands of poultry raisers. At Lee Dealers (drug, feed, seed stores or hatchery) . . . still the same low price as always.
12 oz. . . . . $0 75
½ gal. . . . . 2.50
1 gal. . . . . 4.50
ACIDOX
Aids in control of coccidiosis along with sanitation. Helps cut "out of the pocket cost" in curbing this disease. Use of Acidox may run as low as 1c per bird for the season. Just add to drinking water according to simple directions on bottle. In most cases a quart will supply the entire seasonal need for 200 birds. At your Lee Dealer.

12 oz. . . . . $1.00
1 qt. . . . . 2.00
½ gal. . . . . 3.50
GEO H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebraska

**YOUR BEST BET IS---**
Bulkley's
Better-Bred S-C. White Leghorns
Day-Old Chicks
Day-Old Pullets
Started Pullets, 4 Weeks and Older
*Write For Prices Today!*
ALLEN H. BULKLEY and SONS,
DEPT. R-7, ODESSA, NEW YORK

**GRAYBILL'S** OFFICIALLY PENNA. TESTED **SUPER QUALITY CHICKS**
Hatches each week. Order from ad or ask for Free catalog. Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.

| Graybill's Large Type | 100 Str. Run | Plts. | Ckls. |
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| S. C. White Leghorns | $12.00 | $26.00 | $2.00 |
| Black Minorcas | 13.00 | 26.00 | 2.00 |
| New Hampshires | 15.00 | 23.00 | 10.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross | 14.00 | 22.00 | 10.00 |

Heavy Mixed $10-100. All flocks have been blood-tested for B. W. D. by a registered Veterinary under the Penna State Official Agglutination tube method, reactors removed.
W. D. GRAYBILL, BOX R, THOMPSONTOWN, PA.

**RANGE SHELTERS**
Size for 100 Pullets $32.95

Freight Paid
Protects against sun, rain, and animals. Easily moved around . . . means better pullets from less feed. Hundreds in use (Shipped in flat sections). ORDER NOW and SAVE! Or, write for FREE circular.
NEW ADVANCE MFG. CO., Box 26, Warren, O.

**NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS**
We Pay Postage. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

| HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS | Unsexed 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| and Brown Leghorns | $12.00 | $25.00 | $2.00 |
| Barred and White Rocks | 14.00 | 17.00 | 10.00 |
| N. H. Reds Special AAA | 16.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 |
| Assorted | 11.00 | (St. Run Only) | |

From Free Range Flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad. or write for Catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX R, :-: RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

**CHERRY HILL CHICKS**
Thirty-one years of breeding. U.S.R.O.P. Foundation. S. C. Large Type White Leghorns. Assures you the highest quality. We also offer Heavy Breeds and Started Chicks. Get our 1948 Price List. Write Today.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
WM. NACE (Owner), Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Mattern's Reliable Chicks**
MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
MATTERN'S HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS — EGGS
FINEST MEAT AND EGG PRODUCERS.
Specialized Since 1900.
BOWDEN'S WYANDOTTE FARM, Mansfield, Ohio

**WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS**
Closing our entire stock. Several thousand breeders. Hatching Eggs, and Baby Guineas in quantities. Descriptive illustrated Catalogue free.
Goshen Poultry Farm, Goshen, Indiana

**For Sale Toulouse & Embden Cross Goose Eggs**
PRICE 50 CENTS EACH.
WM. JONES, 182 SO. WALL ST., KINGSTON, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS: Mammoth Pekins $25-100. Giant Pekins $27. W. Runners $25. Hens $30. Col. Rouens $40. Add 2c per duckling less than 100. African, China, Toulouse Goose Eggs, 75c ea. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Pa.

"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings — $7.50. 100-$24.50.
MEADOWBROOK :-: RICHFIELD 22, PA.

DUCKLINGS: Mammoth Pekins. Price reasonable.
HARRY BURNHAM. NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.

PUREBRED WHITE EMDEN GOSLINGS for sale, $1.75 each postpaid. ADAM KIELB
2493 Drumgoole Blvd., Tottenville, S. I. 7, N. Y.

# WANTED

An expert grower to care for flower gardens, including rose and rock, on an attractive Toledo, Ohio up-river private property.

An all year round job with good pay and pleasing housing accommodations for the right man. Replies should include experience and references. Address —

**P. O. Box 910, Toledo, Ohio**

FOR SALE: TIMOTHY AND TIMOTHY WITH ALFALFA. FIRST CUTTING. BALED FROM MOW. KENNETH L. STEWART, MAPLECREST, N. Y.

## *Subscribers' Exchange*

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

SINGLE farm hand, must be able to operate milking machines and drive tractor. Wages $100 to $125 per month with room and board. BOX 7121, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD man wanted who can sell rust-proofing for iron barn roofs. Will make money by writing for territory today. Roof Cement, Box 1766, Cleveland, Ohio.

GARDENERS for large resort, April-November, $100 per month, maintenance. Smlley Brothers, Monhonk Lake, N. Y.

WANTED: Woman for good plain cooking and light housework. No laundry; two adults. State wages, references required. H. J. Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y.

WANTED: Girl to help with housework in nice country home. Two in family, no cooking, no children; $75 a month with raise if satisfactory. Apply Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Farmington, Conn.

SINGLE experienced farmer for work on modern farm with small herd. Fully equipped. Excellent living conditions and good wages. Holland Acres, New Milford, Conn.

SALESMEN to call on dealers and interview farmers. Extensive travel necessary in sales promotion for paint specialty made by old established firm. Drawing account, commission and bonus. BOX 7248, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man with some farm experience to help on poultry farm. Milk family cow. Good board and wages. Give age, experience, farm references, wages wanted. Post Office Box 666, Manchester, Conn.

WORKING mother wants dependable woman, care house, two young children; would consider mother with child. O'Mara, Saint Remy, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED Protestant couple, excellent health, wanted by minister for caretakers, city property. Handyman, painting, etc.; wife neat housekeeper. Living quarters, moderate salary. BOX 7300, Rural New-Yorker

MAN or couple. Assist raising turkeys, gardening, farming. Must run car, tractor. If single prefer one who can batch in cottage. If a couple desire good cook, houseworker who can serve. Might consider couple to live in cottage. Lovely Conn. location. Give details and wages wanted. Start May 1st. BOX 7278, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Clean, good natured, farm raised woman for general housework; occasional cooking only; or small country place, Connecticut. Within commuting distance New York. Considerate treatment in happy, quiet, household; unusually pleasant quarters; $75 per month. BOX 7283, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple, three adults, small estate. Woman cook; man lawn, handy, drive some; good wages; own apartment in house; no laundry. BOX 56, Commack, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Man for modern dairy farm, machine milking. Modern house, excellent working conditions. State experience, salary expected. Walter Hoffman, Neshanic, N. J.

WANTED: Man familiar with milking to care for goats and dogs. Vicinity 40 miles out of N, Y. Cottage with heat, gas, electricity, telephone and some produce furnished. Wife to board one or two and help at main house. Starting salary $150 per month, plus amount wife earns. Write full details, including references, to BOX 7285, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married and reliable farmer, experienced in dairy and general farming. No herdsman. Fully equipped modern farm in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Six room house. Top wages. BOX 7286, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Young man about 18 to help on dairy and general farm in New Jersey. Modern machinery. Some experience necessary. Good board, State wages. BOX 7287, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN for broiler growing farm in Central Jersey. Married man preferred. 4-room apartment supplied. Must be interested in poultry and willing to work. BOX 7288, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

MALE help wanted: Single, experienced in landscape and nursery work, Room, board, wages. Excellent opportunity. Permanent. Write: The National Farm School and Junior College, Farm School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

MALE help wanted: Single, experienced in fruit and vegetable growing and care of roadside market sales. Room, board, wages. Permanent. Excellent opportunity. Agricultural College 25 miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. BOX 7290, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHERS wanted for elementary schools in New Jersey for coming school year. R. E. Voorhees, Supervising Principal, Englishtown, N. J.

COUPLE: Experienced in caring for horses and general work, location Jersey Shore near Asbury Park. References essential. P. O. BOX 98, 5 Corners Station, Jersey City, N. J.

COUPLE on farm, New York State; as cook and handyman. Modern living quarters in house with owner. References required. BOX 7293, Rural New-Yorker

WANTED: Male or female help on dairy farm, good home. Write Louis Smith, Wickhaven, Penna.

FARMER wanted, with all-round experience. Knowledge of modern farm equipment necessary. Salary $150 per month plus modern house, heat lights and milk. Write stating references and experience and size of family. Polymeadows Farm, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

WANTED: Protestant, white May 15th-Jan 15th, country home near Plymouth, Mass. Elderly couple, no laundry or entertaining. M. V. B., Room 1301, 99 John St., New York City.

COUPLE wanted: Estate near Clinton Corners, N. Y., 15 miles from Poughkeepsie. Woman cook and general houseworker; man caretaker. Good wages, desirable rooms, private bath. Permanent. BOX 7316, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE as caretakers on farm near Poughkeepsie, light duties on week ends, all year position, comfortable modern quarters. Salary $75 per month and board. BOX 7304, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Norwegian or Swedish woman for cooking and general housework; rural district, 100 miles from New York. No movies or dance halls nearby. One adult, 3 children, 19, 14, 15. Children are away a great deal. Weekend once a month. State salary in first letter, only those with references need apply. BOX 7300, Rural New-Yorker.

NEAT, reliable small farm family. Must have experience dairy and general farming with modern machinery. 200 acre farm, 60 head of Ayrshires. House with conveniences, usual privileges. State salary expected in first letter. Must give references. A. F. Barnes, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED: Two women who appreciate good home. Every consideration, to undertake cooking chamberwork, and occasional assistance with two children. Pleasant modern home, Westchester, near New York. Offer large twin bedroom, bath, sitting room; excellent wages. Must be capable, superior, Protestant. Available for interview. Write BOX 7301, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED couple, modern farm house, cook for owner and wife who only come to farm weekends. Man to care for lawn and small garden, steady position under ideal conditions. BOX 7305, Rural New-Yorker.

LEADING manufacturer wants representative to sell fertilizer in Western New York and Western Pennsylvania. Should have considerable farm experience and an agricultural college training will be of help. Write stating age. training and salary expected to BOX 7306, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single test cow milker. Excellent working and living conditions. Good pay for the right man. Write or telephone Fairlawn Farms Company, King St., Port Chester, N. Y. Telephone Port Chester 5-1936.

GOOD dairyman, single or married; steady position, I. Katz, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

HELP wanted: General houseworker, unencumbered, cook, light laundry. Four in family, no small children, Two rooms and bath for quarters. Country home on Long Island; 50 miles from New York. Good pay. References. BOX 7310, Rural New-Yorker.

IS there a woman who would like nice home? Thompson, 204 East 79th St., New York City.

COLORED housekeeper wanted on farm. BOX 7314, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMAN, wait on table, garden, occasional chauffering; country estate, 45 minutes from Times Square; permanent. Write full details to D. B. Donovan, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or telephone Bergen 4-4177.

WANTED: Experienced flower and grounds man; also women to do cleaning and chamber work in club resort. Address Higby Club, Big Moose, N. Y.

FARM manager position open. Will involve hiring of extra helper. Salary will be satisfactory to the right man Excellent living conditions. John R. Manning, Johnson, Orange County, New York.

WANTED: Couple for country house. Cook, housekeeper. Handyman, gardener, some indoor work, driving license. BOX 7325, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, working manager, purebred Holsteins. Opportunity for good cattle man and dairy farmer. House, lights milk and good wages. State age, size of family, when available, wages expected and references. Volbloed Farms, 1010 West Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, no heavy work. Three adults, two high school children. Modern country home. Own room, private bath. Permanent. State age, experience, salary desired. Mrs. D. H. Werblon, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

MARRIED man wanted to help on Long Island dairy farm. House, light, heat. State wages wanted. Armstrong Dairy, Locust Valley, N. Y.

HELP Wanted: Experienced man for dairy and general farm work. Good wages. Four room house; privileges. Barricres, R. D. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED: Couple for country home and small estate. Woman for cooking, general housework. Man for gardening, care of lawns, etc. Permanent position with private family. Will accept couple or individuals. BOX 7330, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL housekeeper to sleep in. Must like children. Pleasant home in Great Neck, Long Island. $110 per month. BOX 7331, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, $200 monthly; cook-houseworker, gardener-handyman. BOX 62, Quogue, L. I., N. Y.

WORKING manager for 36 acre farm, half orchard. All modernized, truck, tractor, sprayer, etc., sheds, chicken coops for 250 layers and house for couple. Half share and pay. Louis Matis, 932 Park Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

WILL share my comfortable home with desirable home-loving lonely woman. Write full details, Mrs. John McDole, 17 Pine, Ellenville, N. Y.

FARMER herdsman wanted: Clean, reliable, for small purebred Holstein herd. References. Small family. Furnished or unfurnished 3-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, fuel, light, and privileges. Extra pay for wife if she will do some hours of light housework. Shale Rock Farm, Red Hook, N. Y.

WOMAN or girl, do general housework; must like children. Own room and radio. $100 per month. Near New York City. BOX 7333, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE for year round country residence of two adults, two small boys. General houseworker, gardener, handyman. Sitting room, bedroom available. Mrs. Irving London, R. F. D. 1, Peekskill, N. Y. Tel. Yorktown Heights 320.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARM manager: Extensive knowledge; breeder, dairyman; profitable production, selling, dependable smoked fowl; pork products. BOX 7251, Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, married, 33, desires opportunity to learn chicken business for eventual operations of own farm. Would work free weekends; Westchester or Putnam Counties. (No housework). BOX 7275, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED gardener, experienced greenhouse or outside grower, flowers, vegetables, fruit. Reliable man for estate, small commercial, or institution where man for greenhouse and growing quantity of produce is needed. BOX 7298, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager, 40, married, two children, graduate of European agriculture college; 25 years practical experience in breeding of purebred cattle; in this country six months; would like to change his position. De Laval milkers. BOX 7299, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, small family, desires position as dairy farm manager. Graham graduate, experienced, capable of managing large breeding establishment. Best references. Eldred Crapser, Craryville, N. Y. Telephone Claverack 2020.

MAN, 45, inexperienced, wishes job on poultry farm. BOX 7277, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Position as caretaker or maintenance; experienced carpentry, upkeep, farming. Roy E. Russell, Thurman, N. Y.

PAINTER, mechanic, general maintenance; chauffeur's license; steady work, board considered. BOX 366, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GARDENER-Caretaker, experienced; part time in exchange for cottage, privileges; references. BOX 7284, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer. BOX 7313, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY student 21, graduating May; single, dependable, experienced. Desires permanent position on poultry farm. Excellent references. Give particulars. BOX 7291, Rural New-Yorker.

VET. Age 37, desires on the job training on turkey farm in New York or Pennsylvania, Sober, reliable, chauffeur's license; willing worker. BOX 7294, Rural New-Yorker.

RETIRED farmer, 50, married, honest, reliable, references, wants caretaker, poultry or light farm work; separate cottage. BOX 7296, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man would consider offer from bachelor or farmer as plain cook, houseman, companion. Protestant only. State details and wages offered in first letter. BOX 7302, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wants position on private estate, care of small herd and garden, chauffeur's license; one grown child. BOX 215, Northport, L. I., N. Y.

MARRIED man, middleaged, desires position on small farm or caretaker. Driver's license, maintenance. Separate living quarters. BOX 7317, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-Gardener: Experienced, married, 37, two children, refined, temperate, thorough, trustworthy; estate or institutional work preferred. BOX 7312, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man desires position as farm manager, has the following qualifications. Four years agriculture at Cornell University and one-half year at University of Maryland. Has complete knowledge of soil management, grassland and organic farming. also all phases of dairy management. Is now managing 300 acre dairy farm in Maryland. Married and has two children. BOX 7315, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Caretaker, handyman, light farm work, experienced, age 50, cottage, fuel, lights and $100 month. Wife extra, no cooking. BOX 7328, Rural New-Yorker.

SENIOR high school girl, 17 years old, in good physical condition, wants to work on farm, with other girls during July and August. Congenial atmosphere and good accommodations desired. Pay unimportant. BOX 7321, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN: Experienced pasteurization and general plant work, also cheese and buttermaker, able to assume responsibility. BOX 7322, Rural New-Yorker.

COLLEGE girl wants Summer position, governess, refined, capable, experienced; country, shore. BOX 7326, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 67, healthy, experienced poultry, trees, lawn, careful auto driver, dependable; Jewish. Good home important. Go anywhere for estate, poultry. BOX 7327, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN: Single, practical experience, thoroughly skilled in all duties of fishcultural and gamekeeping and waterfowls, etc. Trapping and shooting of vermin. Desires a steady employment on state, club, commercial or private estate. Excellent references. BOX 7329, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wants light chores on farm or village place; willing worker. W. Gibson, Arlington, Vermont.

CARETAKER position wanted. Experienced as gardener, caretaker, farmer, handyman. Married man, three children. Separate cottage. References. Permanent. BOX 7332, Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE superintendent, married man, college graduate, meet all requirements, business experience. Alden Grant, 104 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, N. J.

## FARMS FOR SALE. TO RENT. ETC.

STOCK-equipped dairy farm, 278 acres, 150 acres river flat, 128 acres pasture. Good timber. Located central New York. Near churches, stores, high school. Bus passes door. 14-room brick house. Electricity, bath and other conveniences. Two good barns and numerous other buildings. 40 head good grade Guernseys. Complete line farm machinery. Price $28,000 subject to mortgage. BOX 7292, Rural New-Yorker.

MAINE farms: Low prices, easy terms. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

NEW JERSEY farms, general, poultry, dairy, land and acreage, also various business properties. Write for list stating requirements. John R. Potts Agency, New Route 28, North Branch, N. J., phone Somerville 8-2551.

FARMS: Maine to Florida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15 room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

IF it's dairy-poultry farm you want, we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

FOR Sale: Farms, large, small, with or without stock and tools, houses and business places. H. C. Sparks, Bondsville, Mass. Palmer 291 W 14-647 W.

FARMS, gas stations, lake shore farm tourists home. Free list. Write Mr. Douglas, Ft. Plain, N. Y.

BLAIRSTOWN, Warren County, N. J., 130 acres, large barn, pasture. lake, location ideal. Especially suitable for sheep and horses, large sugar maple grove. Elsa Becker, Cedar Lake Road.

350 ACRES, slightly rolling farm, on highway, new 60 cow barn, silos, hay driers, modern residence, three farm houses, alfalfa; $56,000. P. M. Browning, Broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

VIRGINIA livestock and dairy farms offered by a farm broker who has had a lifetime experience as farm owner and operator, now shipping milk to Washington market from a 500 acre farm. Some outstanding beef and dairy farms, good labor, mild climate, low taxes, close to excellent markets. P. M. Browning, Broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

FOR Sale: Large cinder block plant, produces 3,000 blocks a day, include gas station, 8-room house, about 4 acres land; $30,000. Will trade with farm. Paul Rottau, owner, Pemberton, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

FLOWER and garden shop handling flowers, plants, garden tools, seed, fertilizer and etc. House, store, 3 acres land; $9,750; part cash. BOX 7236, Rural New-Yorker.

60 ACRES, large house, 2 baths, suitable for tourists, boarders and poultry; on Route 20, near Albany. Fine lawns and view, water, heat, electricity, telephone, bus, garage, brooder house; real buy $12,000, $5,000 down. Owner H. Honig, Nassau, N. Y.

IN the Hudson River Valley: Large, commercial apple orchard, on well located farm, completely equipped. For information, write or see G. D. Weaver, Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York.

FOR Sale: Good dairy farm, 150 acres; good buildings. John Hill, Lookout, Pa.

157 ACRE farm: 75 acres meadow most all creek flat, $2,000 worth saw timber. Well built 7-room house, electricity, bath; 60x40 modern barn, 20 stanchions with water cups silo, 3 box stalls, 2 horse stalls. Garage, shop, brooder houses, poultry house capacity 1,500. Tools, tractor, milking machine, electric milk cooler, manure spreader, corn harvester, hay loader, every tool to operate with ease. 17 fine milking cows, 1 yearling, 3 horses. Milk check average $560 per month. test 4/2. Ill health forces sale, everything goes for $9,500. If you have $4,500 to pay down, we can finance the balance. 214 acre farm, 80 acres tractor-worked meadows, 50,000 ft. saw timber. Well built 9-room house, new bath, electricity, fine water. 60x60 cement basement barn, 29 stanchions, water cups, 2 box stalls, 2 horse stalls. Other buildings, garage, tool house an shop, granary, poultry house. Fine set of tools, milking machine, electric cooler, tractor on rubber with plows, cultivator and trailer. Lime sower, drags, wagons, buzz saw, potato hiller, hay forks, ropes, manure spreader, dump rake, side rake, feed grinder, mowing machine. Case pickup hay baler, Ireland saw mill with motor, 44-in. saw, planer and mamtcher, many other tools, stock, 19 milking cows, 5 young stock, 2 bulls, pig. 2 horses; milk check $650 month. Owner anxious to sell. $16,500 takes everything. If you have $8,000 to pay down we can finance the balance. Call, write or wire, J. D. Gallagher, Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Phone 586J. Ask for new Spring farm catalogue.

DAIRY farm: 100 acres, good buildings, machinery, 15 cows, horses; $11,500, Others. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

FARM for sale: 265 acres located in the southern part of Sussex Co., New Jersey; 4 miles southwest of Newton. An ideal location Beautiful view, facing southeast; 11-room house, all perfect condition, improvements, large garden, fine lawn, hard road, barn 72x32, half basement, 20 windows, 9-ft. ceiling, drinkers, strainer room, hot water, 35 stanchions, 18-ft. posts hay loft, drive on floor, silos 37x16 wood also 20x12 concrete, L horse barn 60x20, 16-ft. posts, other buildings, wagon house 26x26, 2-story garage 16x18, calf barn 16x16, 2-story hen house 30x16, shed 30x16, 2-story; machine and hen house 2-story 40x20. Water, springs, lead pipe gravity to 3,000 gallon tank, deep well and pump to tank gravity to all outlets; all frame buildings, rodded, stable carrier runs 20 ft. drops off 5 ft. wall on spreader, no hoisting. Lanes to all fields, water in all fields, fences the best cedar posts on farm; also gravel and shale, banks land in the best condition; 126 acres crop and pasture. one of the best alfalfa farms in the county. An ideal set up of buildings. Telephone and electricity, rolling land. Anyone looking for something right nice with good drainage, nice approach to highway contact. Harry G. Willson, Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, No. 1.

WANTED: Small poultry and fruit farm, 10 to 75 acres. Preferably in Connecticut on main highway. BOX 7276, Rural New-Yorker.

BACHELOR will pay cash for farm about 75 acres. BOX 7297, Rural New-Yorker.

200 ACRE dairy farm for sale on black road; price $8,000. Edwin C. Dow, Star Route, Anson, Maine.

CATSKILL Mountain dairy farm: 139 acres, cow barn, 21 stanchions, 2 silos and other buildings. Dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 bathrooms; 20 head stock, tractor and complete farm machinery. A $20,000 farm for $15,000; terms. Exclusive agent. Reinhardt Agency, Greenville, Greene Co., New York.

FOR Sale: General farm, Saratoga County, 185 acres, large barn, brooder house, silo, 2 outbuildings; nice 7-room house, running water, electricity, telephone, large woodlot, milk house. Quick sale, price $6,500. BOX 7279, Rural New-Yorker.

NOTICE: Do you want to sell your farm, business, village or city property. Have buyers for property in following counties: Tioga, Tompkins, Delaware, Chenango, Cortland and Broome, New York; also Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming and Lackawanna Counties, Pa. Phone or write. It costs nothing to interview one of our representatives. W. W. Werts, Real Estate, Main office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, New York.

BEST commercial poultry farm and hatchery in the State. 189 acres. Main dwelling modernized. Three modern tenant houses. Up-to-date poultry houses, capacity 10,000 birds. Modern hatchery, total capacity 68,000 eggs. 30 brooder houses. Feed house, barn, 6-car garage. Complete equipment, including two tractors, two trucks, nine Cuglcy incubators, everything goes with farm at $50,000. Broker, BOX 7289, Rural New-Yorker.

135 ACRES, profit-paying dairy farm, only five miles to Colgate University. Nice flat. Two-family dwelling, electricity, bath, furnace. 50-cow barn, two silos. 36 cows, tractor, complete machinery included for $20,000; one-half down. Broker, P. O. Box 225, Norwich, N. Y

DIRECT from owner: 114 acres, tractor worked land; large 10-room house with furnace, hot water heater, bath, electricity, 36x60 modern barn, 29 ties, water buckets, milk cooler, milking machine, all new, large garage. farm in high state of cultivation; will carry 30 head; nice orchard, maple shade. Price $10,000; $3,000 cash, balance easy terms. Floyd H. Dibble, Sherwood Hotel, Greene, N. Y. Telephone 244.

POULTRYMAN wants to rent modern farm, 2,000-3,000 hen capacity with option of buying, will work on share or other basis first. Write living quarters and conditions in first letter. BOX 7281, Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE County farm: 164 acres, 75 tillable, large house, toilet and bath, barn for 30 head, water bowls, milking machine, silo, horse barn, electricity in all buildings, $7,500. Chenango County farm: 190 acres, tractor worked land, good barn, 22 ties, water bowls, box stalls, young stock barn, hen house for 500; 8-room house, bath, furnace, electricity, covered with white asbestos shingles, good water supply, on good meadam road five miles from town; school bus and mail at the door. $6,800. W. G. Giles, Greene, N. Y. Telephone 244.

WANTED: Farm, not boarding house, commuting distance or 100 miles New York City where mother, grandfather and two grown sons could spend Summer (willing to help work): father to week-end. Please write BOX 7282, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM in New York State, Rensselaer County. Well paying dairy farm, 287 acres, 200 tillable. With or without stock and equipment. Completely equipped including two tractors and field baler, 70 registered Holsteins. Land in high state of cultivation, well watered, modern cow barn, several other large farm buidings, three silos, two new; lovely 11-room Colonial house, three baths, completely modernized, newly decorated, electricity, new hot water heating system with oil burner, new deep well equipment. D. S. Sheridan, Valley Falls, N. Y. (owner).

GARAGE repair shop, four pumps; building 40x75; show room office, apartment, oil heat, bath; state road in village; add fender and painting. Chas. Weissel, Leeds, N. Y.

FOR Sale. 200 acre farm, on macadam highway, about 100 tillable, high state fertility, balance woodland. Modern buildings, excellent water piped in house, barn, fields, electricity. School bus, feed delivery. milk pick up. 8-room house, modern bath, central heating. Farming equipment optional. Morgan Welsh, owner, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

CHICKEN farm: 4 acres land, 7-room house, all improvements, 2-car garage. coops for 1,000 hens. Well located. $8,000; terms. K. C. Scheidell, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

2,000 HEN poultry farm, 12 acres, good buildings, improvements, 7-room house, bath, oil heat; near village, 15 miles Syracuse, N. Y, $15,000 third, half cash. A. R. Simpier, Phoenix, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm up to 500 acres, suitable to raise cattle, grain; describe how much tillable, price. Write H. Sirr, Box 305, Rt. 1, Watsonville, Calif.

FLORIDA: 43 acres on Lake Weir, 2 in citrus, fine for poultry; near schools, churches, highway. $4,000. Still, 6347 Kenmore, Chicago, Ill.

RETIRED Navy man on pension, single, wants farm under $5,000. Small down payment, balance monthly; near store and bus line. Howard Bess, 2396 Valentine Ave., Bronx. New York.

WANTED: Suburban income property, rooming house or mail order business. Murphey, 74 Summit Drive. Manhasset, N. Y.

110 ACRE dairy farm, one-half mile State highway. Tractor worked tillage, well watered pastures, 40 acres woods and timber. Good 1½ story dwelling, 9 rooms, bath. Adequate barn, concreted stable, 23 ties. buckets, milking machine, silo; other buildings. 20 cows, 5 heifers, team, tractor and equipment; $12,800. 150 acre dairy farm, livable 8-room house, new furnace, barn, 23 ties, buckets, milking machine, milk house, electric cooler, 2 silos, 16 cows, 4 heifers, bull, team, tractor, tools; $11,000. Seth Wheat, Bainbridge, N. Y.

FARM: 125 acres, beautiful tillage, 30 acres, good buildings; $4,000. Ralph Barney, Canaan, N. H.

FOR Sale: Beautiful location. Trout brook, timber. Plenty deer, bear, raccoon, birds. 32 acres, $750. 127, $1,950. Larsson. Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

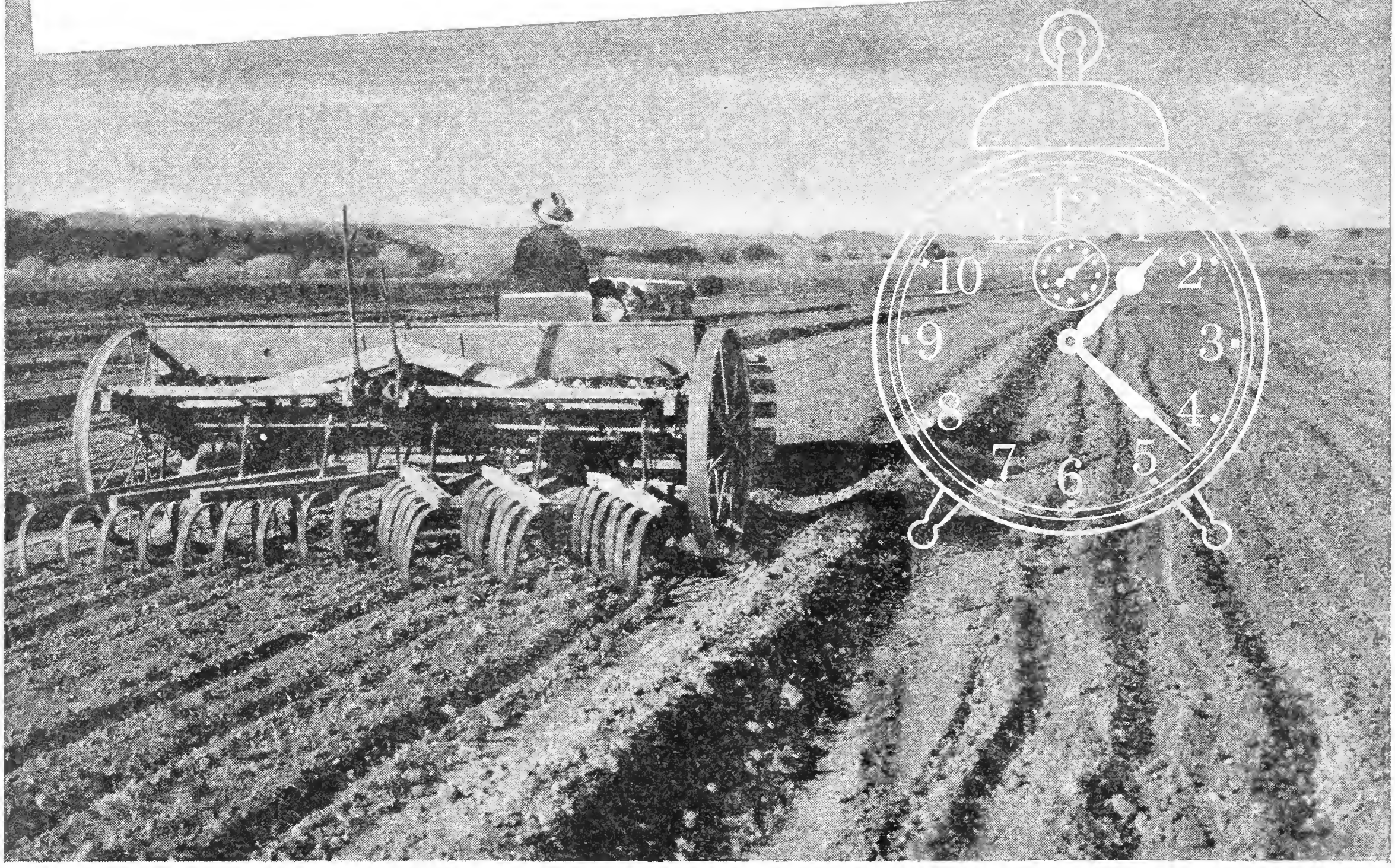
216 ACRES. 50 acres can be sold to lots about 450 trees. House and barn insured for $10,500. 40 head Bare from $15,000; $8,000 down, $700 mortgages. BOX 7295, Rural New-Yorker.

STOCKED-Equipped: Fine producing dairy farm; including 18 cows, 2 riding horses, poultry, Ford pick-up truck, John Deere tractor, complete line equipment; good home, 7 rooms, lovely pine setting; barn 30x60, 23 stanchions, silo; garage; poultry house, other buildings; 185 acres, 120 tillable, balance pasture-woods; fruit orchards; truly fine offer; insurance alone $13,500; owner sacrificing complete $12,500. D-5657 QE West'a Farm Agency, J. M & C. D. Winch, Box 11, 3093 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED house for retirement. Improvements, acreage. Immediate possession not required; anywhere. Fritz Hoelzer, Box 13, New York 1, N. Y.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 308.***

# Tractors Fighting the Food Crisis need A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK!



THE world's hunger is forcing new millions to depend upon America's farmlands.

Our food production must increase. That means farm machinery must be kept working *longer* . . . engine parts protected *better!*

**ORDINARY OILS** can be expected to give your tractor some 60-70 working hours between oil changes. Longer punishment means your tractor parts may be subject to damaging wear.

**EVEN HIGHER-PRICED OILS** cannot always be depended upon to withstand a siege of grueling work for longer than 100 hours. And that isn't enough service for a hard-working tractor.

**BUT VEEDOL, ON THE OTHER HAND,** gives a full 150 working hours of service. Why? Because it's refined from 100% Bradford, Pennsylvania, crude . . . *the finest in the world.* Nature has endowed it with a tougher, longer-lasting "film of protection"—a protection that lasts more than twice as long as ordinary oils!

# VEEDOL

## The 150-Hour Tractor Oil

**SAVES FUEL**—
by reducing power blow-by.

**SAVES TIME**—
by avoiding breakdown delays.

**SAVES REPAIRS**—
through greater resistance to heat and wear.

**SAVES OIL**—
good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-fueled tractors.

**SAVES TRACTORS**—
with oil protection that assures long, economical service.

VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL

Available in 5 gallon pails, 15, 30 and 55 gallon drums.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
New York Tulsa San Francisco

**Now at Tydol *Flying* -A- Dealers**
**FEDERAL TIRES . . . "Good for a long safe ride"**

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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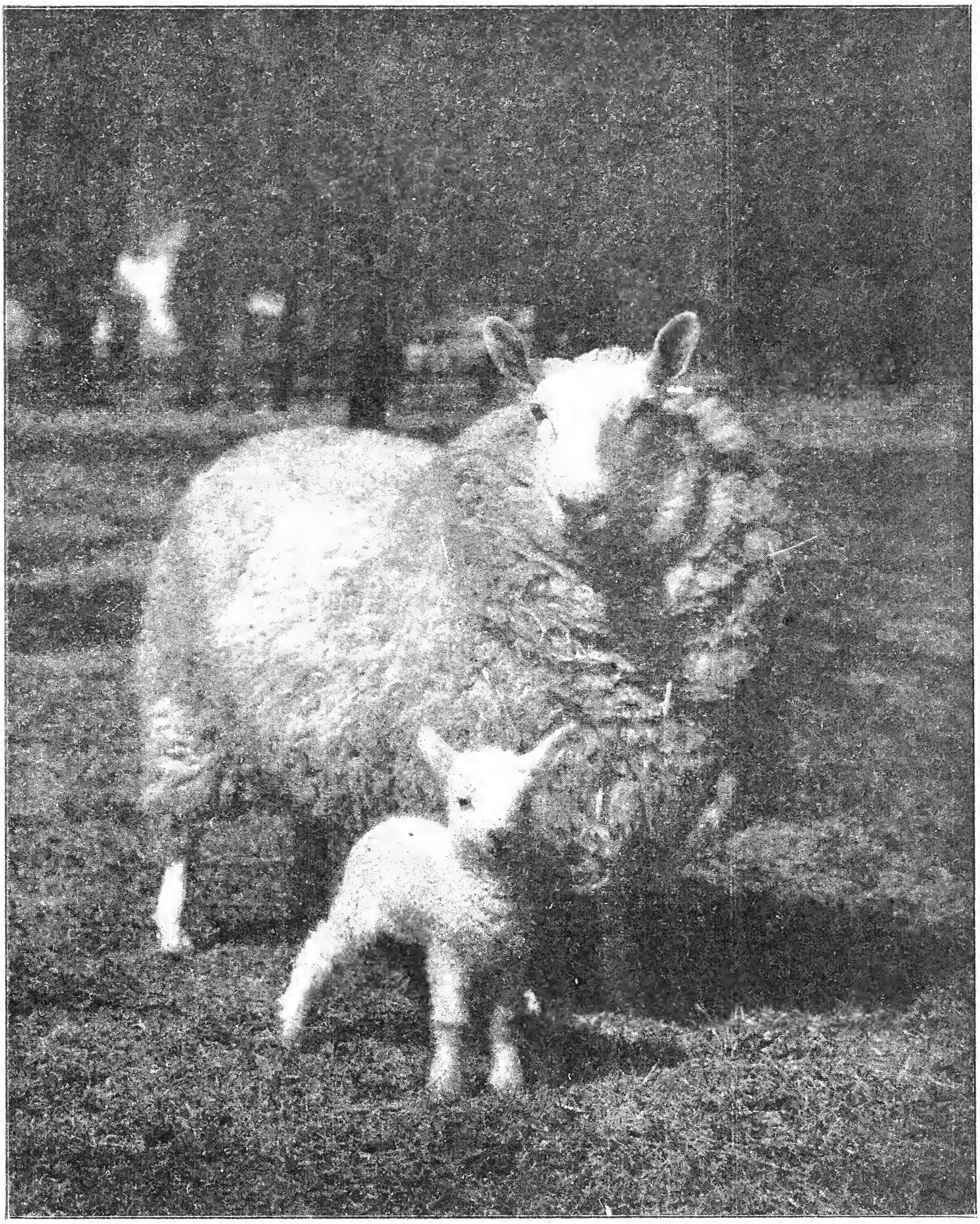
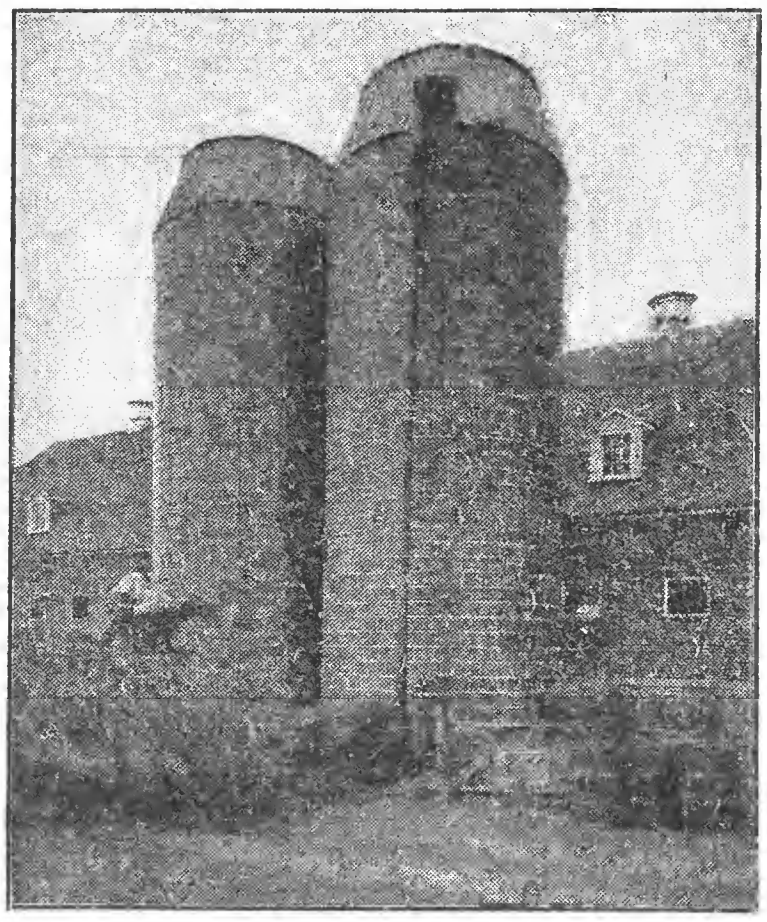


Photo — H. Armstrong Roberts, Phila., Pa

A Cheviot Ewe and Her Baby Lamb

# Grass Silage—A Good Crop

FARMERS have found that when they feed grass silage, to replace either a considerable part or all of the corn silage or hay, it means that the cows will do equally well on less hay. This is a distinct advantage in a poor haying season, such as was experienced last year in many sections of the Northeast. In addition, when the cows are fed good quality grass silage, they have a body tone and sleek coat similar to when they are on pasture. The



*These hollow tile silos are being filled with silage made from green rye. From 40 to 50 pounds of molasses are needed per ton to properly preserve this material. The molasses is poured into a measuring tank from which it runs into the lower part of the blower. A valve, connected to the upper feed roll of the chopper, regulates the rate of flow.*

milk produced by cows wintered on grass silage also retains more yellow color, due to the higher carotene content of grass silage as compared either with hay or corn silage. Because of these important practical considerations, the ensiling of the various forage crops, collectively classified as grass silage, is decidedly on the increase in the Northeast. Last year, over 13 per cent of the dairymen in New York State put up some form of grass silage, while less than five per cent did so the previous year. Our interviews and contacts with farmers indicate that an even greater number are planning on having some kind of grass silage this season.

### Crops for the Silo

Any good pasture grasses or crops grown for hay are suitable to put in the silo. Timothy is the old reliable standby for most farms in this section and, either alone or mixed with other grasses, it makes good silage. In general, the legumes make the best grass silage, and the most suitable kinds are alfalfa and the clovers. The grasses, with some Ladino in them seeded at the rate of from one to two pounds per acre, are also finding increasing favor on many farms. It must be remembered that weeds and poor quality matured crops cannot make good grass silage.

Specialty crops, such as soybeans and sorghums, may be grown where conditions are suited to them. This method was discussed in detail, as conducted at Raritan Valley Farms in New Jersey, in the April 3, 1948 issue of The Rural New-Yorker. In addition to making an excellent silage, the sorghum has the advantage of supplying enough sugar so that no additional preservative is needed.

### Fertilizing and Seeding Mixtures

What will produce good pasture will produce high quality forage suitable for making into grass silage. In general, it is recommended that liberal applications of manure or a 7-7-7 commercial mixture be applied at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre, or a 10-10-10 mixture at the rate of 400 pounds. In addition, most land will annually need about one ton of lime per acre. If the soil is deficient in phosphoric acid, it will pay to use some superphosphate at the rate of 200 pounds per acre every two or three years.

It is always a good policy to check with your county agent and find out what grass or seeding mixture is most suited to your particular soil. This will vary some, even on the same farm, if one field is compared with another. One field may be high and rather sandy, while another will be low, perhaps wet, and with some clay. There are some seeding mixtures which have been proven to be especially good. Among these is the Cornell hay mixture consisting of alfalfa six pounds, medium red clover four pounds, timothy six pounds, and alsike clover two pounds. This is suited to good well drained soils. A New Jersey mixture, recommended for similar type soils, includes alfalfa 10 pounds, and smooth Brome grass (southern strain) 10 pounds. If preferred, timothy may be substituted for the Brome grass, using only eight pounds. On fertile soil of rather high moisture-holding capacity, farmers have found that a mixture of timothy seven pounds, and Ladino clover two pounds, is a good one to use. The Pennsylvania triple-purpose mixture has been devised as one suitable for either pasture, hay or silage purposes. It is made up of either smooth Brome grass or orchard grass five pounds, timothy five pounds, alfalfa five pounds, red clover, three pounds, and Ladino clover one pound; mixtures are all per acre.

### Making Grass Silage

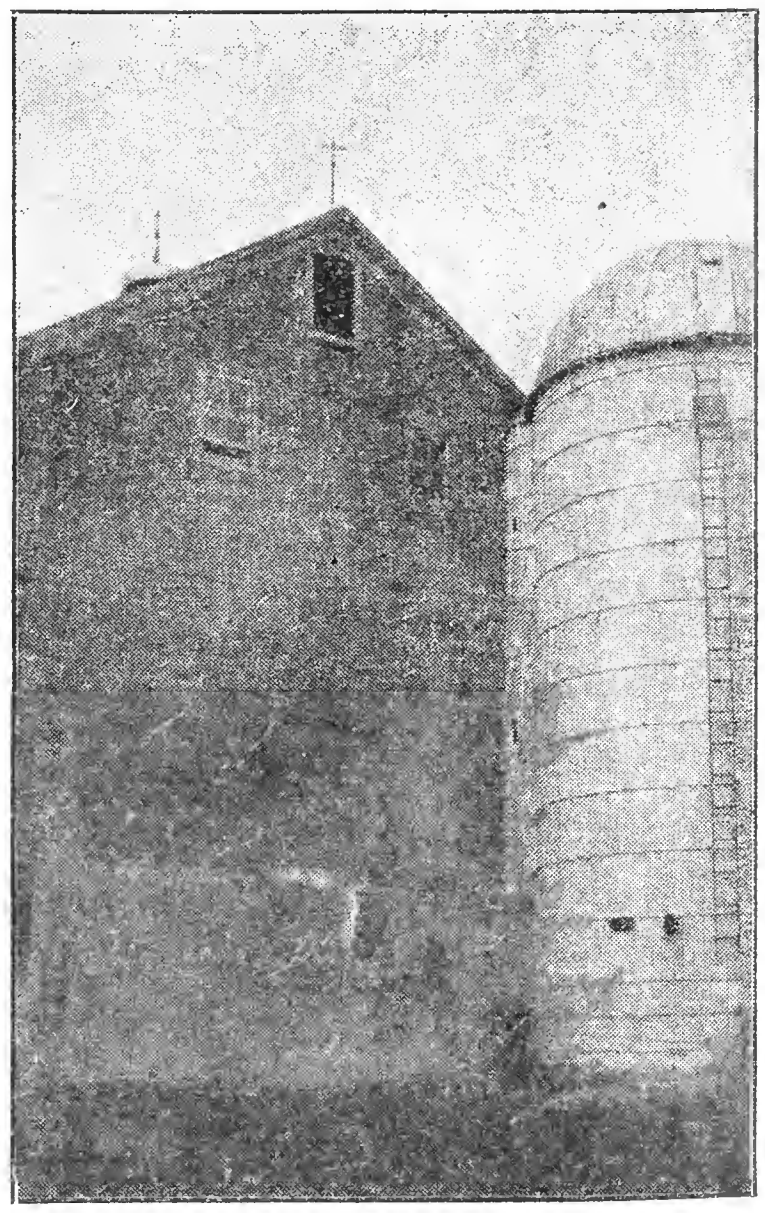
The work of Prof. C. B. Bender several years ago at the New Jersey Experiment Station largely paved the way for making good grass silage. Since then, field work by farmers and tests at other State stations have helped materially in popularizing this important farm crop. When grass silage is ensiled early in the season, it can often be fed to great advantage and will save in feed cost during the Summer to help out pastures. It would then be possible to refill the silo with either regular corn silage, or such various mixtures as are available. If all the grass silage in a silo has not been used, it is satisfactory to put either corn or other suitable ensiling material on top of the unused grass silage. It has been brought to our attention that some farmers, using grass silage for the first time, have had more than the usual trouble with foreign bodies in their cows. These are usually caused by pieces of baling wire, rusty nails, or some such material being raked up from the field and incorporated with the grass silage. It is therefore a good preventive to be especially careful that baling wire be not thrown on the manure pile and then hauled to the field, to be later cut up with the crop and blown into the silo. A great many cows are lost every year as a result of such bodies being ingested, and setting up a serious or even fatal injury or inflammation.

The best time to cut for ensiling is when they are at their most suitable stage of growth to make the best quality hay. If the crop is wet when put into the silo, that is entirely satisfactory; in fact, it is desirable. On the other hand, excessive wetting in the silo may result in poor keeping silage, and a loss of nutrients in the runoff. The ideal moisture content for grass silage is from 60 to 70 per cent. It is a good practice never to cut more material than can be put into the silo in the same day. Farmers report that the quicker the crop is ensiled after being cut, the better. The new type forage harvesters are a big help in doing a superior job.

Suitable preservatives in proper amounts should be used when making grass silage, because otherwise the product will usually smell offensive and turn out poor. The reason for this is that the grasses and legumes are comparatively low in sugar content and high in protein, so that proper fermentation does not naturally result when they are ensiled. Either phosphoric acid or molasses may be used to correct this condition. Ground corn or oats may also be used. Recent tests at farms and experiment stations, especially those of Wisconsin and Illinois, have shown that dried whey, when applied at the rate of 35 pounds to the ton, is an excellent preservative material to use in making grass silage. When molasses is used, it should weigh from 11 to 12 pounds to the gallon. If phosphoric acid is applied, it should be rinsed off the filling equipment each time it is used; otherwise it may cause corrosion. Whatever preservative is used, it should be thoroughly mixed with the silage. A cut of one-quarter to one-half inch for the ensiled material is considered best, since longer cuts do not pack well in the silo. There are several attachments now available on the market for use in regulating the flow of the preservatives applied. Enough water should be added to the molasses so that it will flow smoothly. It is also desirable to dilute phosphoric acid with about three times its volume in order to assist in its proper distribution.

### Rates of Preservatives

There is considerable variation in the requirements of the different crops as to the amount of preservative which should be added. As an illustration, farmers have found that when soybeans alone are ensiled, either in an immature or very wet stage, it takes more than the usual amount of preservative in order to produce a palatable silage. It is therefore good practice to use as much as 100 pounds of molasses for each ton of soybeans; if a 68 per cent phosphoric acid is used, apply 20 pounds; with a 75 per cent phosphoric acid, use 18 pounds per ton. However, in general when immature legumes are ensiled, 80 pounds of molasses (seven gallons) will prove to be sufficient: or 18 pounds (five and three-fifths quarts) of a 68 per cent phosphoric acid, or 16 pounds (four and four-fifths quarts) of a 75 per cent strength. For the legumes, when they are not ensiled until mature, use 10 pounds less of molasses or two pounds less of phosphoric acid, than when immature. If very immature cereals are put in the silo, 40 pounds of molasses per ton will be sufficient, or from eight to nine pounds of the phosphoric acid. When the cereals are not ensiled until practically mature, very little if any preservative material will be required, but farmers report that the resultant product is not as palatable as when they are cut in the immature or (Continued on Page 316)



*For use on his 130 acre farm in Lewis County, N. Y., Royal Edick finds this well built concrete silo adequate for his dairy herd of 30 head of Brown Swiss and Holstein cows. It can be used for either grass or corn silage.*

## How Soil Conservation Saved a Chautauqua County, N. Y., Farm

THIS particular story about soil conservation begins on a brisk April day in 1945. Young Frank Walker, who had been a 4-H Club member in his community for eight years, went to a council meeting in Jamestown, where he heard how farmers often lose valuable soil and fertilizer, sometimes even crops, if they don't slow down the runoff of rain water. Frank remembered one day in September, 1944, when flood waters slashed through a wheat field on the 210 acre Walker farm. Next day he found tender wheat plants a half mile away. He recalled the previous Spring when they had lost most of their newly planted peas and a lot of soil. So he asked one of the soil conservation experts if he'd look over his father's farm. The man said he would and he did the very next day. He studied the sloping land and saw where gullies had already formed. Then he got out a hand level and asked young Frank to help him stake out a contour line. Mr. Walker, Sr., stood by, watching. As one stake after another was driven, he saw the logic of contour farming. He found himself agreeing that strip cropping and diversion ditches could control runoff on their farm.

That's why both Walkers, father and son, found themselves two weeks later in the U. S. Soil Conservation Service office in Jamestown. They had come to see if the district conservationist would lend them a hand. He readily agreed. He went over the farm with the Walkers. Together, they fashioned a new design for farming. Their conservation farm plan called for the installation of nearly two miles of diversion ditches along the hillside slope. The Walkers built two of these diversion ditches with their own equipment. They rented a county highway grader to do the rest. Also, they leveled 30 acres and put it in permanent pasture. With the diversions protecting the sloping land, they were able to shift some pasture land over to crop land, a neat gain of 20 acres. Because of the land leveling, wet spots in fields were only unpleasant memories, and consequently they could begin cultivating a week earlier in the Spring.

Mr. Walker admits today that something had to be done to stop soil losses. After buying the farm in 1913, he had operated it fairly successfully until 1921. Then the bottom dropped out of the market. He turned the farm over to a tenant and opened a garage in Westfield, N. Y. He doesn't exactly blame the tenant for using poor farming methods, but from 1921 until the Walkers came back in 1937, the place went down and down. Nothing was put back into the land. It was a mighty sick farm in 1937, but, fortunately, it has responded to a good dose of soil conservation. The Walkers used to think 45 bushels of oats to the acre was a pretty fair yield. Last year, they got 72 bushels to the acre on 22 acres. If they got one ton of hay to the acre 10 years ago, they were satisfied. Last year, they cut more than three tons to the acre and still had aftermath grazing for their Holstein cows. On one strip of seven acres just below a diversion, the Walkers planted peas and harvested more than 10 tons of shelled peas. They had raised peas for many years, but usually harvested only about one-half ton to the acre. The pea vines are used for ensilage to feed during the Winter.

Mr. Walker is now a confirmed Ladino clover man. One five acre patch of Ladino has been in four years, and it's getting better every year. Each acre yields an average of three tons of high protein feed. Last year the Walkers put their cows in one three acre clover field and let them harvest the crop. Mr. Walker beams when he tells you how his milk production jumped.

Mrs. Walker is mistress of the farm account books. In 1942, with an average of 20 Holstein cows milking, the Walker dairy marketed 96,971 pounds of milk. Now with an average of 24 cows milking, they produce about 213,000 pounds of milk annually. With less than one-fifth more cows, the Walkers sell more than twice as much milk. And, naturally, they were also able to put quite a bit more cash into their bank account. During the past Summer, May to August, they averaged 40,000 pounds of milk a month.

Soil conservation has been the leading actor in this drama of the land, but the supporting cast shouldn't be overlooked. For example, the herd has been steadily improved by better sires. Breeding seasons have been changed so that more cows come fresh in the Fall and Winter. Feed is handled more efficiently. The Walkers have been putting fertilizer and manure on the land, now that they know that the fertilizer will not wash away. They use as much as 400 pounds of a 4-12-4 mixture to the acre when they're growing a crop like peas. Each day in the stable, they add 100 pounds of superphosphate to the manure. Now that they're farming on the contour, their tractor pulls nicely in fourth gear. Several years back, they had to do their plowing in first or second gear most of the time because they were farming up and down the slope.

Father and son farm on equal shares, with half of the livestock and machinery belonging to each. The land, held in Mr. Walker's name, is a heritage to be shared some day by young Frank's three older sisters, all married. The Walkers have big plans. They want to enlarge the barn. They'll fence their woodland to protect the seedlings and will harvest only the mature trees each year. In a ditch that runs past the barn, there will some day be a farm pond with water for the cows and also fire protection, and likewise a place for swimming and fishing. It's a happy family arrangement all around and success has crowned their efforts and vision. DUNCAN SCOTT

*Increased grain and hay yields of superior quality, as a result of improved tillage methods, have helped to make more milk at a lower production cost with the Walkers' good herd of registered Holsteins. Mr. Walker and son, Frank, are shown holding two of their nice cows.*

*Contour farming, instead of working up and down the slope, has been the principal factor in bringing back the land to a highly productive state on the Walker Farm in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Mr. Walker is shown getting the ground ready for seeding.*

## My Chicken Experiences

I HAVE enjoyed and profited by The R. N.-Y. for years, and never felt that I knew anything I could help others with. But in the March 20 issue, page 233, there is an article on chickens pasting up. We always kept an old tin cup with meat drippings setting in a warm place near our baby chicks. At the first sign of pasting up we sat the chick tail down in the cup. It prevented further pasting and the chick usually lived through it. Of course, now, I suppose a sterile brush or swab of cotton would have to be used, but years ago we didn't go in for big flocks nor did we know too much about sanitation.

Early chickens then commanded the best prices. One Spring I, being piggish, fed all of Dad's seed field corn to the breeding flock to make the hens fat so they would become broody early. They did too, and Dad had to scour the countryside for seed corn that year. He didn't half appreciate my scientific experiment.

We used to pick perfectly long eggs to hatch roosters and perfectly round ones for pullets, paying special attention to smoothness and even thickness of shell. My brother made a homemade incubator. He had to send off for a gadget to regulate the heat and we ran it with a kerosene lamp. Not knowing of the extra heat in the eggs the last day or two, I burned up two or three settings. Then we learned to sprinkle the eggs and give them more air the last few days; a lady from New York State who moved near us told us to turn them more often. I was eight years old and my brothers 13 and 18 but we learned to manage the thing and turned out such good hatches that our neighbors hired us to hatch eggs for them.

We ran that old pine box (with sawdust filling) with a 90-egg capacity nearly all the year round. We tried to get two hatches out in October, so that we could hit the New York market in February with squab broilers weighing about 12 to 14 ounces each dressed. We lived miles from public transportation but a local man came one day a week to each of our little towns, so shipping was not such a problem to us. He treated us well and paid us pretty good prices too. Chicken Day was an event for us children for we were tradespeople that one day in the week. We would go on to school after delivering the chickens and give the money to the teacher to take care of for us. When released from school, we would go to the general store and market, always taking our parents a treat of peppermint candy, which we liked too.

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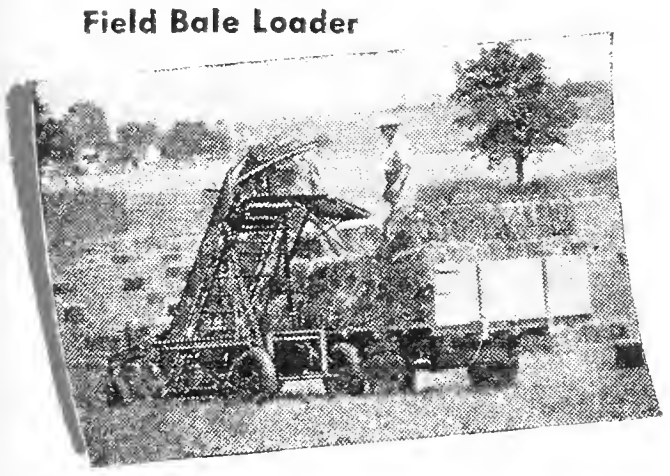

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## Cucumbers on Poles

Growing cucumbers on poles has proved interesting and practical for us. On May 18 last year we planted five hills in a space two feet wide and 12 feet long, using a new hybrid cucumber. The seeds germinated quickly and the strong upright growth of the plants was so amazing that we decided to try growing them vertically. This new method was sucessful.

Three seven-foot poles were tied together at the tops and spread tentwise over each hill, with the outspread ends firmly imbedded in the ground. A heavy cord connected the tops of the poles, thus providing additional space for the vines to run on from tent to tent, so to speak. A mixture of well rotted cow and horse dressing was used as the fertilizing element. Five deep holes, each filled with two generous shovelfuls of dressing, were topped with one to two inches of well pulverized soil. Five plump seeds were firmed into each hill, and then given a thorough soaking.

After growth started, a commercial fertilizer (formula 3-8-6)

*These new type hybrid cucumber vines, grown vertically on three poles tied tentwise over each hill, produced heavily last season, and afforded easy picking of clean plump cucumbers in Mrs. Cole's home garden in Androscoggin County, Maine.*

was used with rotenone, in equal parts, dribbled in a circle around each plant. Still later, when blossoms appeared, they received another light side dressing of the commercial fertilizer. It would be well to use rotenone as soon as plants are above ground to protect them from the striped cucumber beetle.

Although we left five plants to a hill and had good results, we feel sure that just three would be better, as these seeds produce rank growing vines. Plenty of moisture was provided throughout the season, which in our locality was dry, giving us a large crop while many nearby cucumber patches were failures.

Plump, clean fruit were ready for picking in the latter part of July. While this variety is eight inches long when fully mature and vastly larger when allowed to ripen on the vine, we picked them for table use when they reached about six or seven inches in length. At that stage they were at their tender best and picking them was certainly easy. The entire crop developed evenly, free from bugs and earthbred diseases and as clean as though freshly scrubbed. They bore over a long season, stopping about the same time as the Early Cluster which I had planted three weeks later. M. W. C.

## In Defense of the Catskill Berry

I wish the people who send in articles to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER would be less positive in their statements, or that they would prefix them with "in my locality." Many fine varieties of fruits and vegetables are thus cast aside or not even considered by people who are seeking horticultural information, when that particular item might be just what they are looking for. There may be plants which are equally suited to all climates and soils but I believe such are few.

In particular, I wish to come to the defense of the Catskill strawberry. For me it has all the attributes which I sought. I personally tried out 30 different varieties of strawberries before putting in my patch. Among those tried were Blakemore, Fairfax, Dorsett, Premier, Claremont, Aberdeen, Culver and many others. The qualities which I sought were fine flavor, productiveness, size, winter hardiness, spacing of berries to prevent rot and late blossoming habits. Because of our altitude here in northwestern Pennsylvania (1,300 feet), varieties such as Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax and all the other early kinds were out, since late frosts very often caught half the blossoms. For me, Blakemore performed best for early but was rather sour; Claremont was next best and better flavored; Dorsett and Fairfax, very fine berries in many localities, winter froze badly as well. Culver was a superior quality midseason berry but a shy cropper, excellent for home use but not productive enough for sales purposes.

As for Catskill it does not winter freeze nor blossom too early here. It sets enough plants and bears a heavy crop of large dark red berries which are flavorful and sweet. Another climatic condition of ours is damp, rainy weather through June. Even in the years when Premier set a good crop, it was liable to rot badly at picking time because of the close placement of the berries. Catskill avoids this in two ways; first, by not ripening much until after July 1 (when the excess rainfall usually ceases) and by the open tree-like stalk on which the berries grow. Very few berries touch each other and yet the plants bear heavily.

For freezing, no berry I know is better than Catskill, and Premier was definitely inferior. As to size, the first Catskill berries which ripen are so large that I have more than once filled a quart basket with 35 berries. The later ripening ones are not quite so large but all are salable.

One R. N.-Y. reader has mentioned that Catskill is difficult to pick because of the stiff wiry stem (which incidentally holds it off the ground), and then describes his method of picking which I call a sacrilege. No fruit as delicate and bruisable as the strawberry should, in my opinion, be grasped by the fingers. The method I use produces a pack which is free of bruises and thus able to demand a better price. First, unless you ship, pick only the red ripe berries, no white tips. Use a basket carrier or set your baskets on the ground so that both hands are free. Cradle the berry in the palm of one hand while you grasp its stem with thumb and first finger; grasp the main stalk near the berry to be picked with the other hand and hold it firm while you give a little tug with the first hand mentioned. The berry then nestles in your palm undamaged. To reverse the old adage, this is sooner done than said.

So, if there is any doubt about some variety of any kind of plant which you wish to grow, go ahead and try it out. That is the only sure way to tell if it is the plant for you. C. C. D.

Pennsylvania

## Grass Silage — A Good Crop

(Continued from Page 314)

milk stage of growth. Immature grasses, cut either in the early bloom stage or just before blooming, will need about 50 pounds of molasses, otherwise from 10 to 12 pounds of phosphoric acid. When the grasses to be ensiled are not cut until in full bloom or later, then about 40 pounds of molasses or from eight to nine pounds of phosphoric acid will be ample. Various mixtures of these crops can be judged according to the approximate percentage in which they are present and to their respective degrees of maturity and suitable amounts of some preservative added.

These suggested amounts of preservatives should be used as relative guides. The greatest influencing factors for the best preservation of grass silage are the degree of maturity, the quality and kind of material, and the percentage of moisture when it is blown into the silo. These things will vary from year to year right on the same farm. It must be remembered that this grass silage crop is a comparatively new venture and, as more experience is gathered, the making of a good product will be more readily attained. Some farmers have found that it is more economical to use from 200 to 400 pounds of either ground corn or oats, well mixed with each ton of grass as it goes into the silo, than either molasses or phosphoric acid. When these grains are used, the nutritive value of the silage is increased.

Before grass silage is put up for the first time, it will pay to visit some of the farms where the practice has been followed for some time. Costly errors hay thus be avoided.

## Along The Way

Whenever I hear the expression, "The good old days," I cannot help but wonder what the speaker has in mind. I'd be surprised at any two people who mean just the same thing when they say "The good old days." One cartoonist occasionally comes out with a picture of a home during the period around 1900 showing home life of that era.

Certainly no one would yearn to go back to the living conditions of 1900 even if meat did sell at 13 cents per pound. What woman would endure bare rough floors in the kitchen and a carpet in the living room, too expensive or too delicate, to be used every day. Who wants to go back to driving horses for every bit of hauling or riding? Too well do I remember those long cold drives in Winter. Many the time I have climbed from the sleigh too stiff with cold to unbuckle the harness. Before the days of central heating, we had one room like an oven and the rest like refrigerators. In case of illness long hours were lost waiting to get a doctor. In case of accident the wait was often too long. Much food was wasted by freezing in Winter and by lack of cooling in Summer. Why, then, all the yearning for "The good old days?"

There should be an answer and I think there is. One reason is the natural longing for the days of youth. How often one hears of emigrants in old age longing for their native land, even though that land holds only memories of hardship and terror for them. We long for the carefree days of youth.

There is another feeling of spiritual loss to many people. The days of yesterday seem at least to have been more peaceful than our present time. Even if there were wars and rumors of war, the news arrived more slowly. News didn't jump out of the radio and smite our ears before we had breakfast. Disasters were all over before we heard of them. We didn't sit near a radio in suspense while a posse hunted a lost child or the airplanes rushed aid to a plane lost at sea. How often people go to the mountains to escape the radio and the telephone. These blessings have a way of backfiring, and destroying our peace if we let them.

Today people have a feeling of frustration because they haven't enough manual work to consume the normal nervous energy developed in the body. When we worked ten hours a day, we were tired but less nervous. Boys were not hindered from normal healthy character building work. Fewer boys became "dead end" kids. Women had the number of children nature intended and didn't have time to worry about styles in dog collars or even mink coats. Keeping house was manual labor, not an executive adventure. When we had holidays, we could relax because we needed relaxation. A holiday for people today requires as much planning as a week of housekeeping. Then it takes about two days rest afterward to recuperate.

To me when anyone mentions "the good old days," I begin to feel that somewhere along the line he has let himself be overcome by the pressure of things instead of overcoming his environment as God intended.

The air is still pure. The sun still shines. Children still laugh and smile and cry. Love is still sacred and pure. The wind blows over the meadows. Rain smells good on freshly turned loam. We have better plants, better stock, lighter work, better buildings, more time to live. Why, then, yearn for the good old days? Tomorrow is better than all the yesterdays if we will it to be so. W. B. T.

New York.

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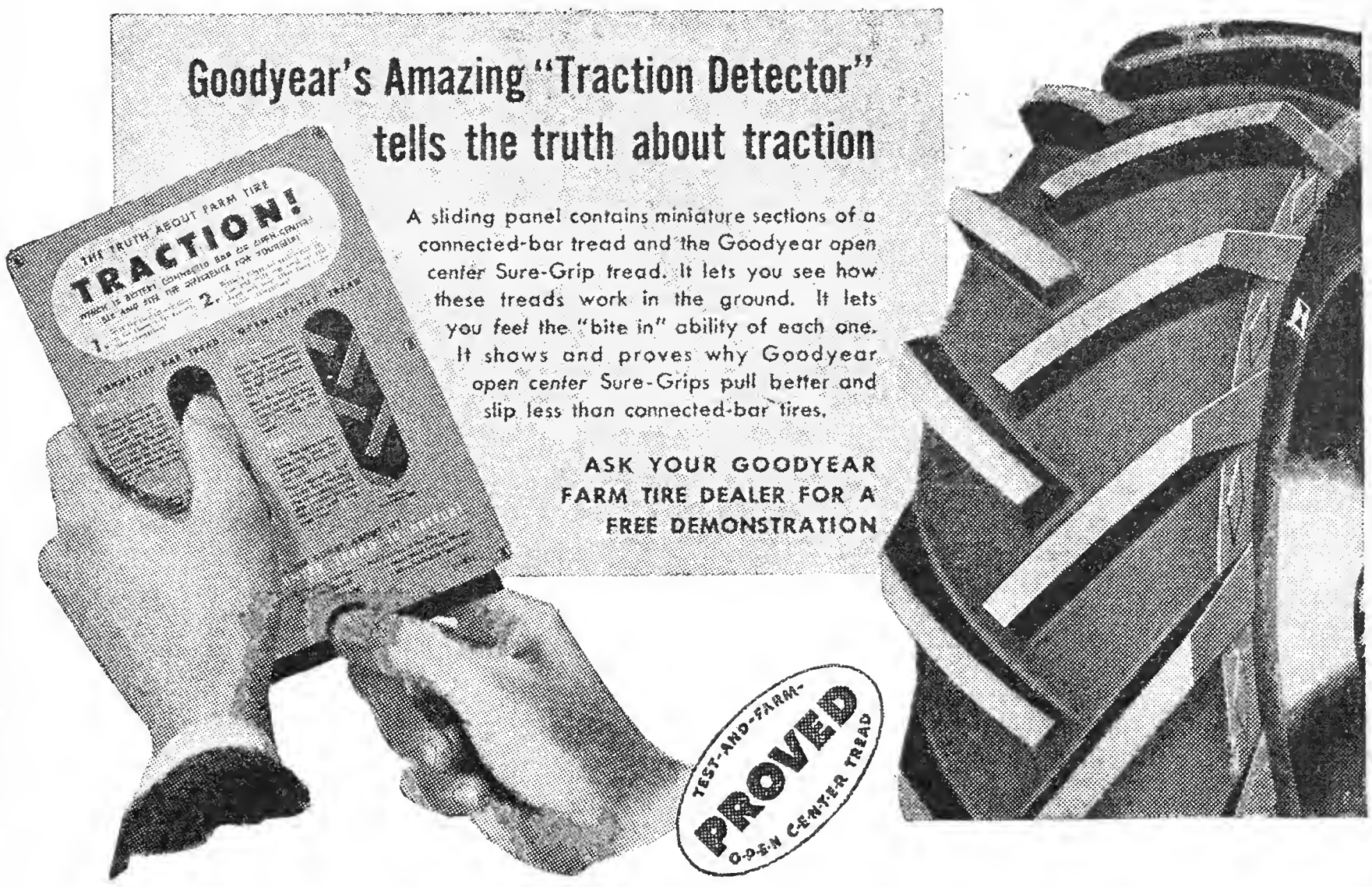


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## Eggplant for Home Use

Until quite recently many people in the Northeast, and especially in Maine, were used to regarding the eggplant as a vegetable not meant for home raising by them. With a very short growing season, not infrequently beset by frosts, it was a gambler indeed who would try his luck with the old standard varieties; chiefly variations on the Black Beauty and Florida High Bush which require between 120 and 130 days from seed to maturity. Therefore, in the past, when Maine residents wanted eggplant, they were obliged to pay high prices because the vegetable had to be shipped in from other States.

This situation was paralleled in some other parts of Northern New England and in Northern New York State. In 1939, however, the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station finished their work on a remarkable hybrid eggplant. The result was a dwarf bush, more nearly suited for growing in cool sections with a short season than anything hitherto developed. This hybrid, named the New Hampshire, was a gratifying scientific achievement which cut off nearly a month from the time required to mature the Florida High Bush. Even so, successful raising of the New Hampshire in the cold States is by no means a foregone conclusion. Between six and eight weeks of rapid growth in hotbed or cold frame is necessary before the young plants may be set in the open soil; another eight or nine weeks is the minimum time further required for maturity. All during this period the soil must remain warm or the crop will not develop properly.

In most cases it would seem too risky a venture in the North to try eggplant on a commercial scale, even with a full month lopped from the previous growing span. On the other hand, it can be a sensible addition to the home kitchen garden where special care and shelter can usually be provided. Why not buy a packet of seed and experiment this year? Perhaps you have a good patch of sandy, warm loam in a protected spot which may produce surprising results with the rather small, spherical or pear-shaped New Hampshire.

The seedlings should stand four to six inches apart in the cold frame or hotbed, having been started around the end of April in the North. They should be transplanted to the garden when they are about four inches tall and should stand between three and four feet apart. It is important to place well rotted manure under each plant, to keep them heavily fertilized, and the soil moist throughout the growing season. The fruits are an attractive dark purple and must be picked while they have a high patent-leather sheen.

The potato beetle, the flea beetle and the lace bug may attack your eggplant. A rotenone dust mixture is generally effective, although the potato beetle is sometimes difficult to control, and may also require a dust or spray mixture containing lead arsenate or calcium arsenate.

New York. I. D. F.

## W. D. James

W. D. James, president of the James Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his home in Ft. Atkinson, Wis., April 16.

Mr. James was a pioneer in the barn equipment field and was responsible for many improvements in the design, ventilation and improvements of all types of farm buildings. He was active in numerous trade organizations and in 1942 was awarded the Cyrus McCormick medal for "exceptional and meritorious engineering achievements in agriculture."

He was 67 years of age and is survived by his widow.

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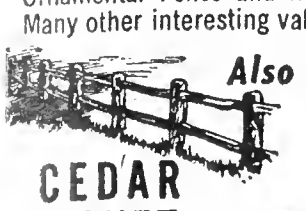

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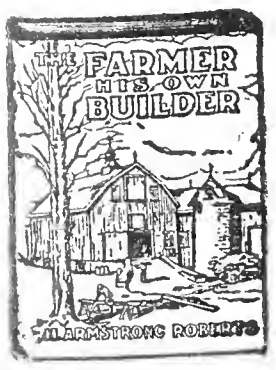


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## Rambling Along at Long Acres

Finally it has come—the first real proof of Spring—a brave little dandelion smiling at the sun on the South side of the fence row. I paused, because it had a story to tell and a lesson to teach, so I listened and here it is, just as the dandelion told it to me.

It could have looked across the fence and seen a dull, matted, mud-spattered field of green, but it chose rather to look far forward with the eye of faith, and see a field of ripening wheat billowing in a Summer breeze, each wave a golden promise to the hungry people of the world who look with hopeful eyes to America, the land of plenty. It could have looked over my own field and seen a sea of mud covered with all the dirt and debris left by the ravages of one of the worst Winters we have ever had. Rather it was looking with undimmed hope far forward, and seeing tall corn ripening its golden ears under a lazy sun. It could have looked still farther forward and seen that corn transformed into livestock, and all the thousand and one products which come from that source. Again, it could have looked downward at the earth and seen all of the depravity, greed, avarice and inhuman cruelty of a world gone mad with lust for power and impending conflict between two widely varied worlds of government. It chose rather to look upward and see the warm glory of the never failing sun, the splendor of the Spring sky made more lovely by little whispers of white clouds like down from angels' wings.

I looked again for just a few days before that place along the fence row had been a mess of dead weeds, mud, and withered grass and certainly no one would have dreamed that under that dreary mess lay a disk of shining gold, waiting only for the warm touch of the sun to rise and shine. It was just a common dandelion but it told a story that is in tune with the grand organ melody of the Springtime, "Go to work with a smile on your lips and a song in your heart." It told even more than that. It was a golden proof that the resurrection is not a myth; that though things die, yet will they live again. It told that all of our plans for the future are but the product of our faith. It told that we in the sudden midst of the Springtime must look forward with faith, hope and courage to the products of our farms.

It was just a common dandelion smiling at the sun from the South side of the fence row but that is the story it told. I tell it to you so that you too may see that the great, the grand and the glorious things of life do not necessarily spring from magnificent environments, but often are found among the humble and lowly surroundings of the farm which nestles among the hills or on the crossroads. L. B. REBER

## Book Note

HARNESSING THE EARTHWORM—By Thomas J. Barrett. It wast first brought to the attention of man by the great Charles Darwin that the lowly earthworm plays an important role in our scheme of life. The author of this new 184-page book explains how earthworms may be propagated and used to their greatest advantage in enriching and improving the soil. He tells how, with their help, he transformed a barren desert hillside into a paradise of beautiful flowers, luxuriant lawn, and highly productive fruit trees, as well—all accomplished in a little more than five years. This new concept of soil tillage realistically stages the drama constantly being enacted beneath the surface of the earth. This book gives the practical details of earthworm farming, and makes a fascinating and instructive volume, well worth reading and study. D.

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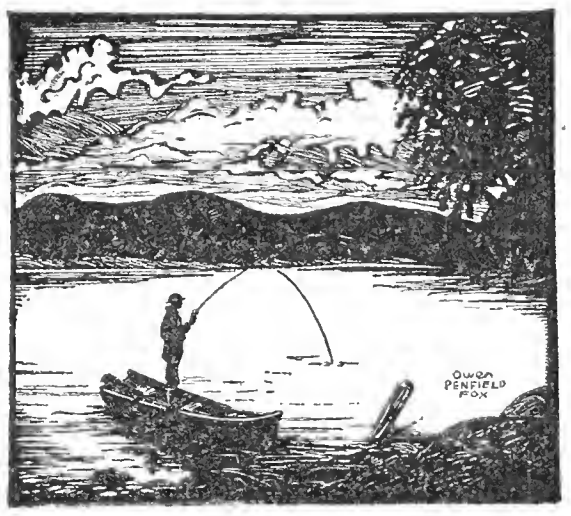



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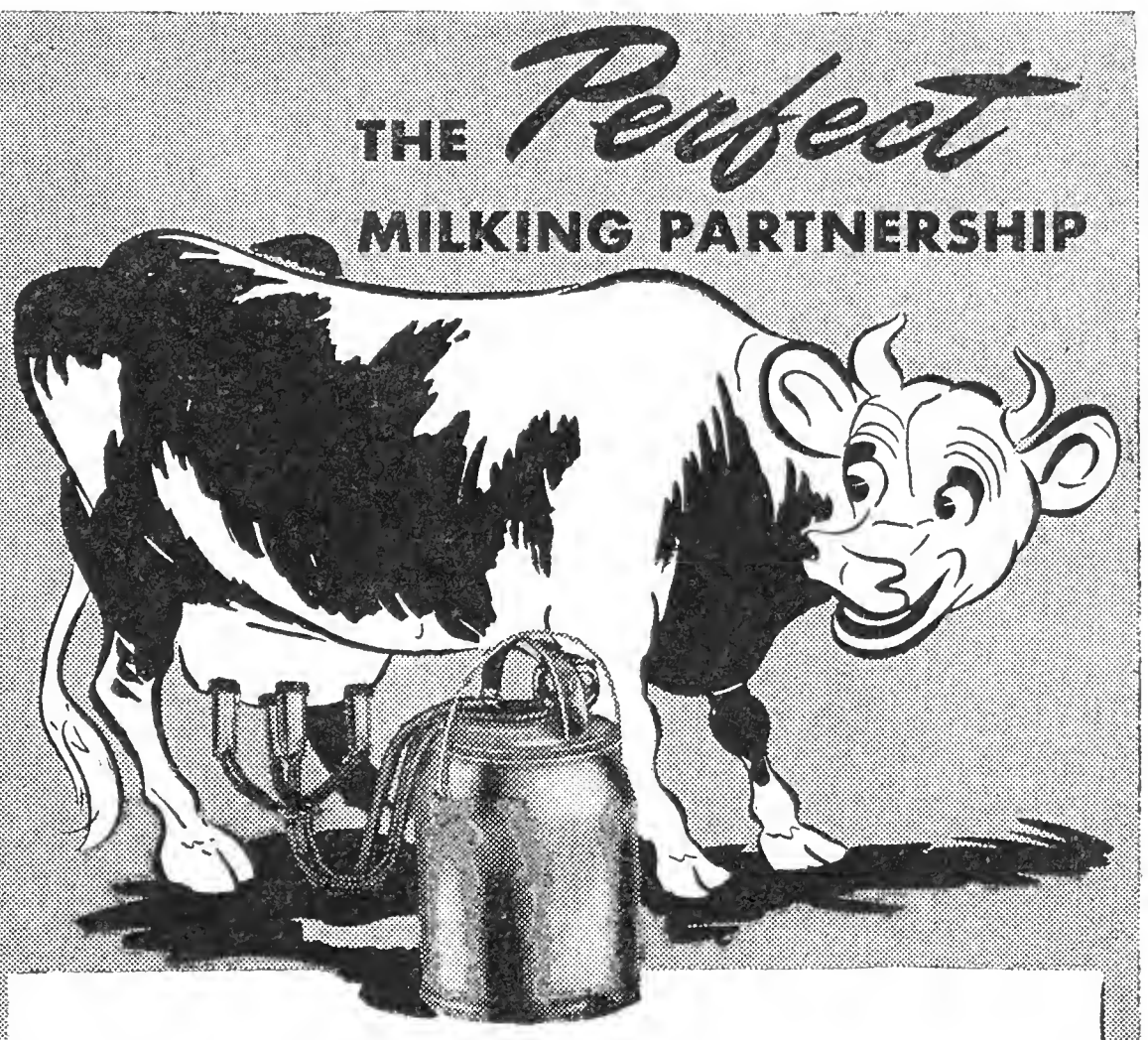

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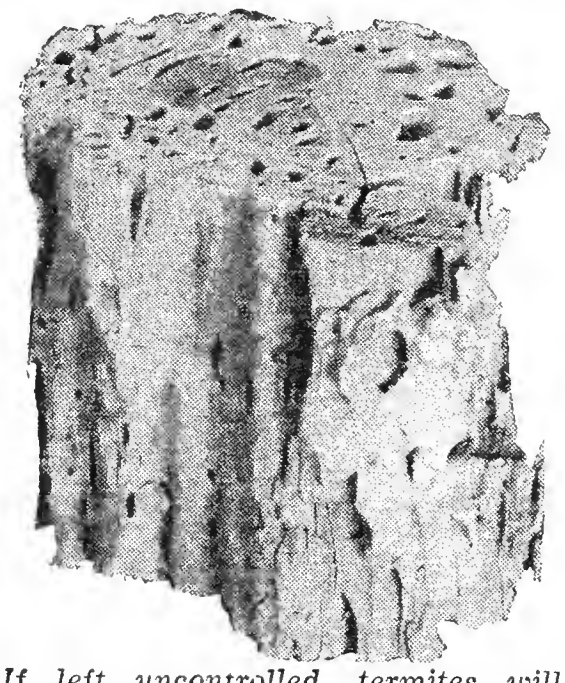
## The Marauding Termite

As far north as Southern Canada, and throughout the whole of the United States, as well as in the temperate and tropical regions of other countries, there thrives an insect which costs mankind millions of dollars every year. In the United States alone, it does an estimated damage of one million dollars a week. Every conceivable attempt has been made to wipe it off the face of the earth. Yet it grows in numbers; at best apparently, it can only be brought under control.

This insect is the termite. Because of its appearance, it is often mistakenly called the white ant. It eats cellulose, the chief component of wood. Hence wood structures of all kinds, together with books made from wood pulp, supply its victuals. Sometimes at a glance one can see where it has eaten away a portion of an object. At other times a block of wood may appear solid, when in reality it has been hollowed out by these creatures; the least pressure will cause it to crumble.

That the termite is a hearty eater can be attested to by many instances of its appetite. An art club in California found its spacious quarters disintegrating due to attacks of these insects. A number of years ago, hordes of them stormed the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City; others destroyed law books in the library of a Supreme Court Justice in Maryland. An oft told



*If left uncontrolled, termites will soon riddle woodwork which may serve as building supports. The sample shown is typical of the destruction of which they are capable.*

yarn that, for its setting, has had a variety of localities, is that termites invaded the archives of a certain State and destroyed a volume entitled, "How to Exterminate the Termite."

Whatever the truth, the termites' record is such that they cannot be laughed off. If it were not for their destructive habits, they would be fascinating little creatures whose lives would be worthy of our admiration. A typical colony is a monarchy, set up as follows: The Queen; at the beginning of her life, she looks like a large white ant who, in time, grows to a length of an inch or more. The King; for awhile he and the queen appear just about the same; they both have wings, take flight and, upon shedding them, make their abode in the neighborhood where they land. After mating, his role is over. On the other hand, she remains at a certain site and lays eggs day in and day out. The Soldiers, who possess large jaws, are armored and protect the queen. Last, the Workers, which represent the vast majority. It is they that eat away the wood. By means of friendly bacteria in their stomachs, they digest the cellulose. In turn, these predigested globules which, amazingly, look like puffed rice, are fed to the queen.

To wage war on this royal family of the insect world, mankind has worked out several modes of attack. Since they feed upon wood, the best strategy is to rob them of their sustenance. Therefore, before constructing a new house, remove all nearby stumps and wood debris. After your home has been completed, see to it that there are no boards, grade sticks and scraps of lumber left. Should termites be discovered in the soil where logs or other wood material have decayed, destroy them by application of sodium arsenate, coal-tar creosote, pentachlorophenol, or orthodichlorobenzene. Caution should be exercised when handling these, for they may injure one's skin or eyes. Moreover, they should not be used near a well or other exposed source of drinking. Finally, be careful lest you destroy valuable shrubs and flowers. Follow minutely the directions that come with these chemicals.

In the actual building of your home, make all foundations termite-proof. The best, of course, is of poured concrete. Should this for any reason not be expedient, employ woods that are highly resistant to these insects, such as eastern red cedar, allheart southern tidewater red cypress, very pitchy or lightwood long leaf pine and California redwood. If none of these are available, then wood that has been impregnated with an approved chemical preservative by a standard pressure process is recommended. This is done by termite control operators. If there is no basement to the structure, the bottom floor should be at least 24 inches, preferably 30 inches or more, above the earth to give room for making inspections for termite activity, or for applying control measures if needed. Openings for ventilation are suggested, for termites do not flourish where there is ample circulation of air. Since moisture is also essential for their activity, do not permit water to accumulate beneath a building, or adjacent to its foundation. Slope the surface of the soil so that water will drain away from it. Very helpful are eaves and downspouts connected to a storm sewer system. Should there be a basement, drainage tile around the outside of the foundation footings is advantageous, especially if the site is low or wet.

It is well for every home owner, whether his house be newly built or many decades old, to inspect periodically the foundation parts for a possible invasion of this insect. Knock on wood, not to assure continued good fortune, but to determine if there is a hollow sound. Should there be, investigate further; you may learn that the timber has been eaten out by these marauders. Replace the damaged part with termite-resisting materials, make any other necessary structural changes, and treat the soil with chemicals. Should the inroads be extensive, call an insect exterminating firm. Above all, do not underestimate the enemy. Others have done so and discovered too late that these tiny, but industrious, workers had riddled the foundations of their dwellings beyond repair.

W. D. W.

## Fertilizing Strawberries

I would like some information about strawberries. I set out about 1,200 plants last year. I spread a light coat of hen manure over the ground before I set out the plants, as the ground wasn't any too rich. It had been tended for two or three years.

I would like to put fertilizer on them this Spring. How much fertilizer would it take to go over this patch and what kind of fertilizer should I use? Also, how and when should it be used?

Last Summer I saw a few strawberry plants that had webs with worms on plants. What could I use to kill them that would not harm the berry plant? S. J. S.

Oswego County, N. Y.

Strawberry plants should not be fertilized in the Spring of the fruiting year. A nitrogenous fertilizer or manure at this time will stimulate too much foliage growth. In a dry season this foliage will use the moisture at the expense of the berries. In a wet season the heavy foliage will prevent the berries from drying off and many will rot.

For the worms, try spraying with lead arsenate at the rate of three pounds to 100 gallons of water when the worms first appear or before bloom. Do not spray during bloom or when the fruit is on the plants.

G. L. S.

## Plants for Wet Soil

What can we successfully grow in soil generally damp, formerly a dam bed? H. H. S.

There are no vegetables that can be grown successfully in wet soil. You can grow some of the herbs such as mint, and flowers such as beebalm, boneset, cardinal flower, Iris pseudacorus, Japanese Iris, Joepyeweed, Lythrum salicaris, marsh marigold, rose mallow and starwort (*Bottonia asteroides*). There are also a number of ornamental bushes that can be grown in such a location such as Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), Aronia arbutifolia and A. melancarpa, high bush blueberry, Lindera Benzoin, Siberian dogwood, *Clethra alnifolia*, sweet shrubs (*Calycathus floridus*), swamp azalia (*A. viscosa*) and winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).

## The Garden in May

This is the busiest time of the year for the gardener in this part of the country, because most of the preparation of the soil and planting come at this time. Where the frost hardy plants have been sown in March or April, the semi-hardy plants such as early sweet corn, summer squash, green bush beans and potatoes can be planted early in May. During the last half of the month, after all danger of frost is past, all of the tender, warm weather vegetables can be sown and tender plants such as tomatoes, peppers and eggplants set out. Farther north these plantings may have to be delayed until the first part of June.

Wherever possible, have the soil turned over a week or two before sowing to give it time to settle. Sowing seeds in loose soil nearly always results in uneven stands and irregular growth. As the soil warms up and the surface dries out, seeds should be covered somewhat more deeply than when planted earlier; but seldom should any seeds be covered more than one-half inch deep unless the soil is very loose and dry. If the soil is firmed over the seeds by tamping with a hoe or rake, the moisture will come to the surface quickly.

It is not too late to set out strawberries, raspberries, blueberries and grapes, but earlier planting is usually preferred, provided the weather and soil are in good condition. If the soil is dry, the plants may need watering until they are well established.

Sweet corn planted the latter part of May is usually freer from corn borers than plantings made earlier or later. For this reason it is a good plan to sow several varieties ripening in succession at this time. It is a common mistake to plant too much of one variety so that the plants all ripen at once and all of the crop cannot be used. The same is true for beans; small plantings at successive intervals will spread the harvest over a larger period.

### Setting Out Tomato Plants

There is very little to be gained by putting out tomato, pepper and eggplants before the soil has warmed up and all danger of frost is past. A few plants of early varieties can be risked if they are protected by peach baskets or paper protectors, but provision must be made for ventilation, otherwise the plants will be so tender that they may freeze under their covers. If space is limited, tomatoes can be pruned to one or two stems and tied to stakes set three to four feet between rows and 15 inches in the row. This requires a good deal of attention during the period of rapid growth. The plants must be gone over every four or five days. The side shoots that start in the axils of every leaf have to be broken or cut out, and the plants tied with raffia or a soft cord to the stake every five or six inches. In a wet season the plants are in less danger from blight and the fruit is easier to pick and a larger proportion of the crop is produced in the early part of the picking season. Where there is plenty of space it is usually less trouble to allow the plants to spread over the ground. They should be spaced at least four feet apart each way; wider spacing between the rows makes picking easier. Tomato plants grow well when mulched and the fruit is cleaner and less subject to rot and the vines are not injured by cultivation. A mulch of leaves, straw or hay can be put on any time before or after the plants are set; it should be thick enough to smother all weeds. This mulch with the old tomato vines when turned under will put the soil in good condition for other crops another year.

Now that the commercial potato growers are changing over to the high-yielding, disease-resistant and shallow-eyed varieties, such as Katahdin and Chippewa, it is necessary for the home gardener to raise his own if he wants the higher quality varieties, such as Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain and Mohawk. All of these varieties can be planted any time during May but the earlier the better. Now that DDT is available to control leaf hoppers and flea beetles, good yields can usually be obtained. Potatoes produce the most food from a given area of all crops grown.

When setting out plants, avoid a windy day if possible. If the plants can be moved with a ball of earth, they may not need watering but they will usually start to grow sooner if they are well watered. A small amount of fertilizer may be put in the bottom of the hole but this should always be covered with an inch or two of soil before setting the plants. Fertilizer or manure should not be placed in direct contact with the roots of any plants.

### Watch Out for Cutworms

Cutworms are nearly always active at the time seeds are germinating and plants are set out. Poison bait scattered on the surface of the ground in the evening will control these pests if put out before the plants are above ground. Suitable poisons for bait can be bought at most garden supply houses; follow the directions on the container. If bait is not used, paper collars can be wrapped around the stems of tomatoes, cabbage and other plants. Metal cans, with the tops and bottoms cut out make good protectors, shielding the plants from the wind and guarding against cutworms which travel from plant to plant after dark. Keep pets and livestock away from the poison bait.

Squash, melons and cucumbers are often injured badly and sometimes killed outright by the striped cucumber beetles which appear in large numbers overnight. If the plants are not protected by a wire or cloth screen, they should be dusted as soon as they emerge above ground with either rotenone or cryolite. DDT is injurious to these cucurbits.

Tomatoes, potatoes, peppers and eggplants are damaged by the small back flea beetles that appear in large numbers as soon as the plants begin to grow. The same materials used for the cucumber beetle will also protect these plants but DDT is more effective, especially for the leaf hoppers that come later.

### The Use of Calomel Dust

Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, radish and turnip must be protected from the maggot that feeds in the stems below ground. The eggs are laid on the ground near the plants, soon after they are set out or appear above ground. Dusting the stems and roots, before they are put out, with calomel dust (calomel four ounces, gypsum six pounds), is worthwhile and should be followed by another dusting around the stems and the surface of the soil nearby about 10 days later. Radishes and turnips should be dusted as soon as the plants are above ground. This material also helps to control the club rot fungus if mixed with the soil at the time the plants are set out or the seed is sown.

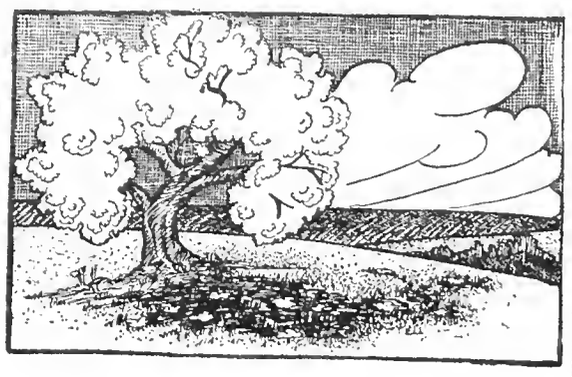
Early plantings of spinach, lettuce, radish, carrots and beets will need thinning as soon as the plants are well up. This task is usually neglected but it is essential. No plants can grow properly and produce an early crop if the plants are crowded. One plant in a place from two to four inches apart is the usual spacing. Take out every other plant as soon as they can be used.

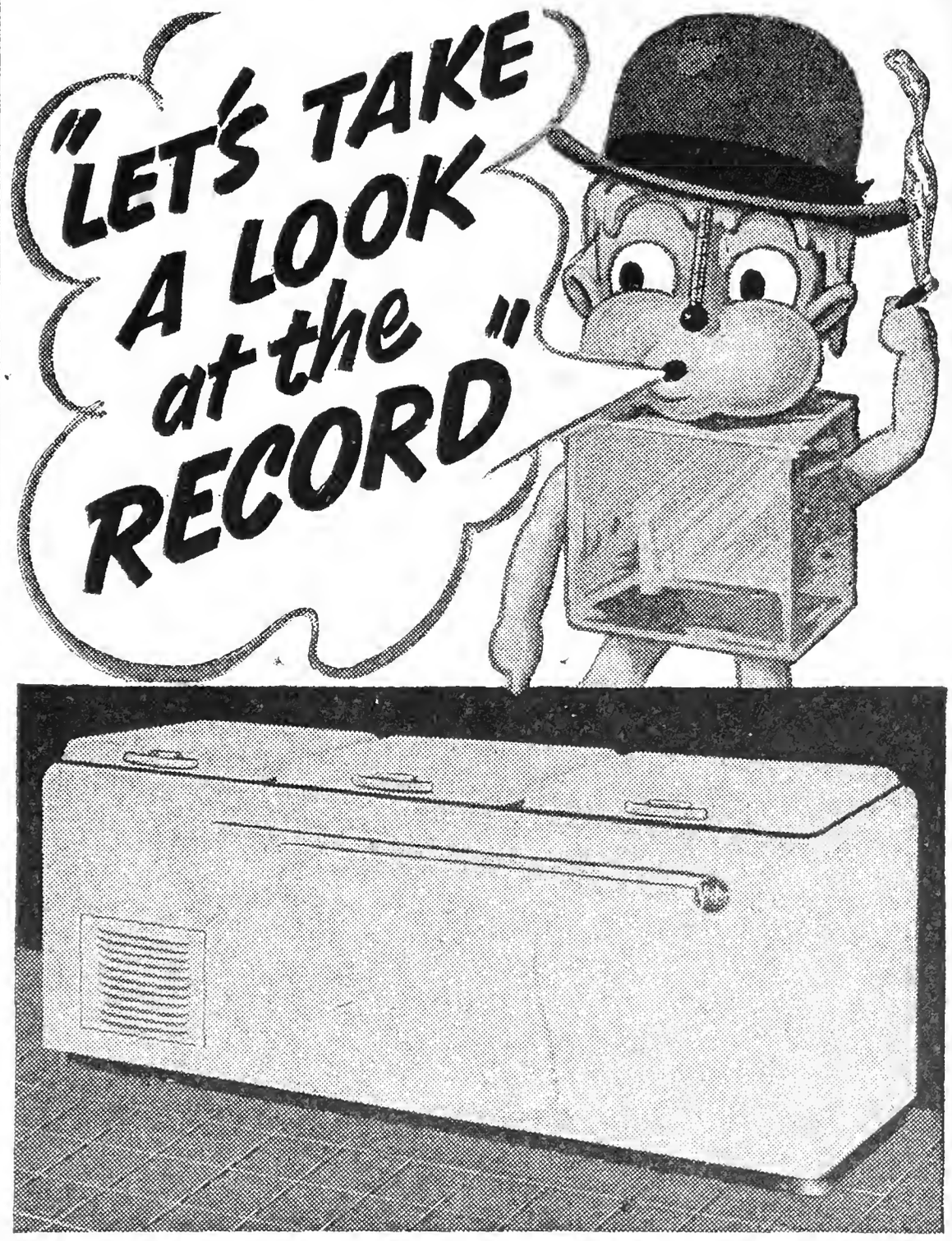
When new varieties are tried, they should be properly labeled. The small painted wooden stakes available from the seed stores are easily broken and often become illegible and out of place. Stronger stakes cut from three-eighth inch lattice strips, painted white, are more serviceable and will last for several years. If stakes are not used, the row numbers can be noted on the seed packet with the date of planting or put in a pocket notebook.

### To Avoid a May Freeze

Extending from New York City northward a killing frost can be always expected anytime during May. The gardener should be prepared to cover tender plants such as beans, corn, tomatoes, peppers and eggplants. Potatoes and tomatoes, if partially covered with soil before freezing, may be killed above ground but will recover. If the plants are small, they can be covered completely with soil if frost threatens and they will grow out later. Peach baskets are also commonly used. They should be placed where they can be put on the plants quickly. Since they admit light and air they can be left on for several days until the weather warms up. Sprinkling with water before the sun melts the frost will sometimes prevent considerable injury.

D. F. Jones

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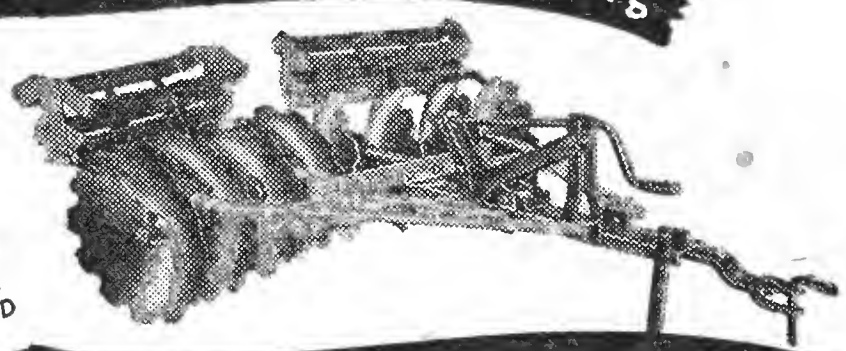

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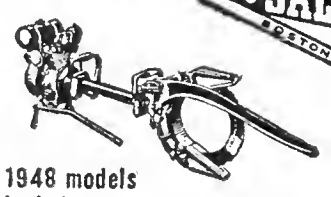

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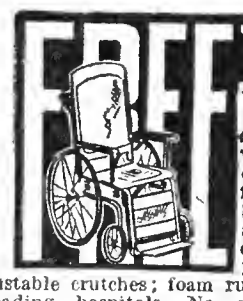

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## State vs. Town; and Taxes

When I read such articles as W. B. T.'s "Along the Way" in any periodical (THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, February 21), I am mildly surprised, not that such articles are written, but that they are passed on to the public without comment.

Two of W. B. T.'s most emphatic statements are without a single particle of foundation. He says, "The State sets the salary and wages of every official in the town," and "the State tells the towns how much they shall spend on roads." The truth is that both functions are performed by the Town Boards without so much as a hint from Albany. In accordance with the clear provisions of the Town Law, the Town Board prepares a detailed budget and notifies the public by advertisement that it can be examined by anyone at the office of the Town Clerk. A public hearing is held, after which no item in the budget can be increased. I ought to know, because, as a member of a Town Board, I have been helping do this for the past 18 years. What we do in the Town of Wheatland is done, in precisely the same manner, in every town in the State, including the town in which W. B. T. lives. W. B. T., like every other citizen of the town, had notice of such display and such hearing last November on the 1948 budget. He should have attended.

The statement regarding the highways suggests an additional remark; several, in fact. For the sake of precision and clarity, I base them on the situation in my Town of Wheatland which is a typical rural town in the County of Monroe. Wheatland has 65.58 miles of public highway, all but 1.12 miles of which is hard-surfaced. Of these miles, 14.59 are State roads, 28.71 are county roads, and the remaining 22.28 miles are town roads. The town roads are the responsibility of the town and are maintained by township-owned machinery and township-paid workmen. The cost is met by the town treasury as directed in the budget. The county roads are the responsibility of the county, which rents our machinery and employs our road crew. The cost is met by the county treasury. The State roads are constructed and maintained by the State of New York, using its own machinery but employing some local labor. The cost of maintaining the State roads is met by the State, not one cent of which is raised by a tax on real estate. The State employs the Town of Wheatland to set up snow barricades, remove snow from the highway and sand icy pavements. In other words, the county and the State, instead of telling us how much to spend, actually help us to meet the budget we have set up with no help from them. All they ask of us in return is a competent highway superintendent, submission of our plans for the O. K. of the county highway superintendent, and a job of work faithfully performed.

Toward the end of his article in the midst of some confusion about family life, income, employment and democracy, W. B. T. writes "A home should not be taxed." No confusion lies in that statement; he states positively, "No home should be taxed," and he tells at length why. Worked out in practice, that would mean that more than half of the citizens of Wheatland would pay nothing to support local projects, roads, schools, public libraries, welfare, nurse service, lighted streets, police and courts, insurance, patriotic activities, nor anything else—and that the few who live on productive farms would have to pay it all. Such a tax plan, says W. B. T., is "a better and more honest system" than our present system "that is years out of date." What a piker was Henry George!

As to the "John-and-Jim" problem. If W. B. T. will suggest a solution that will work in at least one out of ten such cases and more than three months in that one case, the Town Boards of 932 towns will arise and call him "blessed." However, let him not forget Mrs. Jim, Jim, Jr., little Joan, and the tertium quid that is expected in June.

L. E. BOUTWELL
Justice of Peace
Monroe County, N. Y.

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Judge Boutwell objects to several statements of mine. He objects to my saying that the State sets wages and salaries of town officials. When I was a Justice of the Peace, we were on a fee system. I have been told that a new State law now makes justices and some other officials salaried jobs. And of course, Judge, your town employees come under the Wage and Hour Law.

He also objects to the statement, "The State tells the towns how much they shall spend on roads." Our town is receiving about $1,400 this year as State aid on roads. Before we can qualify for that, we have to spend a certain amount; $1,400 is quite a club to hold over anyone's head. Wheatland, according to the Judge, has only 1.12 miles of dirt road, so his town should get arount $41, that is, if you do as Albany tells you to. With us "dirt road" people, the item is rather large.

The Judge gets all "het up" because I suggest that homes should be tax free. I have seen people get "het up" in other States too, when I suggest that pianos, refrigerators and other furniture should be tax free. In New York State we have learned to survive without taxing furniture. I think we could probably survive without taxing homes. Mr. Boutwell seems to try to infer that by not taxing homes, I would free many taxpayers from taxation. My idea is to spread the tax to everyone who has an income and thus tax many who do not pay any local tax at present. My idea would be to tax those who are getting big money now. When they ask for relief at some future date, they would be paid from their own former earnings, not from the poor man who at that time may be struggling to meet his mortgage payments.

If homes are exempt from taxation, it would be desirable to limit the tax on all real estate to a fixed maximum. Our taxes this year were $84.60 per $1,000, or 8.46 per cent. That is a lot for dirt road country. This tax includes school tax and town and county. A fixed minimum tax would be very agreeable, even now.

Too many people today feel that they have no interest in democracy. If capitalism is to survive, people must have enough interest in it to want it to survive. The greatest interest a man can have in capitalism is to be a capitalist himself. Home ownership gives a man a stake in the community and in the State. If 51 per cent of the stockholders in this republic owned homes, there would be little danger of Stalinism.

The greatest enemy of America is not the red orator but the class who resists human progress, the "patriots" who think America is too perfect to need any improvement.

New York W. B. T.

## Farming on Shares With Eventual Purchase

A owns and farms a dairy stocked with a herd of purebred cows and heifers, equipped to ship milk to a local retailer. A wants B to take over the operation of the farm and dairy on a share basis, so that eventually B will acquire the entire ownership of the herd and dairy equipment (not the farm).

How should the calves born and the milk checks be divided so that this may be accomplished? Who shall pay the hired labor? A would like B to purchase outright all of the farming equipment, machinery and tools, furnish and pay for all labor to operate farm and dairy; B to have full use of the residence, barns, sheds, poultry houses, gardens, etc., just as the owner enjoys now. W. P.
Pennsylvania

Simply stated, A owns the farm, the herd and also the equipment. B is going to work the farm on shares, the plan being that eventually B will acquire entire ownership of the herd and the equipment, but not the farm.

Under such a program it would be proper for A and B to divide equally all the expenses, that is, feed, fertilizer, repairs, etc., and also divide all receipts, which will include the milk check and the new-born calves. The balance, this is, the difference between income and expenses, will naturally be divided equally between A and B. If B, as the operator of the farm, is to hire help in the busy season, this also is an expense to be divided equally between A and B. It may be, too, that B has one or two sons who will work with him on the farm. If that is the case, then the sons are entitled to a salary, which also would be considered part of the joint expenses.

As to B's eventual purchase, one plan would be to make provision in the agreement that a certain percentage of B's own share each three months or each six months be paid over to A as a part payment on the agreed purchase price for the herd and the equipment. A percentage figure would be fairer to B than a flat sum because the milk check will certainly vary in the flush season as compared with the short season.

# In Tune with the Times

It is often a problem these days to keep a son interested in farming. When the Leo Nichols' only son Kermit was 20 years old, he was given a half interest in the farm business. There were three girls in the Nichols family and as their share of the inheritance they were given a college education. When Kermit decided to stay home and help dad with the farm work, an arrangement was made whereby he will in due time have the deed to the farm.

The Nichols farm is located at Bainbridge, N. Y., in the southern part of Chenango County. There are about 60 acres of cropland on the Susquehanna River flat and 140 acres of pasture and woodland on the hill adjoining the valley. Two houses on the farm provide ample living accommodations for the two families. Kermit is married and has two children. Crops this year will consist of 45 acres of hay, eight acres of potatoes and one acre each of early cabbage and sweet corn. Dairying is the principal business with 40 cows and 20 head of young stock, all Holsteins. Hay is cut twice a year, in June and early August. No silos are used but every possible use is made of both permanent pastures and rotation grazing. The length of the pasture season varies, but in years like 1947 it may last almost eight months. Rye provides the earliest pasture and alfalfa and Ladino clover provide the latest seasonal pasture crops. Meadow seedings are done in the Fall after the early potato crop. The seeding mixture is made up of three pounds each of alfalfa, alsike clover and timothy, and one pound each of Ladino clover and red top. A ton of limestone and 300 pounds of superphosphate are applied to both pasture and meadow land about every fourth year. Pasture land is clipped once each year and pasturage is ample for the herd.

Under the Nichols' business arrangement all income is deposited in the farm checking account. From this the feed, fertilizer, seed and running expenses of the farm are paid, including taxes and machinery replacements. The cattle inventory is kept in a separate account and receipts from the sales of cattle are used for replacements to the herd. In recent years the personal income tax has been paid from the farm account before the net profits for labor were divided 50-50 between father and son. This arrangement has accomplished its purpose. The father has been able to share the responsibility for the farm business with his son. Kermit has gradually taken over the responsibilities, until now at 27 years of age he is ready to assume full charge whenever his dad wants to retire.

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Another arrangement which is rather unusual is the sharing of the receipts from the sale of grapes and other crops on the Pinneo farm at Bluff Point in Yates County. Here a father-son agreement that has been in operation for nearly ten years, allows the son one-fifth of the receipts from the sale of grapes and other crops as his share. The son has to pay none of the expenses of the farm operations. In addition he has his own livestock and garden for the production of home food.

August Pinneo and son Ernest grow about 60 acres of high quality grapes. Half of them are Concords for grape juice and half of them are Catawbas, Delawares and Isabelles for wine. All grapes are now grown with rows on the contour. This has been made possible by the construction of 12 diversion ditches. Grape vines were sprayed six times in 1947 with Bordeaux mixture. Most of the 60 acres of hay and grain on the farm are sold because livestock is kept only for home production.

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Leslie Athawes of Penn Yan, Yates County, has found many ways to make his farm work easier. Much of his labor-saving equipment is homemade in his own workshop. The farm business consists of ten cows, 12 acres of apples, six acres of grapes, 14 acres of black raspberries and 35 acres of grain and hay crops. Seeding a cover-crop between the rows of grapes and raspberries has always been a problem. Now with a homemade seeder Athawes can do the job quickly. He built a broadcast seeder to attach to the back of his tractor and with his disk-harrow attached behind the tractor he can seed the cover crops in one operation. The broadcaster can also be used for fertilizer distribution.

A homemade buck-rake is used to remove the brush out from between the rows of the grapes, berries and apples. A quarter horsepower electric motor is used in the cow stable to raise and lower the manure carrier. To gear this down to slow speed, he uses a bicycle wheel as one of the reducing pulleys. An orchard and vineyard sprayer has also been built in the shop which can be mounted on the rear of the tractor and operated from the power take-off. Still other unusual equipment is the hydraulic bag lift in the granary and a three bottom plow that can be easily manipulated between the rows of grapes and berries from the tractor seat.

With all this unusual equipment and plenty of conventional equipment besides, Athawes takes great pleasure in keeping it all in good condition. Each Fall all the machinery on the farm is put under cover and greased. He has found that it takes only a few minutes to grease equipment, and as a result the machinery not only lasts longer and works better, but he also saves on the upkeep costs.

---

It's been five years now since George and Jean Lamouret took over operations on Stony Hill Farm in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y. The outstanding accomplishment of this five year period has been the production record of their dairy herd of registered Ayrshires. The top individual cow record was made by Brown Peg, a 305 day D. H. I. A. record of 18,290 pounds of milk, 930 pounds of butterfat, a test of 5.18 per cent butterfat. George is raising a bull from this cow to use as a herd sire. Another good record was made by Stony Hill Pauline; in three lactation periods she produced 13,061, 14,006, and 13,640 pounds of milk, respectively, with an average yearly butterfat production of 712 pounds. All of these records are on twice-a-day milking, and have been officially confirmed by the American Ayrshire Breeders Assn.

There is no silo on this 130 acre farm and no corn is grown. Stony Hill Farm is not well adapted to the production of corn but is well suited to grassland farming. There are about 60 acres of plow land, 35 acres of permanent pasture and 35 acres of woods. However, only about ten acres of the plow land are cropped per year, the rest being used for meadow and temporary pasture as needed. The plow land is planted to eight acres of oats and two acres of sorghum. The oats and the sorghum are rotated and seeded each year with 15 pounds of alfalfa per acre. The land is limed every third or fourth year at the rate of one ton per acre and fertilized at the same time with 500 pounds of superphosphate. Both the meadows and the pastures are also top-dressed with manure at a rate of ten tons per acre every third or fourth year. Pasture land is plowed occasionally and reseeded.

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Delos and Alice Dann of Horseheads, Chemung County, N. Y., started farming on their own soon after they were married in 1945. For a few years previous Delos had been working on his father's farm and for over ten years he had been active in 4-H dairy club work. In 1945 Delos found that a good farm was for sale located about half a mile down the road from the home farm. He bought it. The farm consists of 150 acres and is in a rolling land area. Since they bought the farm they have increased the herd to 35 head and the poultry to 1,000 hens. From 15 cows Delos is now selling seven cans of milk a day during the flush season. From the 1,000 hen flock Alice has shipped as many as 11 cases of eggs per week.

Because the land is heavy and the fields not very level, the Danns believe they can best make silage from grass. Accordingly, they have used lime at a rate of one ton per acre and superphosphate at a rate of 500 pounds per acre on all the fields in preparation for seeding. Since they want to leave the meadows down as long as possible, they now use alfalfa and broome grass at the rate of eight or ten pounds per acre each in their new seeding operations. Eventually they expect to remodel the barn to allow for pen stabling and a milking room. For the present they believe that the first things to do are to improve the land and increase the production of the dairy. Last year the dairy averaged 402 pounds of butterfat per cow, and they realize that they will have to use the best methods and also have a little good luck if they increase this excellent production very much.

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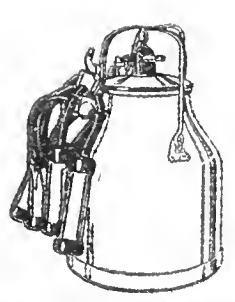

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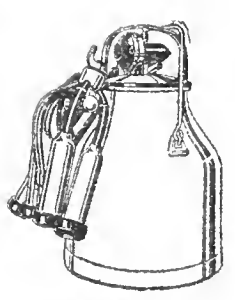

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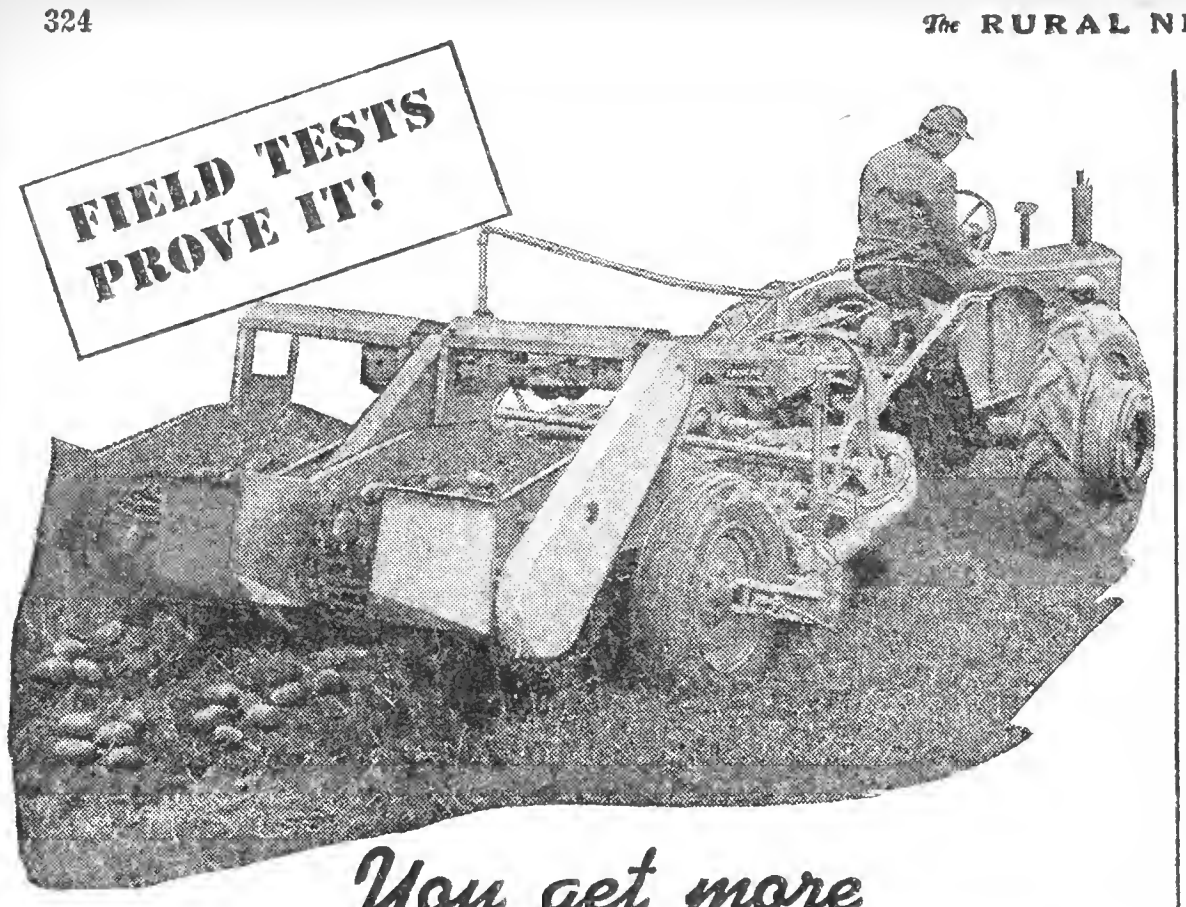


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## Plan for Forestry Development

I note with interest your various articles on high cost of schools, especially the one in the March 6 issue on a forestry plan for schools. I appreciate your continuous fight for a better agriculture but would like to make a few comments on this school tax-forestry plan.

First, in regards to giving school districts tax-forfeited lands, I hear and read from all sources the value of reforestation, conservation of natural resources, erosion control, etc., for the benefit of all. This is all good but there is more to it than most people realize.

I have reforested several pieces of land and first of all there is a fire tax, which is small and no objection; next, a county and state land tax, in connection with which the assessed valuation is raised as soon as a tract is reforested, therefore more taxes to pay; next, a school tax which has tripled in the past three or four years in our district and now with a new school to build at a double cost compared with a few years back, I expect the school taxes to triple once more on our reforested area as well as all other property. To complete this tax system, we now have a water line going by one piece of reforested property, so we now have a good size water tax to pay which we don't need. It is natural to assume that now that a water line passes this property, we can look forward next year to an increased valuation, therefore raising all taxes once more. For example, we have one farm bought six years ago. It is now assessed at four times the purchase price and still going up.

As for schools having the land to reforest, it might be a good thing but I have noted that any time the State, town, county, school or Federal Government takes over property, the valuation is then added on to the remaining taxpayers and therefore there is an increase not a decrease in taxes. Then individuals who have put their money into reforestation and received nothing for their labor, paid a bunch of tax bills for years, find themselves trying to compete with the State of New York. I appreciate that the Conservation Department furnishes trees to reforest at cost or below cost but they have millions to spend. They get the land, and tax money pays the help and maintains the plantation. They can make money or lose money but individuals can not compete with the Conservation Department in the Christmas tree business.

I understand that Minnesota and Michigan have forestry tax-exempt laws to protect their woodlands and to build them up. Why can't New York do the same? With placing a sales tax on revenue from forest products, they would get double or triple the revenue they now get. If Michigan forestry can boom under this tax system, why can't New York? There are many farmers, farm boys and city people interested in forestry. All they need is a start but they can't pay a bunch of tax bills until they have income for their work and expense in establishing a plantation. The State could clear the titles and sell the land to the people. Now it costs as much legal expense to get a title as it would to buy an abandoned farm. With tax exemption for eight to ten years, a sales tax on the revenue from forestry products would increase State revenue so they could help the schools more. It is bad enough to compete with Canadian Christmas trees and Canadian apples without competing with State Conservation departments, towns, counties and school districts. If the people want reforestation, why doesn't the State give the people a chance to do something. Millions are spent on wildlife conservation and nothing would do more than a good forestry law. Many a farmer has protected a woodlot or reforested land. His income dropped, sickness came along, increased taxation, and just like so many insurance premiums, so many tax bills can not be paid. When this happens, he is forced to abandon it, the property is sold for taxes, some timber shark slaughters whatever has value, and back it goes to the county with no revenue.

We all like good schools and expect to pay taxes, but we do not like being taxed to death. To get more money to run the schools, what is wrong with New York State getting revenue the same as the State of Florida? No property owner in that State pays school tax. One friend of mine with a salary under $2,000 while teaching in our town now gets $3,600 teaching in Florida, so the teachers must be paid good. I understand that legalized betting on horse racing and dog racing pays all the school costs. It seems as if New York has as much gambling or more but not legal. If New York people have the money to gamble and help pay for Florida schools, what is wrong with helping a little more up here? Florida has as good schools as we have, in fact they build two to our one in proportion to population, one for colored, one for white; they maintain buses for white and colored and no doubt a teaching staff for both. It seems as if New York could at least get part of its revenue from this method. Perhaps I am wrong on this but it seems wrong to expect a reforestation project to pay for all taxes every year with no return for the first eight or 10 years. I feel a tax exempt forestry law, with a sales tax applied on revenue later, would make forestry boom in New York and soon be in position to help schools much more than at present, and be a financial gain for the whole State in general.

It seems as if the Federal Government runs most of the business and it just does not seem right to let the State, county, town or school district take over what is left. In addition to the taxes mentioned, there are many more hidden taxes which all have to be paid in any forestry project and when we consider that the Federal Government can waste enough money in one day to run all the schools, it seems as if some better method could be worked out.

Wayne County, N. Y. W. C. C.

## About Selling Timber

Here is a picture of a load of hard maple that we delivered to a saw mill last year. We sold between 15,000 and 20,000 feet of it at that time. It wasn't all as nice as this load and, of course, the age-old argument was presented that he (the party buying it) was losing money on the deal! Yes, I was prepared to take a cut in the original price agreed upon, when, lo and behold!, along comes THE RURAL NEW-YORKER with a very splendid account of how to sell and how not to sell your timber, putting down in black and white just how much more each log actually sawed out than what is scaled by the different rules. Needless to say, armed with and backed by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER I did not take a cut.

The two young men in the photo, minus shirts, are the two who won the log sawing contest at Harrisburg this year and are the 1948 champions.

Monroe County, Penna. R. A. W.

*Jay and Jim Warner (left and right), sons of Robert Warner, Monroe County, Pa., won the log sawing contest at the Harrisburg Farm Show this year. Two coming champions, Dick and Billy Warner, their younger brothers, are starting into training at an early age.*

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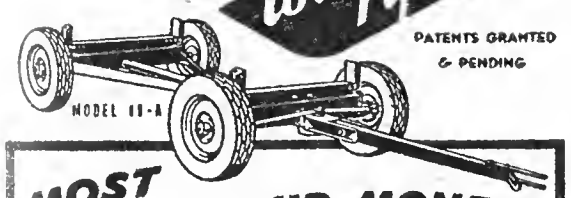


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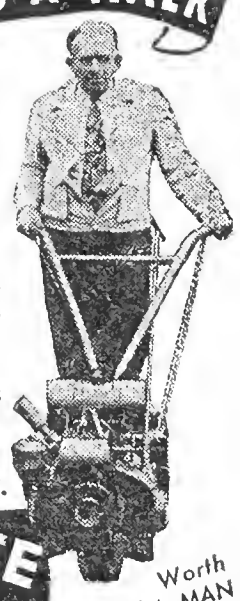

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## The Sweet Corn Crop

For several years past we have grown a few acres of sweet corn to finish out our market loads of farm produce. Although the price has not made it very profitable, we have grown the crop by machinery so economically that even with high priced labor some profit has usually been realized.

We always use hybrid seed and because there is no great incentive to be first on the market, with shipments from further South usually skimming off the cream, we do not grow the small, first early sorts. For reasons of economy in fitting, planting and cultivation, we choose three or four varieties for succession and plant them all at one time using a two-row planter. For the crop we use either North Star or Marcross, followed by Carmelcross, tnen Lincoln and Ioana. Golden Cross Bantam has such a habit of suckering that we have quit planting it, but if one can put the stalks in the silo, the extra foliage is not objectionable. We once grew Wilson which has from 16 to 18 rows to the ear, but it is so large as to be objectionable both to retailer and to consumer. Now, should we desire to prolong the season over more than the one general planting, we would use Ioana or Lincoln drilled a week later than the main field.

The field is plowed in early Spring, usually turning under a heavy sod of rye planted the Fall before. It is desirable to stir this plowed soil to hasten warmth and to kill the starting weeds before planting. Ordinarily, we can plant here in Southern Connecticut the last week in April, using two to three hundred pounds of 5-8-7 fertilizer which is drilled in the row, but being careful that it is well enough deflected in the furrow not to injure the germination of the seed. One year we tried cyanimid spread on the previous crop of rye, just before plowing, but found this nitrogen application too slow for the corn crop, although later it did grow an immense crop of weeds and rye. Be sure to use crow repellant on all seeds.

We set the planter not to drill too thick, a kernel every eight or 10 inches on the early sorts and 12 to 14 inches for the larger kinds. The fertility of the soil should be considered in this connection and whether or not you expect to side dress with fertilizer, as the crop is cultivated. The cultivator we use fits these same two rows without deviation. We use wide, shallow shovels on the gangs next the rows, waiting until the corn is some six inches high, and using fenders set high enough to put an inch or two of soil right around each corn plant. This is very important as it does away with practically all hand hoein. You may think it is being covered entirely too high but next day you will find that practically all the plants have pushed through. Later cultivations are made with sweep shovels for shallow cultivation in order to avoid root cutting. Planted early, as we have indicated, we have not been troubled greatly with the corn borer but the earworm sometimes does damage. We have found that dusting is the best remedy; in a small field clipping off the silks just as they begin to dry helps greatly. In the early stage a few drops of mineral oil on the silks is also helpful.

Harvesting is made in handled bushel baskets. Down rows about every 30 rows are picked ahead of the truck, and the filled baskets are set aside before going through to pick the side rows into the truck or a trailer drawn by the tractor. We pack in netted green mesh bags (red bags will fade with moisture) and they are loaded into the market truck with a scattering of big ice chunks through and over the load. If a morning gathering is not sold by the afternoon, it is kept in the shade until the night trip. If one has a market that justifies, a better product is made by picking in the early morning, beginning at two to four a. m. and delivering direct to stores at eight o'clock. Corn piled in sacks heats very quickly, sometimes within three or four hours, depending on temperature when picked and whether closely piled. If gathered in the afternoon and not marketed until early morning, it should be iced or the sacks spread wide in grass shade until loading just before departure. Sweet corn can readily lose half its sugar content and quality within a short time from improper handling.

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# 1948 Farm and Home Week at Cornell

Farm and Home Week was resumed this year at Cornell after a lapse of five years, the 37th time the event has been held. Well over 10,000 attended during the four day session from April 6 to 9.

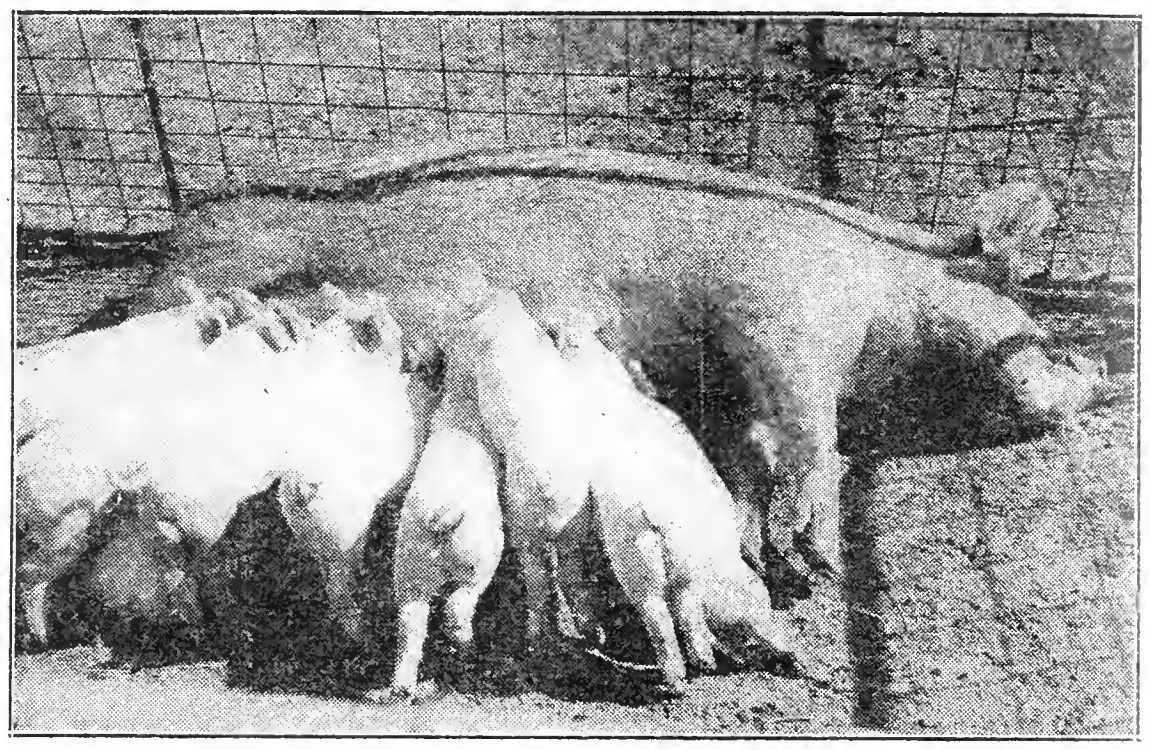
In his discussion of the farm and world food situation, Dean William I. Myers emphasized that it was imperative that European food production be increased because the United States could not hope to continue to make as large shipments of food abroad as it has in the past few years. He explained that this country has exported more grain than any country in the world has ever done before, and that, in addition, farmers and their families, representing only about 20 per cent of our total population, have also during this same period provided more and better food for our own people than ever before. A bad season would, he said, necessarily greatly reduce our exports, but fortunately the present outlook for a good 1948 wheat crop in Europe, as well as in the rest of the world, appears very favorable. Nevertheless, Dean Myers expressed the opinion that food would continue to be a major and basic problem that cannot afford to be taken for granted.

Although some changes are anticipated in the family type of farm in the United States, according to Dr. F. F. Hill, head of the department of agricultural economics, he stated that he expects these farms to persist for many years to come because in the past they have proven themselves to be sufficiently adjustable to changing conditions and there is no reason why they cannot continue to properly adjust themselves.

Problems affecting dairy cattle received prominent attention. In a fertility forum, with Dean W. A. Hagan of the veterinary college presiding, it was brought out that vitamin A has been shown to be an important influencing factor in both male and female fertility problems. This vitamin can be most economically and easily supplied in the form of a good quality legume hay. Very often the low fertility or even sterility of bulls is caused by the fact that they are fed largely on poor quality hay when, as a matter of fact, they should get the best hay available on the farm. Investigators at the New York Station have found no special breeding benefits from supplying extra amounts of either vitamin C or E, when animals are fed adequate and normal rations. It was mentioned by G. W. Brandt, dairy department, that the quickest way to secure herd improvement is through the use of a succession of desirably proved sires. While only a comparatively few dairymen can own such sires because of their high price, the artificial breeding program in New York makes it possible for almost any dairy farmer in the State to obtain the service of such sires. Information on this matter can be obtained by writing to the New York State Artificial Breeding Dept., Dairy Division, Ithaca, N. Y.

Winners in the New York State beef production project were announced by Prof. M. D. Lacy, animal husbandry department, at the beef cattle breeders' meeting. A total of 410 beef calves were weighed and graded during the past feeding season by extension men on 20 farms. Economy and rate of gain, plus grade and quality attained, were used as the basis for the ratings. Roger Bradley of Kings Ferry, Angus breeder, placed first; Kenridge Farm, Cornwall, Angus, was second; and E. P. Forrestel, Medina, Hereford breeder, was third. It was announced that the annual Summer Field Day of the Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn. has been set for June 19 at Ithaca. Harold Smith, North Rose, was elected president of the N. Y. Hereford Breeders' Assn. Other officers elected were: S. W. Hagan, Mannsville, vice-pres.; David Beresford, Delanson, treas.; and Myron D. Lacy, Ithaca, acting secy.

One of the most valuable and important phases of the hog work now being conducted by the extension department at Cornell is that of the sow testing program. Last year a total of 66 litters, recorded in this project, averaged 10 live pigs farrowed per litter and eight pigs weaned. Their average weaning weight per litter at 56 days was 234 pounds, and the average weight per pig 29.3 pounds. Ratings are based on total weaned weight per litter at 56 days. C. L. Barden of Jordan had the high litter in the sow class for farmers, with a Berkshire litter weighing 356 pounds. Cornell was high in the gilt class with a Yorkshire litter weighing 313 pounds. In the 4-H Club group, Wilbur Sovocool of Oneonta was high in the sow class, with a Hampshire litter weighing 422 pounds. John Walrath, East Springfield, was high in the gilt class, with a Hampshire litter weighing 294 pounds.



*Last year in the New York State sow testing program 66 entries averaged weaning eight pigs per litter, weighing 234 pounds at 56 days. This prolific Yorkshire sow, owned by Cornell, has nine husky pigs which weighed over 300 pounds at weaning time.*

Some recent steer feeding trials at the New York Experiment Station have clearly shown the economy of pasture gains. A discussion on these tests brought out that no protein supplement is needed on good grass pasture, but that on poor pasture either linseed, cottonseed or soybean oil meal should be fed at the rate of about one pound for each 12 to 14 pounds of corn used. In the New York tests, when yearling steers were full fed in dry lot to a final weight of 865 pounds, their average daily gain per head was 2.05 pounds for a 112-day feeding period. Their feed requirement to produce 100 pounds of gain was ground corn 640 pounds, protein supplement 48 pounds, and mixed hay 292 pounds. When comparable steers were pasture fattened for a similar period of time to a final weight of 869 pounds, their average daily gain was 2.11 pounds. The feed requirement of the pasture fed steers was only 384 pounds of corn, plus pasture, for each 100 pounds of gain. From these figures it can be seen that the pasture had a replacement feeding value in this experiment of 256 pounds of corn, 48 pounds of protein supplement and 292 pounds of hay. With corn figured at $2.24 per bushel, protein supplement at $100 per ton, and hay at $30 per ton, the pasturage consumed saved a total of $17.02 for each 100 pounds of gain produced on these steers, as compared with those fattened in dry lot. The pasture used was excellent, consisting of mixed grasses, and it needed only 0.68 of an acre to carry each steer for 112 days. The total corn which they consumed amounted to 909 pounds per head, or an average daily feed of 8.12 pounds. As contrasted to these pasture fattened steers, those in dry lot required an average daily feed per head of ground corn 13.17 pounds, protein supplement (equal parts linseed and soybean oil meal) one pound, and good quality mixed grass hay six pounds.

These tests have demonstrated that

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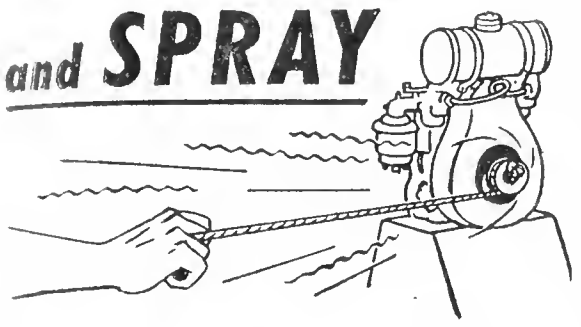

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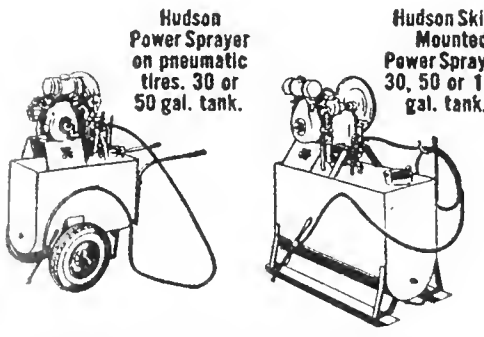


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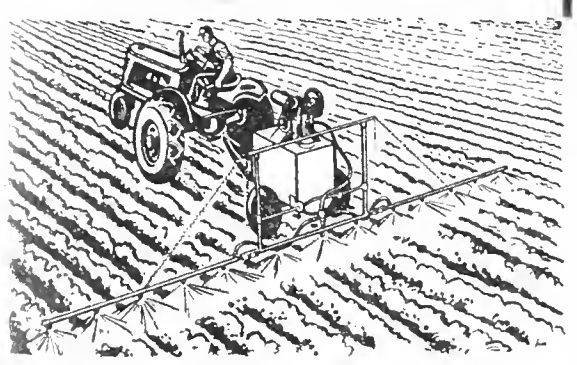

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it is a more profitable practice to fatten good doing steers on pasture than to do so in dry lot. The steers that were fattened on pasture sold for only 24 cents per hundred less than those fattened in dry lot.

In several forage trials with lambs conducted by J. P. Willman, it was shown that broad-leaved rape furnished considerable more grazing than either dwarf Essex rape or a mixture of dwarf Essex rape, oats and peas. Thousand-headed kale proved to be well suited for late season grazing and compared favorably with the other forage crops. Prof. F. B. Morrison mentioned, during my visit with him, that their metabolism experiments with lambs gave no difference in the value of protein in soybean oil meal, linseed meal, corn gluten meal, and dried skimmilk, when these feeds were used to supplement a protein poor ration of corn grain and either timothy hay or corn stover.

Farm records as well as those at the college have shown that consistent, year-around, weekly or monthly culling is necessary for success in obtaining high egg production, according to Prof. H. E. Botsford of the poultry department. In his talk he stressed the importance of continuous utilization of all poultry buildings and equipment as much as possible. He pointed out that poultrymen having colony brooder houses often find it advantageous to use them for rearing as well as temporary quarters for fitting market stock. The permanent brooding building can also be used to provide housing space for the old hens from May until the end of their laying year, thus being in use for about 11 months of the year.

In his discussion about blackhead, one of the oldest and most serious diseases affecting turkeys, Dr. E. N. Moore, of the veterinary college, mentioned that some of the most common errors made concerning the prevention of this trouble include the use of wire sun porches attached to dirty brooder houses, and also placing turkeys on the same infected range year after year. Other errors discussed included keeping chickens and turkeys together, and rearing the poults in close proximity to adult turkeys. Although drug treatment for blackhead has not proven to be very effective, Dr. Moore said that there is now in use a treatment which is effective if used in time. This consists of a combination of phenothiazine and nicotine products, which can be obtained commercially, with directions given on the container for its administration. The treatment is effective in removing cecal worms, which are often associated with blackhead.

In order to keep the soil in balance, Hugh Wilson, of the soil extension service, stated that it is necessary to keep up the fertility, as well as the humus content, and also control erosion. An example cited of plant food removal was a 300-bushel potato crop. This takes from the soil 63 pounds of nitrogen, 27 pounds of phosphorus and 90 pounds of potash. To replace this amount of plant food requires 1,200 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer, and often more is needed to compensate for losses from leaching and erosion.

In discussing spray methods for the orchard and garden, Prof. O. C. French brought out the important consideration that some of the new developments in chemicals and hormones have in many instances made old spray rigs and methods of application obsolete. So far, their observations show that the application of the new dusts for disease and insect control have been more successful on field crops than on trees. The helicopter seems to offer the best possibility for orchard use. A study of the use of hormones, for both weed control and influencing field and orchard crops, is being continued and offers considerable promise, especially in preventing harvest drop of apples.

The most serious disease of oats in the United States today is one known as Helminthosporium blight. Prof. G. C. Kent, Cornell plant pathologist, stated that although it has been known only for about three years, it is now causing as much as 100 per cent loss in some oat fields of Victorian parentage. There is no seed control for this disease. Fortunately the only common variety highly susceptible to the blight in New York is Vicland. The most resistant to this and other oat diseases, suitable for growing in New York State, are the Mohawk and Clinton varieties.

R. W. DUCK

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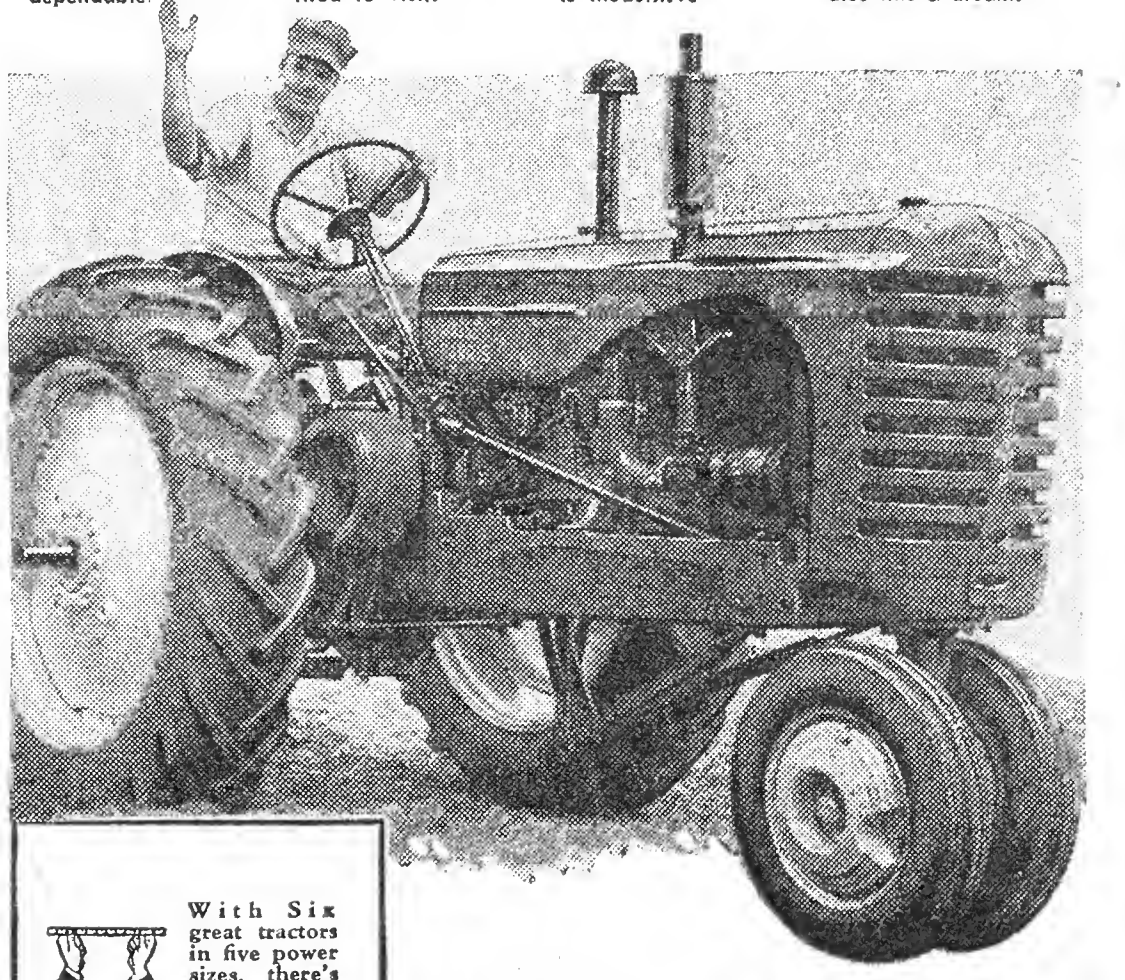

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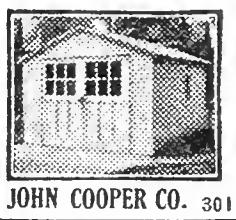

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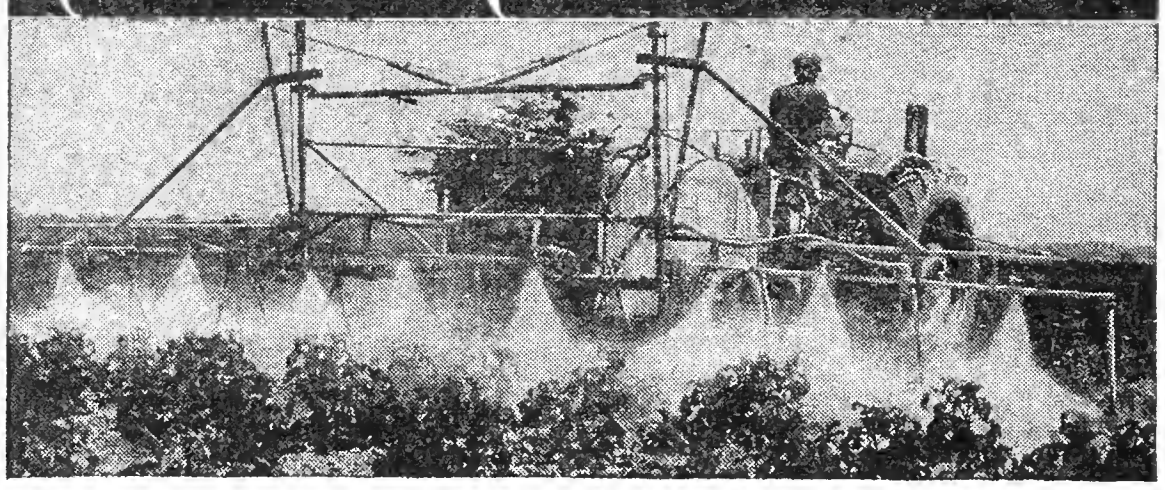

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## The "Mulch and Manure" Method

It was a pleasure to come upon the "down to earth" presentation, "We Grow Apples Naturally," in the March 6 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I have started a small home orchard of 15 fruit trees in the organic manner (i.e., a layer of compost covered by a rock mulch). It is claimed that fruit trees grown on this basis will not need chemical spraying to mature fruit.

I am interested in knowing whether you have to resort to a spraying schedule in conjunction with your mulch system. F. H. R.

---

I was much interested in the article by E. Stuart Hubbard, Jr., in your March 6 number. The question I was hoping he would answer, however, was whether by mulching around orchard trees, plus some organic fertilizer, the trees are put into such thrifty condition that they are able to resist disease, and that consequently spraying need not be so frequent nor so heavy. Is this true?

We have some apple and pear trees which we have mulched with maple leaves, hay, organic compost, etc., for two years. We also have many birds which I am afraid may be poisoned by too frequent use of insect poisons. Unfortunately, there are neglected apple trees on either side of us within 100 or more feet. While the fruit on my Baldwins set very well last year, they nearly all dropped off before maturing, due, I think, to prevalence of the railroad worms. P. S B.

---

The apple tree is the product of its environment. When the whole cycle of life in this environment is functioning naturally without artificial outside influence, insects and diseases should not be a problem. Apple scab, red bug, red mite, spider mite, fire blight, etc., seem to be stimulated to epidemic proportions by an unbalanced sap condition incident to too much nitrogen in the tree's diet compared with other nutrients. This condition can be present no matter if the tree is growing just as vigorously as it can or is just barely keeping alive. These insects and diseases we are finding increasingly easy to control and spraying for them is a simple matter.

On the other hand, such insects as codling moth, bud moth, red banded leaf roller, apple maggot, plum curculio, etc., do not seem to be influenced by changes in the type of growth of the tree or in the character of the sap. These insects must therefore be left to natural predators in the natural scheme of growing things. There are some mechanical means of control which also help to keep them from becoming a problem. There is room for more work to be done on the life of these natural predators and the conditions which are most beneficial to their growth and development.

In our own orchards we still must spray for the latter group of insects religiously and will probably have to continue to do so for some time to come for one very important reason. Over a period of years we have gradually increased our spraying activity to control these insects as recommended by the experts. This has, however, wiped out the natural enemies of these pests and made life easier for them when spraying efforts are relaxed. Also, some mechanical practices, such as the return of second hand crates containing codling moth larvae to the farm, have provided a source of re-infection and thus made the problem of control more difficult.

For the present, I believe the commercial grower will gain great benefit from the use of mulch and manure or compost, in the form of increased size and color and better flavor as well as the assurance of a normal moisture and nutrient supply which will grow apples high in consumer appeal. As the beneficial effects of this culture accumulate, little trouble should be had from the first group of insects and diseases. However, until we can find a method of building up the natural enemies of the second group of insects, the commercial grower will have to continue spraying to keep them in hand.

Our experiences with mulch cannot be translated directly to a true compost culture, but can serve as an indication as to the benefits of an organic type of culture. We know from the experience of others and especially from the reports of Sir Albert Howard that real compost can work real wonders which are hard for the hopeful person to believe and almost impossible for the narrowly trained scientific researcher to even consider. E. STUART HUBBARD, JR.


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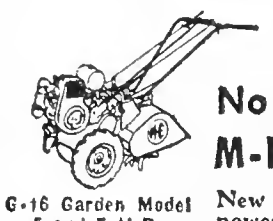

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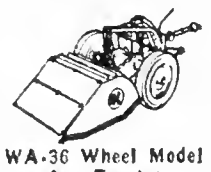

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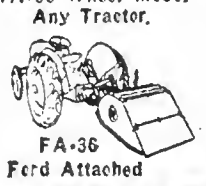

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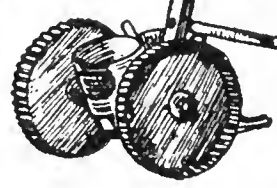

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## Orchard Fertilization

Our experience in orchard fertilization has shown that except in a few isolated areas nitrogen is the only fertilizer material which will give a response large enough to pay for itself when applied to bearing age trees. For trees not yet of bearing age about one-half pound of a 5-10-5 for each year of age is recommended; thus a four year old tree would require two pounds of fertilizer in most cases.

Nitrogen fertilizers are still scarce; growers should therefore buy whatever type is available. Some question has arisen concerning the type of nitrogen recommended. With the exception of liquid nitrogen and cyanimid there is very little difference between the materials. Cyanimid is not recommended for stone fruits, on light sandy soils or after growth starts in the Spring.

Liquid nitrogen contains ammonia and water. It weighs 10 pounds per gallon, one-half gallon is equal to five pounds sulfate of ammonia or six and one-half pounds of nitrate of soda; it may be diluted and applied in any way you see fit. Be sure to clean out all tanks, pumps, and hoses immediately after using liquid nitrogen as the material can cause severe damage to such equipment.

The following gives the percent of nitrogen in each carrier: nitrate of soda 16 per cent; cyanimid 22 per cent; uramon 42 per cent; sulphate of ammonia 20 to 22 per cent; nitrate of ammonia 32 to 33 per cent; and liquid ammonium nitrate 21 per cent.

No one recommendation can be made to fit all conditions or orchards. Where you have over nitrated, simply use less nitrogen until you have reached the desired level. A quick and easy guide to correct nitrogen level is the use of the McIntosh leaf color chart (Cornell Bulletin 824). Remember that heavy pruning has the same effect as adding nitrogen. Apply fertilizer in a rim about four feet wide, two feet inside and two feet outside the "drip" of the branches but in no case closer than one foot to the trunk.

Here is a general guide which can be used for trees five years or older, with nitrate of soda used as a standard. Use the rest in proportion to the percent of nitrogen which they carry. As an example, if it is suggested to use four to six pounds of nitrate of soda, the same results would be obtained by using two to four pounds of nitrate of ammonia.

| Age of Trees | Orchards in Sod | Cultivated Orchards |
|---|---|---|
| Years | Pounds | Pounds |
| Apples | | |
| 5 to 10..... | 2 to 4 | ½ to 3 |
| 10 to 15..... | 3 to 6 | 2 to 4 |
| 15 to 20..... | 5 to 8 | 3 to 5 |
| 20 to 30..... | 7 to 12 | 4 to 8 |
| Over 30..... | 10 to 15 | 6 to 10 |
| Pears | | |
| 5 to 10..... | 1 to 2 | 0 to 1 |
| 10 to 15..... | 2 to 3 | 1 to 2 |
| Over 15..... | 3 to 5 | 2 to 4 |

In cultivated orchards of peach, sour cherry, prune trees, use one to two pounds where five to 10 years old; two to three pounds if over 10 years. The procedure with sweet cherries is the same as with apples except that trees over 20 years should receive amounts indicated for apples between 20 and 30 years of age. With grapes, one to three years, 0 to 150 pounds per acre; older, 150 to 350 pounds per acre. Raspberries and blackberries, 200 to 300 pounds per acre (or 500 to 1,000 pounds of 5-10-5). Strawberries, 500 to 1,000 pounds 5-10-5 before planting; renew old beds with 200 to 400 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, applied after harvesting. M. J. P.

Orange County, N. Y.

## Cistern and Pump Problem

How large a cistern would it take to hold 550 gallons of water and how much cement to make same? Would an electric pump pump water 300 feet up grade? A. W. J.

A U. S. gallon of water contains 231 cubic inches. Therefore, 550 gallons of water would require 127,050 cubic inches or 73.525 cubic feet approximately. A square tank, 4¼x4¼x4¼ feet inside measurement, will hold slightly over 550 gallons. A tank this shape having six inch walls and bottom would require nine bags of cement if used in the following proportions: one bag cement to two and one-fourth cubic feet of sand to three cubic feet of gravel. To determine whether or not a suction lift electric pump will bring water 300 feet up grade, it is necessary to know the difference in elevation between water level and the pump cylinder. It is not advisable to install a suction lift pump if the vertical lift is more than 22 feet. W. M. F.

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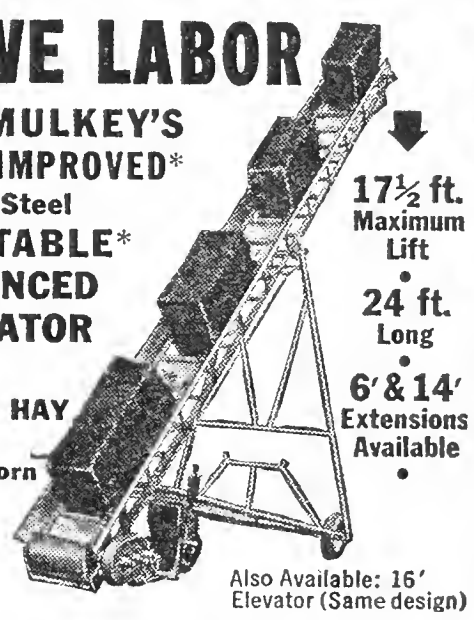

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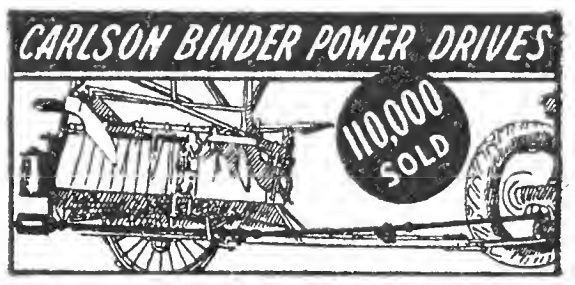


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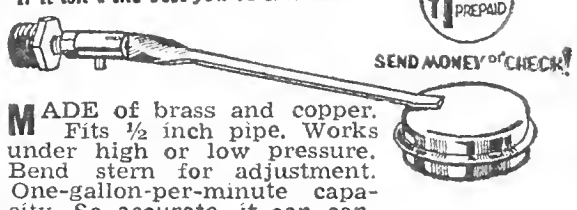

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## *Free Enterprise Can Be Abused*

I was deeply disturbed by some of the statements in your recent editorials on grain speculation. They have much the same ring as has become so familiar in the countries that have recently substituted collectivism for a free economy. To quote from one of your articles "We prefer to interpret his remarks (Mr. Walter Johnston's) as an attempt to justify speculation." May I remind you that "speculation" in its etymology means "looking forward." It has always been a well considered view that when prime emphasis was laid upon what was expected of the future, instead of what had been accomplished in the past, a speculative attitude was thereby taken. Surely, the men and women of the past 200 years who have contributed to making this nation the greatest in the history of mankind were constantly engaged in speculation. When the farmer plants a certain crop in the Spring of the year to benefit by a market that he believes will exist at the time of harvesting, he too is speculating, or looking forward. This attitude is the very essence and cornerstone of our free enterprise system.

To quote again, "The fact that only recently the Board of Trade increased its margin requirements, and limits price changes to 10 cents a bushel each day, shows that the traders themselves recognize the evil tendencies of marginal speculation, yet refuse to prescribe the one effective cure." I presume that you believe the "one effective cure" is the abolition of marginal speculation, which is in reality a restriction of credit, the same sort of pipe dream that has made it possible for Britain's Labor Government to take over private British enterprise step by step so that today her economy is growing stagnant and retrogressive. There are and will continue to be many glaring faults in our way of life, but government decrees and bureaucratic agencies set up "to cure" some sore spot only aggravate the ill and eventually stifle all productive growth.

The development of the highest standard of living on earth came about not because of government, but in spite of it. The real source of this country's strength has come from the initiative and courage of its people who, unhampered by today's maze of laws and restrictions, were able to speculate with the hope of achieving some gain. PENN H. HOLSAPPLE

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

There seems to be little doubt that Mr. Holsapple is sincere in his position about marginal speculation in grains, but it is hard to follow his reasoning. He places the farmer in the same class with the grain speculator, thereby attempting to justify the latter's activities. Actually, however, there is no similarity at all. The margin trader merely puts up a certain percentage of the price of the commodity whether he buys it long or sells it short. In either event he does not pay the full price — far from it. The farmer, on the other hand, buys his seed for cash, has already bought his equipment for cash, has paid the taxes on his land, and expends his labor in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop, which labor is also a 100 per cent cash investment by the farmer. True, the farmer may be speculating but he is doing it with his own money and taking all the risk. The grain trader does neither.

Mr. Holsapple also claims that the abolition of marginal speculation would be a restraint on credit, and apparently, therefore, bad. Again, his comparison fails to hold water. If a man goes into a bank to buy credit, he has to sign a note and put up collateral security. When he signs that note, he obligates himself to pay the full amount on the face of the note. The same is not true of the grain trader. Whether he buys long or sells short, he only has to put up one-third of the price (until just recently only one-tenth), and when the time comes for taking up his order, he can drop it, and if he drops it, he is not held for the balance due on the original commitment. That is a long way from the note obligation of the person who buys money or credit.

It seems that Mr. Holsapple oversimplifies the meaning of the word "speculation." Webster's Dictionary gives six different meanings for the word, only one of which is appropriate to this discussion, namely, in its commercial use. In that sense, speculation is defined as "dealing with a view to making a profit from conjectural fluctuations in the price rather than from earnings of the ordinary profit of trade, or by entering into a business venture involving unusual risks for a chance of an unusually large gain or profit." When a person indulges in that kind of speculation and does it on margin, he is engaged in a practice that can hardly be characterized merely as "looking forward."

Free enterprise is a noble concept, as well as a valuable asset in any economy. But it has had a tendency to be abused by those who claim to treasure it the most, and when it is so abused, it borders close on to piracy. Our two hundred years of gigantic development and progress in this country are the result, in great measure, to the free enterprise system, but most of the economic ills and weaknesses that have been plaguing us for the past few decades are the direct result of the selfishness and piracy of the last century's robber barons. They practiced their own brand of free enterprise with a vengeance and their evil doings have been the principal cause of government interference and meddling with all business.

It is much the same kind of free enterprise which marginal speculators in grain are still trying to practice. We do not believe that it is the kind of free enterprise that most Americans ever wanted or that they want today. There is a straight, good middle course on which most honest people prefer to travel.

## *Sampling the R. F. D.*

BECAUSE there is more than the usual interest this year in the coming presidential conventions, and also because there are more than the usual number of candidates, we have just taken a sampling of farm sentiment along the R. F. D. routes in the Northeast. Our survey of farmers' first, second and third preferences for the next President is in direct proportion to the number of farms in each county of the nine States covered. It was conducted during the first three weeks of April and is now complete.

Standing head and shoulders above all other candidates in the field, Governor Dewey proved to be the No. 1 choice on 34 per cent of all returns. His weakest spot was Pennsylvania where only 30 per cent selected him as first choice.

Equally significant was the number of times Mr. Dewey was chosen for first, second or third place. Sixty-three per cent of the returns carried his name and, but for one exception, he led all candidates as first, second or third choice.

Next to New York's Governor as first preference was General MacArthur for whom 14.6 per cent cast their "No. 1" ballots. The General made his best showing in New York and Pennsylvania where he was named for first place in 19 per cent and 17 per cent of the returns, respectively.

In spite of his refusal to be a candidate, General Eisenhower was named first choice by 11.7 per cent. Mr. Stassen received a 9.5 per cent vote; Senator Taft 9.0 per cent and President Truman 8.2 per cent. Most noticeable was the absence of sentiment for Mr. Truman either as second or third choice. The President ran strongest in Pennsylvania, with 11 per cent.

Based on total returns from all nine States, Mr. Stassen received the greatest number of votes as third choice, 13 per cent as against Mr. Dewey's 11.4 per cent. The former Minnesota governor made his best showing as first choice in New England; in New York and Pennsylvania he ran behind MacArthur, Eisenhower and Taft.

There was strong support for Senator Vandenberg and Governor Warren as second and third choices, especially in New York and Pennsylvania.

As can be seen from the tabulation below, the sentiment for Mr. Wallace appears to be insignificant. His best showing was made in Pennsylvania, where he received a 4.0 per cent vote as first choice.

The following is a breakdown, in percentages, of the R. F. D. preferences for the next President (listed in order of first choice):

| Candidate | 1st Choice | 2nd Choice | 3rd Choice |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dewey | 34.0% | 16.0% | 11.4% |
| MacArthur | 14.6 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| Eisenhower | 11.7 | 13.5 | 9.0 |
| Stassen | 9.5 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Taft | 9.0 | 10.3 | 10.1 |
| Truman | 8.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| Vandenberg | 5.4 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Wallace | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Saltonstall | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Martin | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| Warren | 0.2 | 4.0 | 6.2 |

Not included were scattered votes for Byrnes (former Sec'y of State), Sen. Byrd (Va.), Sen. Baldwin (Conn.), Sen. Martin (Penna.), Supreme Ct. Justices Vinson and Douglas; also John L. Lewis, James A. Farley, Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, and C. A. Watson (Prohibition candidate).

This sampling of R. F. D. sentiment was for the purpose of obtaining some information on farm preference in the Northeast for the several candidates in the field. The results show very clearly that in spite of contrary trends in the Midwest, Thomas Dewey is the current choice among farmers in this area by a wide margin.

## *Timothy is Not a Really Old Grass*

MOST of our grain crops date back to prehistoric times, but hay crops are more recent and timothy is strictly a New World innovation; it has been grown only since the colonization of America. The first recorded reference to this grass as timothy occurs in a letter written by Benjamin Franklin about 200 years ago. Prior to that time, it had been grown as a hay crop in some of the New England colonies. Records show that it was first called Herd-grass after John Herd, who found it growing along a river bank near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Later timothy became the common name as a result of the efforts of Timothy Hansen, a man largely responsible for the early popularizing of the grass.

This is really quite a short span for a cultivated plant to become so universally accepted. Not only does it cover the farms of this country, but it is now in use in many parts of Europe. With the recent development of the early Marietta and the late strain Lorain, timothy has a still more useful place in most meadow mixtures. It is one of the many blessings for which we can thank the alertness and ingenuity of our early American forefathers.

## *What Farmers Say*

**SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT OLEO VS. BUTTER**

Your editorial and the letter of W. E. G. on "The Butter-Oleo Fight" in the April 17 issue have prompted me to ask what I believe to be some pertinent questions.

1. Is butter ever artificially colored? If so, why?
2. Is oleo the color of butter naturally, and is it then necessary to bleach it to white?
3. Is the tax on oleo purely for revenue or is it punitive?
4. Is it in the public interest for manufacturers of any commodity to seek to eliminate competition through taxation?
5. In seeking legislation against oleo, is the butter lobby solely concerned lest the unsuspecting housewife be sold oleo as butter, or is the real motive to eliminate oleo as an effective competitor to the dairy business?

If we are really sold on free enterprise, where can we start practicing it better than in our own business? Since we are being so carefully watched these days, it seems to me more important than ever that we examine our motives and watch our actions. O. D.

**NO LONGER A BORDEN-LEAGUE SLAVE**

I sold milk to the Dairymen's League for over 24 years because I had no other market, but now I sell to a small firm. It seems like being out of jail without Borden's and the League; with the dealer calling at the barn for the milk and paying from 15 to as high as 67 cents a cwt. over League prices and no can rental; also being used as an equal not as a slave to Dairylea.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has been in my family as long as I can remember. A. R.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

"ALL things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient."—I Cor. 6:12.

AN early April warm spell reduced the maple sugar and syrup crop to as low as 20 per cent of average in Oneida County, N. Y., to less than 50 per cent in the Adirondack and Western New York regions. Last year, considered about average, New York State produced 684,000 gallons of maple syrup and 52,000 pounds of sugar.

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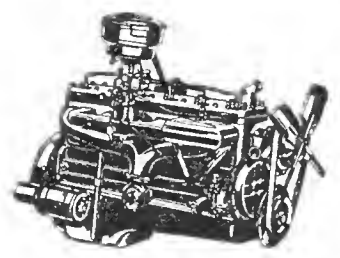

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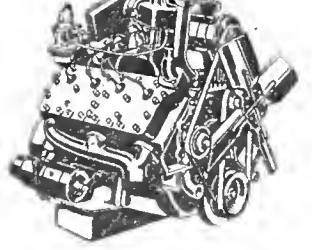

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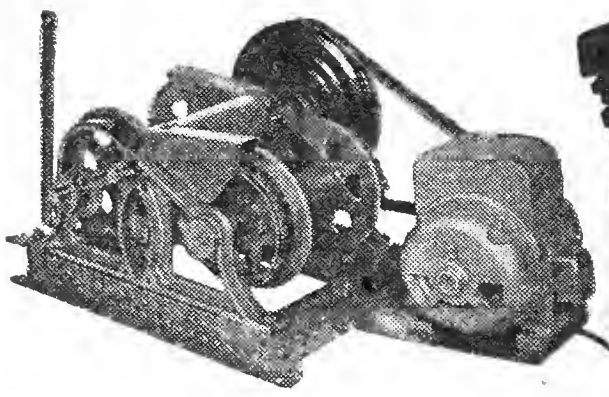

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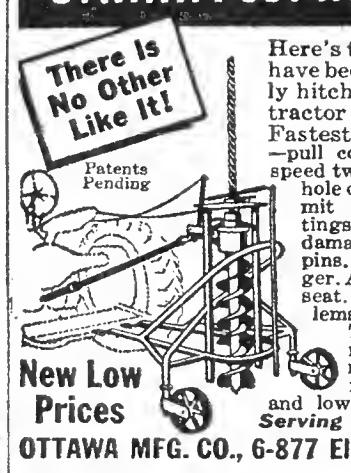
PLASTI-LINER is tasteless and odorless. Won't injure your plate. **Guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back.** Removable as per directions. Users say: "Until I used Plasti-Liner I used several kinds of liners without success. **Now I can eat anything."** H. H. M. "My plates are now **better fitting than new."** E. H. C.

**SEND NO MONEY:** Just order a $2.25 package of PLASTI-LINER to reline both upper and lower plates, or $1.25 to reline one plate. Deposit money with your postman when he delivers. **Or send the money now, and save C.O.D. charges.** Generous sample of special plate cleaner supplied free.

PLASTI-LINER CO., Dept.55-F, Buffalo 2, N. Y.



OTTAWA POST HOLE DIGGER




Here's the tractor digger you have been waiting for. Quickly hitched to most any farm tractor with power take-off. Fastest power auger return —pull cord control. Heavy hi-speed two-flight auger — leaves hole clean. Castor wheels permit fast and accurate settings. Safety clutch prevents damage, eliminating sheer pins. Strictly a one-man digger. All controls from driver's seat. Short-cut to labor problems where holes are needed. Trench digging attachment. Get up-to-the-minute facts by sending for descriptive matter and low factory-to-user prices. *Serving farmers for 44 years.*

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 6-877 Elm St., Ottawa, Kan.



WOOL GROWERS
HAVE YOUR WOOL manufactured into blankets, etc. Write for particulars to SHIPPENSBURG WOOLEN MILL - SHIPPENSBURG, PENNA.


# *Horse Breeding in the Genesee Valley*

Farmers of the Genesee Valley Breeders Association (G. V. B. A.) around Avon in Livingston County, N. Y., are today reaping the benefits of 50 years of light horse breeding, which was started by the late Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth. It is still being carried on with the help of The Jockey Club Breeding Bureau of New York City. In the recent 42nd Annual Report of the Breeding Bureau more space was devoted to the work of this organization than in any previous record because it has established a record for Thoroughbred horse breeding which is without parallel anywhere in the world today. These farmers have the benefit of outstanding Thoroughbred stallions which are maintained at the Lookover Station, near Avon, at the Jockey Club's expense. Farm mares in this area can be bred at a nominal fee of around $20, which is far below the rates of all other famous breeding centers. For many years the Jockey Club has also helped to bring into the Genesee Valley Thoroughbred brood mares, which were distributed among the farmers at nominal costs by the G. V. B. A. The soil of the valley is ideal for light horse breeding, because it is rich in calcium, produced by the limestone content, which is considered basic for producing bone and substance through the pasture and hay consumed.

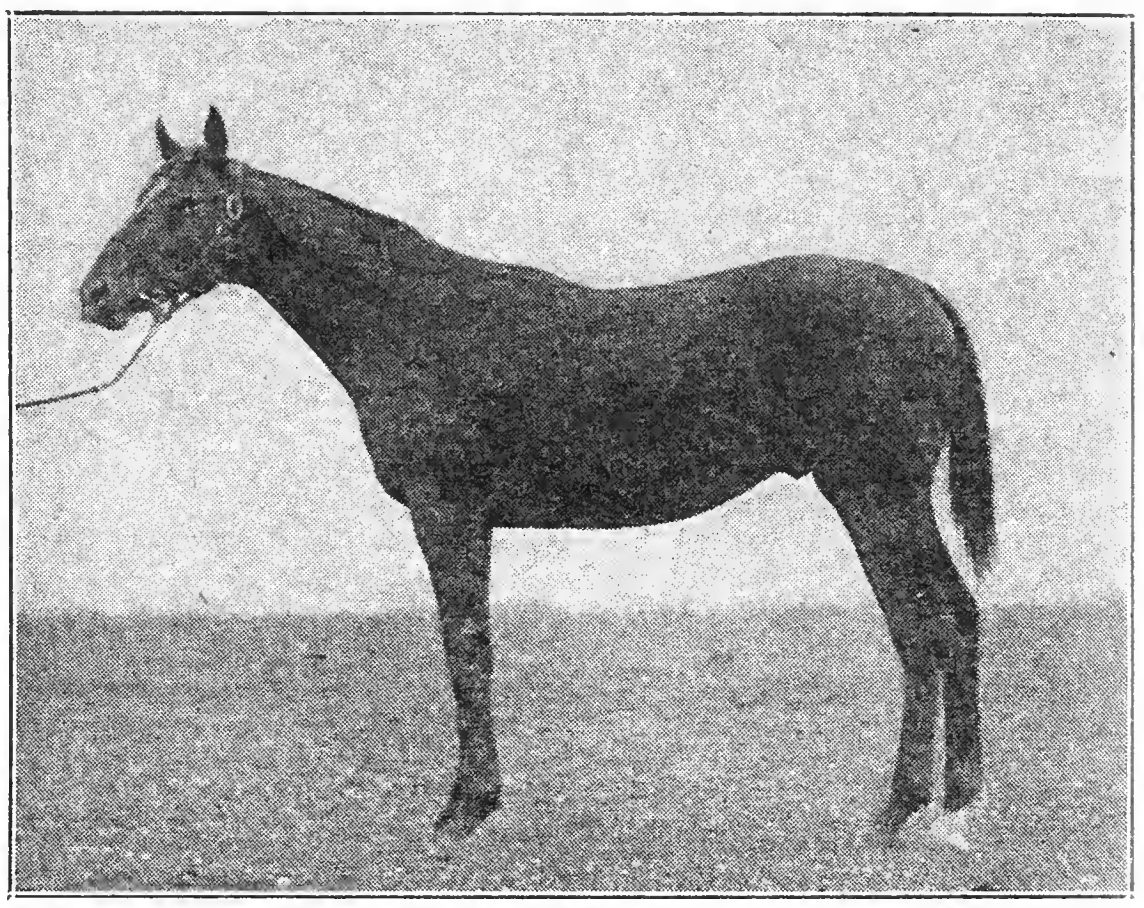
The demand for Thoroughbred colts has been growing steadily ever since the close of the war, and the record of the Genesee Valley bred yearlings at the last annual Saratoga sale held in August, 1947, marked a new chapter for these valley breeders. Leo W. Davin of Caledonia, Livingston County, topped the sale with a chestnut colt, by Omaha-Chance Flyer, for $3,800; he also sold a bay colt, by Curate-Rosest, for $3,000. John Steele of Avon, N. Y., sold a chestnut filly, by Tourist 2nd, for $1,750, and before leaving the ring it was resold for $2,700, which established a new high price for colts sired by Tourist 2nd. He was a famous race horse and is now one of the country's leading steeplechase sires. Clarence Marsh, a Guernsey dairy farmer of Canandaigua, Ontario County, sold a bay filly, by Capt. James-Sunny Colleen, for $1,500. An element of bad luck was also experienced by Mr. Davin, who turned down a bid at his farm for $1,500 for a bay colt, by Tourist 2nd, and then saw it bring only $400 at Saratoga. This is the risk a seller always takes when an animal is consigned to any livestock auction.

Like all successful business men, these farmers reinvested some of their money after the Saratoga sales in brood mares and a few suckling colts at the Keeneland, Ky., sales last Fall, which was a great addition to the breeding stock in the valley. The farmers in this program have a rare opportunity to raise prize colts, because The Jockey Club has made available for their use such famous stallions as Omaha, by Gallant Fox-Flambino, the only triple crown winner ever brought to the valley for stud service. This stallion was loaned for breeding purposes by Mr. William Woodward, chairman of The Jockey Club. Mrs Marion DuPont Scott donated Tourist 2nd, by Son-in-Law-Catherine C., during war years, and since then his colts have been making history as steeplechasers. These winning colts will bring about an increased demand for Genesee Valley bred colts, especially those sired by Tourist 2nd.

The demand for service by Thoroughbred stallions, such as those provided by The Jockey Club, was evidenced when Go-Gino, by Gino-Sun Thor, was donated by M. Russell Dock during the early part of the breeding season, and had a full book for 1947. Another new stallion, Indicate, by Eight Thirty-Designate, was donated by Mr. George D. Widener after the New York racing season, so he arrived at Lookover Station during November. The breeders were so well impressed that the last report points to a full book for him during this year. Farmers also have first call on Curate, by Fair Play-Irish Abbess, a paternal half-brother to Man o' War, and Sailor King by Boatswain-Lady Rosemary, a grandson of Man o' War.

Farmers in the Genesee Valley have prospered over a period of years by raising colts for the hunting field, and when the trend changed to Thoroughbreds, they were prepared to supply the demand. The cooperative teamwork of farmers helping to improve this breed with The Jockey Club Breeding Bureau stallions, has been a pleasant arrangement. It exemplifies the true cooperative spirit of American farm life more than any other livestock raising project in the United States.

AMOS L. HORST



*For the past 50 years the farmers located in the Genesee Valley of New York State have been constructively and profitably breeding light horses in cooperation with The Jockey Club. This Thoroughbred chestnut colt, Chance Flyer, by Omaha, was consigned by Leo W. Davin, a Livingston County farmer, to the 1947 Saratoga sale. He sold for the top price of $3,800 to William Bartzel of Saratoga, N. Y.*

## Coming Livestock Sales

May 1—Aberdeen-Angus Consignment Sale, Northeastern Angus Breeders, Ithaca, N. Y.

May 1—Jersey Consignment Sale, Penna. State Jersey Breeders, Harrisburg, Pa.

May 1—Aberdeen-Angus Consignment Sale, Southeastern Penna. Angus Breeders, West Chester, Pa.

May 3—Ayrshire Sale, Sangerdale Farms, Myerstown, Pa.

May 4-5—Holstein Sale, Earlville, New York.

May 5 — Ayrshire Sale, Rolling Hill Farms, Mt. Union, Pa.

May 5 — Guernsey Heifer Sale, Penna. Guernsey Breders, Lancaster, Pa.

May 6—Holstein Bred Heifer Sale, Conn. and New England Holstein Associations, Springfield, Mass.

May 7 — Guernsey Consignment Sale, Wayne County Guernsey Breeders, Palmyra, N. Y.

May 8—Jersey Consignment Sale, Penna. State Jersey Breeders, Harrisburg, Pa.

May 12 — Holstein Consignment Sale, New Jersey State, New Brunswick, N. J.

May 13—Ayrshire Bull Sale, Grand National, Springfield, Mass.

May 13 — Ayrshire Female Sale, Grand National, Springfield, Mass.

## SWINE

### DAILEY STOCK FARM
**Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085**

SHIPPERS OF TOP QUALITY YOUNG PIGS

We can ship you choice hardy feeders. Chester and Yorkshire crossed — Berkshire and O. I. C.—

5-6 Weeks Old $12.50 Each
7-8 Weeks Old $13.00 Each
9-10 Weeks Extras $14.00 Each

Carefully crated and selected—C. O. D. on approval—

OUR GUARANTEE: We guarantee that pigs will arrive at your express station safe and sound as represented. Shipping days Monday through Thursday by Railway Express.

### Rugged Pigs
NEW ENGLAND GROWN

Chester White, Chester Berkshire, Yorkshire Chester. 6 weeks $12.50; 7-8 weeks $13.50; 9-10 weeks $15.00. 12 weeks started shoats $17.50 each. Chester White Boars for service, 65-75 lbs. $35.00; 100-125 lbs. $50.00 each. Vaccination $1.00 apiece extra if desired. Ship C. O. D. Check or money order. No charge crating.

CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., CONCORD, Mass.

### Pigs, Well Bred Stock!
CHESTERS, CHESTER-YORKSHIRE CROSS AND CHESTER POLAND CROSS.
6 to 7 wks. $12.50 — 8 wks. $15.00
Inoculation 75c extra. Will ship C. O. D.
**HENRY M. ANDERSON**
R. F. D. Box 229, MAYNARD, MASS.

### POST'S DUROCS
We offer the blood of champions and the pick of hundreds of pigs raised annually. Come and see our herd or write your wants. We guarantee satisfaction on every mail order. Many satisfied customers from Maine to Missouri.
**ALLEN POST, R D 1, AUBURN, N. Y.**

### --REGISTERED DUROCS--
FALL BOARS — Best blood lines from choice litters with feeding quality bred in for generations. Orders for Spring pigs being taken now. All double treated.
ED. RAY, Livestock Manager
KING FARMS COMPANY, MORRISVILLE, PA.

Maplehurst Durocs — Bred Gilts, Boars and Fall pigs. RUSSELL F. PATTINGTON, Scipio Center, N. Y.

### -REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS-
8 WEEKS UP, $20. EITHER SEX FEEDERS $15.
LESTER BARTLES, FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY

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Spring boars, Fall boars and bred gilts. From Proven dams and Nationally known bloodlines. Semi-Annual bred gilt sale February, 10, 1948
ROBERTSON FARMS, YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

### HAMPSHIRES
Our Standards Proved by Production Testing and Show Winnings. DORSEY FARM, EASTON, MD.

HAMPSHIRES — QUALITY SERVICE BOARS, OPEN GILTS. "AN OLD AND RELIABLE HERD."
CHARLES H. LUTZ, MIDDLETOWN, MARYLAND

### *Purebred Chester White*
Pigs for sale. Six to eight weeks old from one of the largest herds in the East. Several young boars large enough for service.
AYRLAWN FARMS, LAYTONSVILLE, MARYLAND
Austin Geisbert, Supt.

Registered Chester White Swine. More pounds for less feed. The hogs butchers prefer. Largest herd in Central Penna. Satisfaction guar. Woodlawn Farms, V.M. Wood, Prop., Office 301 Bergnor Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

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WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND PRICES.
W. E. REASONER & SON, R.F.D. 4, Watertown, N.Y.

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, SHOATS, SOWS for sale. A. J. PACKARD, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

### • Registered Berkshires •
WEANLING PIGS AND BRED GILTS
Tan Bark Farm (C. D. Tanner), Holland, Erie Co. N.Y.

BERKSHIRES — CHOICE FALL BOARS AND GILTS. BRED GILTS. CHAMPION BLOODLINES.
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### HEREFORD HOGS
LARGEST HERD IN EAST. CIRCULAR.
ROYAL OAK FARM, 2902 DUNLEER ROAD, BALTIMORE 22, MARYLAND

HEREFORD HOGS—"The Farmer-Packer Hog". Bred gilts, boars, pigs. Registered. Vaccinated. Illustrated circular. Prices. YALEHURST FARM. Peoria, Ill.

BUY PUREBRED
### BLACK POLAND CHINA
Breeding age Gilts & Boars. Sired by PENNSYLVANNIA BUSTER, and he sired by the famous Midwestern Grand Champion SOD BUSTER. We are members New York State Swine Association Poland China Record Association.
W. E. SKINNER AND SON
R. F. D. No. 2 :-: NEWBURGH, NEW YORK

### FOR SALE REG. POLAND CHINAS
AND SCRUB PIGS
DONALD HARDWICK, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

### For Sale SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Also Black Poland China service boars; bred gilts; baby pigs. Sire of Spotts is out of Grand Champion Sow State of Iowa. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

PIGS FOR SALE
Bigger and better pigs, properly weaned and vaccinated. Chester Whites, Chester Berkshire, Chester Yorkshire, 6 weeks old $12.50; 7 to 8 $13.00; 10 weeks old $15.00. Above prices include vaccination. Will ship C. O. D. Check or money order. Free transportation for orders of 50 to 100 pigs.
SAMUEL RUGGIERO
P. O. BOX 6, WEST CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

CHESTER WHITE PIGS or YORKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS: 6 to 7 weeks old $12.00 each. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE CROSS: 7 to 8 weeks old $12.00 each All large and healthy pigs. All weaned and eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. If you want pigs vaccinated it will be 75c extra. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

### BUY PUREBRED SOWS, BOARS, AND FEEDER PIGS
Raised in the Empire State. Write for Sales List.
NEW YORK STATE SWINE ASSOCIATION
Frank L. Wiley, Sec'y-Treas., R. D. 1, Victor, N. Y.

YOUNG SOWS AND BOARS
Specializing in BRED GILTS for June farrowing.
GARNER R. KELLEY, NORTH BANGOR, N. Y.

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For Sale: Pure Bred WHITE KARAKUL RAMS. A DISTINCT NEW STRAIN OF KARAKUL SHEEP.
For Particulars and Photos Write —
BELL NURSERY :-: OXFORD, NEW JERSEY

TRIO KARAKUL SHEEP $100.
A. E. BUYERS, WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

## March Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of March, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | $5.73 | $.1219 |
| Shawangunk Co-op..... | 5.57 | .1185 |
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op.... | 5.56 | .1183 |
| Erie County Co-op..... | 5.30 | .1128 |
| Mount Joy Co-op..... | 5.17 | .1100 |
| Sullivan County Co-op.. | 5.16 | .1098 |
| Monroe County Co-op... | 5.10 | .1085 |
| Bovina Center Co-op.... | 5.075 | .1080 |
| Crowley's Milk Co..... | 5.065 | .1078 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 5.05 | .1074 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 5.05 | .1074 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op.. | 5.05 | .1074 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 5.05 | .1074 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 5.05 | .1074 |
| Rose Lake Dairies..... | 5.05 | .1074 |
| Sheffield Farms..... | 5.04 | .1072 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 4.94 | .1051 |

These are basic prices. Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $5.05; Buffalo, $5.15; Rochester, $5.39.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS

3RD ANNUAL GROUP SALE REG.
### ABERDEEN-ANGUS
State College, Pennsylvania
SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1948
1:00 P. M., E. D. T.
65 HEIFERS 65
6 BULLS 6

43 Groups from 28 Consignors will be offered: Singles; Twos; Threes. All from Accredited Herds; Vaccinated and Unvaccinated. At least 15 Selling "Bred."

Ready for Inspection May 28
Luncheon at Sale Barn

PENNSYLVANIA ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDER'S ASSOC.
HAROLD O. REIF, Sale Manager
Renfrew, Pennsylvania
Catalogue on Request

## MINKS

### *RAISE YOUR NOW* VALUABLE! MINKS
FOR A PROFITABLE HOBBY AS A MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS

Yes, for only $200.00, you can have a mink farm in only a few feet of backyard space. In only 2 years you will have enough mink pelts to either make a mink coat which retails between $3,000 and $4,000 — or — you can always get high prices for the skins.

Absolutely No Experience Necessary

It is easier to raise a mink than a chicken — they are fed and watered just once a day.

For only $200 we give you 3 Ranch Mink Breeders: 2 females and 1 male complete with individual cages and formula to feed them. WE FURNISH ALL INSTRUCTIONS ABSOLUTELY FREE. Each female produces five or six young per year. In no time you'll have enough skins for a fur coat or else you can sell the skins at high market prices. We have one of the largest mink breeding farms and our animals are all perfect. Write for a free booklet for further details to:

**S. PEARL, 223 W. 33rd St., New York 1, N.Y.**

## SHORTHORNS

### THIRD ANNUAL SHORTHORN SALE
### MAY 20, 1948
Butler County Fair Grounds, Butler, Penna.
30 Miles North of Pittsburgh
60 HEAD 60
Includes two complete Herd Dispersals
G. Wayne Brown, Butler, Pa. Scotch Herd
C. C. Perrin, Downington, Pa. Polled Herd
9:00 A. M. SHOW AND JUDGING
1:00 P.M. Scotch and Polled Shorthorns
A real place and time to get started with Beef Shorthorns. Write for Catalog!
PENNSYLVANIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
F. W. SMALSTIG, Secretary,
925 Constance St., Pittsburgh 12, Penna.
J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer

— REAL MILKING SHORTHORNS SINCE 1936 —
Bull Calves, yearlings — beauties; others buy here!
O. HENDRICKSON, Greenlawn Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.

## RABBITS

RECORD OF PRODUCTION WHITE NEW ZEALANDS will make money for you. Healthy vigorous stock bred for meat, fur and fancy. R. O. P. Stands for the best in rabbits. Information free.
R. O. P. RABBITRY. LEOMINISTER, MASS.

Raise Rabbits. Breeders supplied. Bulletin, literature & rabbit guide, 25c. Hartman Enterprise, New City, N.Y.

Ped. New Zeland Whites 8 to 12 weeks; $5. ea. Heavy, good producers. Kelsie Agor, Mahopac Falls, N. Y.

FLEM GIANT Bred Does. New Zel. white young husky Bucks. Money back. R. WRENNER, MONSEY, N. Y.

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FOR SALE PUREBRED SHETLAND STALLIONS and mares. Also one Welsh Stallion.
A B PONY FARMS, ATWATER, OHIO

For Sale: Farm team, MATCHED BELGIANS, weight 3200 lbs; excellent workers farming and lumbering. Inquire LIMBURG, WINDSOR, MASSACHUSETTS

## BROWN SWISS CATTLE

### *ANNOUNCING*
### THE EASTERN CLASSIC
### 45 BROWN SWISS CATTLE
**Monday, May 17th, 1948**
12:30 P. M.
**Springfield, Mass.**
**Eastern States Exposition Grounds**

**Top Quality Sale. 5 Great Bulls.**
**40 Fine Females —**
**6 months to 6 years.**

Sons and daughters of COLONEL HARRY DEMONSTRATOR, PRIVET'S ROYAL, SARGEANT MAJOR, PRIVET'S COLUMBUS, etc.

GRAND CHAMPION and HONOR ROLL cows. Consignments from Ohio, New York, New Jersey and New England.

*Write For Catalog*

**GEORGE W. DEVOE**
**NEW MILFORD, CONNECTICUT**

### EMPIRE STATE BROWN SWISS CLASSIC
SAT. MAY 8, 1948 At Cornell University
Judging Pavilion at 1:00 P. M.
50 HEAD — ITHACA, N. Y. — 50 HEAD
FRESH COWS — BRED HEIFERS — OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS
Sale sponsored by New York Brown Swiss Association with Top Consignments from Empire State Breeders.
Sale Committee: Frank Northrup, Interlaken, N. Y.; W. B. Stewart, Piffard, N. Y.; Ed. Schillauski, Auburn, N. Y.; Harold Magnussen, Rexford, N. Y.
Auctioneers: Tom Whittaker, Brandon, Vt.; Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y.
Pedigrees: Norman Magnussen, Lake Mills, Wisconsin.
Catalogue upon request to sales committee

## GUERNSEYS

BUILD A BETTER INCOME WITH
### GUERNSEYS
There's always a ready market for quality Guernsey offspring . . . a constant demand for premium-priced GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk. Send for helpful, illustrated booklet, "Breeding Guernsey Cattle". It's FREE!
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
841 Grove Street, Peterborough, N. H.

### REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Need a family cow, heifers or a young breeding bull out of a cow milking 30 quarts per day? We offer them for sale. Cows purchased here have milked 60 pounds per day 2x in several herds. The past year even first calf heifers milked 50 lbs per day on 2x here. We are approved for bangs. Calfhood vaccinated. Certified for T. B. and AR milk records. Write or come and see them.
PINE HILL FARM Phone 569 KATONAH, N. Y.

### FOR SALE: Bull Born In June 1947
Sire is a son of Douglaston Lady Augusta 607 fat Jr. 3, 5 A. R. daughters and McDonald Farms Distinction 10 A.R. daughters. Dam made 8250 milk 441 fat Jr. 2 305C 2x, has one daughter on test making a fine record, and is from an outstanding cow family. A choice individual. Also a few heifer calves.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

## JERSEYS

### JERSEYS THAT PAY
It is a pleasure to own Jerseys — that pay. We sell that kind!
Hundreds of our cows have satisfied owners.
Always a good selection on hand.
Buy one or a carload.
**MARTIN A. STEINHAUER, High Bridge, N. J.**

—FOR SALE JERSEY BULL—
Born April 10, 1946. Sire Hamilton Crystal Dandy. Also 8 bred Jersey heifers due to freshen from June to Dec. 1948. For prices write to—VINCENT A. THORPE, Mgr. Peachcroft Farm, Bernardsville, New Jersey

### —REG. JERSEY HEIFER CALVES—
Out of Classified Dams with Register of Merit records. $200. up. WHITEHALL FARMS, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

—REGISTERED TWIN JERSEY BULL CALF—
FOR SALE. ACCREDITED HERD. REASONABLE.
WILLIAM A. VALENTINE, R. D. 2, Dallas, Penna.

## AYRSHIRES

### PREFERRED PED. AYRSHIRE BULLS
12 months old by approved sire and out of dams with good milk records, high test, and type classified "Very Good." Additional information on request.
STRATHGLASS FARM, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Thrifty Grandson of WHITPAIN AMERICAN BOB APPROVED. Five months old. Priced for immediate sale. JACOB J. MEYER, Rehrersburg, Pennsylvania

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### — HEREFORD STEERS —
Call, write, or wire for prices on beef type cattle weighing from 400 to 800 pounds. With any office in the West we buy directly from the range. Save on high prices. All cattle sold by the pound with commission.
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### REGISTERED HEREFORDS FOR SALE
YEARLING BULLS AND HEIFERS
EUGENE P. FORRESTEL
MEDINA :-: NEW YORK

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RAISE DAIRY GOATS — All about goats and goat milk in big illustrated monthly magazine. Sample copy 25c. SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY year subscription only $1.00 (regular $2.00 a year). Booklet, "Primer for Goatkeepers," FREE on request.
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PUREBRED NUBIAN DAIRY GOATS
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For immediate returns raise Hamsters. (Hoarders) the new small animals in great demand for science and as pets. Interesting literature free. Pair $5.00.
Happy Valley Fur Farm, R.F.D. 1, Greenwich, Conn.

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### Angus Beef Is Best

You can raise better beef if you breed and feed Aberdeen-Angus. Forty times in 42 Chicago International interbreed carcass contests, Angus beef has won the grand championship. Proof that Angus beef is best. More Angus breeders are needed to supply the growing demand. Write for free literature.
**American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association**
Dept. RN, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois

### Dispersal Sale
### ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Nationally known herd consisting of cows, calves, bred heifers, open heifers, herd bulls and young bulls will be offered for auction by John S. Williams at GOOD HOPE FARM, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y., MAY 29 at 1 P. M.
For Catalog and Information Write —
J. B. MC CORKLE, Sales Manager
SUITE 3710, A.I.U. Bldg., COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

### HERBERT'S HILL FARMS, INC.
R. D. 4, WEST CHESTER, PA.
ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDING CATTLE

TWO YOUNG BULLS
SEVERAL WELL BRED COWS AND HEIFERS
CLAYTON TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

## HOLSTEINS

### NET MORE DOLLARS PER COW
Holsteins, being of large capacity, use home-grown feed to better advantage than smaller breeds. They produce more milk and they keep it up longer.
FREE "How To Cash In with Holsteins" Write

Many of them at 12 years of age and older have been grand champions at leading dairy shows. And when through producing, they bring more for beef because of their large size.
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA** • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 1071

### --COMPLETE DISPERSAL--
75 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 75
TUESDAY, MAY 18 at 11:00 A. M.
Robert E. Moore herd, Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. Owner suffered serious injury—all selling. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated. 34 Cows — 24 due in Fall; 35 Heifers — 16 due in Fall. HERD SIRE (dark in color) by famous son of MONTVIC LOCHINVAR. A good herd selling as an emergency sale so you will get some bargains.
ROBERT E. MOORE, Owner, Canajoharie, N. Y.
**R. Austin Backus,** Sales Manager & Auctioneer **Mexico, N.Y.**

### -SECOND ANNUAL SPRING SALE-
ULSTER — SULLIVAN — ORANGE COUNTY CLUB
65 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 65
SATURDAY, MAY 8 at MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, New York, on Fair Grounds.
T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, eligible to go out-of-State. All HAND-PICKED from the best herds of Southeastern New York. 60 FEMALES — 5 BULLS. Sale in large tent starting at 11:00 A. M.
HALLOCK W. GEROW, Chairman,
Sale Committee, Washingtonville, New York
R. AUSTIN BACKUS
SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER, MEXICO, N. Y.

—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES—
From linebred dams of Winterthur breeding. Sired by Winterthur Winner Fobes Achilles whose full sister recently made 635 lbs. fat 2x, first lactation. T. B. Accredited Bang Certified. Calfhood vaccinated. Very reasonably priced.
F. H. GOODYEAR :-: DANBORO, PENNA.

### 250 HOLSTEIN DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS
FREE DELIVERY. TERMS. TEL. 36 or 27 R 21.
WILL BUY ENTIRE DAIRIES FOR CASH.
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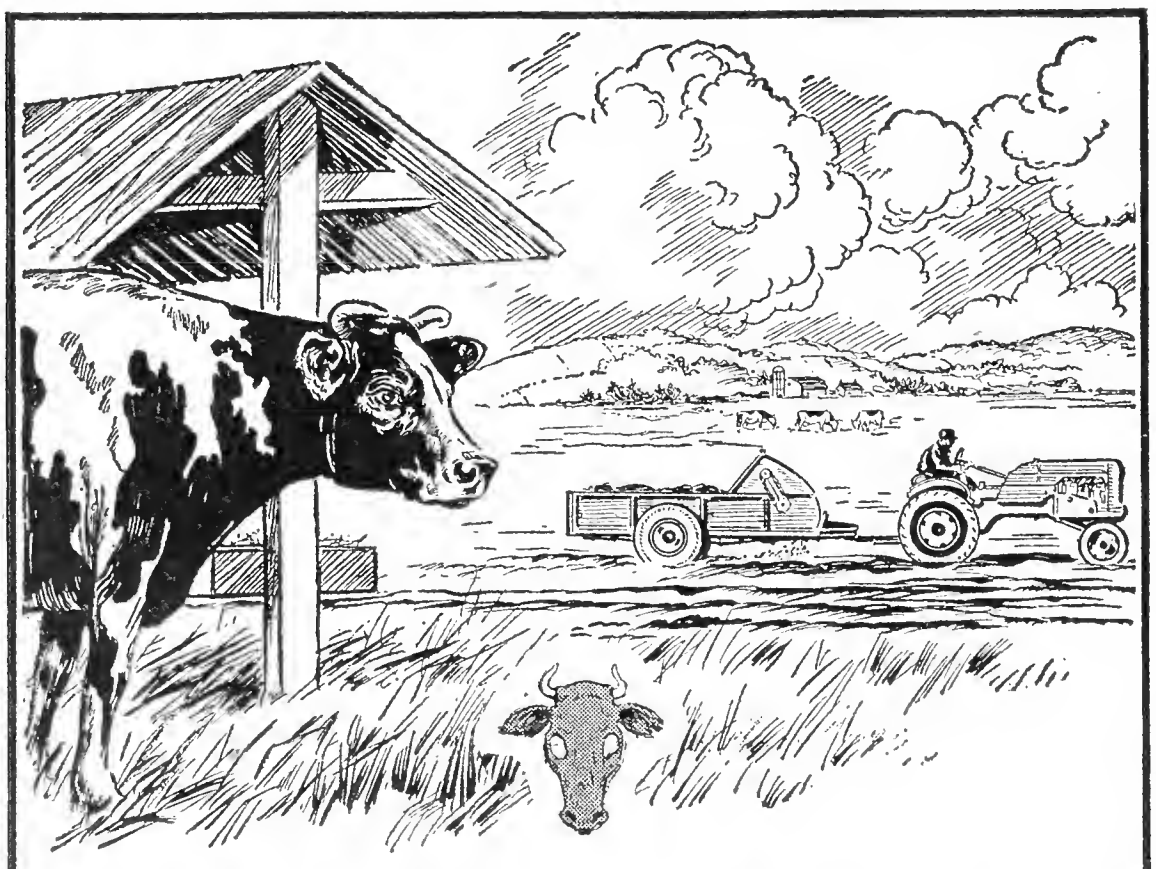

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# Livestock and Dairy

## How Tankage is Made

Please tell me about tankage. How is it made and what are the various grades? D. J. T.

Tankage is a by-product of the meat packing industry. Carcasses which are not suitable for food are used for making this high-protein feed. These carcasses are rendered sterile by being cooked under steam pressure for six to eight hours. Following the cooking, the fat is allowed to rise and is skimmed off. The liquid portion is then drained from the material and the solid part is hydraulically pressed. The liquid which has been removed is evaporated to a heavy consistency. This so-called "stick" is mixed with the pressed material and the entire mixture subjected to drying by a special mechanical process. It is next passed over a magnetizing field to eliminate any metal, and then ground. The final product is the common high-protein feed known as digester tankage. It is also sometimes called feeding tankage and meat meal.

Various grades are produced by adding dried blood, which results in establishing any desired protein content. The best grade is known as 60 per cent protein, which means that on the average it has about 56 per cent digestible protein, and a total digestible nutrient content of about 78 per cent. The other grades usually sold are known as 55 per cent, 50 per cent, 45 per cent, and 43 per cent; the lower grades contain more bone meal. All these grades of digester tankage are especially suited for feeding to poultry and swine, although some recent tests at the Ohio Experiment Station have shown that tankage can also be successfully and profitably fed to fattening cattle. This feed should be used only as a protein supplement, and is generally fed to the extent of about 10 per cent of the grain ration.

## Gall Treatment for Horses

Please tell me how I can treat my horses for collar or shoulder galls, where they frequently occur.

Knox County, Me. T. S. D.

Galled areas, also known as callosities, are the result of a thickening and hardening of the cuticle as a result of continued pressure and irritation, and, as mentioned, are more common in the area over the top of the neck and shoulders. The skin may become irritated and slough away leaving a raw sore. Such areas are irritating and painful.

It should always be kept in mind that no treatment will be satisfactory unless the cause is removed. The reason that such a condition develops is because of an improper fitting of the collar and harness in the area involved. The collar should fit well over the neck and shoulders and have sufficient space in the throat to allow for proper breathing. In the Spring when the horse first goes to work, it is a good plan to give it rather frequent rest periods adjusting the harness and collar, and moving the collar forward so as to permit the surface underneath to cool off. If the areas over the neck and shoulders are bathed at night with a salt solution, using about one tablespoonful in a pint of water and then wiping the skin dry, it will help to harden these affected parts. If either a bad sore or callosity has developed, in addition to taking the precautions suggested, it may be necessary to rest the animal long enough to permit the lesion to heal. However, unless the involvement is quite severe, suitable medication can be used which will assist and hasten the healing. The best treatment for such a condition is to apply either a powder or salve containing some of the new sulfa drugs.

## Mare Got Thin

Last Spring I bought a three-quarter blood thoroughbred mare. She has since gotten very thin, even though I feed her well. She is also prone to have spells of colic. What do you think might be the cause, and what should I use to help her?

Norfolk County, Mass. M. L.

This mare is probably infested with internal parasites, especially those known as Strongyles. These parasites are frequently present in the large intestines of the horse, where they live in an adult form. They are comparatively small, usually less than two inches long, and often exist in large numbers. The larva form of the parasite, *Strongylus vulgaris,* passes into the blood vessels of the intestinal wall. These later become adults in the great mesenteric artery and then later get back into the intestines. Pastures may become infested and the parasites enter the body in an immature form. When the horse is heavily infested it loses appetite, becomes anemic, and may develop joint infections and colic.

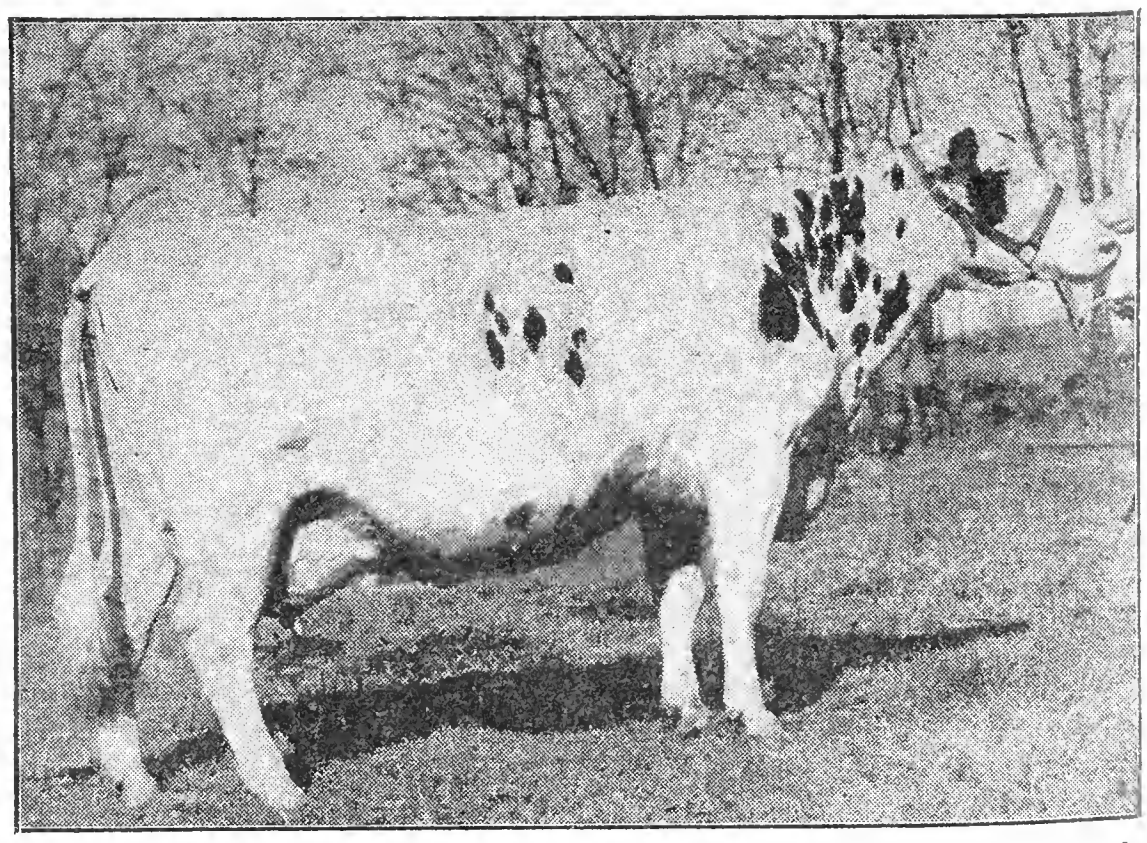
Phenothiazine is the best treatment to use in a case like this, but first a veterinarian should examine the horse to prescribe as seems indicated. When horses are thin and run down, the internal administration of phenothiazine sometimes has a toxic effect and should be given in relatively small doses, carefully observing their initial effect.

## Grain for Cows on Pasture

Please suggest the amount of grain to be used for my mixed herd of dairy cows on fair to good pasture.

Greene County, N. Y. A. L. N.

The kind of pasture will also influence the grain feeding, as related to its protein content. However, where the pasture is mixed and contains some legumes, it will be found that a 16 per cent protein feed is satisfactory. Use 18 to 20 per cent on poor pasture. For Holsteins, Brown Swiss and Ayrshires on fair to good pasture, it is best to feed about one pound of grain for each two and one-half pounds of milk produced daily above 15 pounds; while excellent pasture will support up to 25 pounds or somewhat more. For Guernseys and Jerseys, due to the higher average butterfat content of their milk, about 12 pounds is about all that fair to good pasture will continuously support; above this amount, feed one pound of grain for each two pounds of milk produced. Excellent pasturage will support up to about 20 pounds for the high test breeds.



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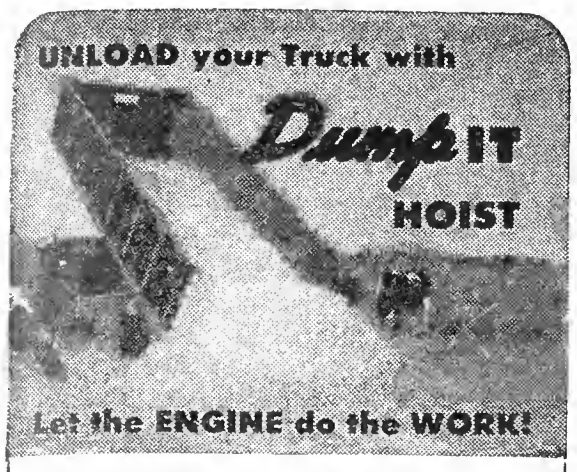


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## Controlling Hog Mange

The common or sarcoptic mange mite is one of the most important external hog parasites in the United States. Infestations of this mite have caused untold losses to the hog industry. Animals infested with mange mites are reduced in vitality, consume large quantities of feed and produce a poor quality of pork. The parasites spread to the new born pigs at farrowing time, and in cases of extremely heavy infestations little pigs may be killed.

In the past, control of mange has required repeated treatments with either oil, lime-sulfur, coal-tar creosote or arsenicals. When oils or creosotes were used, two or more treatments were needed for control; four or more treatments were required with lime-sulfur or arsenicals. Most hog producers made one or two dippings or sprayings of their herds with these materials. Few, however, continued treatment until satisfactory control was obtained, due to the cost in both time and labor. Thus, the need for a single treatment eradication of hog mange has long been recognized.

With this need in mind entomologists at the University of Nebraska began hog mange control tests in the Fall of 1946. Much of this work has been carried out with the cooperation of field veterinarians of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the Livestock Loss Prevention Board. To date, over 2,000 hogs in 23 herds have been treated in the experiments. Sulfur emulsion, rotenone, DDT, benzyl benzoate and benzene hexachloride have been tested. At the present time only benzene hexachloride has given consistently good results. This material has given clean-up and apparent eradication with a single treatment.

The benzene hexachloride used in the work has been in wettable powders that have contained either five, six or 10 per cent of the gamma isomer. Dilutions have been based on the gamma isomer content of the final spray or dip. Concentrations of 0.025, 0.082, 0.125, 0.25 and 0.050 per cent of the gamma isomer have been tested. Consistently good results have been obtained with 0.25 and 0.50 per cent of the gamma isomer. Other dilutions have given good results on some herds but poor results on others. From the tests so far conducted it appears that a dilution of 0.25 per cent of the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride is the most practical. This dilution if properly used will clean up sarcoptic mange of hogs in a single treatment. Methods of application used in the test work varied from hand dipping of small pigs through the use of compressed air garden-type sprayers to high pressure spray machines. For speed of application power machinery has been used most frequently. The highest pressures used have been from 200 to 225 pounds. Excellent control has been obtained with all methods. Thorough wetting of the animals seems to be the most important factor.

Benzene hexachloride has a strong, caustic, musty odor. It is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat of the operator but these effects are only temporary. A knowledge that the chemical is absorbed and retained on clothing and in poultry meat has caused some alarm. Investigations by State and Federal entomologists, and veterinarians have shown, however, that no noticeable taste or odor is imparted to pork from hogs treated with benzene hexachloride.

Recommendations on the use of this chemical for the control of sarcoptic mange of hogs are as follows: dip or spray with 0.25 per cent of the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride; in order to mix a spray containing 0.25 per cent of the gamma isomer, use 20 pounds of a 10 per cent gamma dust, 33 pounds of a six per cent gamma dust, or 40 pounds of a five per cent gamma dust in 100 gallons of water. A dipping vat assures complete coverage but careful spraying will also give control. If a spray is used, the animals should be confined in a small pen and crowded during treatment. Crowding causes them to climb over each other thus wetting their underlines. Particular care should be taken to wet the inside of the ear.

Complete treatment of every animal in the herd is necessary to obtain control. All boars and sows should be treated before breeding. No new animals should be put in the herd before they have been treated. If these recommendations are carried out, a mange-free herd can be maintained.

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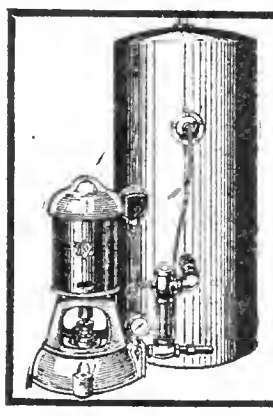

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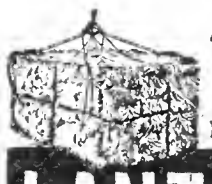

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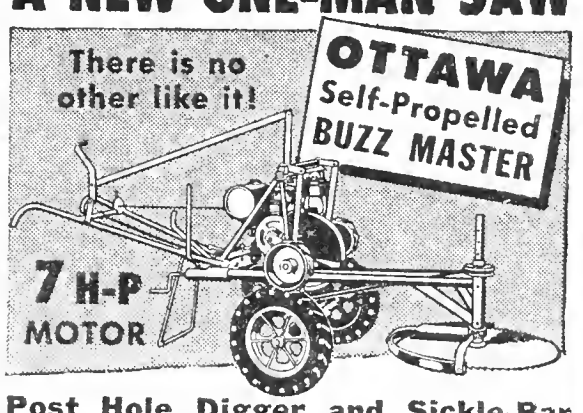


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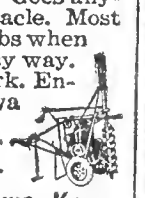

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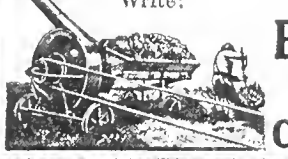

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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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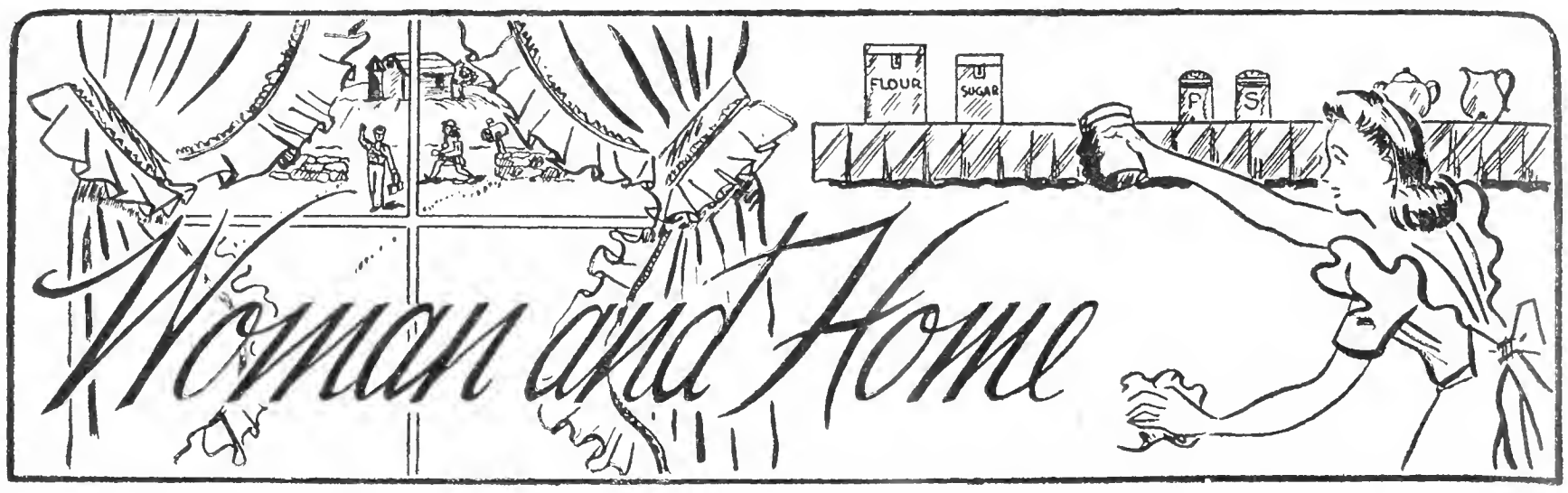



## Her Loaves of Bread

My neighbor greeted me,
A look upon her face
Such as da Vinci might have worn
Before a finished canvas,
Finding it good.

She led the way
Into her kitchen;
And there upon a snowy cloth,
All warm and fragrant, lay
Three loaves of bread.

The same look I have seen Grandfather wear
When he had laid in a neat pile
A cord of wood;
And Aunt Mary when first she saw
The bloodroot blooms she raised from seed.

—*Lillian K. Greene.*

## Are You Taking Summer Boarders?

Thousands of city families plan to spend their vacations on a farm this year. The taking in of Summer boarders is a good source of income to farm families. However, to be successful at this enterprise you must actually plan and work at it; also there are certain rules to follow.

It is people with children who usually spend vacations on a farm; they want their children to know country life, to gain its benefits. Your first step therefore will be to decide to accept adults with children. I know you will say "Oh! but they are alway into things!" Yes, but you can overcome a great deal, if you write a friendly note of greeting on a piece of paper, then follow it with a list of suggestions such as: "Be sure your children do not walk in back of a horse, or pull his tail. Do not let children drop things, or put their hands, into cans of milk as it would mean a financial loss to us. Keep away from farm machinery." Experience will tell you what to say. Then place the note on the dresser or mirror where it can readily be seen. I have found that if you tell city folks just what is expected from them they will gladly cooperate for, you see, they are living an entirely new experience.

Every city person dreams of the farm's good milk, fresh eggs and green vegetables. Be sure these are in abundance on the table. Serve for breakfast fresh fruit or a juice, eggs as preferred, perhaps some bacon, and of course, toast, jelly and butter. Have milk in a pitcher in order that the guests may help themselves. If you have a cold supper it would be wise to serve one hot dish, also a fresh salad with both dinner and supper. Serve meals family style.

Use table mats, purchased through mail order houses, which need merely to be wiped after each meal; they are attractive. Paper napkins also save time. Prepare the dry ingredients for your biscuits, pie and cake mixes before your first guest arrives. Place each in quantity in a large container; then all you need do when you plan a cake or pie for dessert is to add your liquids. Remember that your boarders are on a vacation; they do not want to get up as early as you do. Give your family their breakfast and plan a later one for your guests.

If you do not have an indoor bathroom you will find that very few guests return next year. Return of guests is what you must strive for

After the first few days, when the newness has worn off, your boarders will want some sort of recreation. If at all possible, arrange for a swimming hole; everyone likes to take a dip in warm weather, your family will enjoy it too. If not possible, perhaps you can arrange to have your guests use a neighbor's swimming hole. A sand box, a see-saw, and a swing tied to the branch of a tree are wonderful for the younger fry. Badminton and lawn croquet help to pass the time. If you have a riding horse so much the better, but don't go out and buy one. A victrola with classical and dance records is an attraction for young and old. If there is a square dance in town arrange it so your guests may attend; they will also enjoy picnic meals.

Rainy days are a problem so have some games, drawing books and cut-outs for the children; books, cards and jig-saw puzzles for the adults. Perhaps some of the womenfolks will like to help you in your country kitchen. Laundry is another problem. Try to have your guests send their clothes to a laundry, otherwise it is necesssary to provide laundry facilities. Arrange a definite schedule for use of tubs; a charge may be made for this service especially for use of a washing machine. It is wise to discuss with your boarders the need for not wasting water.

When you write your prospective boarders, tell them about your home, honestly and frankly. If you are somewhat isolated tell them so; have your water tested; let them know that you provide comfortable beds and indoor bathroom facilities; send them a snapshot of your farm, then let them make the decision as to whether they wish to come or not. Mothers are always interested as to the nearest hospital and physician; include this in your letter. If you will follow these suggestions, and plan for the coming of your boarders, you are pretty apt to enjoy them and so look for their return each year as to the coming of friends. Good luck, neighbors.

ELSA K. HOENER

## Thought for Today

One can never guess, when something doesn't go quite right, just what lies back of it. Recently a reader sent us a recipe. It wasn't set down clearly enough to understand. Nevertheless, because we wanted to pass it on to you, we wrote to our contributor, and she replied at once with the recipe made clear. But she added this note: "I really shouldn't have sent the recipe until later, but I thought it ought to be on its way, so hurried it off. You see, my son came home from Germany that day."

P. S.

## Mother Nature's Spice Box

An old farm furnishes fresh flavors, merely for the picking, that seem never to be perfectly caught and preserved in powder and liquid forms. Each early season we make the rounds for outdoor tasting.

In Springtime in the edge of the woods, thick dark green leaves of wintergreen half hide big scarlet berries left from last year's crop. New plants shove up through the old, the leaves paler with a tinge of claret hue. They hold the very essence of wintergreen and we eat them freely. The apothecaries cannot bottle that Spring freshness. In a swampy hollow near a spring we may find sweet flag growing. This aromatic plant resembles the iris on the garden. Children, and sometimes grownups, like to chew the roots of it.

Growing near hedges in northern Pennsylvania one may find plants known locally as crinkle-root. The word does not always appear in catalogs or dictionaries, but of course it is the pepper-root or toothwort. Used alone as a salad or in sandwiches, its fresh peppery flavor appeals to jaded appetites. Horseradish grows nearby and adds relish to a meal. Dandelions and cowslips are to be had for the taking; sage, caraway and tansy are common to most old fields.

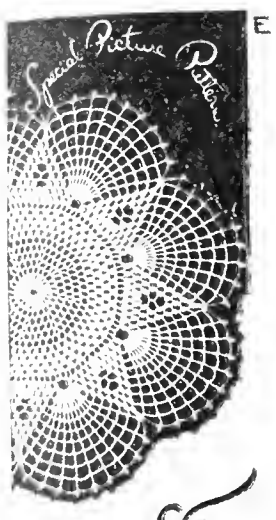
A wealth of delightful things are free on our farmlands—so familiar we forget to be thankful for them.

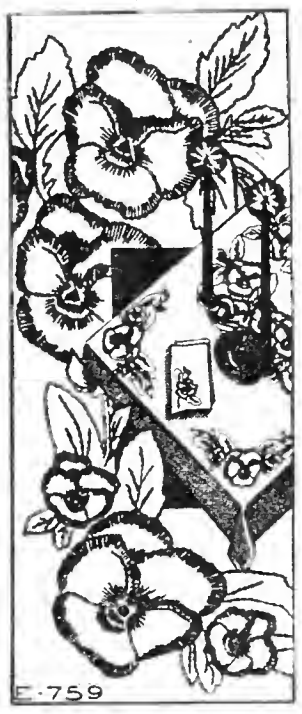
M. C. S.

When choosing a pattern for a hooked rug, designers urge using the various shades of no more than three main colors and to emphasize one color more than the others.

*As far back as the 1880's the new look was getting old. Cornell Farm and Home Week visitors, April 6 to 9, Ithaca, N. Y., were much interested in a display of historic costumes. This garnet-colored velvet gown, formerly belonging to Miss Lydia Langdon of Elmira, Samuel Clemens' (Mark Twain's) sister-in-law, is being admired by Mrs. Nettie Berry, left, and Mrs. Herbert Holliday, also of Elmira.*

## *Such Varied Designs to Choose From!*



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# *Her Rural Talent With Bees*

Last summer, 1947, I called on a good friend of mine, and found her busy with her bees. She was working as calmly as if she were in her kitchen or feeding the chickens.

No veil or other protection of any kind was to be seen. "I feel," she said, "that the bees have a way to recognize me. For that reason I do not dare to make any effort to hide, or protect myself from them. They are tame; in fact, a real friendship exists between us. I would much rather work with bees than with anything else that the average farm woman is called upon to do. I myself have never been stung while working around the hives or taking out honey; the only time I have been bothered was when a stray bee hit me while I was crossing the flower garden because I was far from the hives."

Mrs. Amari became interested in bees and honey as a child on her grandmother's berry farm. She watched every bit of the work and has been successful with her own bees. Her experience is that bees are friendly to the person who cares for them, if that person loves them —much as with any pet a woman is devoted to. Her bees never sting a stranger if Mrs. Amari is present. But if even her son or daughter go to the orchard without her, they have been stung. As she and I stood in the orchard with 35 bee stands, we were unmolested; the bees paid little attention to me. With 35 hives, Mrs. Amari expects the average production of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of comb honey per season. In 1945 she sold 3,500 pounds of honey in 24-pound pail lots, but 1946 was not so good a year for honey production. With a new peach and apple orchard coming into bearing, there will be added nectar for the bees to collect.

"I don't spend a great deal of the year with the bees," continued Mrs. Amari, "because the work is all done when the Summer is over. The average country woman would find bees a profitable sideline if she could learn to get along with them and not be afraid. Bees are thoroughly able to take care of themselves," Mrs. Amari says, "and are the most efficient workers known to the country folks. My bees feed themselves, protect themselves against enemies, and against invasion. All I need to do is to watch the hives and see that they have plenty of ventilation and working room. As fast as they fill up one super (frame), an empty one is added, so that they will keep right on working. If they are given plenty of ventilation, there is slight danger they will cause any trouble by swarming. In fact, bees that have sufficient room and are served by a strong, active queen, will seldom attempt to swarm. One has to keep these facts in mind and see that neither of the evils occurs."

While the honey bee has a reputation for being a busy individual, experience shows that they will work only when the incentive for work is before them. Unless there are empty supers to fill, the drone will settle down to comparative inactivity and contentment, no matter how much of a honey flow there may be. Sometimes he may even get into mischief.

One thing Mrs. Amari emphasizes is help to save the bees' wings. When the worker bees are flying busily at their work, their wings are in constant danger of injury. On these wings depend their lives. When the wings become torn, so they cannot fly, they crawl off and die. Mrs. Amari keeps out of their way whatever will tend to destroy the wings. Too many times bees are placed so they suffer severly from a cause that could be easily removed, such as a poultry wire fence where a steady stream of bees would come through the wire. The result may be that dozens of bees striking the wires will be knocked down. The bees' wings will not stand this for long; nor flying through grass and weeds in front of their entrances. Mrs. Amari is not merely interested in the commercial phase of beekeeping, but is an ardent enthusiast of bee culture as well and spends a great deal of her time studying their ways.

ANNA SHOEMAKER

## Funnel for Flowerpots

If you have a potted plant that takes much water, and you find it a chore to apply water every day as you must, try using an old or new small funnel. I find it helpful. I carefully shove it into the soil of the plant near the roots. Keep the funnel filled with water which will gradually work into the soil and keep it moist. It also serves for plant food or fertilizer that can be mixed with water, easily applied to the soil in this manner. There is an added benefit in avoiding the occasional water that spills onto the table or windowsill, as the funnel is safer than the usual way for watering a flowerpot plant.

F. B.


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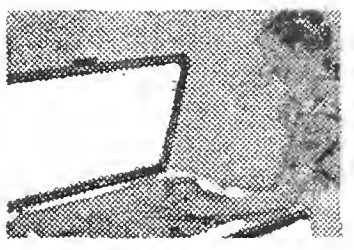
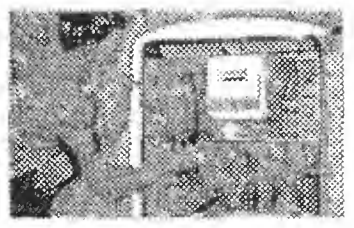


FOR HOME FREEZERS



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# Salads Should Not Be Mere Fluff

Salads have never been a problem, nor mere decoration, with my family. They are always welcomed, first because of the variety of foods which may be used, and secondly, because their flavors are appetizing. For the most part my salads are made from leftovers and that is an economy, as well as furnishing the vitamins that greens afford.

Points to remember for a good salad are these, and easy to do as routine: Crisp salad greens by soaking them in cold water for 30 minutes; dry them with a towel. Chill all ingredients in the refrigerator. Cut all ingredients into uniform pieces for convenient eating; avoid mushiness. Add just enough dressing for flavor; it's the foods, not the dressing, that matter. Remember that there are green garnishes other than lettuce that may be used, such as finely chopped spinach, parsley, watercress, celery leaves, and endive.

### Salad Dressing Changes

Everyone is familiar with the three types of dressings used on salads, but there are many tasty variations. Here are changes for French dressing which I always make and keep in a covered glass jar in the refrigerator: cheese broken in tiny pieces, tomato catsup, chopped onion, chopped cooked left over bacon.

French Dressing Varied—One cup of salad oil, ⅔ cup of catsup, ¼ cup of malt vinegar, ½ cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of paprika, 1 teaspoonful of grated onion, 1 teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Shake all together in a jar before using.

Mayonnaise may be varied in the same way except for the cheese. I also add chili sauce, or chopped cucumber pickles or green peppers, or grated hard-cooked eggs. Store bought mayonnaise can be pepped up with some dry mustard, paprika, etc., to taste. Since you all have your favorite boiled dressing, I suggest you try mixing it in equal parts with mayonnaise for a new good flavor. We like this combination on potato salad. This last may contain hard-cooked eggs, tiny pieces of cooked bacon, cottage cheese (an excellent addition), a bit of chopped onion or celery, cucumbers with the skins left on for added color, and almost any kind of cooked vegetable such as carrots, green beans, and peas. Egg salad is an old standby. Tuna fish with chopped cabbage is a hearty dish. The stuffed tomato has endless possibilities with leftover diced meats and vegetables, fish or cottage cheese. Tomato aspic and the gelatined salads are a chapter in themselves.

And now that leftovers have played their part in the salad, there is the further economy of leftover salads. These are fine for sandwiches; you can be sure of having tasty ones of all kinds. MRS. E. G.

## Grandma Ellen's Fudge

Did you ever hear of fudge made with a potato, plus cocoanut, shredded? Here is a fudge I am always asked to make for friends, fairs and family. Cooking is kept to a minimum; I always have good luck with this simple recipe.

Boil a medium-sized potato until soft. Peel it while hot, and mash thoroughly. While still hot, add confectioner's sugar, a little at a time, about 1 pound, depending on potato's size. Before adding all the sugar, mix into the above ½ cup of packaged shredded cocoanut. Then finish adding sugar until potato mixture with cocoanut will hold no more. Then press this into a buttered tin. I use an 8 x 8 tin; thickness of the spread is about the usual fudge thickness.

Meanwhile have ready 3 squares of unsweetened chocolate melted over hot water. As soon as candy is pressed into the tin, spread the top with a thin layer of the chocolate. Let it set until both fudge and chocolate are firm. Now turn the tin bottom side up on a piece of waxed paper on a moulding board. Place a towel dipped in hot water, and wrung out, over bottom of tin. The fudge will drop out in one piece. (It helps to loosen it if you run a knife around inside edges before turning the tin over.) Spread remaining chocolate on the bottom side of fudge (now topside) and again let it set. Do not use a thick chocolate coating. Any chocolate left over can be used again—two squares is about right, but it's better to melt three. When all set, cut fudge in small pieces and you will find it a delicious candy, white, nutty and chocolate coated.

MRS. M. C. T.

## The Doughnut Hole Again

Recently I read on these pages the article regarding the origin of the hole in the doughnut. A story I read some time ago, a clipping from some Massachusetts newspaper, told a tale that others might enjoy hearing.

It seems that back in Colonial times, some Pilgrim mothers were cooking food and frying little round cakes. The smell of frying lured the Indians from the forest. One crept up stealthily and shot an arrow at one of the women who was holding, at that moment, a small flat cake in her hand. Instead of finding its mark, the arrow pierced the cake in the middle. The cake dropped into the pot of hot grease, and the first doughnut with a hole was born! B.M.D.

## Cooked Dandelion Greens

This is my Vermont recipe for cooked greens. Wash fresh picked dandelion greens thoroughly and cut up in about one inch lengths. Boil in very little water until tender; then drain. Meantime melt three tablespoons of bacon fat; add five cold boiled potatoes, diced. Mix one cup of mild vinegar (dilute with water if needed) with salt and sugar to taste. Combine all these ingredients and let come to a full boil; then pour them over the greens. Mix well, garnish with sliced hard boiled eggs.

L. M. W.

## Waffles Are a Treat

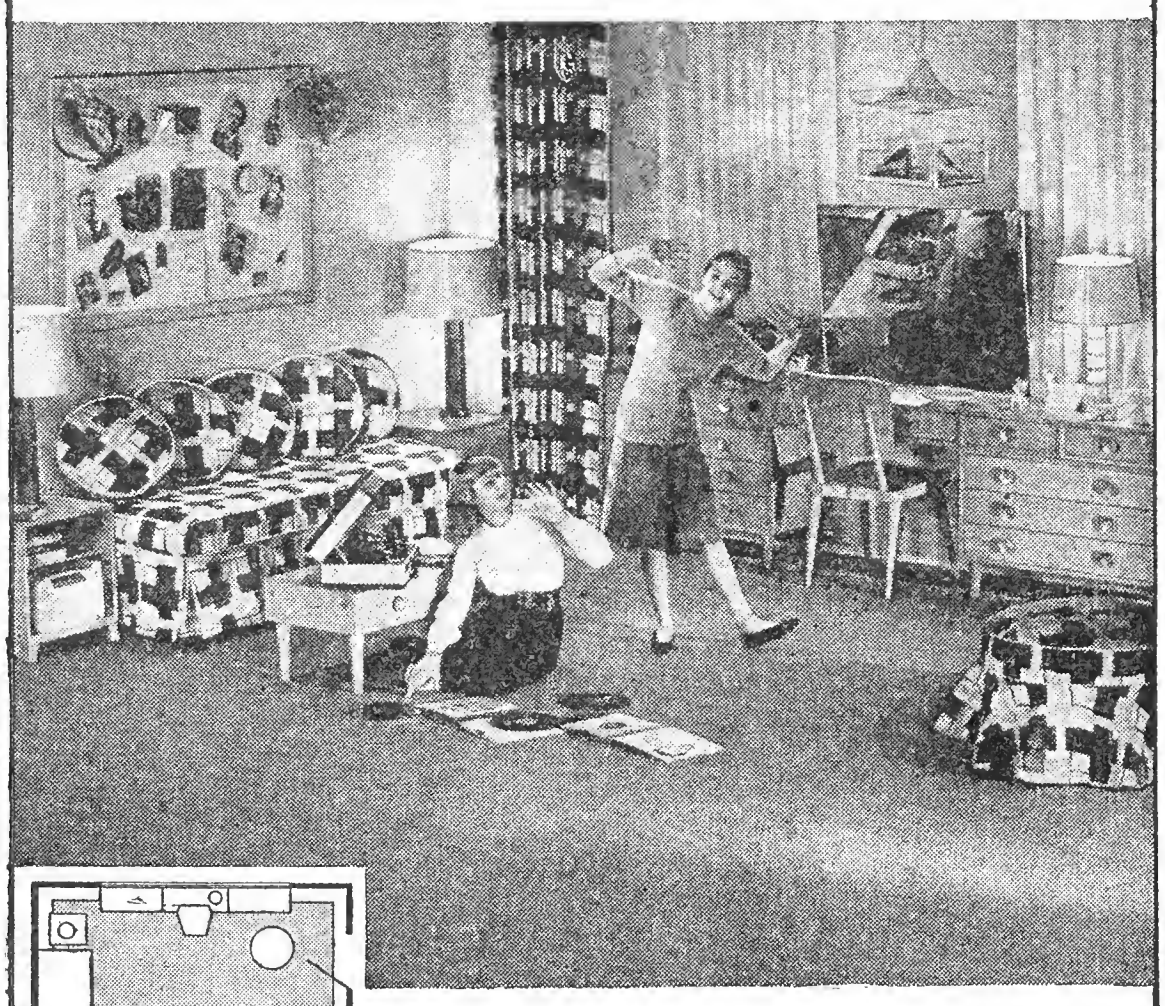
When your young people want friends in for a simple supper party, have the waffle iron ready ahead of time; then let them get the meal on their own. Waffles always make a hit, whether served with honey or syrup or, for heartier fare, with the chicken and gravy left over from dinner.

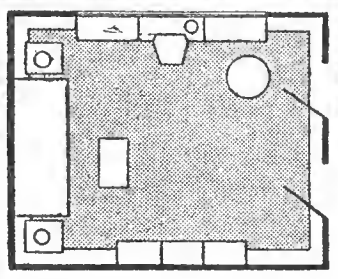
If your waffle iron is the kind to set on the kitchen stove, and has not been used for some time, clean it up and brush it well with oil. Heat it for 10 minutes, cool it and wipe it clean. When time to make the waffles, heat it again until it smokes, and bake a waffle, not to eat but to absorb all oil. If your iron is an electric one, follow the directions that came with it. Keep a small stiff brush for future oiling.

Plain Waffles — 2½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 1½ cups milk, 4 tablespoons melted fat, 3½ teaspoons baking powder. Beat eggs, add milk, flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Beat well and add shortening. Bake on hot waffle iron using about one tablespoon batter to each section of the iron. Butter, bacon or sausage fat, or vegetable shortening may be used.

With a fruit cup or a green salad if desired, and coffee for beverage, the young folks will have a treat and fun. R. P. W.


HOME FASHIONS by Clara Dudley





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## Your Child's Health

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"The world moves forward on the feet of little children" and their steps must be steady to carry the burdens which are certain to be placed later on their shoulders. Moreover, the health of a child is not solely dependent upon how he feels physically. Emotional health is also important. If a husky child's father falls ill the child may not be able to keep up in his schoolwork because of extra chores at home; if his mother is confined to bed she can't prepare proper meals for the boy or girl. In either case, the child is upset by worry.

A child's well being is also a community problem. What is your community doing for child health? Is there a nearby hospital so that illness may be shortened? Just recently a county medical doctor said: "Although no statistics are available, several lives might have been saved last year alone had we had more modern and adequate medical equipment available." How far away is a good hospital from where you live? Would the time needed to reach it in an emergency jeopardize a small patient's life? How large is your county? Are there enough hospital beds to safeguard community health? And what about doctors and dentists? Does your community have an adequate number of physicians? Is there a nursing service? Do all the families let the County Nurse in and listen to her advice, then act upon it? These are vital questions to all concerned.

Here and there are people who are terrified at the thought of putting a child into a hospital. Did you ever hear anyone say: "I don't want him to go to the hospital and die." In many cases the reason for that fear goes back to the fact that a child was ill and kept home so long that, when he finally was admitted, it was far too late for medical science to save him. The hospital all too often is a "last resort" in every sense of the word, because loving friends and a fearful family tried to care for the patient at home and just simply were not able to meet the sick one's needs. Many lives are lost in that way. It is just as if a house should catch fire and the family waited too late to get help. Yet is there anything in this world of greater value than life — and health? And should not each community have proper facilities to guard both?

Why not study your community needs? Preparedness is always a financial saving. Find out just how ready your locality is to take care adequately of serious accidents, sudden child births, epidemics of contagious diseases, and the daily measures for prevention of illness. Arouse your neighbors' interest in a survey of present medical equipment. Write to your State capitol for facts and figures. Remember that each child in your family is vital to the community, and the safeguards for his health in early years will contribute to that community's stability and growth.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.


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**Hints on How To Win**

It's so easy to think of a good name for these rolls and win a 1949 model Ford. You've just as good a chance as the next person. For instance you might call them "Maid Marion Rolls", or "Posy Rolls".

Just bake these rolls, using Robin Hood Flour. Then, let your family try their wonderful home-made goodness. They'll say they're just about the most delicious rolls they have have ever eaten—and they might be able to help you think of a name.

ROBIN HOOD'S
**Mystery Rolls**
**Give these Rolls a Name**

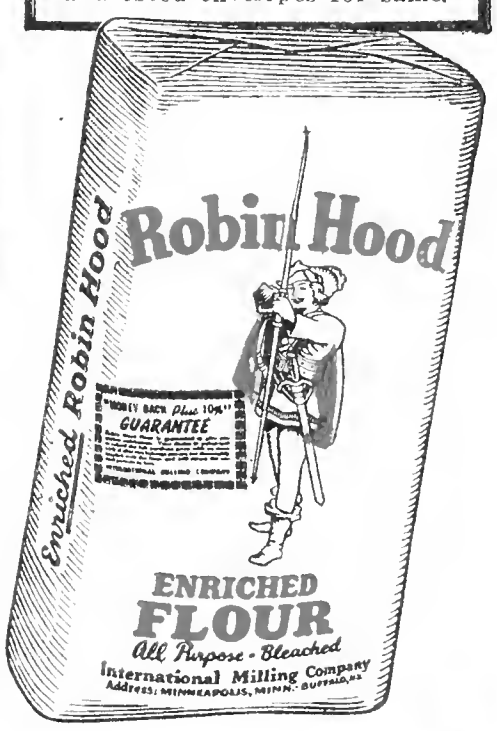
4 cups sifted Robin Hood Flour
⅓ cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
grated orange rind
2 cakes compressed yeast or 2 packages granular yeast
1 tbsp. salt
1 cup milk
2 eggs

SIFT—dry ingredients together.
CUT—shortening into dry ingredients until mealy.
SCALD—milk and cool to lukewarm.
DISSOLVE—crumbled yeast in milk; add eggs and beat with rotary beater; then add dry ingredients and mix to a smooth dough.
COVER—and let rise until double in bulk; punch and put in refrigerator until ready for use.
TO MAKE ROLLS—remove dough from refrigerator and turn on lightly floured board; divide dough for ease in handling.
ROLL—dough to about ½ inch in thickness; cut in strips, 6 inches long and about 1¾ inches wide.
CUT—dough on one side of strip about every inch. (Make cuts about ¾ inches.)
ADD—grated orange rind and sugar, sprinkling over dough.
ROLL—strips of dough and place in well-greased muffin pans.
LET RISE—in a warm place (85-90°F.) until very light, then bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.), for 10 to 12 minutes.
NOTE—half of the dough may be left in the refrigerator for use at another time.
YIELD—2 dozen rolls.

Recipe by Miss Rita Martin, Famous Robin Hood Home Economist

**FOLLOW THESE EASY RULES**

1. Name the rolls made from Robin Hood's Mystery Recipe. Write the name you select on an entry blank or one side of a plain sheet of paper. Print your name and address plainly. You can get additional entry blanks from the store where you buy Robin Hood Flour. Enter as often as you wish.
2. Mail entries to Robin Hood Flour, Box 55, Minneapolis, Minn. Enclose with each entry the Robin Hood figure, or facsimile, from the front of any package of Robin Hood Flour. Or, you may enclose the Robin Hood figure, or facsimile, from any Robin Hood recipe folder.
3. All entries must be postmarked before Midnight, June 15, 1948, and received by June 30, 1948.
4. Entries will be judged for originality and aptness of thought. Judges' decisions will be final. Duplicate prizes awarded in case of ties. No entries will be returned. Entries, contents and ideas therein become the property of International Milling Company to be used as it sees fit.
5. Any resident of the United States may compete except employees of International Milling Company, its advertising agencies, and their families. Contest subject to all Federal and State regulations.
6. All prize winners will be notified by mail. A complete list of winners will be available approximately one month after the close of the contest and will be obtainable on request to those sending stamped, addressed envelopes for same.




Ask your grocer for this wonderful Robin Hood Flour. Then, get in on this contest right away. Maybe there's a new 1949 Ford Sedan in your future.

**USE THIS ENTRY BLANK!**

Robin Hood
Box 55, Minneapolis, Minn.

Below is my entry. I am enclosing the figure of Robin Hood from a Robin Hood Bag, or from the coupon inside the bag, or a facsimile.

My name for the rolls is .....

.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone..... State .....

My Grocer's Name and Address is .....

.....

# Robin Hood Flour

*"America's Fastest Growing Flour"*

## From the Finger Lakes

Now that it is May we realize the Springtime has really arrived. It is one of the most delightful months of the year—more settled weather and of course right now the migrating of great numbers of birds. We try to listen carefully, maybe while doing breakfast dishes and the kitchen window open, to separate the songs and perhaps thrill to notes we've never heard before. But just when we think there is a new arrival, a whole shower of notes almost deafens us and we know without looking that it is that thumb-sized, energetic little busybody, the wren. Over and over the song tumbles from the tiny throat and the more noise in the kitchen the louder they sing. No wonder their lives are said to be the shortest of all birds! And now we'll find twigs in every available space. A wool knit cap hanging on the line would make a wonderful home and it is half full by sundown. Just how these little songsters keep their toe nails from becoming entangled is a mystery. Anyway it is a nice evening's job pulling a quart of bent twigs from a woolly tobaggan. But the wrens will settle down ere long and meet with troubles of their own when they begin to visit the other birds around the place. We've seen Nosey, the nuthatch, with quite a mouthful of fluffy brown feathers and a wren going home on a fast wing.

The hummingbirds arrive and perhaps that is why the wild columbine blooms at this time, too. It holds a choice food within its yellow spurs for these tiny mites of birdland. All along the lake bank in the loose shale we find the columbine here; it is widely spread throughout the lake country. If it grows far from the house, a bouquet of it can be gathered, put into a can of water and fastened in vine or shrub near a window and the hummingbirds will come to it.

We note with interest that H. L. S. of Maine writes in his column of the absence of certain birds during the past Winter. To us has come the varied reports from five different counties in this State mentioning the same fact. Yet from a friend in a far western State comes a letter with the information that birds have seemed more numerous there this year. Are too many chemicals being used to kill weeds and insects? One wonders sometimes if it is wise to interfere with Nature's plan to any great extent. The first thing we know we may have to plant some weeds to feed the birds that eat the insects.

Perhaps it is very good advice to always look ahead, never backward, but we can't believe that applies to the little memory pictures one tucks away in one's heart, like clippings in a scrapbook, too worthwhile or beautiful to ever be forgotten. Like this one for us.

It was about the last snowfall of the season, and this day was cold and gray with the snow still coming down in early morning, while that which had fallen during the night lay upon the ground thick and white as cotton. In early Winter some small shallow boxes had been made, about 10 inches long and five inches wide, to hold food for the squirrels, birds or whatever might get into them to eat. In one end of a box that was set atop a post near a window, Tumbleweed, the young gray squirrel, sat eating corn, while on the edge of the other side of the small box perched Tommy, the bluejay, holding his injured foot close to his body. As Tumbleweed would chew each kernel of corn, Tommy would bend to pick up the tiny bits in the box. It is the habit of gray squirrels when eating calmly and undisturbed to shake their fore paws a bit after each morsel is finished, and Tumbleweed would hesitate after doing this to look down upon Tommy's bowed head; when it was raised, he would lower his own to pick up another kernel in his mouth, then hold it with his toes as he would chew out the heart of the corn. Once we saw them both bend over at the same time and a soft gray ear was beside a slate-blue head. It seemed a lovely scene to us.

But back to the present thinking about lilacs now that it is Maytime again. It seems to us they should be called the Flower of Courage for they must have meant much to the pioneer women when they bloomed beside their cabin doors after a long, hard Winter. I guess they were glad the bushes were brought to the new homeland from over the sea. We like to walk down an old abandoned road in the hills at this time and note the numerous lilac bushes, or trees as they seem in some places for their gnarled trunks are of such remarkable size, still growing beside the tumbled foundations and cellar holes of homes of frontier days

Maybe it's better to get busy now, like that farmer across the lake in his fields at sunrise. It is wonderful to have the days ever longer and to see the early rising of the sun coming up over the Eastern hills, outlining the trees on the horizon, turning the fog in the shrouded valleys to a golden mist and highlighting a new roof, a new silo, and the little, pointed houses out on the chicken range. Certainly the train that rumbles along the shoreline track conveys but one sound to the farmer—"lots to do, lots to do." E. R. H.

## Tribute to Our Elders

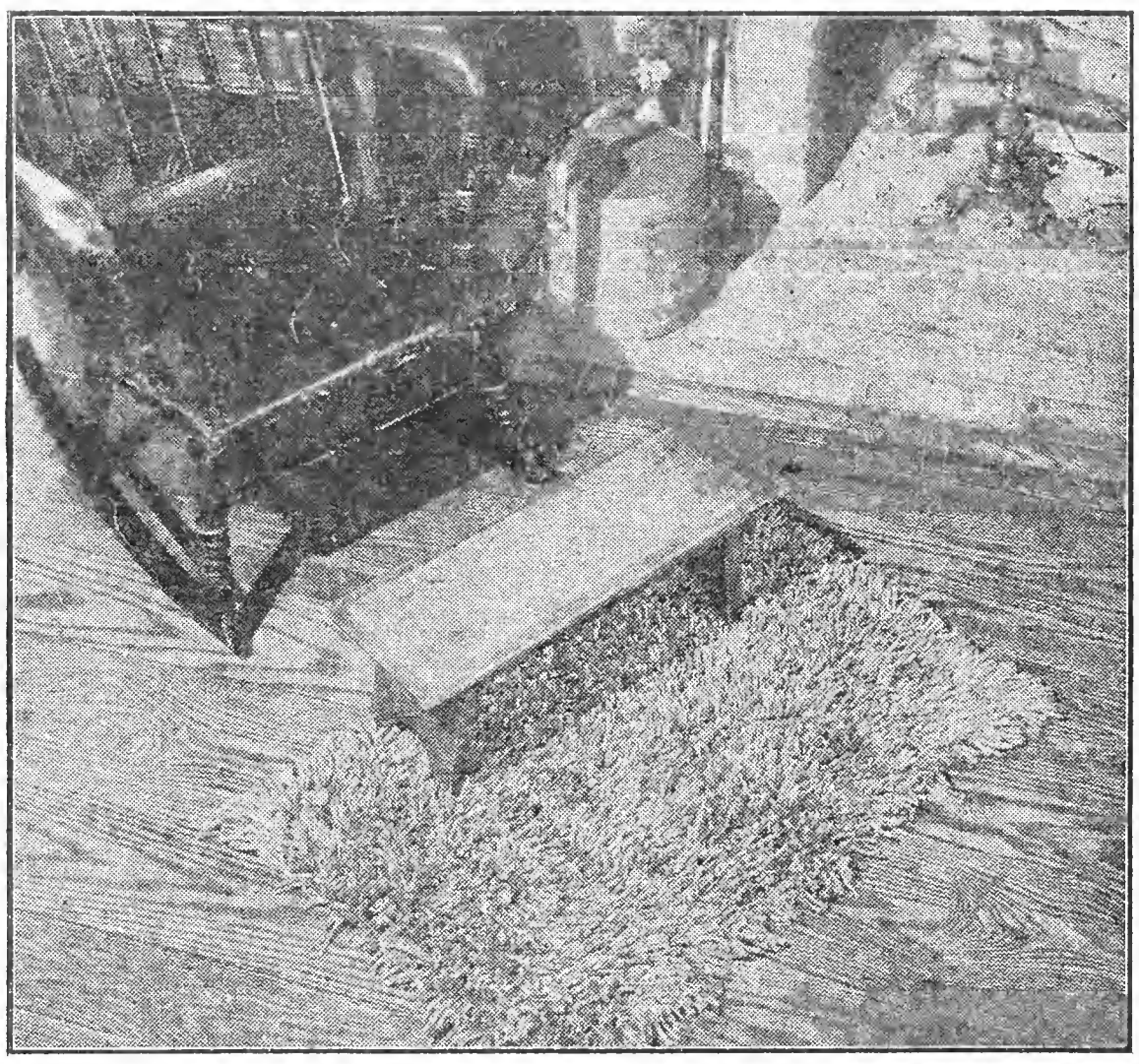
We are "greenhorn" farmers, just beginning, and we sure depend on The Rural New-Yorker. Every item, including the advertisements, are of real use to us.

My husband, sons and I should like to use a bit of your space to express our appreciation of the elderly farmers and their good wives who are having to turn over their beloved farmsteads to younger men and women. That generation did much hard work and lived more intimately with the elements than we of the thermostatically controlled era will ever do. From them we can learn many lessons of practical value. But it is not their utilitarian knowledge I wish to emphasize; it is the other more enduring things, the things to sing about if you happen to be a poet. They tie us to a lost era of oxen and dog churns, hoop skirts, bustles, and Currier and Ives prints, to sleighs, corn huskings, quilting parties, and box suppers. We should exploit their reminiscences and find out, too, if we can, how they get that sparkle in their old eyes.

Better still, they can introduce us to things which need never be lost; when to look for the ladies' slipper and dogtooth violet in the woods, when the trout run, and where to hunt the coon. They can teach us to leave the house and the dishes to enjoy the sunset or, even more enchanting, to leave our electric blanketed bed, to lift our chins to the rising sun. They tell us that this great old tree was a mere switch when they, as newlyweds, brought it from Pennsylvania; that this particular stone door step they brought by oxen and a stone sled from beyond Quaker Ridge; the slab, so like a turtle, above the fireplace that they brought in the buggy; and so on.

You begin to see that you have "inherited" with their farm, not only the inventory of land, houses, cattle, fences and woods, but a tradition of integrity and a definite spiritual residue. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." For a season it was tilled and loved by these, our predecessors; for a time it will be ours to cherish. May we preserve also this priceless spiritual inheritance so that in due time we may have that certain light in our old eyes. MRS. V. W. F.

## *Make a Shaggy Rug for Comfort*



Nothing like a shaggy homemade rug for that snug sense of warmth and comfort. Useful and decorative in many places in the house, this "Vermonter" tells its own story in knitting rug yarns. Choose colors to fit the room. For leaflet of full directions simply write for SHAGGY RUG, enclosing a 3-cent stamp, addressed to Woman and Home Dept., The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. If, at the same time, you are ordering our regular patterns on page 337, please use separate sheets of paper, and print name and address.


**POULTRYMAN WANTED**

Experienced for established breeding farm and hatchery located in southern New York State. Requires thorough knowledge of all phases of poultry culture. Furnish full information with reply. Excellent opportunity for experienced qualified party. BOX 7396, Rural New-Yorker.

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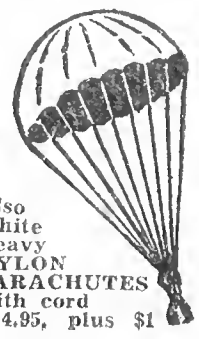

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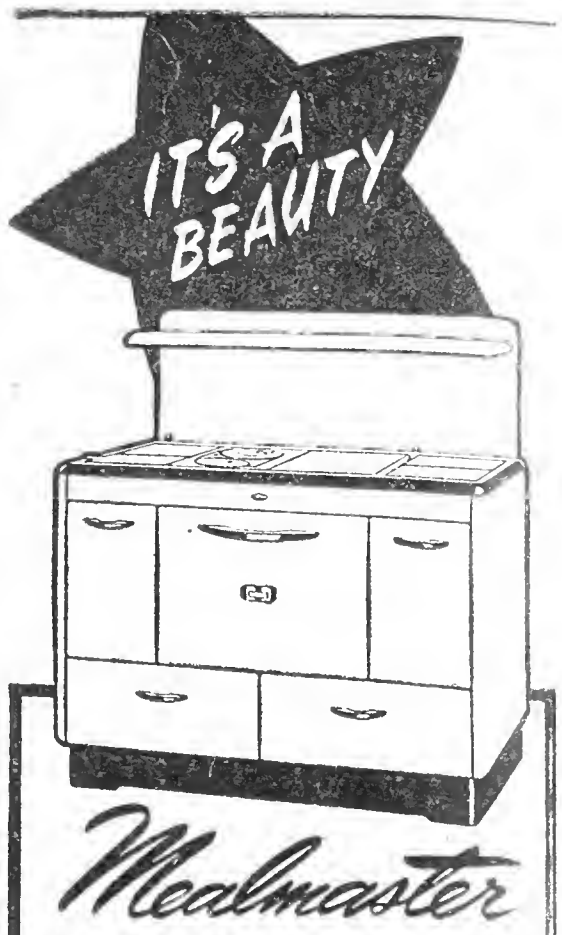


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KITCHEN RANGES

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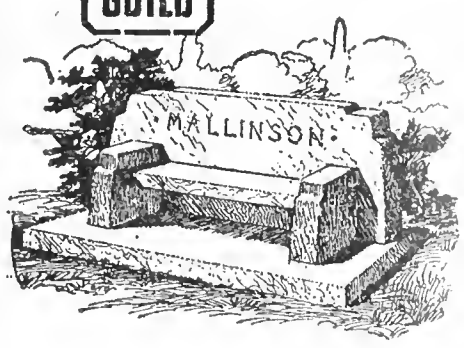


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Drawn by Elaine Loucks, 18, New York

MEMORY VERSE

A PRAYER

Thank God for the cool fresh wind that sings,
Thank God for the joy the sunshine brings,
Thank God—thank God for the little things!
The world through our Lord, with beauty rings. — Caroline Parker Smith

Drawn by Frank Burgraf, 15, New York

Dear Our Pagers: Seeing that I still take advantage of The Rural New-Yorker, I thought it only my part to write again and tell all of the boys and girls how much I think of their fine work. I think this Page is doing a great job of giving boys and girls of our country, and of other nations, the opportunity to display their talents, and to know more people. I know I have a few pen pals myself, and certainly enjoy hearing from them. Another hobby of mine is drawing and oil painting; my favorite sports are horseback riding and dancing. — Beatrice Thompson, 19, New Hampshire.

Dear Our Pagers: I don't live on a farm but I would like to. I love horses and dogs and we have a black Cocker Spaniel named Cricket because he is all black and is as quick as a cricket in the country. My hobbies are reading, corresponding, listening to the radio and reading poetry or Shakespeare; also I love to draw. I would like to hear more from farm boys and girls. I think all the drawings on Our Page are very good. I especially liked "Revenge" and a "Letter to Our Page." The poem by Barbara Tafe, "My Little Dog," reminded me of how my Cocker acts when he has a bath in the country. He gets so nice and clean, then rolls in the sand and all the work was for nothing! — Arlene Mueller, 12, New Jersey.

Dear Friends: I have a very nice Dutch friend, made through Our Page, and I would like very much to have others here and abroad. I live on a 100 acre farm. We have sheep, a cow, two horses, a few ducks and a Cocker Spaniel. The Cocker is my sister's but I take care of her for my sister. My hobbies are art, photography and correspondence. Especially I like animals and to draw them. — Joyce Peaslee, 14, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I started to read Our Page and found it very interesting. I like to read and draw. We haven't any farm but my father works on a 200 acre farm. I go to a school that has all 12 grades, also a gymnasium, cooking room, sewing room, electrical room, stage and two playgrounds. I will answer all the letters I get. — Carol Burkavage, 12, Pennsylvania.

Dear Boys and Girls: I live on a small farm and we raise chickens, cows, and pigs. Two of our dogs are used for hunting; they are Beagle hounds. The other dog is our pet, Poochy. My favorite sports are ice skating and sliding which I was able to do a lot of last Winter. My hobby is classical music. I take lessons for voice and piano, and play the piano in the school orchestra. I like to write music and have written a small piece called "The Mountain Stream." My favorite composer is Robert Schumann. — Virginia Yuro, 12, Rhode Island.

Dear Friends: Our Rural New-Yorker came yesterday. Of course, I didn't miss Our Page. I always look for it before any other. I notice that the Letters Wanted column is getting larger. Mary Farnsworth is not the only one who admires Bob Langer's work; I do too. I hope that all of you enjoy your Summer vacation from school. I know many will be glad when school is over for this term and so will I! — Marie Wright, 14, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends: I don't live on a farm, but we own one of about 100 acres of planting and grazing land. We have about 90 cows, heifers and calves. We have two bulls, a riding horse and one pony. I go to our farm a lot and I wouldn't want to live in the city for anything. I like all outdoor sports and to roller skate and play basketball. I have skated for 11 years and could live on skates! I am a cheer leader at our high school. We have four eats; the main one is Jerry because she belongs to me! Please write. — Sonya Anderson, 14, New York.

Dear Friends: We live out in the country, and I am a junior in high school. My favorite sports are ice skating, hiking and dancing. I also like to knit and read. I have a younger sister and brother. I am secretary of the Hi Y organization in our Y in town. — Emily Mayersky, 16, New Jersey.

Dear Our Pagers: I have read Our Page ever since it started again. We live on a fruit farm of about 100 acres. My hobbies are outdoor sports, swimming, hiking. I am trying to get a pen-pal from every State in the Union, to see what it is like in different parts of the country. — Joyce Fitch, 14, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: May I join Our Page? We live on a farm of 280 acres and have about every animal you can name. I am not a 4-H member but sure would like to be one. I enjoy looking at the poems and drawings. I started to look at the Page when I was home, quarantined for scarlet fever. I sure would be glad to answer any letters from any boys and girls. My pet is a Shetland pony. — Vivian Dellinger, 13, Pennsylvania.

BILLY AND THE BARREL

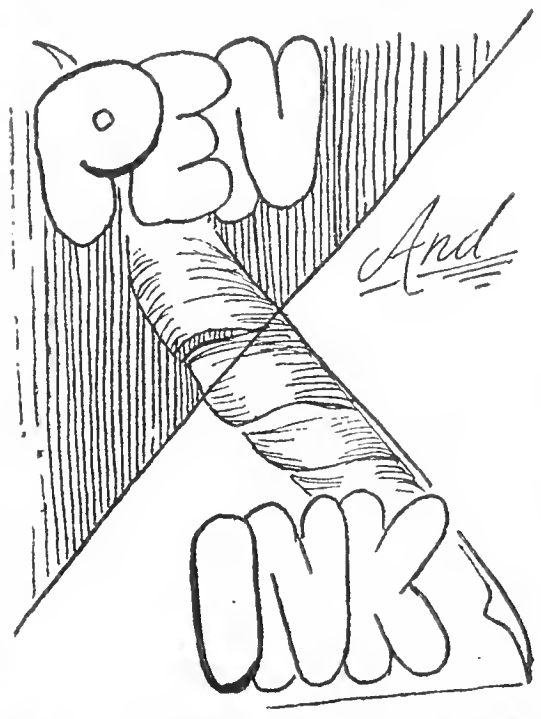
I would like to tell you about a horse I once had. He was a very pretty pinto but very stubborn. His stall was partitioned off part of my father's workshop. One night after supper my father went out to his workshop and found Billy's stall bar down. Billy looked very guilty. My father put the bar up again. A short time later my father noticed that Billy didn't act right and the poor horse began to moan and groan. My father called the veterinarian who said the horse had eaten too much of something; he gave him a pill.

Then my father began looking around to see what Billy had indulged in and found that in the far corner of the barn stood the oat barrel. Sure enough it was almost empty. The next day Billy was as good as new and when my father gave him his oats he didn't blink an eyelash! — Jeanne Dillon, 15, Connecticut.

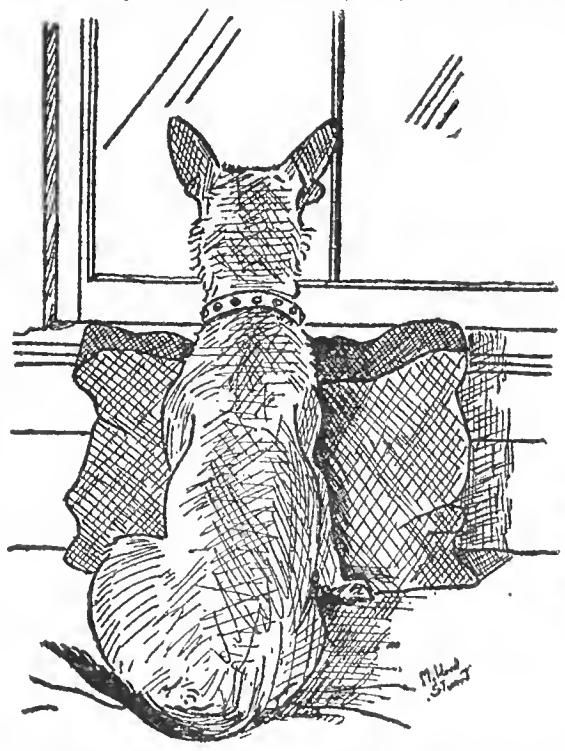
LEARNING BY HEART

How many poems can you recite? This is a question that I cannot answer correctly. Many people do not realize how much they overlook by just reading a poem. Beauty undreamed of will reveal itself. Also poems can make our moments happier if we learn them by heart. During dull moments we can make time go faster by reciting verses that we have committed to memory.

There are many reasons why I think everyone should be able to recite some poems. The longest one I memorized was "The Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe. I do not remember much of it anymore but others which I am able to recite are "O Captain My Captain." "America for Me," "In Flanders Field," "The Thinker," "A Psalm of Life," "Daffodils," "Old Ironsides" and "Somebody's Mother." These are the most popular ones that I know by heart. Don't you think it's a good thing to learn poems by heart? If you do it's yours forever. — Marie Wright, 14, Pennsylvania.




Drawn by Elaine Loucks, 18, New York



My Dog "Chips" Looking Out the Window
Drawn by Mildred Stuart, 14, New York

Gay Face at the Circus
Drawn by Lois Miller, 16, New Jersey

A TRAGEDY

Once I had some bantams and the mother bantam was setting. She hid in the grass and in the night some animal got her. When I woke up in the morning I looked out of the window and saw all of her feathers. I was really sad. Some baby chicks were alive but one was dead. The rest were still in the shell. — Elinor Crawford, 9, New York.

Drawn by Donna Welch, 9, Vermont

Dear Friends: Our Page is very much enjoyed by me with its 4-H column and excellent drawings. I belong to a 4-H Club in which I am the news reporter and treasurer. The Rural New-Yorker has been coming to the house for a long time: I have been reading Our Page every time for the past year. I live on a farm and like it. — Regis Ingerson, 14, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: We have been in New York State almost a year, and have been reading The Rural New-Yorker ever since. I am originally from the State of Texas. I was a 4-H'er for five years down there. My hobbies are skating, guitar playing, dancing and most of all writing letters. Won't you 4-H'ers fill my mail box? — Leta Rogers, 18, New York.

Dear 4-H'ers: I would like to join Our Page. I live on a small farm and my hobbies are reading, bowling and the 4-H Club. I also like to correspond with unknown friends.—Irene Barnes, 14, Maryland.

Dear Our Pagers: I live in the country 13 miles from town. I have been in 4-H for four years and like it very much. I have four brothers and one sister. My hobbies are sewing, cooking and outdoor sports. — Patsy McCusker, 13, Maryland.

Wild Life
Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

The Challenger — Drawn by Dora Ahrens, 17, New Jersey.

Silver Dollar Lady
Drawn by Esther Grossman, 18, New York

ORIGINAL POEMS

PUSSY WILLOW

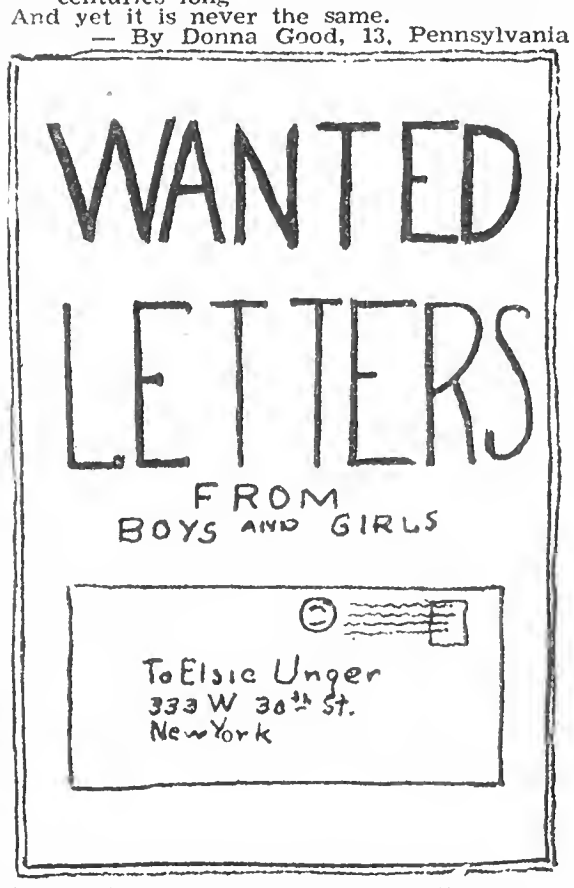
I know a little pussy,
Her coat's of silver gray;
She lives down in the meadow
Not so very far away.
Now she'll always be a pussy
And she'll never be a cat;
'Cause she's a pussy willow,
Now what do you think of that!
— By Simonne Pelletier, 15, Vermont

MY LITTLE SWEETHEART

Curly hair and eyes of blue,
Rosy lips and a bright smile too;
Cute as a picture, sweet as a dream,
My little sweetheart is right on the beam.
Picking daisies and playing all day,
My little sweetheart is as fair as May;
Her steps are light and on tiptoe,
May is the one whom I love so!
— By June Broun, 14, New York

THE FAIRIES HAVE NEVER A PENNY TO SPEND

The fairies have never a penny to spend,
They haven't a thing put by;
But theirs is the gift of bird and flower
And theirs are the earth and sky.
And though you should live in a palace of gold
Or sleep in a dried up ditch,
You could never be poor as the fairies are
— And never be as rich.
Since ever and ever the world began
They have danced like a ribbon of flame,
They have sung their song through the centuries long
And yet it is never the same.
— By Donna Good, 13, Pennsylvania




Drawn by Bernard Hectus, 13, New York

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp, and name and State of the person to whom you are writing. Then this should be put into an outer envelope addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1. N. Y., care of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York: June Broun, 14; John Townsend, 14; Dick Derlith, 15; Mildred Gormel, 12; June Stanton, Sonya Anderson, 14; Joyce Peaslee, 14; Rosemary Townsend, 16; Janice James, 16; Jeanne Tannebring, 15; Leta Rogers, 18; Laura Bradley, 16; Nancy Cross, 16; Marjorie Wilson, 16; Betty Chantter, 18; Shirley Wadsworth, 17; Elaine Calie, 19; Joyce Fitch, 14; Elinor Crawford, 9.

Pennsylvania: Doris Frey; Francis Patrick, 12; Thelma Gray, 18; Donna Good, 13; Marie Tuhro, 12; Virginia Roman, 14; Arlene Barrick, 14; Mary Hennessey, 14; William Prouse, 17; Margaret Murray, 16; Vivian Dellinger, 13; Carol Burkavage, 12.

Massachusetts: Penelope Pantos, 16; Joan Williams, 14, Barbara Nuttleman, 15; Doris Charron, 15.

Maryland: Beverly Fishpaw, 14; Patsy McCusker, 13; Irene Barnes, 14; Verna Babcock, 14; Helen Babcock, 17.

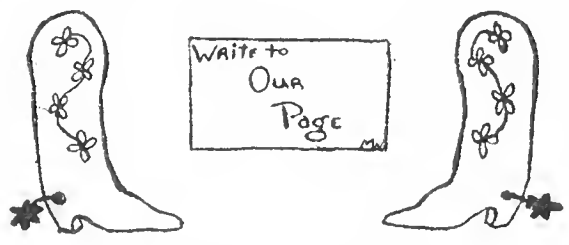
New Jersey: Bonnie Mayersky, 16; Sara Burich, 15; Arlene Mueller, 12; Hazel Schultz, 14.

Connecticut: Arlene Ressler, 13; Phyllis Woliver, 15; Grace Leach, 14; Marjorie Mesick, 13; Ann Paganett, 13.

Vermont: Ann Aube, 15.

New Hampshire: Beatrice Thompson, 19.

Germany: Gerhardt Seilkoff, 15; Wolfgang Seilkoff, 17.



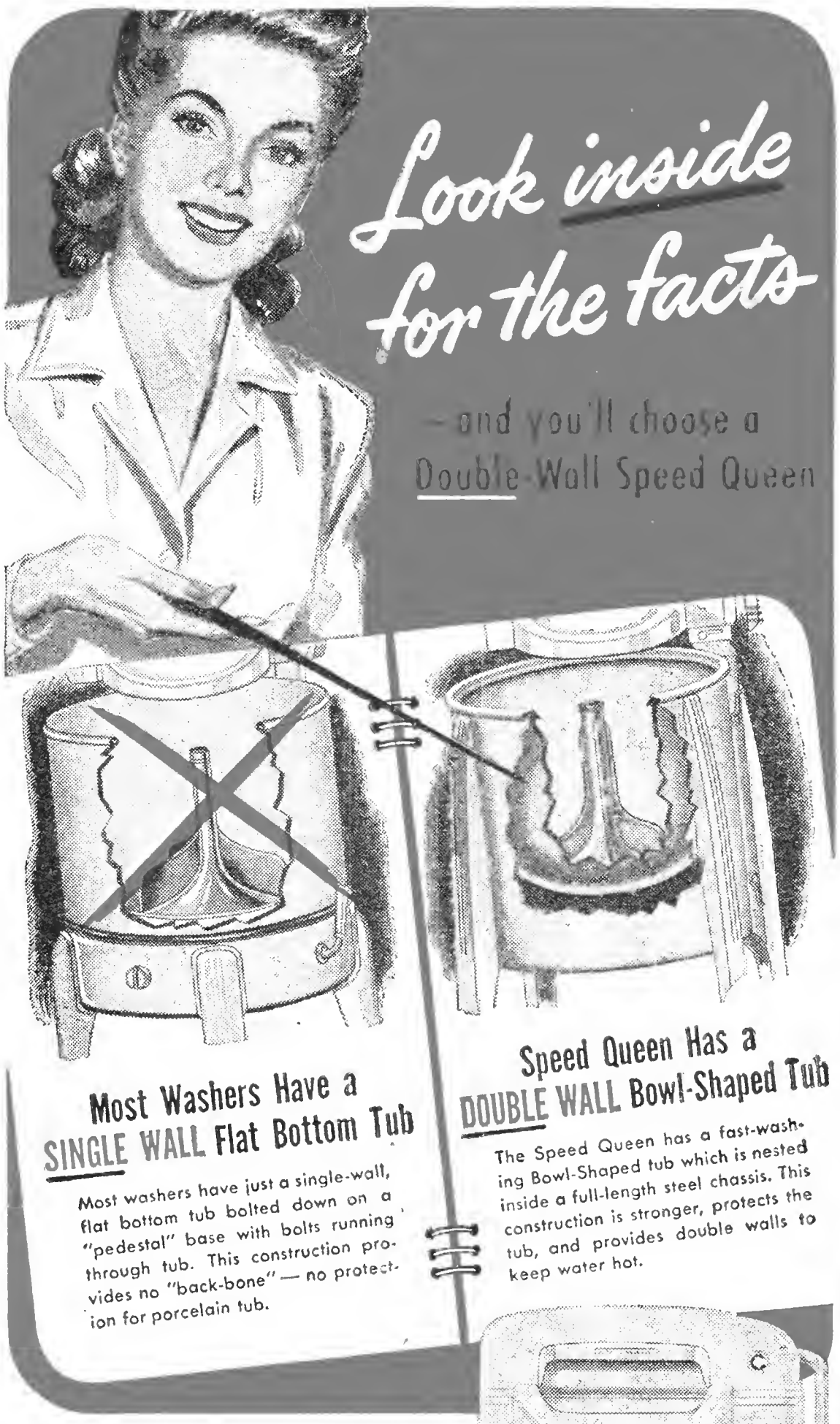

Drawn by Marie Winkler, 15, New York

It seems our Letter Wanted column is growing by leaps and bounds.

Marie Wright has a good thought about memorizing poetry. How many times have all of us tried and wanted to remember certain lines or verses of a poem and couldn't? Some people have a very good memory that way: others remember for a while and then forget. Often, however, if you really want to remember a line and if you think carefully, you will find that it will come back to you. The human brain is a wonderful piece of machinery the way it stores things away until they are needed. This brings to mind something I want to say here. Please don't forget to state clearly whenever you have made a copy of a poem or a drawing, and to give credit to whom it belonged originally. Please don't overlook that because if you use some one else's work, someone will surely remember when it gets into print. Then the very thing that we pride Our Page on will be jeopardized; that is, originality. That would be humiliating to us all.

Next month school is out and we will all be ready for Summer vacations. June is a lovely month, one to enjoy and remember through the long Winter. See how you can reflect some of its beauty and peace for Our Page. — E. U

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Be sure to state your name, age and State.





## Historic Mount Hope

One of the many interesting historical restorations in progress today is that at Mount Hope in Ticonderoga, Essex County, New York. Situated on a high bluff overlooking the valley below, the fort at Mount Hope, was an outpost of Fort Ticonderoga during the Colonial Wars. Its principal importance was that it controlled the portage, or "carry," between Lake Champlain and Lake George. During Colonial times this portage was one of the most important in America because every army traveling north or south had to pass through this narrow valley.

The fort at Mount Hope, which once covered more than four acres of land, was first fortified in the French and Indian War and was occupied by the French. After the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, the fort at Mount Hope was again fortified and occupied by the colonials. With the advance of Burgoyne in 1777 the Americans retreated from Mount Hope; it was the first fortification in Ticonderoga to be captured by the English. For two days Burgoyne attempted to reduce Fort Ticonderoga by an artillery barrage from Mount Hope but finding the distance too great, moved across the valley to Mount Defiance. From this point he forced the Americans to evacuate Fort Ticonderoga.

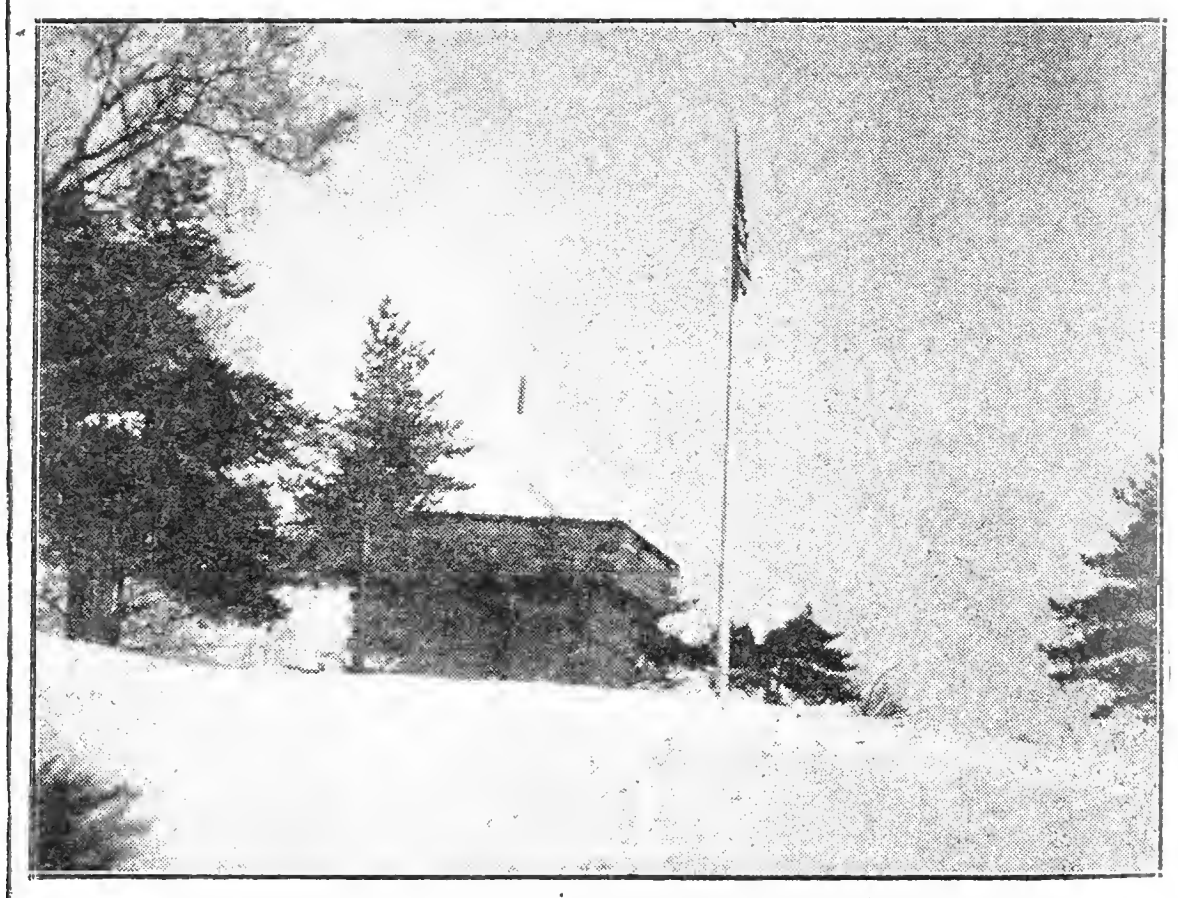
Between the time of Burgoyne's capture of Ticonderoga and his subsequent defeat at Saratoga, American forces under Colonel John Brown recaptured Mount Hope and Mount Defiance but, finding themselves too weak to attack Fort Ticonderoga, were forced to retreat, after which the British again occupied Mount Hope. The fort at Mount Hope, of course, came into the hands of the Americans again after the battle of Saratoga.

In the Fall of 1946 the fortification at Mount Hope came into the hands of Carroll V. Lonergan, a history teacher and author of "The Northern Gateway" and "Historic Crown Point," histories of the Champlain Valley. Having grown up on a farm which includes part of the historic ground, Mr. Lonergan had for years dreamed of someday restoring the fortification so that it might be viewed by his fellow countrymen. He found that the outer redoubt of earth was intact but that nature had long since demolished the blockhouse, guardhouse, and powder magazine. The first objective was the cutting of brush and weeds from the outer redoubt. A 700 foot road was then constructed from the main highway to the historic site. It was decided that the blockhouse should be restored first. Handhewn beams were obtained from three ancient barns near Fort Crown Point. Due to a shortage of funds Lonergan built the blockhouse himself with the aid of George Anderson, a 15 year old neighborhood boy. Neither winch nor derrick was used and the huge square beams, 22 feet long, were raised to position by the primitive methods of the original builders. The roof shingles were made of cedar posts split by hand while the floor of the building was constructed of flat field stone. When completed, the blockhouse was used as a museum to house relics found on the property. Having obtained a metal locating device, Mr. Lonergan was soon uncovering numerous relics in the form or rifle barrels, cannon balls, broad axes, grapeshot and primitive tools. The blockhouse is now almost full of relics and other period articles.

The fort at Mount Hope was opened to the public in June of 1947. During the Summer visitors from 27 States and nine foreign countries viewed the historic site. There was no admission charge and any donations made were set aside for further restoration.

In addition to restoring the fort, Lonergan heard that an old war cannon was sunk in Lake Champlain near Rouses Point. With the aid of Gerald McLaren of Ballston Spa, the huge cannon was located by the use of a large, underwater magnet. It was raised, trucked to Ticonderoga, and will soon be mounted on the outer ramparts.

Further restoration is now being planned at Mount Hope. The first American flag, the "Fleur-de-lis" of France and the "Union Jack" of England will also be flying from the outer ramparts this Summer, since all of these nations, at one time or another, held the fort at Mount Hope. It will be a fitting memorial to those brave men who fought there during our Colonial Wars. C. V. L.



*The Blockhouse at Mount Hope near Fort Ticonderoga.*

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

Have you old envelopes with U. S. or European postmarks to exchange for my flower seeds or crochet books? — Mrs. J. C., Maine.

I will send begonia and coleus slips in exchange for white or yellow African violet plant or hyacinth bulbs. — Mrs. M. H., New York.

Would like to correspond with women to learn how to get housework done more easily and quickly. — Mrs. L. D. H., Rhode Island.

I'd like plants or cuttings of French Hydrangea, Hugonis Rose and P. G. Hydrangea. For these I will give plants of Bleeding Heart, White Peony, or any perennials I have. — Mrs. A. W., Maine.

I will exchange Book-of-the-month books for a copy of "Chatterbox," a child's book published over 50 years ago. Please write before mailing book, as I need only one "Chatterbox." — Mrs. A. M. M., Mass.

I would enjoy corresponding about plants, not to exchange them, but to exchange good ideas about flowers.
New York M. I. C.

I have blue African violets to exchange for different colors of the same plant. MRS. G. F.
New York

I collect salt and pepper shakers, also dog, cat and odd ornaments. Will you exchange?—Mrs. H. A., N.Y.

I will exchange yellow iris, Christmas cactus and house ivy for rose bush slips. — Mrs. P. L. Y., Pa.

I will exchange my lily amaryllis bulbs for yellow African violets. — Mrs. M. H., New York.

## Blue Hyacinth

Our first blue hyacinth bloomed this year on April 10. It was an Easter gift in our first year of married life, and this is the thirteenth time it has bloomed since then. And within 48 hours of the 1947 blossoming! How they do it I will never know—nor cease wondering at. L. W. C.

# News From New Jersey

Hunterdon County held a Dairy Tour to show labor saving equipment. Stops were made at farms where recent installations of barn cleaners and silo unloaders were in operation. Feed grinder-mixer combinations, a mow curing system and a tractor grass seeding attachment were the other features. Sanitary barn cleaners, recently installed, were shown in operation on the farm of Philip Moebus of Clinton, Kelley Farms of Lebanon and Clarence Bond of Ringoes. At the Kelley Farm the visitors were also shown two silo unloaders in operation. At Henry Fisher's near Sergeantsville a home-made barn cleaner, which has been in use for the past two years, was demonstrated. The principle was practically identical with that of the sanitary cleaner. An installation of a barn cleaner was being made on the Norman Fulper farm near Rocktown. On this farm a mow curing system has successfully made quality hay for the owner for the past two years. The visitors were also shown a feed grinding-mixing hitch-up which eliminated many hours of labor and much lifting. In addition to the barn cleaner at the Bond farm, a novel grass seeding arrangement for a tractor was the center of interest. It is a combination of two cyclone seeders propelled by a home-made power take-off mechanism; one round seeds about 50 feet. A grinder-mixer installation was shown on this farm together with a feed mill elevator in the feed room to provide a labor saving means of taking wheat from the combine and placing it in bins on the second floor.

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Representatives of 35 farm cooperatives attended a conference at Trenton recently called by the New Jersey Farm Bureau Committee on Cooperatives of which J. Cresswell Stuart, of Beverly, is chairman. A program to strengthen and promote the farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives of New Jersey was endorsed by the conference group. First consideration will be to make all of the cooperatives as efficient and effective as possible through meetings and other educational sessions dealing with the operation and services performed by the co-ops. The second aim of the group will be to tell the public the truth about New Jersey's great farmer-owned and farmer-operated businesses — the agricultural co-operatives, and that the co-ops as a group are seeking no special privileges. Serving with Stuart are: Oscar Grossman, Flemington, vice-chairman and William P. Watson, Trenton, secretary. Members of the committee elected for one year terms are: Howard C. Hurff, East Paterson; William J. Lauderdal, Lambertville; and Thomas L. Lawrence, Hamburg. Grossman, C. William Haines, Masonville, and Stuart were elected for two year terms and Joseph Moiso, Vineland; Warren H. Petty, Cranbury; and R. Stanley Terhune, Lawrenceville, for three year terms. Advisory members are: Herbert W. Voorhees, Hopewell; Edwin A. Gauntt, Cranbury; Warren W. Oley, Pennington and Allen G. Waller, New Brunswick.

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Nine State, regional, county and community fairs will be held in New Jersey in 1948. In addition, local achievement days and 4-H Club exhibits are scheduled in Burlington, Cape May, Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset and Warren Counties. The Gloucester County Agricultural Fair at Paulsboro from August 4 to 8 opens the season. The Sussex County Farm and Horse Show at Branchville follows on August 11 to 14. The Morris County Fair at Troy Hills is scheduled for August 17 to 21. The Warren County Farmers' Fair at Belvidere will be held on August 18 and the Flemington Agricultural Fair is sheduled for Flemington August 31 to September 6. Ocean County farmers will hold their annual Agricultural Field Day at Lakewood on September 11. Salem County is holding the Woodstown Community Fair at Woodstown on September 16 and 17 and Cumberland County has its County Fair at Bridgeton on September 14 to 18. The season closes with the Trenton Fair scheduled for September 26 through October 3.

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Airplanes equipped for crop dusting and spraying made a total of 2,070 applications of insecticides and fungicides on New Jersey farm crops last year, according to a survey made by the New Jersey Flying Farmers Assn. Total acreage sprayed and dusted amounted to 313,000 acres, including fields treated from one to seven times during the season. Most of the operations were performed in the central and southern counties, including Mercer, Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Burlington, Camden, Glouctester, Salem, Cumberland and Atlantic. Most of the acreage was treated on a custom basis by air services although some farmers piloted their own planes to apply dusts and spray materials about every 10 days to such crops as potatoes, blueberries, cranberries, tomatoes and peas. Spraying and dusting from the air has proven particularly beneficial where wet fields have prevented the use of ground spray and dusting equipment.

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Artificial breeding has been responsible for increasing the level of production in the herd of J. C. Perry of Whitehouse Station, Hunterdon County, by an average of approximately 3,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. This herd of 20 Holsteins during the period of 1940 to 1943 ran from 9,600 to 9,900 pounds of milk and 337 to 354 pounds of fat. Since that time practically all the animals in the herd are the result of artificial breeding and the production during the period of 1944-47 has ranged from 12,000 to approximately 14,000 pounds of milk per cow with butterfat running from 408 to 446 pounds. This makes a herd increase of approximately 60,000 pounds of milk per year through breeding. At current milk prices, better cows are yielding a substantial increase in farm returns each year. The herd has been bred artificially ever since the organization began in 1938

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A seeding of Ladino and orchard grass on the Krieg Farm at Jutland, Hunterdon County, not only furnished some good Fall grazing but provided 25 tons of high quality hay for the 15-cow Jersey herd. Henry Hope, the manager, reports that the crop was obtained from seven acres in three cuttings and that he was lucky with weather and harvested each cutting without any rain on it. It was fertilized liberally with a complete fertilizer early in the Spring and again after each cutting. He reports that the cows did particularly well on it and produced as much milk in the first two months of barn feeding as they did a year ago on the first three months. The hay looks green and leafy and proof of its palatability and feed value showed up in the milk pail.

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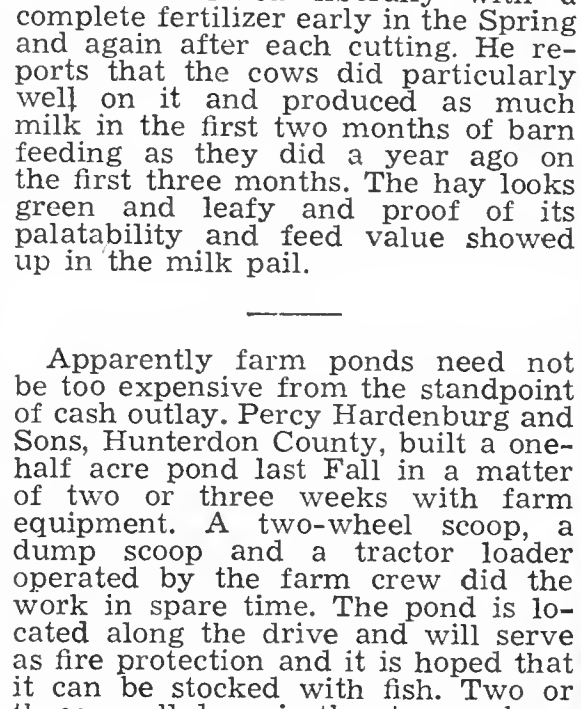
Apparently farm ponds need not be too expensive from the standpoint of cash outlay. Percy Hardenburg and Sons, Hunterdon County, built a one-half acre pond last Fall in a matter of two or three weeks with farm equipment. A two-wheel scoop, a dump scoop and a tractor loader operated by the farm crew did the work in spare time. The pond is located along the drive and will serve as fire protection and it is hoped that it can be stocked with fish. Two or three small dams in the stream above the pond will be installed to collect silt and debris to prevent the pond from silting up fast.

D. M. BABBITT



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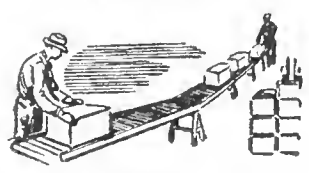

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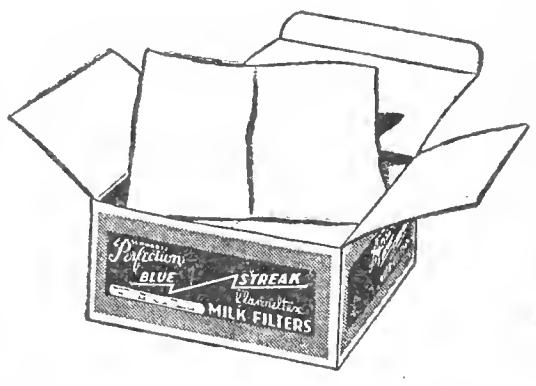


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## Grange News

The philosophy of government which animates the members of the Grange throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania largely finds expression from year to year in the resolutions referred to the Legislative Committee of the State Grange. The ideals and beliefs in this connection were clearly set forth in the Grange Declaration of Purposes, adopted nearly three-quarters of a century ago which stated: "We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughter of an American republic."

Members of the Light Street, Columbia County, Pa., and Pomona No. 5 Granges who attended the recent three-session meeting at the Light Street Grange Hall, heard several interesting and encouraging reports interspersed with a varied entertainment program. State Master Thomas S. Gordner presided at the sessions. The address of welcome was given by Harold Creveling, Master of the Light Street Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Gordner submitted an interesting report on the State Grange. Installation of all officers, except that of gatekeeper, Ceres and Flora was made by State Deputy, Oscar L. Drumm, assisted by Mrs. Drumm, Lillian Kline and Helen Gordner. Vocal duets were offered by Sarah and Ellen Patterson, accompanied by Mrs. Marjorie Megargle. Mr. Drumm followed with an explanation of the ritualistic program of the Grange. The subject of "What is a good investment for the farmer?" was discussed by a number of the patrons.

Susquehanna County, Pa., Pomona Grange No. 7, recently met at Gelatt as guest of Gibson Grange. The meeting was opened in the Fifth Degree with Master Everett Scott presiding. The address of welcome by George Weed, Master of Gibson Grange, was well rendered and a hearty welcome extended to all. The response was given by John Bunnell of Susquehanna Grange. Master Everett Scott gave a good report of the State Grange meeting held at New Castle where 3,008 took the Sixth Degree.

The regular quarterly meeting of Erie County Pomona Grange No. 4 recently met at North East with Clover Leaf Grange as host. Grange opened in due form in the Fifth Degree with Chester Harrington, Pomona Master, in the chair. The address of welcome was given by Brother Kohler of Clover Leaf Grange and the response by Sister LaVerta Turner of West Greene Grange.

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In few States is the educational work of the Grange laid out in more systematic fashion than in New Hampshire, where required work features as the year's programs of all Subordinate and Pomona Granges. These units are scored on the extent to which the State program is carried out. The activities are in charge of the State lecturer, and the latter official has just announced the 1948 required work program in the Granite State. In Subordinate Granges, by quarters, the following topics have been assigned for universal discussion: — "Is the health of New Hampshire threatened by the pollution of our rivers and streams?", "What is wrong with our present community fire protection and what can be done to improve it?", and "Outstanding accomplishments of the Grange to the nation, the State and the community." At one of the regular meetings of the year the Home and Community Welfare Committee in each Grange unit is required to present a 50-point program relative to homemaking. The three assigned topics from Pomona Granges are: "Is it advisable for the high school to include an agricultural course in its curriculum?"; "Things we can do to improve our year-round recreational facilities;" and "The responsibility of the United States to the rest of the world."

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Already Grange work in Maine is feeling the impulse of the coming National Grange convention at Portland next November. This is manifested in the assembling of classes of candidates in many subordinnates, whose members are anxious to be enrolled in the higher degrees in order to be eligible for Seventh Degree initiation at the annual convention. Present figures show that Grange membership in Maine has reached nearly 60,000, which means the distinction of being the fourth largest Grange State in the Union, exceeded only by New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. D.

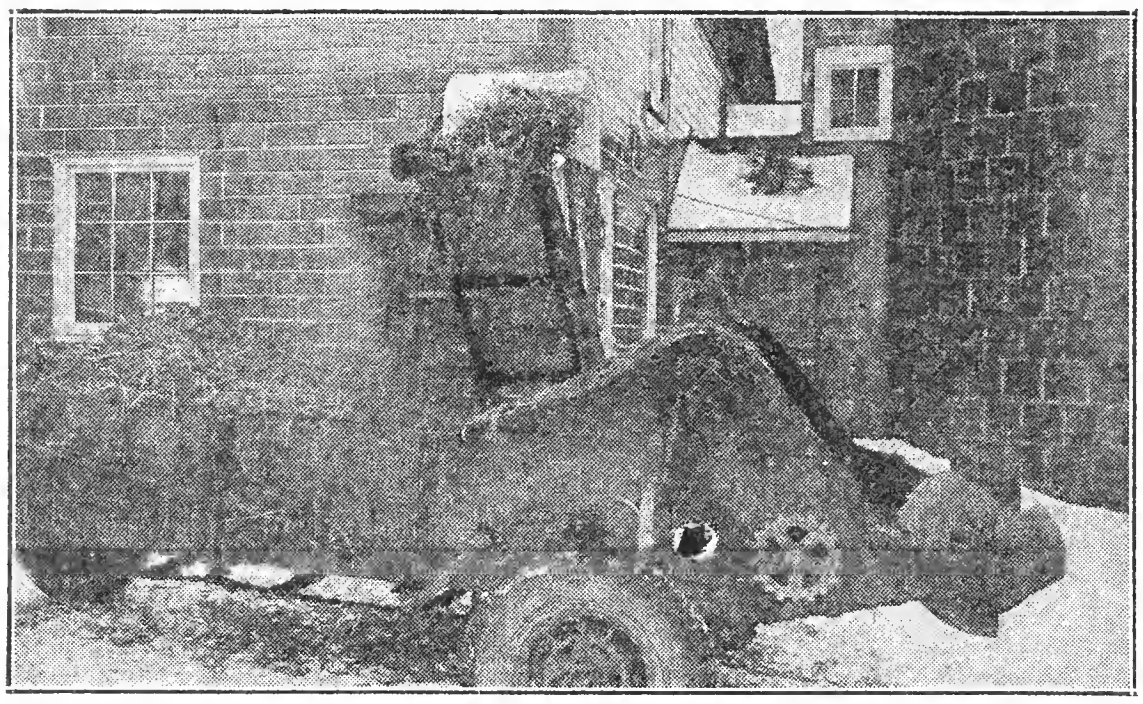
## Mechanical Barn Cleaner

Edward Ritz of Horseheads, Chemung County, New York, installed a mechanical barn cleaner for his cow stable about a year ago. With it he can remove the manure from 40 head of milking Ayrshires and load it on his manure spreader in about 11 minutes with no hand work. He also cleans the manure from calf pens and box stalls by pitching it into the gutter and letting the cleaner transfer it to the manure spreader outside. A small opening was made through the wall of the barn at the end of the gutter. Otherwise neither gutter nor the barn was changed when the cleaner was installed.

The cleaner is of the reciprocating type. The outdoor portion consists of the two-horse motor, the gears, chain, and sprockets which operate the cleaner and the manure elevator. Within the barn it consists of a square metal rod running from the elevator the entire length of the gutter. To this at intervals of about four feet are fastened hinged metal blades extending across the gutter. The long rod is controlled from an endless chain arranged over two sprocket wheels about six feet apart. As these wheels turn, this chain draws the rod and the blades lengthwise of the gutter about six feet, moving the manure with them. By further turning of the wheel, the motion of the rod is reversed and when this is done, the blades swing along parallel to the rod and to the gutter, remaining there until they are pushed past the manure. As the direction is again forward, friction of the blades on the bottom of the gutter causes them to resume their original position across the gutter. Working back and forth, the rod with its blades relays the manure the length of the gutter through the opening in the wall of the barn to the manure elevator which carries it to the spreader. It needs but little attention while operating.

The cleaner is always ready; a turn of a switch and it starts. It was used last Winter when the temperature was as low as 20 degrees below zero. In spite of the cold the cleaner worked well.

Mr. Ritz is convinced his new equipment is a real time and labor saver. Not only does it eliminate a great deal of hand labor, but it shortens the daily Winter chores by an hour or more. This means a total of some 18 full days during the Winter stabling period. E. C. G.



*A mechanical barn cleaner and manure loader is being used with good results in the dairy barn owned by Edward Ritz, Horseheads, N. Y.*

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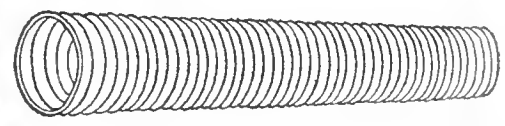

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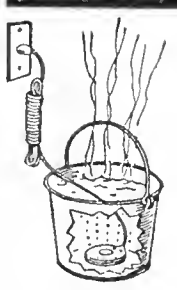

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# Pennsylvania Farm News

The 1948 maple syrup season was about an average for most producers in Western Pennsylvania; not as good as last year which was the best we had in the past 10 years, but far ahead of 1946. There was a good demand for syrup and it was sold as fast as made; the price received by most producers was $5.00 per gallon.

We had some very fine weather in the last part of March and considerable plowing was done. Some oats were put in the first week in April. However, since that time until the middle of April the weather has been wet almost continually and many who have their oats in wish now they were out. However, the crop will possibly be all right except on very flat fields where the water may lay for a length of time. With seed oats selling at $2.00 to $2.80 per bushel, not many farmers want them drowned out. Clinton oats seems to be the variety that is being sown here this Spring and we hope it will turn out better than Vicland did when they were lauded so highly a couple of years ago. Last year most of those who sowed Vicland had practically nothing; a few had fair yields but they were in the great minority. Of course last year was very unfavorable for oats and the crop failure could not be blamed to the variety altogether as even other varieties did not yield very much. However, I heard of only one farmer this Spring who is going to try Vicland again, and he is going to try but a few acres.

New seedings of clover look very good also and, barring a too late frost, the crop of clover hay shows promise of being a good one. With corn and oats both short last year, farmers are hoping for a most successful season this year as feed, especially home grown grains, is scarce and what you buy is very high priced. If weather permits, there will be fairly large acreages of corn, oats and potatoes planted; as much if not more than last year.

Quite a good many public sales are being held every week and prices for everything are pretty high. Cows and farm machinery especially bring high prices. Milk is $5.13 for four per cent, butter around 79 cents. Egg prices dropped to 40 cents a dozen the middle of April but feed prices are no lower; egg mash still selling at $5.45 per 100 and scratch feed at $5.20 to $5.40; 20 per cent dairy feed at $4.70 and other feeds in proportion. Grass seed is unreasonably high, clover seed selling for $45 to $48 per bushel. Timothy is reasonable at only about $5.00 a bushel, but alsike and alfalfa are just as bad as red clover.

When farmers count the cost of lime, fertilizer, seed oats, grass seed, plowing and disking, to say nothing of their own time and work putting in an oat crop this year, they are going to pay from $30 to $40 an acre by the time they have the field drilled and seeded. How and when are they going to get their money back from this crop? Not many years ago you could buy a good farm for $40 to $50 an acre. Now it costs almost that much to put in a field of oats and seeding it.

Yes, times have sure changed. But are they always changing for the better? P. M.

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H. K. McCullough, Newville; A. M. Bates, Mechanicsburg; and Roy H. Miller, Carlisle, were re-elected president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer respectively at the recent annual reorganization of the Cumberland County Cooperative Wool Growers held at Carlisle. Miller and Dale M. Ritter, New Kingston, directors, and Roscoe P. Line, Carlisle, auditors, were also re-elected. The growers decided to hold their annual wool pool in June, and a ram sale again in August, both events at Carlisle.

Wiliam R. Fry, Mechanicsburg, was named local leader of a new 4-H Club lamb feeding project which the growers voted to sponsor. Others in the group are Mervin R. Lippert, Carlisle, and Chester L. Smith, Shippensburg. The committee was instructed to work with the Agricultural Extension Assn. in signing up interested boys, 10 to 20 years of age, and in locating suitable lambs for them to feed. Each member will feed at least three and preferably four lambs, starting about July 1 with 50 to 60 pound animals and concluding next January when they will show their lambs at the annual Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg.

Earl O'Donnel, Butler, on whose farm the first of more than 300 contour strip cropping demonstrations in Butler County was established in 1937, declares that the strips have controlled erosion, that they are easier to work than field operations, and that crops have been better under this system of farming than under the former field-type of operation. Of 310 farmers interviewed, all but two declared they like the contour method, giving as additional reasons that they could save power, use smaller tractors, and had less breakage in farm machinery due to the elimination of gullies. The consensus of opinion was that the strips are the most effective method for holding the topsoil in place.

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Robert J. Loughry, a senior in agricultural education at Penn State College, has been named as the first winner of the Wiliam D. and Clara Calhoun Phillips scholarship. The new scholarhip was established for the "encouragement and development of leadership in Christian living among students of the School of Agriculture."

Loughry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Loughry, of Marion Center,

*Robert J. Loughry, Indiana County, Pa., has just been named first winner of the Phillips scholarship at Penn State College.*

Indiana County, Pa. He has been active in the Penn State Christian Assn., serving on various committees. Last year he was president of the Penn State chapter of Future Farmers of America. While in high school, he was charter president and for four years president of his high school FFA chapter. Loughry entered Penn State in 1942, but interrupted his education to serve three years in the Marine Corps, seeing action in the South Pacific and service in Japan. A. H. I.

---

H. Francis Kennedy, of Valencia, Butler County, was elected president of Pennsylvania Canton No. 1 at a recent meeting of Brown Swiss dairy cattle breeders held in Butler. Earl Nicolls, Conneautsville, Crawford County, was named vice-president, and Reed Kepner, Sharpsville, Mercer County,, secretary-treasurer. Speakers at the meeting included Fred Gauntt, Milltown, N. J., Eastern representative of the National Brown Swiss Breeders Assn.; William Hicks, Tyrone, Huntingdon County, secretary of the State Assn.; Herbert Gilmore. Pennsylvania State College, and Phil Sellers, Butler, assistant county agent. Plans were made for a Canton show and picnic August 26 at Oil City. The group voted to aid the 4-H Dairy Calf Club program in every way possible. Carl Henry, of New Bethlehem, Clarion County, was designated chairman of a committee to carry out this purpose.

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The Susquehanna Artificial Breeding Cooperative at its recent annual meeting at Harford, Susquehanna County, elected Medford Baker, Kingsley; H. Atwood Brown, New Milford; and Harold Sheldon, of Thompson as directors. Howard Benning, Kingsley, was named president; Joe Carpenter, Fleetville, Lackawanna County, vice-president, and William White, Uniondale, secretary-treasurer. Benning and Carpenter were named representatives to NEPA, the Northeastern Pennsylvania breeding central at Wyoming.

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The Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Breeders Association, which is contributing $100 toward 4-H dairy calf Club work in the State in 1948, will meet June 14, at State College for its annual elections and picnic, according to William Hicks, Huntingdon, secretary-treasurer. N. M. E.

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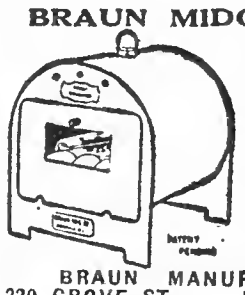
Cold weather the second weekend in April failed to damage peach and apple buds in the Adams-Franklin-York fruit belt of Pennsylvania. In fact, conditions were so advanced that the peach trees in Franklin County are several weeks ahead of last year. Three nights of freezing weather last May 8, 9 and 10 resulted in the 1947 commercial apple crop being cut to 6,612,000 bushels, about two million below that of 1946.

Reports from the Berks-Lehigh fruit belt state that there was little or no freeze damage, and that the season there is two to three weeks ahead of last year. However a possible severe loss from freezing weather still faces growers. Any frosts from now on may prove serious.


**BRAUN MIDGET INCUBATORS**



were designed for educational purposes as well as the poultry fancier. Most interesting to young and old. Needs but little attention, built in automatic thermostat for the control of exact temperatures. **Braun Junior Incubators 8 Egg Capacity, $20; Braun Senior Incubators 24 Egg Capacity, $30.** Can be used to Germinate Seeds. F.O.B. Factory — No C.O.D.
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**Direct Outlet to the Retail Trade**
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**EGGS WANTED**
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Mail Postal for Egg Tags Free.
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WE ARE BONDED AND LICENSED DEALERS
Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Free holiday calendar.
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EGGS WANTED HIGHEST PRICES
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WANTED EGGS OF ALL KINDS
ALSO LIVE RABBITS
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BUILD BETTER PROFITS WITH DURGIN-HAMPS
National breed leaders in 1946 R.O.P. in percentage of birds qualified (60.8%); 2nd in average egg weight (28 oz. per doz.), average body weight 6.5 lbs. per bird. Beautiful, light colored birds—U.S R.O.P. and Certified—Pullorum Clean. Chicks and hatching eggs for flock improvement or egg and meat production. Write
HANK'S HENNERY, Box 105, Newmarket, N. H.

**STARTED PULLETS**
6 AND 8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN AND MINORCA-LEGHORN CROSS. 100% Floor Raised. 37 Years Breeding for Body Size, Heavy Egg Production, and Livability. Send for Free Catalogue.
WOLVERINE HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

**Mattern's Reliable Chicks**
MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS — EGGS
FINEST MEAT AND EGG PRODUCERS.
Specialized Since 1900.
BOWDEN'S WYANDOTTE FARM, Mansfield, Ohio

**MINORCAS INTRODUCTORY OFFERS**
Americas greatest producers larger premium snowhite eggs
Colored literature free. C. PAPE, Churubusco, Indiana

**WHITE RUNNER DUCKS**
They lay the year around. Ducklings, fifteen for $4.50; thirty for $8.00; fifty, $12.50; twenty-four dollars per hundred parcel post prepaid. Hatches weekly. Circular Free.
**John H. Weed, Glenwood Farm, Vineland, N. J.**

**-TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS-**
75c ea. in lots of 10. Prepaid by receiver. Add insurance and shipping cost. P. V. THUN, TIVOLI, N. Y.

**GOOSE EGGS**
75c each in lots of 10. Send cash with order. Heavy breeds mixed. Fertility 85%.
B. SANDER, R. F. D. 2, HARPURSVILLE, N. Y.

WHY BOTHER WITH CHICKS? 5,000 Pullorum Clean Pullets for sale. Rocks or Cross. Book now. July delivery — 16 weeks — Meat Prices.
ORANGE POULTRY FARM, CHESTER, N. Y.


## Subscribers' Exchange

*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 351.*

### FRUITS AND FOODS

HONEY: Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossel, Cobleskill, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. clover $12.00; goldenrod $9.00. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup, No. 1 grade, $6.00 a gallon; 5 lb. can clover honey, $2.00. Prepaid to third zone. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

COMB honey in 24 section cases. Buckwheat $5.00; amber $6.00; clover $7.10. L. F. Howden, Fillmore, New York.

TAKING orders for 1948 maple syrup. First come first served. $6.00 gallon prepaid insured third zone. No C. O. D.'s. C. L. Chaffee, R. 1, Natural Bridge, New York.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $6.50 per gallon prepaid. Sugar 5 and 10 pound tins $1.00 pound. J. Everett Woolley, Underhill, Vermont.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, No. 1, $5.00 gallon; No. 2, $4.00 gallon, plus P. P. and insurance. H. J. Tebbetts, Cabot, Vermont.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gallon. Pure Vermont maple sugar $1.00 pound; 5 and 10 pound cans. Walter Piper, South Royalton, Vermont.

VERMONT clover honey: Fancy grado, guaranteed pure and of best quality; 5 lbs. $2.00; six 5-lb. pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

CHOICE clover honey: 10 pounds $3.90; 5 pounds $2.00 postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, New York.

HONEY: Very light amber, clover blend; $9.75 per 60 pound can; two $19.00. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, New York.

MAPLE syrup: Guaranteed pure. 1-3 gallon lots $5.50. Larger quantities $5.25 F.O.B. Shipped C.O.D. or money with order plus postage. Larger quantities express or freight. Kenneth Knight, Delevan, N. Y.

NICE quality Vermont maple syrup, $5.50 a gallon delivered. Lee Gale, South Londonderry, Vermont.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

BUTTERNUT, chocolate or raisin fudge, or assortment, $1.25 per pound delivered. Creamy, delicious. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, Deposit, N. Y.

HONEY: Delicious Fall flowers, 60 lb. can $9.00; 5 lbs. $1.30 liquid. Postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

VERMONT maple syrup from late runs of sap. Dark in color and with buddy flavor, but the pure article; $4.25 gallon. Free price list. Deane Hatch, Woodstock, Vermont.

DELICIOUS sun ripened oranges, $4.35 bushel. Grapefruit $3.55. Mixed $3.95. Prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

GOOD citrus fruits: Indian River grown. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid. Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.45; half oranges, half seed grapefruit, $4.35; half oranges, half seedless grapefruit, $4.60; oranges, $4.75. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, gallon $6.00; half gallon $3.25; 5-lb. pail sugar $5.00. Wooden gift box of maple hearts and leaves $1.50; all postpaid third zone. Maple Lane Farm, Burlington, Vermont.

FIVE pounds light amber clover honey postpaid third zone, $1.50; two for $2.80. Send for list 37 honey items. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

### COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

ENJOY vacation in mountains. Mrs. Burt Goodwin, Wellsboro, Pa.

WANTED: Elderly man to board; handy; dont expect full board; private country home. BOX 7344, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, 40, seeks board on farm. Several weeks August. Reasonable. Peter Evanelo, 307 East 26th St., N. Y. C. 10, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm, not boarding house, commuting distance or 100 miles New York City where mother, grandfather and two grown sons could spend Summer (willing to help work): father to week-end. Please write BOX 7337, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY gentleman wishes room, board, on farm by month; reasonable; state full particulars. Available for part time work. BOX 7352, Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDER wanted, country home; $40 monthly. BOX 37, Tyrone, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED couple, white on pension desires reasonable board on farm, year around. BOX 7365, Rural New-Yorker.

PALMERS tourist home, Andes, New York, wants guests by day or week.

PERMANENT home for refined Protestant retired woman in country. Large porches, lawn and garden. Convenient Philadelphia. Larchmont Farms, Masonville, New Jersey.

WANTED: Gentleman boarder, appreciating excellent country home; $18 weekly. BOX 7377, Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER, son 6, desire board on farm during July. Linder, 1521 Unionport Road, Bronx, N. Y.

ELDERLY man wishes board in country with private family; within 60 miles of New York. McMahon, 35 Pilling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED: One or two used garden tractors. Write stating price, condition and equipment. Roaring River Flower Sales, 45 East 17th St., New York City.

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazleton, Penna.

FOR Sale: Electric plant, Onam, 3,000 watts, AC, 115 volts. Vonbradish, Dover Plains, N. Y.

SELL Remington 30 '06 Winchester '95 30-40 L. C. Smith double. Will trade registered coonhounds for guns. Joseph Pucek, Demarest, N. J.

WANTED: Track for Cletrac K20 or tractor for parts. Albert Haessig, Wallkill, N. Y.

COMPLETE hot air stove, good condition; $35. Louise Stuedly, 7019 Jackson St., Guttenberg, N. J.

WANTED: 1924 Franklin axle bearings. Allyn Faitoute, Summit, N. J.

McKENZIE 2-row potato planter, Duplex potato grader; excellent condition. Also potato digger. Price $260. William Eelman, R. D. 4, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED: Crawler tractor with or without blade, any condition; also Lane sawmill. BOX 7364, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Howell's heavy duty sawmill, retimbered and reconditioned $700. Also 50 h.p. G. E. motor 3/60/220-440 870 R. P. M. with magnetic starter, reconditioned and guaranteed $500. Burma Road Lumber Company P. O. Box 39, Bergen Sta., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR Sale: Horse trailer, lovely, especially made for two or one horses; excellent condition. Price $400. Limburg, Windsor, Mass.

FOR Sale: 12-can International milk cooler; 2-ton Sprout Waldron vertical batch mixer; Robbins electric incubator. Hollis V. Warner, Riverside Drive, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages: 2 lbs. $4.50; 3 lbs. $5.85, queens included. $1.00 per package books order, balance 10 days before delivery. Booked full until June 5th. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED: Cultivators for 1931 Farmall F 20. BOX 7378, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Large equipped tractor farm, Guernsey dairy, with retail milk route and plant if desired. BOX 7387, Rural New-Yorker.

THE Bees now need our undivided attention. To close out small amount of clover honey on hand, 1 case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid to third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

FRUITGROWERS, beekeepers attention: 180 strong colonies of Italian bees for sale. $15 each. Inspection certificate furnished. H. Greulick, Altamont, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Hardie sprayer. Four hundred gallon divided wood tank. Novo engine, just overhauled. New tank filler. This is an ideal orchard machine. M. C. Totten, 5 Elkwood Ave., New Providence, New Jersey.

# Sunnybrook

**U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN**

# BABY CHICKS

Profit-bred from proven strains using R. O. P. males. Started Chicks — Started Pullets 4-6-8-week Capons. Hatches every week of the year. New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.

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*ESTABLISHED 1920*

**SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARMS**

**A. HOWARD FINGAR**

**Box R Phone 504 Hudson, N. Y.**

**BABCOCK'S *Healthy Chicks* make Great Layers**

**WINNER WORLD'S CONTEST RECORD FOR ALL BREEDS**

Babcock's White Leghorns hold the all-time world's contest record for all breeds: 4057 eggs, 4336.25 points. Our pen of S.C. White Leghorns at Western New York test led all Leghorn pens in the country last year. We also had the three high Leghorn hens in the U. S. with 365.10 points, 364.85 points and 360.15 points.

**HIGHEST LEGHORN PEN in 1947**

**ORDER CHICKS NOW** — Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.

**SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG TODAY**

36 pages beautifully illustrated. Describes breeding program on our Leghorns, Dryden B. Rocks, Harco R. I. Reds and Cross breds

**BABCOCK** Poultry Farm, Inc., Rt. 3R, Ithaca, N. Y.



**ULSH FARMS CHICKS** PAY

All Breeders carefully culled and Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Shipments Mon.& Thurs.

| Will ship C.O.D.—Postage Pd. | Unsexed 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls 100 |
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| White or Brown Leghorns | $12.50 | $25.00 | $2.00 |
| Buff, Black Leghorns, Anconas | 13.50 | 26.00 | 3.00 |
| Barred, White or Buff Rocks | 14.50 | 22.00 | 12.00 |
| New Hampshires, Rock-Reds | 14.50 | 22.00 | 12.00 |
| Black Giants, White Giants | 20.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 27th Year.

**ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box R, Port Trevorton, Pa.**



**GRAYBILL'S** OFFICIALLY PENNA. TESTED **SUPER QUALITY CHICKS**

Hatches each week. Order from ad or ask for Free catalog. Postpaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.

| Graybill's Large Type | 100 Str. Run | Plts. | Ckls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | $12.00 | $26.00 | $2.00 |
| Black Minoreas | 13.00 | 26.00 | 2.00 |
| New Hampshires | 15.00 | 23.00 | 10.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross | 14.00 | 22.00 | 10.00 |

Heavy Mixed $10-100. All flocks have been blood-tested for B. W. D. by a registered Veterinary under the Penna State Official Agglutination tube method, reactors removed.

**W. D. GRAYBILL, BOX R, THOMPSONTOWN, PA.**



**PULLETS**

New Hampshires, Rock Hamp Cross, Red Rock Cross (Black Pullets), R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns. Beautiful, Sturdy Birds. 12 to 20 weeks old.

**ALSO BABY CHICKS**

Bloodtested Breeders. Booking Orders Now.

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**LEHMAN'S** BIG ENG. LEGHORNS LIVE LAY PAY

| Special Large Type English S. C. White Leg. From Eggs | Unsexed 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
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| Produced on Our Own Farm | $14.00 | $27.00 | $4.00 |
| Large Type S. C. W. Leg | 12.00 | 25.00 | 2.00 |
| N. H. Reds, Wh. and B. Rocks | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |

Assorted Heavy Ckls. $10-100. From Bloodtested Breeders. Catalog FREE. **LEHMAN STRAWSER'S HATCHERY, BOX R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**



**NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS**

We Pay Postage. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

| HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS and Brown Leghorns | Unsexed 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $12.00 | $25.00 | $2.00 |
| Barred and White Rocks | 14.00 | 17.00 | 10.00 |
| N. H. Reds Special AAA | 16.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 |
| Assorted | 11.00 | (St. Run Only) | |

From Free Range Flocks. Sexed Pullets Guar. 95% accurate. Order from ad. or write for Catalog.

**J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY**

**BOX R, :-: RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA**


# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## Brewers' Grains for Broilers

I am raising broilers, and at present am feeding them a growing mash plus a good grade of horse feed which they like very much. My husband wants me to feed them dried brewers' grains also as they are so much cheaper. What I want to know is, will my broilers gain as much weight on brewers' grains in the same amount of time as they do on the other feed I am giving them?

New Jersey MRS. E. S.

Broilers require a pretty exact ration for best growth results and in general I would advise using the best ration you can buy that is designed for exclusive broiler production. Diluting such a ration with either horse feed or brewers' grains is simply throwing your broiler ration out of balance and retards the growth and finish of your birds. There are no doubt many different combinations of feeds that will grow broilers satisfactorily, and you, like all others, will have to try out a number to locate the one best adapted to your needs. Certainly for the first six weeks they need high protein feed and if you use a high protein bulky feed to cut the cost of their ration, it should be fed after six weeks; otherwise it will take too long to finish the birds economically.

Dried brewers' grains are high in protein and fat but rather shucky and higher in fiber, and thus are not as desirable for feeding chickens as for cows. They are composed largely of barley. Wet brewers' grains are sometimes available at the brewery and could be used to mix a moist mash for an occasional feeding. The chief disadvantage of feeding a wet feed is wet litter, and consequently more frequent cleaning is needed.

## Black Spots in Eggs

We have little black spots in some of our eggs. What do you think is the cause and possible prevention of this?

Genesee County, N. Y. L. R.

These little black spots are no doubt blood clots, or in some cases what we call meat spots. Recent research work tends to indicate that most of these black spots are blood clots, the cause of which is not as yet perfectly clear. Some no doubt are associated with the passing of the yolk from its follicle or sac into the body cavity, and possibly due to injury through the upper portion of the egg duct. This trait seems to be difficult to control or prevent. Sometimes adding more vitamin D may be of help.

It is believed that blood spots are possibly hereditary. Progeny or test breeding would be one way for the poultry breeder to reduce this trouble.

## Use Manganese Sulphate for Soft Shelled Eggs

Would like to know something about the conditions which cause soft shelled eggs, and how these may be used to prevent this condition.

Albany County, N. Y. MRS. S. S.

Soft shelled eggs may be due to a variety of conditions. Sometimes increasing the vitamin D content in the ration will cut down on this cause of loss. I especially suggest the use of manganese sulphate because it has worked in many cases. Only a small amount is needed, one-half teaspoonful per gallon of drinking water. If lack of manganese is causing the poor shells, this should help at once. If it does not, then try adding more vitamin D as suggested.

## Three Yolked Egg

The other day my wife broke one of our hens' eggs and found that it had three yolks. What is the cause of this, and is it rare in occurrence?

M. J. G.

It is very rare for an egg to contain three yolks. It does occur, but not very often. It happens because three egg yolks are released at the same time, and these are picked up by the oviduct and passed along together into the egg forming gland.

## Correction

In the editorial "Farm or Factory" on page 294 of our April 17 issue, reference was made to a decision of the Board of Standards and Appeals in the Whitebrook Duck Farm case to the effect that duck growing was farming. The Board has called our attention to the fact that it made no decision in that case; it was the decision of the New York Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board. The error is regretted.

## The Human Factor in Brooding

Under present day economic conditions, it is important that every poultryman produce his product in the most economical manner possible. This being the case, the most important factor for the broiler man and the egg farmer to begin with is good brooding, which is by far the most important operation on the poultry farm today. It is important because a poor job can undo the very best methods of breeding, feeding, housing, marketing, and management.

It is advisable to break down the brooding operation and to consider the importance of the man in the operation because it is the man upon whom the responsibility rests if the poultry enterprise is to succeed. The operator should be proficient in the operation of brooder stoves used on the poultry farm. In addition, he has to maintain reasonable speed which will tend to lower the cost of labor required in caring for chicks. Furthermore, this man must be dependable from the standpoint of feeding and watering chicks according to an established schedule.

Progressing further with the man who does the brooding, it is necessary that he have some of those intuitions which help a great deal in predicting the weather. If he possesses this quality, he should be able to provide proper ventilation and sunlight without being caught by a Spring shower which may blow into the brooder house. Then, too, there is the problem of permitting the chicks out of the brooder house in the Spring and it is important that the chicks be kept in if the weather is threatening. If the chicks are already out and a shower is approaching, it is the wise man who starts early to return the chicks to sheltered quarters. During the Spring when afternoons are chilly, chicks should not be left out.

Another important phase of brooding is the man's keen sense of observation. This faculty will be helpful in pointing out whether or not the chicks are eating properly. If they are not it can usually be associated with the approach of trouble, in most cases disease. It is also necessary to observe the condition of litter in the brooder house and to be able to determine whether or not to clean the house in order to maintain the best sanitary conditions. Oftentimes, a good cleaning of the brooder house at the right time will prevent an outbreak of coccidiosis. A few minutes spent each day observing the chicks will frequently lead one to sense any approaching trouble. If one is ready for trouble, there is not any question about its being easier to stop at that time than if it had a good start.

New York H. W. H.

## Bird Antics

My husband and I read with great interest the article "The Farmer's Unhired Help" in your March 6 issue.

What interested us so much was the mention of the nuthatch wedging nuts in the crevices of the bark of trees and then cracking the nuts. The writer stated he had never seen the nuthatch do this. As a matter of fact we have seen this every Winter. We have one feeding station on a large old linden tree about 12 feet from our kitchen window. Every morning we feed the birds and both see and hear the nuthatch go through his antics just outside our kitchen.

You have printed other articles on birds many times before, all of which have been both interesting and helpful. It is wonderful to watch these little creatures. MRS. E. B. C.

Montgomery County, Pa.

## Useful Poultry Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin | $4.50 |
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| Poultry Production, Lippincott and Card | 4.00 |
| Hatchery Management, Hartman and Vickers | 4.00 |
| Diseases and Parasites of Poultry, Barger and Card | 3.75 |
| Raising Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Game Birds, Morley A. Jull | 3.75 |
| Roberts' Commercial Poultry Raising, Clarence S. Platt | 3.50 |
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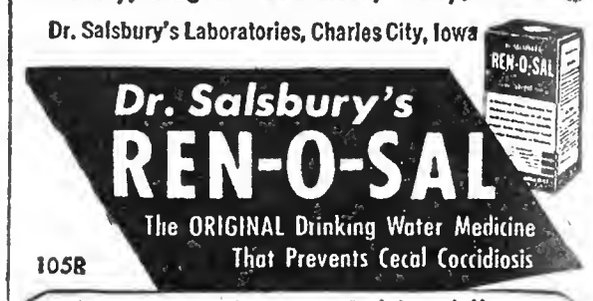


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Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods — use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct post-paid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

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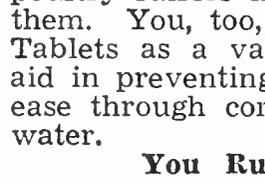

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## Bantams, A Paying Hobby

One of the many hobbies that is open to every person living in rural areas is bantam raising. Whereas some years ago a bantam was only an occasional bird of nondescript identity, to be seen in a barnyard flock or backyard coop, today bantams are increasing in popularity to the extent of topping in numbers the large fowls shown at many poultry shows and county fairs.

There are several good reasons for this increase in bantam raising. Perhaps the first is the Fancy, by which is meant the producing of superior specimens for exhibit purposes, and for the business of breeding new varieties for this growing market. A second reason is that the bantam when properly handled can be more profitable than the large fowl. People continually ask me, because I am a bantam raiser and an exhibitor of birds, what good bantams are, what are they for, and do they pay.

Being a smaller bird, the bantam eats less than half the quantity of food that a large fowl consumes; with high poultry feed prices, this is very important today. Then, too, the bantam can be housed and quartered in a very small space, which is obviously another factor favoring economy. Any backyard or underporch space may be utilized for Summer and Winter quarters for a flock of bantams. I wintered a flock of 15 Old English game bantams, weighing less than one pound each, in a small house less than 5x6x4 feet, built with second hand boards and lined against cold; and they produced plenty of eggs in Winter weather. By adding elevated wire cages, the birds can go outdoors in fair weather, even in Winter.

Another important payoff is in their eggs. Many bantam breeds lay eggs as large as pullet eggs, which can be sold retail at current prices. Since the yolk is larger for the egg's weight than that of a large fowl's egg, it is obvious that in two bantam eggs, more yolk weight will be obtained than from one large egg. This is a factor of value for mothers who want little children to eat more egg yolk for readier nourishment. One neighbor, who had 3,000 large fowls, told me he kept a flock of Seabright bantams particularly for a few of his New York City retail cusomers who bought the bantam eggs for their children. The size also intrigues children; it is a very special attraction for Easter time, when bantam eggs are at a premium. Another revenue from bantam eggs for me has been from breeders and from parents who wanted to hatch them for pets for children. Here, I have paid, and I have gotten, from $1.00 to $4.00 for a dozen bantam eggs for hatching. The highest price was for eggs from Ribbon bantam birds of pure breed stock.

There is still one more use for bantams. They are the finest of fowl for eating, plump, fine grained, small boned, and of a delicately gamey flavor. I have served my own family, including three school boys at table, one bantam each for a holiday dinner, stuffed and baked, and not one boy could consume his whole bird at one sitting. This made a treat equal to partridge, quail, squab or squirrel. Since this meat is home raised, it costs little, even though worth a high price on the market. Many clubs and resorts use bantams as substitute for plover, woodcock and game birds. Many game breeders buy bantam hens for hatching and rearing of pheasants and quail.

Thus it may be seen at a glance that bantam raising is a hobby with several angles of development possible, depending on location, individual preferences, and experience. In addition to being a keen pleasure, good recreation, and sport for children and grownups, it can easily be made to pay off.

One concluding suggestion — two breeds are more profitable than one. A personal preference Fancy pure breed, for one's pride and for winning show ribbons, should be supplemented with another, less expensive breed, to cater to a wider utility use, such as setters, egg producers, food fowl, and a lower priced item for some pet buyers. Prices here in Orange County vary greatly. One can buy scrub, or mixed breed, bantams at country auctions for as low as 50 cents a bird. On the other hand, I have been asked $25 for a trio of Fancy bird stock. I have sold common birds as low as $1.00 each, and Ribbon pure stock breeds for as much as $10 a pair. I value one Ribbon Cockerel I now own at $10 for breeding purposes. There are actually well over 100 varieties to choose from, and a good Standard breed beginning is preferable to a cheap, or mongrel, stock.

F. C.


# CUT COSTS *Raise Better Birds*

5 BENEFITS FROM NEW HI-VALU GROWING PROGRAM

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3 STOP CANNIBALISM
4 PREVENT PROLAPSE
5 NO FALL NECK MOLT

Here's a sound idea that will make money for you.

It takes breeding and favorable housing conditions but feed makes the chicken. Extensive research at the Park & Pollard Research Farm shows conclusively — **you can raise a better pullet by improving the scratch as well as the mash.**

By controlling the whole diet of the bird, with Hi-Valu Scratch Pellets, you can have larger framed pullets, meatier birds without excess fat in the abdomen.

Surprising too this feeding system results in lower feed cost.

### Why Lower Cost

Hi-Valu Scratch Pellets utilize by-products that are cheaper than whole grains yet in combination are richer in poultry feeding values.

### How Nutrition is Improved

Additional amounts of oats and barley can be used in a pelleted scratch. These grains are rich in nutrients but not readily eaten as whole grains. Then gluten, wheat feeds, alfalfa, extra vitamins, and minerals combine to make a balanced scratch pellet with about 4% more protein than in whole grains.

Because of the balance and greater protein you feed more Hi-Valu than you could of scratch. You save on the first cost. You save too, by feeding less mash.

### The Big Difference is in Body Development

Birds are forced to eat a balanced diet. The aggressive birds can't gobble too much grain leaving none for the timid birds. Better uniformity results when they all get a complete ration.

Birds on Hi-Valu will be up to ½ lb. heavier at housing time, with meaty breast and an even distribution of flesh and fat.

### Prolapse — Cannibalism

Prolapse is largely caused by too much fat in the abdomen; the result of high corn rations. Cannibalism too is associated with high corn, low fiber feeding during the growing period.

We have had neither prolapse nor cannibalism with Leghorns or Reds raised on Hi-Valu Pellets.

### Fall Neck Molt

A month or two of production; then a neck molt often occurs when pullets are thin breasted at housing time. They haven't the reserve to continue to grow and lay eggs too.

While management is a factor too we found Hi-Valu fed birds have the stamina in their heavier carcass to lay continuously. The superior distribution of meat on the carcass is a natural result of balancing the whole diet.

Try Hi-Valu Pellets this season, you'll save money and have birds capable of laying more eggs.

### How to Feed Hi-Valu

Start feeding Hi-Valu Pellets on the mash in small quantities. (It takes a few days to teach chicks to eat pellets.)

**7th, 8th, 9th weeks**
3 lbs. daily per 100 birds.

**10th week**—4 lbs. **11th week**—5 lbs.
Then feed in following proportions:

**12 to 14 weeks**
100 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M*

**14 to 18 weeks**
300 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M*

**18 to 24 weeks**
400 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M*

* Use either Mash or Growing Pellets.

These proportions give you scientific control of protein and nutritional balance according to the age and needs of the growing pullet.

*Hi Valu Pellets - Exclusive Product of Park & Pollard Research..*

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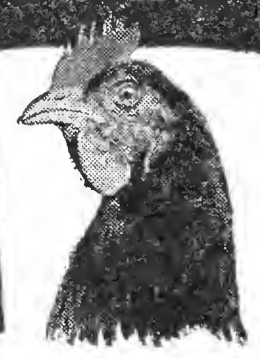

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## "Kill the Rats"

How many ways are there to kill a rat? You can poison him, trap him, shoot him, gas him, or hit him over the head with a blunt instrument; that is, if you can get him to stand still long enough. All of these methods have been tried many times over but the rat problem is still with us.

Wherever man has gone, rats have gone with him and taken their toll on the farm and in the home. In 1947 it was estimated that about 130,000,000 rats destroyed or damaged over 200,000,000 bushels of grain. This is about 40 per cent of the grain alloted to Europe, or equal to 315 loaves of bread for every family in the United States. In terms of dollars and cents our rat population costs the country $2,000,000,000 per year. Rats have certainly accustomed themselves to a fine style of living. In view of modern advances in pest control methods, it has been decided that there is no reason why rats should any longer be supported in the style

Photo—Forsythe, U.S.D.A.
*Rats damage 200 million bushels of grain a year, some of it in flour mills when sacks are left on the floor where rats can reach them.*

to which they have become accustomed.

A National Farm Rat Control Committee has been formed in Washington to coordinate the efforts of Federal, State, local and private agencies in their attempts to deal with the rat problem. Although the immediate objective of the Rat Control Program is to exterminate as many rats as possible, the long range aim is to educate the farmer in methods that will guarantee a permanent reduction in the numbers of these pests.

Of all the ways of killing rats, poison seems to give the best results. The poisons available range from common rat poison bought in the corner store to the latest and deadliest types such as sodium fluoroacetate (compound ten-eighty). This latter poison is so deadly dangerous that it can be used safely only by experts. Used patiently and skillfully, ordinary rat poison can be as effective as the most deadly.

Before proceeding to scatter poisoned bait about aimlessly, it will pay you to study the habits of the rats on your place. Rats will seldom leave the protecting shadows even to eat unless they are absolutely forced to. Find out where their favorite feeding places are and what food they have been eating regularly; find out the paths they use going to and from their feeding places. Having determined these things, you can place your bait most effectively; scatter it about with a liberal hand. Try to eliminate all other sources of food so that they are forced to take your bait. If necessary, use unpoisoned bait for a few days as a lure. Don't be afraid to handle the bait with your bare hands. Rats are used to human scent. By the time they will come to associate the human scent in food with danger, most of them will be dead. And don't forget to take the utmost precautions to protect children, livestock and pets from the poisoned bait.

Traps can be used very advantageously to supplement poison. They do not have to be baited to be effective. If placed securely along favorite paths of the rats, traps will yield excellent results. The best places are along sides of walls, under piles of lumber leaned up against walls to make covered runways, along beams and rafters, or anywhere else the rats on your place are accustomed to go. Tie the traps securely so they cannot be dragged away. Do not expect good results by using half a dozen traps at a time. Instead, use them by the score; blanket the place with traps. Get as many rats as you can as quickly as you can before they have a chance to get wary. An experienced rat is one the hardest creatures alive to kill.

The use of gas or fumigation is also effective but it takes relatively expensive equipment, time and skill.

Once having gotten rid of as many rats as possible, it is time to start putting into effect those measures that will keep your place reasonably clear of them in the future. Indeed, unless some measures such as the following are used, no matter how many rats you may kill there will soon be just as many back again.

It has been found that a pair of rats may have six or more litters a year, each litter consisting of from six to 25 young. The new generation is ready to breed when only three or four months old. Ignoring the natural death rate, a single pair of rats may have over 350,000,000 descendants in three years! Of course, many factors tend to keep this fantastic fertility within bounds, not the least being your own efforts. Studies have shown that within nine days after the end of a rat control campaign, their numbers will return to the original size unless proper measures are taken; and it is these further preventive methods that are the point of the whole campaign.

Rat control can be summed up in five points. These are — 1. Don't shelter rats. 2. Don't feed rats. 3. Kill and eliminate rats regularly. 4. Organize community rat control projects. 5. Follow up your program the year around.

Clean up your premises as much as possible. Do not let piles of junk lie around. They harbor rats. Rat proof as much of your place as you can. "Rat Proofing Buildings and Premises," U. S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, Conservation Bulletin No. 19, is available for 10 cents from the Government Printing Office in Washington. Eliminate the sources of food supply as far as you can on a farm. Keep kitchen garbage in tightly closed containers. A good cat can be of help in keeping their numbers down. Make conditions as unfavorable as you can on your place and the rats will soon leave for greener pastures.

The current Rat Control Campaign is making use of the services of many different organizations, both governmental and private. Among them are the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, the National Pest Control Association, Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, State Departments of Agriculture and Extension Services, County Agents, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, the Boy Scouts, grain dealers and handlers: anyone with a stake in the project, and that means all of us. Your regional Fish and Wildlife Agent will arrange a demonstration in your community upon request. All the other organizations are ready and willing to help you also.

No matter how extensive the drive may be, the actual results will have to be achieved by you on your own place. There is no reason why you should continue to support a flourishing rat population that is a menace to the health of your family and the entire community. Let the slogan be — "Kill the Rats." R. W.

## Top Birds in Maine Contest

In the first trial in this year's Maine Production and Broiler Quality Test, a double pen of 26 chickens and two roosters bred by Ray Higgins, Dennysville, topped performance records with an average liveweight at 14 weeks of 5.16 pounds. Other top weighing pens among the 16 double pens in the contest included an entry by Hall Bros., Dexter, a White Wyandotte and White Rock Cross with average liveweight of 4.71 pounds; New Hampshire pens entered by Arthur Libby, Steep Falls, and Townsend Farms, Inc., Kittery, both recording average liveweights of 4.6 pounds, and a Delaware - NewHampshire Cross pen owned by George Coleman, Jr., Brunswick, recording an average liveweight of 4.56 pounds. All birds in the test were fed on regular rations.

According to Francis G. Buzzell, Chief of the State Department's Division of Animal Husbandry, the eventual results of projects of this type will be chicken meat at lower cost to the consumer, because they serve as a means of discovering breeds and strains of chickens which will grow more rapidly and will require less grain to produce a pound of poultry meat.

CHAPMAN FARMS Chicks

WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, CROSSES
Egg profits this Fall will go to those who have a flock of healthy pullets in full production. Our chicks are bred especially for more eggs por bird, quality meat, and high livability. Customers report yearly flock averages up to 235 eggs por bird!
N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED—PULLORUM CLEAN
Order Chapman chicks now—get that profitable pullet flock started. Write today for new folder and prices.
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CHAPMAN FARMS 240 WARREN ST. GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

GRANT'S RUGGED NEW HAMPSHIRES
Make the most of expected high egg prices this Fall and Winter by housing a fine flock of Grant's Chicks. 17 years' careful breeding work means you can depend on Grant's Chicks for high livability, quick growth, rugged stamina, and economical production of meat and eggs.
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NEW HAMPSHIRES R. I. REDS
SEX-LINKED and BARRED CROSSES
Chicks available straight-run or sexed. Order soon. Write to BOX E.
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GOFFSTOWN, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS $15.00 PER 100 Summer Prices
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from Our Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglutination. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.
JOSEPH TOLMAN & SONS, INC.
WE SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE, THE BEST at ONE PRICE
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FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS
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Chicks available straight-run or sexed. Write for new booklet. Order soon!
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MINORCA-LEGHORN CROSS
Larger white eggs, bigger birds. Just the right cross for egg farmers. 97% sex guarantee. Also New Hampshire-Barred Rock Cross, heavy layers, fast growth for excellent meat.

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Famous Wolverine strain; 37 years breeding for large body size, heavy production and livability has pleased poultry raisors all these years. Postcard brings 37th annual catalog, special discounts.
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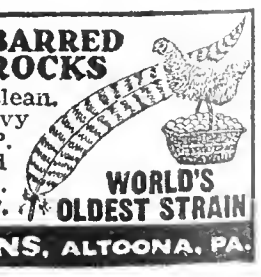
Big Birds. Pullorum Clean. Highest producing heavy breed in Penna. R.O.P. Records to 349. Raised on mountainside ranges. Full of vigor. Catalog.



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Write for dandy free colored booklet, telling about these amazingly improved Anconas.

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-Mottled Ancona Chicks-
The Breed with "Atomic Laying Power"
of plenty of eggs on less feed than any other breed. CATALOG FREE.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, RICHFIELD 9, PA.

## Care of Table Eggs

Two incidents involving the improper handling of eggs recently came to my attention. In one case a producer, and in the other a consumer, was at fault. The producer incident goes back to the Winter when, apparently afraid of his eggs chilling, he had kept them either beside the kitchen stove or in a high temperature room long enough for the eggs to deteriorate. The distributor handling the eggs received many complaints from his customers and was justifiably annoyed that these eggs did not measure up to standard requirements. The other case involved a housewife, who announced one day that she never kept eggs in the refrigerator.

Reflecting on these two incidents, I thought we could repeat to our advantage some of the simple rules that are involved in the handling of table eggs. Healthy hens fed a well-balanced ration produce eggs of high food value, but if the eggs are not properly taken care of all along the line from hen to consumer, they deteriorate rapidly. Eggs should be collected at least three times a day, preferably four or five, both Summer and Winter, to prevent their chilling in cold weather and to hasten their cooling off in warm weather. Frequent collections prevent breakage and soiling of eggs and save considerable time in cleaning the eggs for packing. A wire basket rather than a solid-sided container is preferable to use as a collector, since the open basket permits a circulation of air and a more rapid lowering of the temperature of the eggs. When the eggs have been gathered, they should be removed to a cool room with a humidity of 70 to 75 per cent. The necessity of keeping eggs in a moist room is readily understood when we consider what a large percentage of an egg is $H_2O$, or water. Eggs kept in a warm dry room rapidly lose weight. Along with the humidity it is necessary to maintain the proper temperature, which is something under 60 degrees F., though the temperature should never get down to freezing.

A good storage room is an integral and essential part of any egg producer's plant and he should consider it as part of his equipment when he goes into business. If his business is of sufficient size to warrant it, he will probably construct a separate building for holding his eggs and dressed poultry. The smaller producer can oftentimes fix over at small cost a part of his cellar, where proper ventilation, humidity and temperature can be maintained. After the eggs have thoroughly cooled, they should be cleaned, candled and packed daily. It will help enormously in keeping eggs clean and fresh looking, and will save a good deal of rubbing with the sandpaper buffer, if dry litter and sufficient nesting material are maintained. While candling is not required for certain grades of eggs, it certainly pays any producer to remove all defective eggs—those with blind cracks, blood spots, meat spots, cloudy yolks, etc. —and these flaws can be determined only by candling. At reduced prices there is a ready market for such defective eggs, provided the purchaser knows the quality of eggs he is buying. Properly graded, candled eggs usually fetch a premium and will repay the producer for the time and care expended in making the eggs conform to the various commercial standards.

In packing eggs, whether in cartons or cases, remove all weak shelled or malformed eggs. At the same time try to maintain uniformity of size in packing so that the consumer will find, upon opening the carton, a dozen of uniform-sized eggs. For retailing eggs, do not use cartons that have become dog-eared, dirty or smeared with broken eggs. Give the consumer a high grade, fresh product in a clean, attractive container; you will have customers coming back year after year because they have come to depend upon the excellence of your eggs.

The producer's responsibility ends when he delivers his eggs to the distributor or consumer. If he should receive a complaint about the freshness of his eggs, he might well take a little time to make sure that the housewife knows what her responsibility is after she gets her eggs. Once she realizes the perishable nature of this product, she is pretty apt to keep her eggs under proper refrigeration.

Vermont T. F.

---

An old shaving brush is good for dusting pleated lamp shades. The soft brush cannot harm the fabric, and the long bristles remove the dust easily from the folds.

WE GET MORE MILK PER BAG!

Harry and Clarence Moore, Strasburg, Pa. "We put out better than 550 lbs. (7 to 8 cans) a day from the 23 cows in our herd almost every day last year. You bet we think Cow Chow makes more milk."

AGREE THESE DAIRYMEN WHO FOLLOW THE PURINA PLAN...

Everette Davis, Crawfordsville, Iowa. "My 16 Jerseys averaged 536 pounds butterfat per cow in DHIA testing last year. This was highest in my association and I showed the most profit per cow. I feed Caw Chow Concentrate and grain."

Brook Acres Dairy, Boise, Idaho. "Sure, I get more milk and more profit per bag of Cow Chow," says W. M. Crouch, Supt. "This farm got 6 cans a day from 22 cows on the old ration and 9 cans from the same cows after changing to Caw Chow and grain ration."

Albert Mills, Florence, Vt. "I believe good cows will always make more milk and more profit from a bag or a ton of good feed. With an average of 46 cows milking last year, we made an average of 7,487 lbs. of 5% milk per cow. I've fed Cow Chow for 17 years."

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Feed PURINA COW CHOW

COMPLETE CHOW SUPPLEMENT CONCENTRATE

SEE YOUR PURINA DEALER WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

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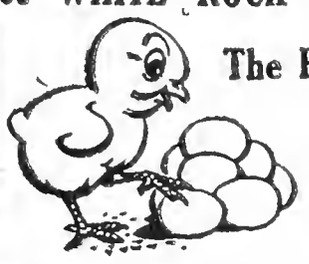

The Bred-To-Lay Broiler Chicks

This full-breasted breed is known as the finest for prime quality broilers, fryers and roasters. Kerr's White Rock Chicks are also ideal layers of large brown eggs. Egg records up to 250 eggs! White feathers allow clean picking for your retail trade. Order now—to insure delivery. Free Poultry Raiser's Guide and prices on request.

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For over 25 years we have bred Bodine Leghorns for sustained high production of large eggs, with a minimum of feed intake. All males from 250 egg-record hens or better. Every Hatching egg is produced here on our farm. All breeders N. Y. - U. S. officially banded for production and pullorum. Also offering a limited number of Barred Rocks and Sex-Linked (Red x Rock) chicks of usual high Bodine quality. Bodine chicks still selling at 1946 prices — order now! Write for new folder and Summer prices today.

Bodine's PEDIGREE LEGHORN FARM
Eli H. Bodine & Son
BOX R, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

| CASH OR C. O. D. | Non Sex. | Pits. | Ckls. |
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| S. C. Hanson or | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Gasson Spec. Mated Wh. Leghorns. | $14.00 | $28.00 | $2.00 |
| Large Typo S. C. Wh. Leghorns | 13.00 | 26.00 | 2.00 |
| Bar. & Wh. Rocks & R. I. Reds | 15.00 | 23.00 | 10.00 |
| Red-Rock Cross & N. H. Reds | 16.00 | 24.00 | 10.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 11.00 | .... | 9.00 |

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Post-Paid. Sexing Guaranteed 95% accurate. Order direct or Write for Catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box R, McAllsterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS
SEXED or STRAIGHT RUN

White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barrod Rocks, White Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, N. H. Reds. We have been satisfying a steady growing list of prosperous poultrymen for years. Write for Free Catalog giving full details and prices.

Clear Spring Hatchery
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PULLETS

Big Type S. C. White Leghorns. Our Specialty for over 20 years. 3 weeks and older. U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested Breeding. They will make fine layers of large, white eggs. Discount Prices if you act fast.

GEORGE B. FERRIS CO.
DEPT. R, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

VILLAGE VIEW CHICKS

From one of the oldest hatcheries in Michigan. *Large S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Minorca-Leghorns, Rock X Red Cross. *All chicks U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested. We have a number of old hen flocks for chicks with livability. *Started pullets three weeks and older. Free Catalog.
Village View Hatchery and Poultry Farm
Box R, :-: Zeeland, Michigan

Started Pullets
Floor Raised. 4-6-8 Week old. Large type White Leghorns and Minorca-Leghorn Cross for large white eggs. Raised for vigor. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WEST MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM
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BIG RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS
Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 22nd year breeding Leghorns. Straight run Chicks. Pullets and Cockerels $3-100. Send for free catalog. Low Prices.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM
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—POULTRY HOUSES 8x8 AND UP—
Winston Purchasing Agency, Inc., 71 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn 18, N. Y. Write or Phone Gedney 8-6398

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Produced by crossing high production R. I. Red sires with Barred Rock hens of a fine New England strain. Here's the specialty bred bird:

1—Exceptional for livability. 2—Bred to start producing early. 3—A heavy producer to very end of laying period. 4—Gorgeous "Black" with golden hackle. 5—A fine large bird.

**For Wonderful Layers —**
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**KETAY Chicks are TOPS**

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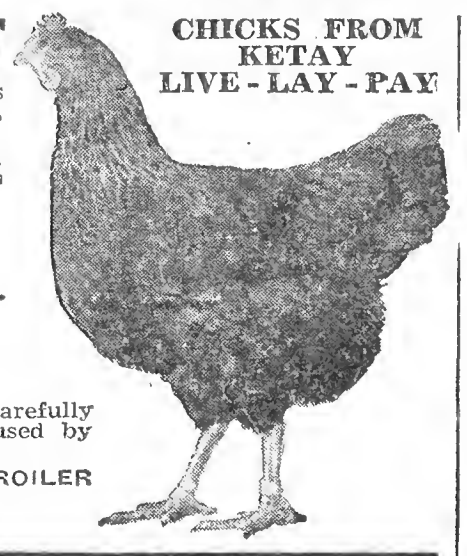
Our scientifically controlled breeding program is carefully followed in all breeds. Millions of chicks have been used by our hundreds of satisfied customers on Long Island.

R. I. REDS, WHITE LEGHORNS, ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS, STRAIGHT NEW HAMPSHIRES

Write for Folder, Price List and Livability Guarantee.



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Largest Chick Producers in New York State

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200,000 big, fluffy chicks weekly. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chicks shipped when you want them. All chicks guaranteed true to breed. Shipped parcel post f. o. b. our hatchery. Send orders now. DON'T DELAY. Pay your postman,

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| White and Barred Rocks..... | $9.90 | $11.95 | $12.40 |
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$6.90 ANY BREED ANY SEX NO SEX GUARANTEE

HEAVY ASSORTED STRAIGHT RUN $8.95 Per 100

White Pekin Ducklings, $26.00-100; $14.00-50; $7.50-25; $3.60-12. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Poults 85c ea.

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## "MAINE-BRED to Stand the Gaff" CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

PULLET OR COCKEREL or Straight Run Chicks available at VERY REASONABLE PRICES. Take your choice of these popular breeds or crosses.

CLEMENTS' BLACK SEX-LINKS — exceptionally healthy, quick growing, heavy laying abilities.

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MAINE — U. S. APPROVED — PULLORUM CLEAN

Don't delay — order soon. 37 years breeding and Clements' Guarantee assure top quality. Write for Catalog.

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## BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS Tom Barron Strain

**BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER**

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight-Run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Write for price list and Folder.

**IT PAYS . . . .** to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

**CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.**

## Buy--WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" CHICKS

MAKE Money THIS Year!

Order your chicks with complete confidence from WOLF. 8 popular breeds, 38 years of rigid culling and select mating have built up profit producing ability of WOLF chicks. Order TODAY from this ad; or write for FREE CATALOG and complete price list.

Write for prices on Heavy Breed Sexed Chicks.

| | PRICES PER 100 "A" Mating | "AA" Mating | "AAA" Mating |
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| S. C. White Leghorns | $13.00 | $14.00 | $15.00 |
| Leghorn Pullets | 24.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 |
| Leghorn Cockerels | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| White or Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyan., Buff Orps. and Rock-Red Hybrids | 13.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| Pullets of above breeds | 16.50 | 17.00 | 18.00 |
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| Assorted Mixed | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 |

All breeders blood tested and under APA Supervision. Only $1.00 books order. Balance C.O.D. For less than 100 add 50c to price. DON'T WAIT . . . ORDER NOW!

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TESTED BY OFFICIAL TUBE AGGLUTINATION METHOD. Hatches Tues. & Thur. Write for Free Illust. Cat. or order from ad.

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| White Leghorns | $13.00 | $26.00 | $2.00 |
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Heavy Mixed $11-100. ASSORTED BROILER CHICKS $9. Cash or C.O.D. delivery. 100% live delivery guar.

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Big Type S.C. White Leghorns and Minorca Leghorns. 3 weeks and older. Scientifically started. They make fine layers.

Discount Prices. VILLAGE VIEW HATCHERY, Box R, Zeeland, Michigan

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First, second and fourth high hen in the Leghorn breed at the N. J. Hunterdon Co. 1944-45 test. Two to four year old breeders mated with pedigreed cockerels. Also New Hampshires, Barred Rocks and Red-Rock Cross. Day old chicks, four week old pullets. Write for Cir and Price list.

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## HILLSIDE HATCHERY

| Hatches Mon. & Thurs. 100% live del. Postpaid. | 100 Str. | 100 Plts. | 100 Ckls. |
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| Gasson Str. W. Leg. | $13.50 | $27. | $3.00 |
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| W. & B. Rox, R. I. Reds | 14.50 | 20. | 12.50 |
| N. H. Reds, Rk-Red Cross Spec. dir. from N. H. | 16.50 | 24. | 16.50 |

Mix Chicks.....$10. Assorted, Our Choice.....$6.50
All Breeders Blood Tested. Cash or C.O.D. Sexing 95%. Catalog FREE.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, BOX R, MC ALISTERVILLE, PA.

## ALLEN'S CHICKS

DELAWARE U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
REDS ROCKS CROSS
Write for Particulars
ALLEN'S HATCHERY, SEAFORD, DELAWARE


# Publisher's Desk

I am writing in regard to the Puritan Church contest which I joined. A letter from them said that I had won, but they gave me another puzzle to do, as some of us were tied. They wanted me to send in a donation. I worked the puzzle and sent three dollars. Then I got a letter saying I was away head of the rest and if I wanted the full amount of the prize, which would be three thousand five hundred dollars, to send a donation to make up twelve dollars. I sent that. That request came right from the Chancellor himself. I have had no reply from them. Please let me know what you can find out about them. L. B.
New York

We regret that we can hold out little hope for our friend. The report in last week's issue indicated there were complaints about this contest and it was under investigaton by the Post Office Department. The use of the mails has now been denied to the so-called "Puritan Church" at LaGrange, Illinois. The "church" is described by the department as a fictitious organization and has been used by Harrison Parker, self-styled Chancellor, to operate the puzzle scheme. The remittances sent in are said to be well over $230,000. The contest was conducted "under the guise of allegedly raising money for a non-existent church congregation."

In reading our Rural New-Yorker, I see where another lady had somewhat the same treatment I received from the Farmer's Outlet, which complaint I sent you last October. I decided to write and tell you how my capons came through the Winter. To begin with, they cost me $39.50 for 100 capons, $3.04 for express, and $50 for winter feed. Besides that, we kept them under electric lights all Winter. They died off one and two at a time, and we finally sold the remaining 35 for $60. The buyer said they were not all capons, a number of them being splits. These do not grow and are very light in weight. We got about six or eight eggs from them before we sold them. I have never heard of capons laying before. Some time ago the Post Office Department wrote me asking if I had had any settlement, but so far I have heard nothing further from them. MRS. F. C. B.
New York

It seems to us the Farmer's Outlet would want to clear up its record if it expects to regain the good will of customers on the above matter and similar transactions brought to our attention in the past six months.

I paid $5.10 to Mr. Lakes, who said he was a representative of the Lad Distributors, Duncan, Oklahoma. I was to have a subscription to Magazine Digest. I have a receipt for the money, but have never received a magazine. Two letters to Lad Distributors have been ignored. Is there any way to make them respond either with the magazines or a refund of my money? MRS. R. B.
New York

Mail to the Lad Distributors is returned marked "Fraudulent. Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General." Magazine Digest reports they have had other complaints and that Lad Distributors had no authority from them to solicit subscriptions and they had no knowledge of the concern until complaints began to come in. One subscriber, who paid $15 for papers, advised us that C. Richardson, a Lad representative, said he was trying to get points through the sale of magazines to win a small home in the Youngstown area.

An ex-G.I. sent $1,700 in cash in an uninsured, unregistered letter as payment to be applied to his insurance account. It was the largest cash payment received by mail, although each month thousands are sent to the Veterans Adminisistration office in the same careless manner. All are urged to use money orders, postal notes or checks in making their payments. It is a suggestion our readers should heed.

I notice mention of Facts Magazine contest. I was one of the many who foolishly sent money and entered their contest. Can you tell me where to send my proof so that I may have a chance to get this money back?
Massachusetts MRS. J. T.

We do not know how the return of any money can be secured. It is said subscriptions to the Facts Magazine are to be filled by Readers Digest. We will publish details as soon as available, but we fear there will be no refund of the money paid into the contest.

## NOCK'S CHICKS

**Proved Money Makers For Prompt Delivery Early Cash Returns**

Good chicks available on short notice at one of the East's largest supervised hatcheries. Breeding based on well known strains, selected for vitality, production, big size. Improved by R.O.P. Males (50% of our Leghorn, 25% of our Hamp, and 10% of our Barred Rock flocks headed by R.O.P. males). Reasonably priced, the result of mass production, efficient management.

Md., U. S. Approved - Pullorum Passed

White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Sex-Link Cross, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Barred Cross.

Straight run or sexed. Investigate—write for low prices, free catalog TODAY.

**NOCK'S SNOW HILL HATCHERIES**
Harold E. and Jennie P. Nock, Owners
175 Washington Ave., SNOW HILL, MD.

## NEUHAUSER CHICKS 200-335 EGG R.O.P. SIRED

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They're U. S. Approved Pullorum controlled Royal matings, 200-335 egg R. O. P. sired. Leading trapnest-pedigree strains. Sexed Chicks. Crossbreds. Hy-Line chicks, new kind bred like hybrid corn. We hatch all year.

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For Eggs: Get the Livability you need with chicks from Wene U.S. Certified Hen-Breeder White Leghorns—200-300 egg sires. Or Leghorn-Minorcas, pedigreed-sired. For Brown eggs, Wene R.O.P. Sired Reds, New Hampshires, or Sex-Link Red-Rock Pullets. For Poultry Meat: All heavy breed flocks, pure or cross-breed, free of reactors. Red-Rocks, Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Reds, Rocks. Free Catalog brings Sensational Money-Saving Offer early orders. 4 competitively priced matings with replacement guarantees. U. S. N. J. Approved, Pullorum Controlled. 1,800,000 eggs capacity. Air shipment anywhere Write today

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| Hatches Weekly. 100% Livo del. Postpaid. | Str. 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
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| Large White Leghorns | $13.00 | $24.00 | $3.00 |
| Extra Quality Wh. Leg. | 14.00 | 27.00 | 3.00 |
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| New Hampshires | 14.00 | 20.00 | 11.00 |
| Rock-Red & Red-Rock Cross | 14.00 | 20.00 | 14.00 |
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All Breeders Blood-Tested. Free Catalog.
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| 100% live delivery | 100 Str. | 100 Plts. | 100 Ckls. |
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| Large Type Wh. Leghorns | $13.00 | $26.00 | $2.00 |
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| H. Mix $11. W. Rocks | 15.00 | 22.00 | 10.00 |
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Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. All Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE Cat. Electric Hatched, 4 wks. old Leg Plts. 45c ea. Shippod Exp. Col.
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H. N. Stuck Hatchery, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

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| Hatches every Mon. & Thur. 100% live del. Postpaid | 100 Str. | 100 Plts. | 100 Ckls. |
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| Large Eng. White Leghorns | $12.50 | $25.00 | $3.00 |
| R. O. P. Sired Wh. Leg. | 13.50 | 27.00 | 3.50 |
| N. H. Reds, Bar. Rocks | 14.50 | 20.00 | 12.50 |
| White Rocks | 15.00 | 21.00 | 13.50 |
| Special N.H. Reds direct from N.E. | 16.50 | 24.00 | 16.50 |
| Spec. Rock-Red Cr. direct from N.E. | 16.50 | 24.00 | 16.50 |

Mixed Chicks $10-100; Asst'd, our choice $6.50. All breeders bloodtested. Bred for size and egg production. Cash or C. O. D. Sexing 95%. Catalog Free.
Maple Lawn Hatchory, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

## CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

| Special Large Type English S. C. White Leg. From Eggs Produced on Our Own Farm | Unsexed 100 | Plts. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
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| | $14.00 | $27.00 | $4.00 |
| Large Type S. C. W. Leg. | 12.00 | 25.00 | 2.00 |
| N. H. Reds, Wh. and B. Rocks | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |
| Rock-Red Cross | 14.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 |
| Assorted Heavy Ckls. $10-100. From Bloodtested Breeders, Catalog FREE. | | | |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box R, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

GOOD man wanted who can sell rust-proofing for iron barn roofs. Will make money by writing for territory today. Roof Cement, Box 1766, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESMEN to call on dealers and interview farmers. Extensive travel necessary in sales promotion for paint specialty made by old established firm. Drawing account, commission and bonus. BOX 7248, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married and reliable farmer, experienced in dairy and general farming. No herdsman. Fully equipped modern farm in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Six room house. Top wages. BOX 7286, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Young man about 18 to help on dairy and general farm in New Jersey. Modern machinery. Some experience necessary. Good board, State wages. BOX 7287, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry. 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

MALE help wanted: Single, experienced in fruit and vegetable growing and care of roadside market sales. Room, board, wages. Permanent. Excellent opportunity. Agricultural College 25 miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. BOX 7290, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD dairyman, single or married; steady position. I. Katz, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

FARM manager position open. Will involve hiring of extra helper. Salary will be satisfactory to the right man Excellent living conditions. John R. Manning, Johnson, Orange County, New York.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester County, New York.

WANTED Cook: Protestant, white, May 15th - Jan. 15th; country home near Plymouth, Mass. Elderly couple. No laundry or entertaining. M. V. B., Room 1301, 99 John St., New York City.

WHITE girl or woman for general housework. Experience not too necessary but must like cooking. Pleasant country home; Central New Jersey. Salary $80 month. Please write BOX 272, Little Silver, New Jersey.

WANTED: Elderly couple on small chicken farm. Gus Ohberg, Vernon, N. J.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Single experienced reliable farmer to work on modern dairy farm. Purebred Holsteins. Liberal wages. Mrs. H. D. Weller, Lowville, Lewis County, New York.

VERMONT, Summer—June 1 to October 1. Woman for plain cooking and housework. Adult family of three. Completely modernized farm home electricity, telephone, abundant water. Location near busy village; movies. References required. Please write fully about experience and salary desired to Mrs. Ralph C. Baker, 435 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.

WANTED: Man and wife. Wife to do plain cooking and housekeeping. Man garden work take care horses. Country home located Long Island, 60 miles from New York. Quarters in separate wing of house three rooms, bath. Family of two spend three days weekly in town. All conveniences. Must have reliable couple, good habits. Include references, experience, salary first letter. BOX 7338, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Middleaged or elderly man for garden and mowing lawn. Good home, excellent board. No liquor. M. Gordon, Williamsville, Vermont.

COUPLE: Immediate. Permanent. Experienced farmer full charge small Connecticut farm. Cows, chickens, garden. Wife part time housework. Modern cottage, utilities provided. Good references and integrity of purpose essential proposed mutually profitable relationship. Reply BOX 7341, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: 2,000 Leghorns, modern laying house. Comfortable home, salary plus bonus. Experienced man only. Norman Kellar, New Paltz, N. Y.

HERDSMAN: 30 Holstein milkers, excellent barn; modern house, good wages. Only man experienced high producing cows considered. Norman Kellar, New Paltz, N. Y.

WANTED: Married gardener general caretaker, wages $140 per month. Unfurnished house, four rooms and bath; other prerequisites. BOX 7342, Rural New-Yorker.

COTTAGE couples: Positions open at institution. Gross salary per couple $4,636 less reasonable maintenance deductions. Phone or write for interview. A. Alfred Cohen, Superintendent, N. Y. S. Training School for Boys, State School, near Warwick, New York.

SINGLE man wanted for modern 30 cow dairy; must be sober. Room, board, $100 per month. L. R. Nixon, Chester, N. J.

HELP Wanted: Elderly man who would appreciate a good christian home to help care for chickens and do small jobs around buildings. Write giving wages expected to George W. Parks, East River Road, Cortland, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED poultry farm manager for a 5,000 leghorn plant. Knowledge of general farming helpful. Full charge. Write giving full details of experiences to M. Plevan, Bel-Air, Maryland.

WANTED: Married man with small family for team and tractor work. Must be sober with best of references. Year around work. Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J.

GENERAL houseworker: References, permanent position, excellent salary. Milstein, Grand Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED: Middleaged woman for cooking and housework in country; adult family. Good home preferable to high wages. BOX 7359, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Good hand milker for 10-12 Guernseys with general farming experience; wife to cook, general housework. Permanent position for right couple. Private quarters, $175, board. Congenial family on small modern dairy in Northern New Jersey. BOX 7360, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN: At our farm in the Bahama Islands, there is every modern facility for handling our herd of 500 good dairy cattle. The herd is still growing and our chief herdsman requires the assistance of a capable experienced man who understands that high production requires good feed, good records and good handling. Excellent all year climate, attractive modern living. Please state age, experience and family dependents. BOX 7362, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced man for dairy farm. House available. Write or call M. J. Torpey, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

QUIET, clean, sensible housekeeper for elderly man; middleaged daughter; May to October. Small old house in country, all modern equipment; no laundry, cooking not essential. Address Gaskill, Brandon, Vermont.

A YOUNG married dairy farmer wanted on modern farm Modern single home available. Personal interview and references required. Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.

WANTED: Woman to take charge of home, no objection to one child. Near village and city; Eastern New York State. BOX 7368, Rural New-Yorker.

SAWYER (and other hands) experienced on Lane sawmill. Good working conditions, wages and overtime. Burma Road Lumber Company, P. O. Box 39, Bergen Sta., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED: Working farm manager, experienced cattle, crop rotation, poultry, farm machinery. Good references required. Take full responsibility with place and men. Good wages, lovely cottage furnished. Limburg, Windsor, Mass.

WANTED: Single dairy farmer on modern farm. Central New York State. $160 per month with board to capable man. BOX 7374, Rural New-Yorker.

PLANT manager: Fluid milk plant, Orange, Ulster. Familiar N. Y. C. health requirements. BOX 7376, Rural New-Yorker.

BOY with some experience on small dairy farm. Good room and board and $70 per month; year round job. R. F. Craig, Ludlow-Asbury, N. J.

WANTED: Housekeeper-cook with christian family. Complete quarters. Every automatic household and kitchen help. BOX 297, Bedford, N. Y.

WANTED: Poultryman; new house, all conveniences. Could use man with son or wife to help. Hawley Stock Farms, Batavia, N. Y.

SINGLE farm hand, must be able to operate milking machines and drive tractor. Wages $100 to $125 per month with room and board. BOX 7380, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Man, single, experienced, farm equipment operator. Room, board, wages. BOX 7381, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable sober married man, about 35, with dairy and farming experience, preferably high school education, to act as working foreman on 700 acre farm. Small herd purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Excellent salary and future for honest person. References. BOX 7383, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: Private quarters; light cooking, Bendix laundry; four adults. Summers at small lake home. $100 monthly. 21 Broome St., Port Jervis, New York.

WANTED: Working foreman, young and ambitious, interested in the future, to take charge of well-equipped, small but growing nursery. Separate cottage for living quarters; 75 miles from N. Y. C. Good opportunity for right person, State salary expected, experience, full details. Reply to BOX 7384, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable cook-houseworker, all duties; small family, modern home in resort near New York City; own room and bath. BOX 7385, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wanted on Long Island commercial broiler farm. $40 weekly and 2-room apartment. State qualifications and references first letter. BOX 7386, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Female help on dairy farm; good home, Write Louis Smith, Wickhaven, Pa.

EXPERIENCED dairy farmer on 40 acres. Wife as cook, housekeeper. Must be efficient, dependable, healthy. Every modern convenience. Rockland County. Quarters: private sitting room, bedroom and bath. Two adults, one child. Split milk check plus good monthly wage. State references. BOX 7388, Rural New-Yorker

WANTED: Experienced harness maker on repairing riding tack and fine luggage. Wages $50 per week. Balmer & Ferris, 21 Bank St., Stamford, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER for motherless home on farm; all modern conveniences. Widow with one or two small children acceptable. BOX 7389, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEPARENTS: Mother and father for eight teen-age girls or 14 teen-age boys. Man has additional assignment as carpenter, plumber, or electrician. Year round farm school near Ithaca. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

MATURE woman, Protestant, white, liking country, for cook-housekeeper to elderly couple. $75 monthly. No laundry. High Mowing, Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED: Persons who have skill in use of divining rod (water witchers) who would like to show their skill to interested research group, within 150 miles New York City. If you are or know such a person contact. Edward Katz, 315 West 98th St., New York City.

ELDERLY woman needing good home to help with light housework on small farm. Mrs. Raymond Moore, Rt. 2, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

HELP Wanted: Elderly couple for farm in New Jersey; five rooms, light gardening, lawn and care of small livestock. Frank Pallante, 25-29 32nd St., Long Island City, N. Y. Phone Astoria 8-5200.

WANTED: Couple, gardener, handyman, driver's license; wife part time work; separate house. BOX 7393, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED barn men familiar with the handling of cows. Wages $100 per month. BOX 7394, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

SENIOR high school girl, 17 years old, in good physical condition, wants to work on farm, with other girls during July and August. Congenial atmosphere and good accommodations desired. Pay unimportant. BOX 7321, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED tractor man, 28; married; desires position on farm. Give all part. First letter BOX 7340, Rural New-Yorker.

EFFICIENT housekeeper, farm raised; two small children. BOX 7343, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED refined widow with child of school age, desires housekeeping in a quiet, congenial home, all conveniences. Capable, neat, reasonable salary. BOX 7346, Rural New-Yorker.

CHILDS nurse, competent caretaker; refined lady. BOX 7347, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM Manager: Animal husbandry, dairy, agriculture graduate, also Graham school, 23 years experience with registered cattle. Desires permanent position with reliable owner. A-1 herd and farm management. Married, no family, sober, dependable. Excellent references. BOX 7348, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED man desires position, any light work; good living conditions essential. BOX 7349, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, gardener and minor repairs of all kinds. Best of references. Will go anywhere. C. Anderson, 369 W. 117th St., New York, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Cook, two small children; motherless home or working couple. Willing worker; country; experienced. BOX 545, Cooperstown, N. Y.

POSITION Wanted as working estate manager by married man (no children), with top-flight employer who does not tolerate drunks and roughnecks and who requires character and integrity, as well as competence. Thoroughly experienced grounds, building and mechanical maintenance, crops and animals. Expert driver. Best references. Minimum salary $200 monthly plus quarters and allowances. BOX 7356, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: To take care of poultry farm. Experienced, references. J. Ellison, care C. Burd, 2035 Liberty St., Trenton, N. J.

WOMAN 45, wishes position as housekeeper on farm in New Jersey. BOX 7358, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, seasoned, practical, scientific, profitable, farming. BOX 7363, Rural New-Yorker.

BOY 14 willing, wishes light work in good home on farm during Summer vacation. Small compensation. Please write Mrs. Jenny Boodt, 90-11, 175th St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y

MAN wants to learn dairy farming, middleaged, dependable, alert; starting salary minor consideration. BOX 7370, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Handyman, middleaged, married, no children; gardening, lawn, driving; separate cottage. BOX 7372, Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT middleaged housekeeper, dairy experience; motherless home. No habits. BOX 7373, Rural New-Yorker.

PLUMBER, full line of tools, wants work in country; alterations, installations. Reasonable. BOX 7375, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, agricultural student, wants summer job. Experienced with farming, chickens, hard work. Sylvia Colt, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

AGRICULTURE student, veteran, interested in Summer work on fruit farm, greenhouse, nursery, etc. Available June 15. Joseph P. Ivaska, Box 313, State College, New Mexico.

CARPENTER, handyman, seeking work at summer resort or farm. Own tools and machinery. Stieberitz, 464 East 183rd St., Bronx 57, N. Y.

COUPLE: Experienced, light work, cook, housekeeper, lawn, vegetable garden; reasonable. BOX 7390, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN wishes part time training on dairy farm; Northern Jersey preferred. M. Hresan, 165 Webster Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

MAINTENANCE man: Expert carpenter, handy all trades; also poultry and garden. 37, white, married, sober, industrious; desires permanent position in country home or institution. BOX 7391, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, two children, wants position in creamery plant, experienced pasteurizing, separating, buttermilk. Albany district preferred. BOX 7392, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Florida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

2,000 HEN poultry farm, 12 acres, good buildings, improvements, 7-room house, bath, oil heat; near village, 15 miles Syracuse, N. Y. $15,000 third, half cash. A. R. Simpier, Phoenix, N. Y.

110 ACRE dairy farm, one-half mile State highway. Tractor worked tillage, well watered pastures, 40 acres woods and timber. Good 1½ story dwelling, 9 rooms, bath. Adequate barn, concreted stable, 23 ties, buckets, milking machine, silo; other buildings. 20 cows, 5 heifers, team, tractor and equipment; $12,800. 150 acre dairy farm, livable 8-room house, new furnace, barn, 23 ties, buckets, milking machine, milk house, electric cooler, 2 silos, 16 cows, 4 heifers, bull, team, tractor, tools; $11,000. Seth Wheat, Bainbridge, N. Y.

WANTED: General country store; reasonable. Robert S. Collins, Kenilworth Road, Rye, N. Y.

FOR Sale or rent: One of the best paying fruit and dairy farms in Schoharie County, New York, with stock and tools. Home market. Large modern home, all conveniences, tenement house. Productive limestone soil. Opportunity for dependable, experienced man with some capital. BOX 7318, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm; 40 acres, sandy, well drained. Capacity, forty-five hundred capons or twenty-five hundred hens, Prey, Ellendale, Delaware.

FRAME house, 8 rooms, West Islip, L. I.; garage and barn, 2 acres land, coal furnace. BOX 267, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

OLD 5-room house, sizeable plot, good water, electricity, hard road. Price $3,500. O. S. Jansen, Wallkill, N. Y. Tel. New Paltz 2046.

WANTED house for retirement. Improvements, acreage. Immediate possession not required; anywhere. Fritz Hoelzer, Box 13, New York 1, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 180 acre farm, short distance from the Village of Unadilla, excellent two family house, furnace heat, three baths, dairy barn 40x80, 40 cow ties, 16x42 silo, milk house, two brooder houses, poultry house, two car garage, storage building, hog pen. Price $17,500. For description or appointment for inspection write Craine and Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Sherburne, N. Y.

WILL buy small farm, within 100 miles N. Y. C. Give particulars and price. P. D., P. O. Box 126, North Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.

FOR Sale: Potato or dairy farm, 135 acres with 105 acres tillable, 30 acres woodland and pasture. One old homestead, another six room single house and a new four room cottage. Three good barns, with stanchions for 125 cows, bull pens and maternity stalls, machine sheds, good brooks, large milk house, artesian wells, electricity, running water, farm all well fenced. Additional ground available. Can be bought with or without cattle. Terms can be arranged. Farm beautifully situated in Monmouth County, New Jersey. BOX 7339, Rural New-Yorker.

EASTERN Pennsylvania in the world famous Pocono Mountains. 108 miles from New York and 102 miles from Philadelphia. 182 acres. Nearly 120 acres in beautiful woodlands and magnificent rhododendron groves. Lot of good timber. 60 acres level fields. Good 6-room house with slate roof. Barn 24x30 ft. Nearly new machine shed. Garage. Poultry house. Never failing mammoth spring and two never failing spring brooks. Property ideal for farm, country home or estate, dude ranch, camp or club. Annual taxes only $34 Price $8,000. Terms can be had of $2,500 cash and balance mortgage. Write for list of properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna.

WANTED: Small bungalow, 1 or 2 acres of land. Orange County preferred. Ero Maravel, 340 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

ATLANTIC County: Five rooms and bath, modern bungalow, conveniences; 150 ft. poultry house. BOX 54, Risley, N. J.

FOR Sale: 141 acre farm, stocked and equipped. Modern 10-room house on macadam highway, five miles from the village of Greene, N. Y. For further information write J. Pellicano, Owner, R. D. 1, Greene, N. Y.

35 ACRES: 450 ft. frontage on Route 9 G, State road. Good business opportunity, cabin camp development, etc. 20 ft. right of way to creek. Price $6,500 cash or terms. H. Mills, 57 Garden St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

PROFITABLE apple orchard for rent. Mrs. J. P. Pilgard, Glastonbury, Conn

220 ACRES: 100 tillable. 100 pasture, apple orchard 100 trees. Very good buildings, 9-room house, conveniences, large barn, silo, other buildings, ½ mile off macadam. With complete tractor equipment. Price $8,500. Direct from owner. Harold Schmidt, Sherburne, New York.

WANTED: House, near village; within 75 miles N. Y. C. $3,500. BOX 7345, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 245 acre farm, 7-room historical house with wide floor boards, sliding shutters in one room. Redecorated large sun porch, modern bath, furnace, telephone, electricity, never failing water. View unsurpassed, excellent trout brook. Ideal Summer or all year home. Wonderful spot for boys or girls camp on state road. For further information write. W. Brown, Chelsea, Vermont.

WANTED: Rent reasonable farm upstate New York. Write Dolahanty, Aultman Ave., Staten Island 6, New York.

GENERAL store, combined with filling station; 5-room apartment, 2-car garage with workshop, modern heating. Write for full description, John MacDonald, East Concord, Vermont.

NORTHERN Connecticut: Extensive listings, farms, estates, lake shore cottages, business properties. A few minutes drive from new super highway. Phone Tom Minor, Rockville, Conn. 1187-J2, 7 to 9 a. m. or evenings. Write R. F. D. 2.

WANTED Farm, eastern Pennsylvania; 100 acres or more, substantially built house, electricity, good road, brook, woods. Full details. BOX 111, Brooklyn 27, New York.

102 ACRE dairy farm, Lewis County, on main highway. 30 head of cattle; good buildings. Will sell bare or equipped. Theodore Sweredoski, Route 1, Glenfield, New York.

TEN acres crop black muck soil, no buildings; $700 acre. 250 acre stocked farm, $50,000; 5-room house in small village, $4,500, Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

FARM, dairy, tools, good buildings, highway, electricity; $8,975. BOX 7351, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Poultry farm, 1½ acres, capacity 1,800 layers or 7,800 broilers; two retail routes. 50 miles from N. Y. C. out Long Island. Price without livestock $14,000. Financial arrangement. All buildings up-to-date. BOX 7350, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Country home, all conveniences; ¾ acre land, main road of village. Velensky, North Blenheim, New York.

FARM: 218 acres, improved road, 500 sugar maples, spring, brook, fruit; 10-room house, all improvements; 114 ft. dairy barn, two silos, garage, 45 stock, modern machinery, truck, etc. Income $20,000. Price $21,000; half cash. Redmond Agency, Delhi, N. Y.

WANTED to rent or buy: 5-room cottage, within 60 miles of New York. Some ground for garden, improvements; reasonable. BOX 7354, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO Colonial homes, large acreage, producing dairy farm. Large stock farm. All located in Southside Virginia. Healthful, year round moderate climate. I. T. Bagley, Box 92, Blackstone, Virginia.

FOR Rent: Furnished 4-room cottage; near lake; no bath. BOX 7357, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM: 65 acres; 10 rooms, 2 baths, shed, barn, 2-car garage, milk, equipment; $12,500 quick sale. Johnson, Box 184, Tilton, N. H.

216 ACRES: 50 acres can be sold to lots, about 450 trees. House and barn insured for $10,500. 40 head. Bare farm $15,000; $8,000 down, $700 mortgage. BOX 7361, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale. Farm of 315 acres, well watered, plenty of timber; two houses and barns. Price $3,500; down payment $1,500, easy terms on balance. James Allen, 14 Empey Ave., Camden, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Camp, 200 acres; cabins, conveniences; trout stream. Velensky, North Blenheim, N. Y.

SMALL dairy and poultry farm, 40 acres, on macadam road, three miles from town; electricity, telephone, spring water, creek, school, milk and poultry route by door. Price $2,900. Eugene Lawrence, R. D. 3, Wyalusing, Penna.

WANTED: To buy small farm, 10 mile radius Providence, R. I. No down payment $10 weekly. Write BOX 7366, Rural New-Yorker.

SEVEN rooms, improvements, acre; edge live town, near station, Cabin site, BOX 7367, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 240 acres; modern buildings, tractor, machinery, truck, good cows; young stock; 50-cow farm. $22,000. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

FOR Sale near Brattleboro, Vermont: Brick school house, furnished; ½ acre. Full price $995. BOX 7369, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Combination 196 acre dairy farm and 13-room boarding house, 4-room bungalow, garage, recreation hall, cemented 32 stanchion barn, other buildings, macadam highway, frontage both sides; 6 miles from Norwich, N. Y. Good profit board ng house alone, $15,000. James Craven, 8 South Euston Road, Garden City, N. Y.

SERVICE Station: Combined with small general store, tourist cabins and cottage, living quarters, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, oil burner in main building; main highway Western New York. Nationally known lake summer resort. Prosperous farming community; 20 minutes to city; bus, school bus. Good all year; exceptional in Summer. Doing $30,000 gross per year with no hired help. Wonderful family proposition. Illness forces sale. Sacrifice everything for $21,000; half cash. If really interested in an up and going place, write owner BOX 7371, Rural New-Yorker.

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FOR immediate possession, greenhouse and dwelling, 16-room house, 100x20. Greenhouse equipped with stoker; 6-car garage. Buildings in good condition. 50 miles north of N. Y. C., ¾ mile from Route 17. 7 acres of ground. Must be seen to be appreciated. Selling due to death of my husband. Write to Mrs. Josephine Brooks. Box 372, Monroe, N. Y.

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FOR Sale: 65 acre poultry farm with good buildings; new house with all improvements. For more information write, Mrs. N. Levan, Athens, N. Y.

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CATSKILL Mountain dairy farm: 139 acres, cow barn, 21 stanchions, 2 silos, and other building. Dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 bathrooms, 20 head stock, tractor and complete farm machinery. A $20,000 farm for $15,000; terms. Exclusive agent. Reinhardt Agency, Greenville, Greene County, New York.

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WINDING River farms: Summer or all-year home, located in Winding River Farms, Toms River, N. J. Outside specifications. Two full acres (already surveyed into four half-acre plots for resale), 320 ft. frontage on two streets; beautifully landscaped; asbestos white shingles, blue roof shingles with Built Rite Insulation. Inside specifications: Two bedrooms, bathroom with tub and shower, living room and kitchen, large 10x18 porch (easily converted into extra room) Insulation and oil heat. Private bathing beach privileges for property owners and their guests. Full price $7,475; terms. Phil Maimone, 215 Main St., Toms River, N. J. Telephone Toms River 8-1201.

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BUSINESS opportunities of all kinds, in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania. Restaurants, bars and grills, grocery stores, general stores, garages, frozen food locker plant, etc. Write for our free bulletin. W. W. Werts, Real Estate, Main Office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

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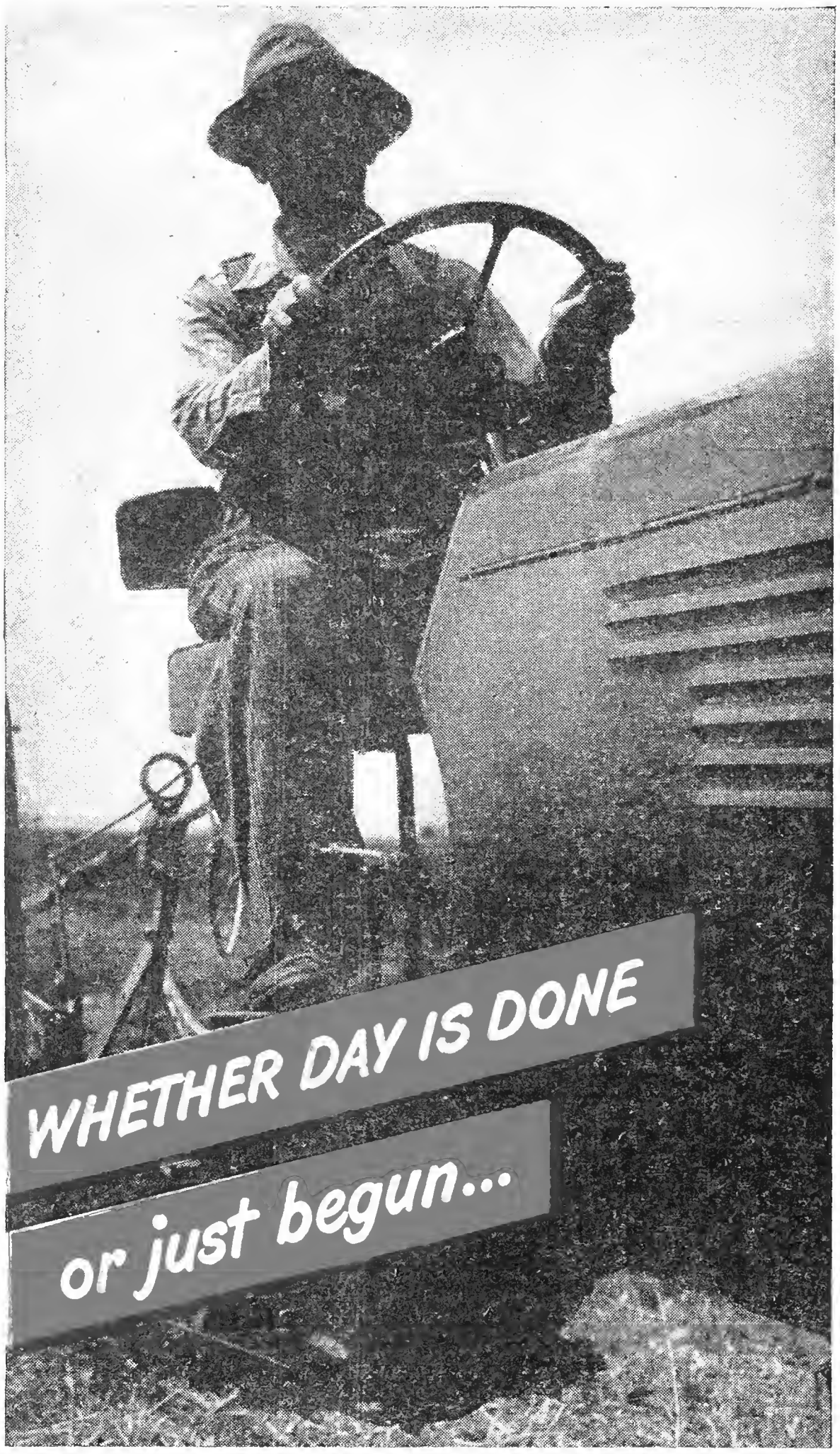
*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 345.*

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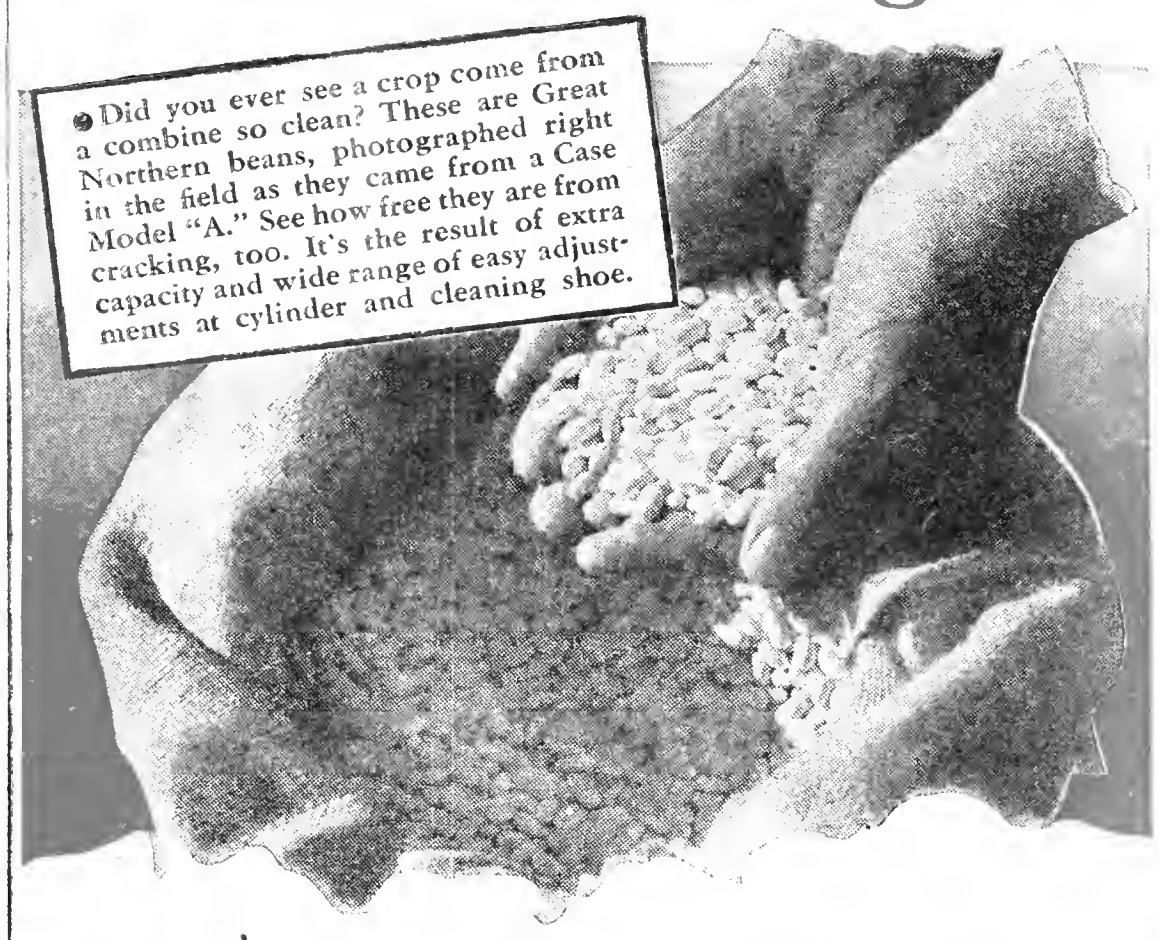

● Did you ever see a crop come from a combine so clean? These are Great Northern beans, photographed right in the field as they came from a Case Model "A." See how free they are from cracking, too. It's the result of extra capacity and wide range of easy adjustments at cylinder and cleaning shoe.

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● Ask farmers with wide combine experience about the 6-foot Case "A." Mention tough-hulled seeds and they praise the way its mighty cylinder threshes them out. Speak of brittle grains or beans, and they tell you how accurately the "A" cylinder adjusts to avoid damage.

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When owners call the "A" the "most capable combine ever built" they mean thorough threshing, "grain-getting" separation, good cleaning. They mean capacity for extra acres in good crops, ENDURANCE to keep going when things are tough. Ask your Case dealer now about the Model "A" combine and its record in crops and conditions like your own.

If he cannot promise immediate delivery, don't be discouraged. It's worth waiting a little longer to get the combine most eagerly bought by farmers who know combines best.

**New Low-Cost 5-Foot Combine.** The Case Model "F-2" is just the right size for power-take-off operation with light 2-plow tractors. Its swinging hitch lets you drive right through 10-foot gates. Its easy, accurate concave adjustment and other conveniences make it a joy to operate. Send for full information on any model of Case combine, any size of tractor, any implements, haying or corn machines that you may need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. E-71, Racine, Wis.

**CASE**

# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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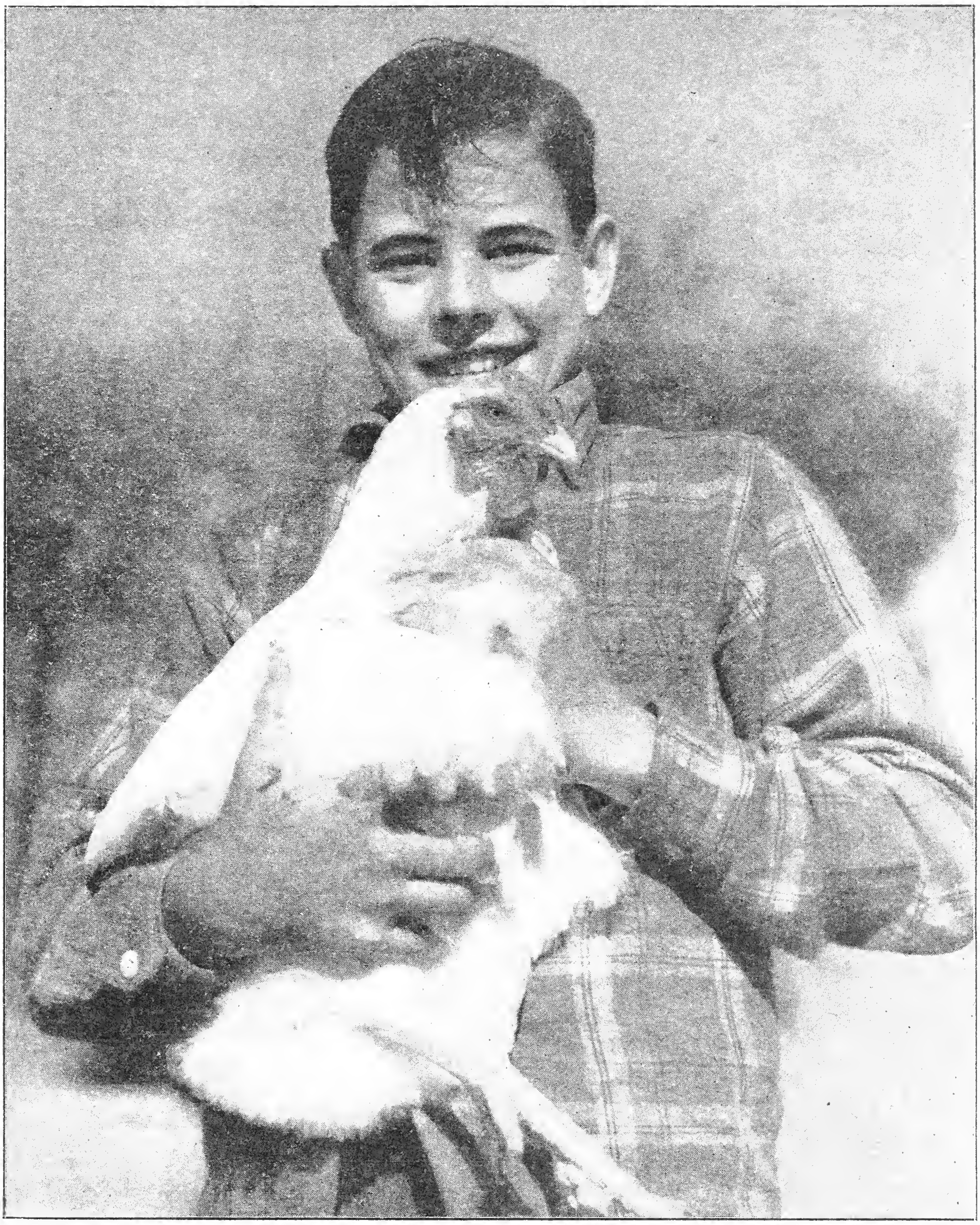


Photo—Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

## Happy Boy With Healthy Bird

# Life on the Range—For Young Stock

*By Willard C. Thompson*

SUMMERTIME is an important season of the year for poultry raisers. It is then that the replacement layers for the egg producing flocks of another year are being grown. And, as the pullets are grown, so are the layers developed. We dare to predict that next Fall the American people will need more table food eggs than ever before; yet there may be a marked shortage of fresh egg supplies, unless poultry raisers persist throughout this coming Summer season of 1948 in rearing a bigger and better crop of replacement layers than is now promised by the numbers of chicks hatched and put under brooders. There are several reasons why numbers of chicks are down, but there is no escaping the fact that we shall be needing as many and more table eggs next Winter than we had during the past Winter. So it is necessary to give immediate and practical attention to the care and management of young growing stock on the range.

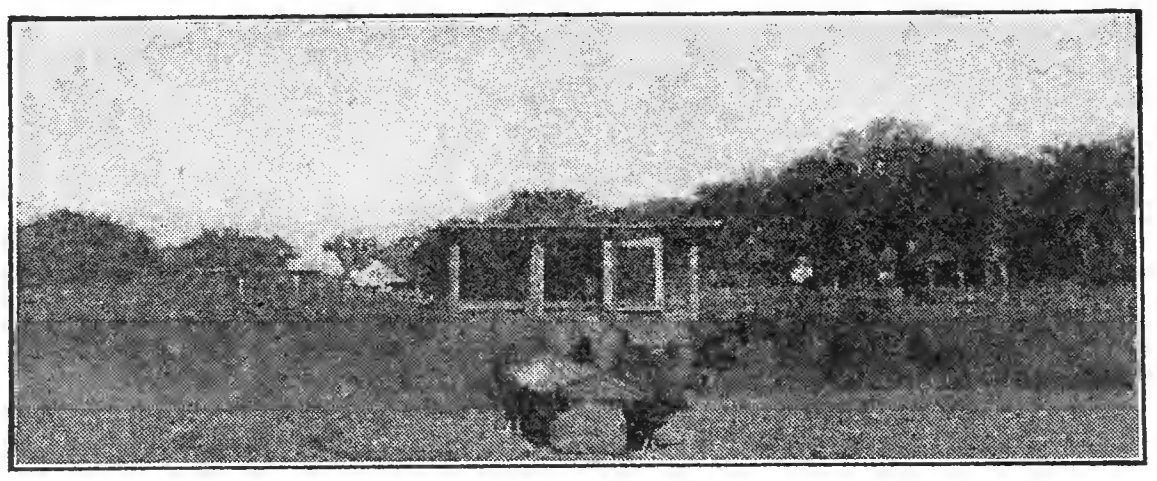
Life on the poultry range must be favorable in order to stimulate vigorous normal health and continuous steady growth and development day by day, without setbacks or periods of stunted growth. Life on the range must also promote relatively rapid advance toward maturity, but at the same time produce full sized, well fleshed read-to-lay pullets by early Fall.

### Things to do on the Range

In the experience of most poultrymen there is no better or more economical place to grow replacement layers than out of doors, in the fields where green feed grows, a sanitary soil surface is maintained, sunshine abounds, and fresh air is unrestricted. These seem simple things but they are fundamental to normal, healthy pullet development. Growth is a natural process and takes place in the poultry yard at a rapid rate, if given half a chance. This "half a chance" has several aspects.

Feed is a primary factor in promoting satisfactory pullet growth. We wish to point out that a first step in good range management must be the selection of a stimulating, well balanced growing mash and grain supplement for poultry young stock. Get sound advice as to a good ration, adopt it, and then stick to its use tenaciously for this season. Young pullets are creatures of habit and do best when they get the same ration day after day during the growing days on range. Further, adopt a feeding practice which will tend to get every young pullet to consume her full requirement of growing mash and grain daily. This means, furnish one six foot dry mash hopper for every 50 head of young stock, or the equivalent; locate the mash hoppers conveniently for fullest use; guard the feed supply against waste and against spoilage by rain or contamination, and handle or manage the feeding practice so that an adequate feed consumption is maintained to promote rapid, normal growth. We advocate the feeding of grains in low V-shaped troughs instead of scattering it on the ground, in an effort to avoid wasting any of it and to keep it all clean all of the time. Feed hoppers should be located near the range shelters or colony houses. They should be in shaded positions so that the young pullets will be naturally led to eat a full supply of feed every day. Feed is still expensive and its use must be planned so that every pound goes into efficient production of replacement layer stock. Study all ways and means, therefore, of avoiding wastage this Summer on every poultry range.

In order to use its feed efficiently, young poultry must have continuous access to cool, clean drinking water during all lighted hours. Last year we were asked to inspect a growing range to see why the youngsters were not growing as they should. The answer was found in a spotty and insufficient water supply, an inexcusable situation. Pullets, while growing fast under Summer range conditions, must have unlimited access to drinking water which, if at all possible, should be located close to their feed hoppers and troughs so that they may eat and drink alternately, which they like to do. The water supply on the Summer poultry range is a most significant factor in the promotion of economical development toward normal maturity.



*Life on the poultry range must be made favorable for the birds in order for them to develop into vigorous well grown pullets. These nice Rhode Island Reds are part of the flock of 5,000 birds on the poultry farm of Joseph Discenza in Hampden County, Massachusetts.*

The house provided for young poultry on the range is an important but not a difficult problem. During hot weather, such housing need not be elaborate or costly, or much more than shelter from the sun or weather by day, and protection from marauders at night. The growing stock should be provided with sufficient housing space to care for all individuals placed on the range. We have found that the following simple rules promote good range housing management:

(1) Use some form of open range shelter, such as is shown in the plan accompanying this article. This type of Summer house provides shelter from the Summer sun, and ample protection from rain. It also adequately protects the young stock while they are on the perches at night.

(2) Provide one such shelter or similar housing space area for every 60 young pullets, counted at the time they are moved out from the heated brooders to the range. Sixty, we find, makes a good flock unit — small enough to aid in maintaining satisfactory sanitary conditions, and large enough to be economical in labor. Too many pullets in one unit may lead to trouble; too few will be a useless waste of labor and time.

(3) Separate the Summer shelters by at least 100 feet because each becomes a center directly around which the colony flock spends the greater part of its daylight time. We have observed that about 75 per cent of the young pullets on range tend to stay approximately within 75 feet of their colony house or shelter three-fourths of the time. This means that each such flock is indeed a separate unit, a separate range or growing field. That is good management.

(4) Plan to limit the number of such growing pullet units to not more than five per acre of green crop covered range area. This means allotting 300 growing pullets per acre of range area, which is a safe rule, and not wasteful of range.

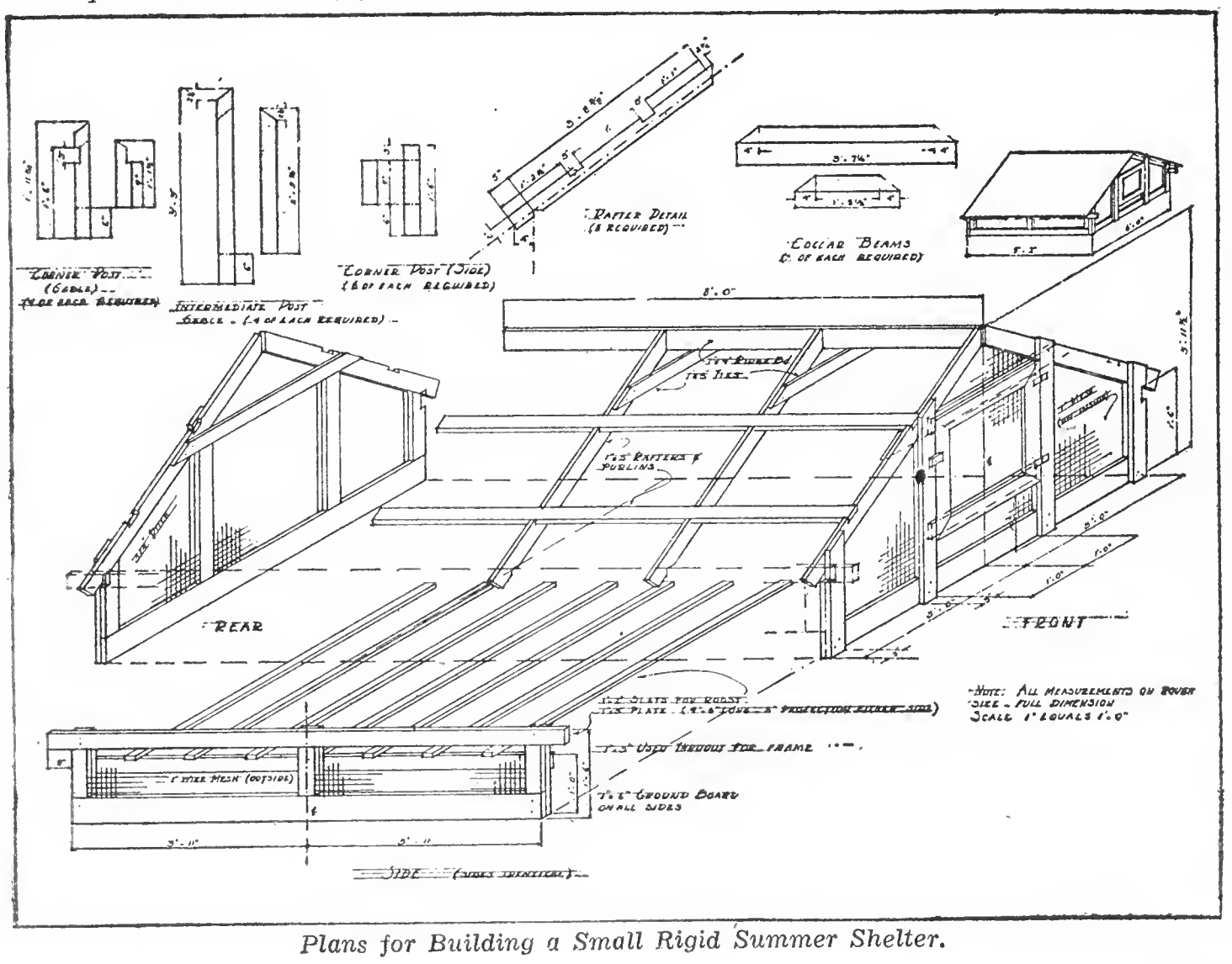
(6) Plan to move each shelter or colony house at least twice during the Summer season so as to put it in the midst of a well greened, unused area every few weeks. It will be necessary to move it at least 100 feet from its previous location. A little planning thus will make use of the whole range area during the season, and not over-use any part of it at any time.

(7) The idea of crop rotation is an excellent one. It can be employed on most farms; but in applying it to poultry growing, the flock of poultry young stock must be handled as one of the rotating crops, as well as the green crops grown on that land. This means that, if possible, it is well to grow the replacement pullets this Summer on a range which did not carry chickens last Summer, and on which the surface soil has been turned under for the growing of a new green crop, since chickens last ran over that area.

### No Need to Pamper

Young poultry stock need little pampering during their growing season. However, they do need to be afforded every opportunity to live naturally and normally. In addition to well balanced rations, greens grown on the range over which they roam, and ample housing facilities, as well as continuous water supply, growing pullets need exposure to the direct rays of the sunlight. That is one reason, we believe, why the out of doors is still the best place to grow young stock. The Summer sun is strong in life stimulating rays which are essential, quite apparently, to normal development toward maturity; the young stock must be out in the sunshine. Because the Summer sun can be very hot, at times even unmerciful, the pullets therefore need some protection from an overdose of it. That means that good range must be provided with some shade so that the youngsters can get away from the midday sun. The young stock need abundant fresh air, and certainly that is served free and unlimitedly on every field or range. Its value cannot be overestimated for growing pullets all during the

(Cont'd on Page 377)




*Plans for Building a Small Rigid Summer Shelter.*

# Revolution in Hay Making

*By R. C. McWilliams*

THE grass farming revolution that started in the Northeast, when dairymen began to understand and appreciate the higher milk-making value of early cut hay, has advanced as science blazed the way. First was the higher protein content obtained; second, the greater amount eaten by the cows; third, the newer knowledge of the value of the brighter green color of early cut hay; and fourth, the introduction of Ladino clover and Brome grass, used with alfalfa, wherever possible. As a result more and more dairymen are now aiming to provide June quality grass the year round for their dairy herds, and many are getting very close to it.

When a dairyman, because of a good grass growing program, can produce an average of 10,000 pounds of milk per cow and feed less than one pound of grain to 10 pounds of milk, as has been done by some, he is showing other dairymen the way to a new high level of roughage management, and low feed production costs. Space inside a dairy cow is too valuable to block with low value feed, if it is possible to fill it with high quality hay or with grass silage that is easily digested and needs only moderate amounts of high priced grain to supplement it.

As never before, this past Winter has impressed dairymen in New England with the necessity of really good roughage, if they are to stay in the business of making milk. The lesson has been a bitter one when milk has been selling at $5.50 per cwt., with grain feed at $100 or more a ton. It could be much more bitter if milk prices were to drop. The 1947 haying season was one of the worst ever experienced, with an excess of five inches rainfall above normal for the three months of May, June and July. The almost continuous rain prevented all but the most expert and fortunate from making any first class hay. A few had made grass silage in previous years, and a good number tried it for the first time last year when it was apparent that hay would be difficult to dry. The great majority, however, were caught with very little hay made within a month of the normal haying season that begins in this area around June 15. This present starting date is from 15 to 20 days earlier than was the case back in the 1920's when the value of early cutting and quick curing first became known.

### First Cutting for Silage

Producing high quality feed from Northeastern grass is a many-sided question. It requires a long series of operations, all of which must fit in with the farm size, labor, force and machinery available. It begins with the seeding mixture and runs through to field choppers and pickup balers. Time was when the farmer looked first of all at the weather in making his forage harvesting plans. Now, however, weather has become of much less importance, with the development of grass silage as a very important means of conserving the greatest possible amount of milk making materials in his crop. Results of tests, carried on recently at the Experiment Farm in Beltsville, Maryland, by U. S. Department of Agriculture workers, show quite clearly that the acre yields of dry matter, protein and carotene are greater when the crop is made into grass silage than when made into either field cured or barn hay. Carotene, relatively new in importance in forage crops, is the essential element of the green color in plants. In making grass silage from the first cutting of grass, the farmer can consider, at the same time, the best interest of the crop and of the cattle he has to feed. Grass silage makes it possible to cut forage when the protein content is at its highest point in total pounds per acre, and is especially suited to a wet season. This is approximately at the time when timothy or Brome grass are well headed out. This stage catches the clovers and alfalfa also at a high point of food value.

Brome grass, alfalfa, and Ladino clover, in varying combinations, are clearly out in front as a long time forage mixture for dairy farmers, as compared with the old timothy-clover mixtures. They have shown their value on a wide range of tests in the dairy States. They can be varied in seeding methods and can be used equally well for hay, pasture or grass silage as shown by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and as proved in practice on dairy farms here in the Northeast. Their general adoption depends on lime, fertilizer and other good farm practices, but so does the best production of the old standbys of timothy and clover. There are always new problems of management that come along with new crops. With the development of better hay harvesting equipment the greatest question is how the individual dairymen can combine these items of fertilization, seeding and machinery, with weather to produce the largest possible yield of milk-making material per acre, and to get it into storage in the condition that most pleases the cow.

### Harvesting Methods

There seem to be just as many differences of opinion as ever over the best methods for harvesting hay so as to maintain the highest quality. In traveling around northern New England, one meets some very efficient farm operators who still believe that the proper way to make high quality hay is to rake in small windrows with a dump rake, then put it into very small tumbles by hand; and, as soon as partially dried, turn these tumbles over for the final curing, then hope that good weather will last long enough to get it into the barn. This does produce good feed but at a labor cost that today is far too high.

There is also quite a percentage of farmers who are still strictly sold on the value of hay cured in large cocks. This involves raking either with a dump rake or side-delivery rake, building it into large-size cocks, and leaving these until the hay is well cured; then before hauling it in, dividing the cocks into at least two parts, turning these over so that any moisture collected in the bottom of the cock will dry out. This too makes splendid quality hay, but again at high labor cost.

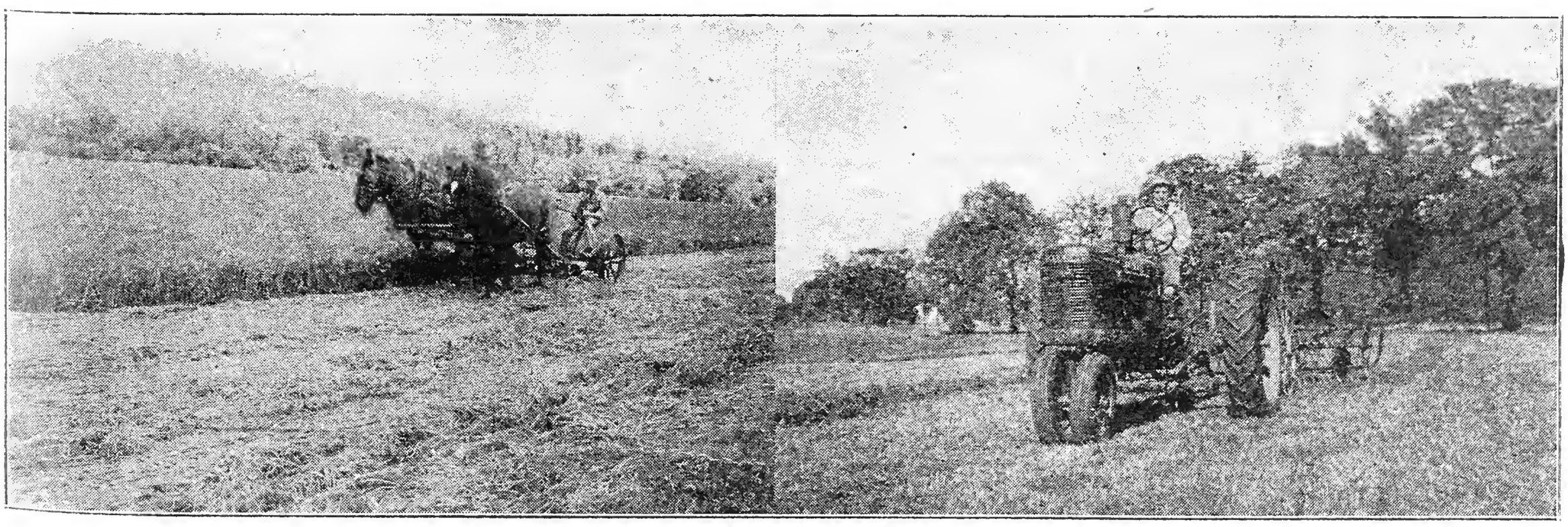
There also are a few who combine with this method the use of hay caps. These are canvas or cotton covers large enough to cover the top of the cock and come well down the sides, with weights on the corners to hold the cap on in spite of strong winds. These hay caps are kept in reserve as rain insurance by quite

*Hay caps, made of either canvas or cotton, and used with weights attached at the corners, can be used to advantage in rainy weather in order to protect the hay while it is being cured. This cock is being used on the farm of R. C. McWilliams, St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont.*

a number of the best farmers. They make use of them if rain threatens hay that is partially or nearly dried, but not quite ready to go into the barn. Men who have these usually have a large enough operation so that help is available to quickly cock up and cover the hay, thus protecting it from sudden storms. The use of these caps varies with individual farmers and varying conditions during the haying season. To anyone who has used them or seen them in use, there is no question as to the rich green color and attractive aroma of hay cured under them. They are very satisfactory for all types of hay except red clover and soybeans because both of these legumes pack down too tightly to allow air circulation; consequently the caps seem to hold moisture in the cock rather than helping to provide conditions under which it can escape. Excellent hay of high milk-making value results from the use of hay caps.

There are also a few haymakers who, since the advent of the side-delivery rake, cure the hay in the windrow until nearly dry, then cock it up overnight to allow it, as they say, to "sweat out." Then they open up the cocks and turn it over the next morning for just time enough to dry outside moisture before it is hauled in. This too takes a lot of hand labor, but it also makes good hay.

There is no question but that all these methods make hay of very high feed value, providing other conditions are at all good, but they are (Continued on Page 378)



*Left: Early cut hay is higher in feed value than when it is more mature. Robert Drake is shown making an early cutting of mixed hay on his 250 acre farm in Steuben County, New York. Right: Hay is the principal cash crop raised on the Samuel Shields farm in Hartford County Connecticut. Mr. Shields is cutting a field of mixed alfalfa and clover for the third time, on October 1, last season. A total yield of three tons per acre was averaged in 1947, which was generally considered a poor hay year in most of the Northeast. Mr. Shields attributes his good hay production to a well drained soil and proper fertilization, plus using suitable seed. Last year his second cutting sold baled in the field for $40 per ton.*

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| Cauliflower | .40 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 4.75 |
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| Sweet Potato | .40 | 1.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 |
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# The Garden Forum

By D. F. Jones

## No Blight Resistant Tomato

Are there any blight resistant tomato varieties? If so, what are they? What are some good varieties, generally grown in the Northeast, in order of ripening? C. V.

In 1946 tomatoes were badly damaged by the potato blight fungus, due to weather conditions favorable to blight. However, this disease seldom attacks tomatoes. There are no varieties that are noticeably resistant to this disease. If the plants are pruned to a single stalk and tied to a stake, this disease seldom causes trouble. Spraying or dusting either with Bordeaux or organic copper compounds will help to prevent such injury. The varieties of tomatoes most generally grown in the Northeast, ripening in the order named, are Pennheart, Valiant, Stokesdale, Pritchard, Marglobe, Rutgers and Jubilee.

## Dry Weather Best for Cantaloupes

During the past two years my cantaloupes have not done well. What is the cause of this? How should the soil be handled? What is the way to fertilize and plant for best results? J. R. E.

During the past two years melons have not been very successful in the Northeast due to the cool, rainy seasons. In a dry warm year they usually grow better. The soil should be built up to a high level of fertility by means of manure or other forms of organic matter, plus fertilizer high in potash. The 5-10-10 formula is generally best to use. Give the plants plenty of room to spread out in full sunlight. The rows should be six feet apart, with the plants at least three feet apart in the rows. Spraying with freshly prepared Bordeaux mixture will help, but not guarantee a good crop.

## Planting Dates for Sweet Corn to Lessen Borer Damage

What are the best dates to plant sweet corn in order to avoid the corn borer? What is the best treatment if the date you may suggest has not been accomplished? G. A. P.

Sweet corn that is planted between May 15 and June 1 (intermediate planting period for southern New England, southern New York and Long Island) is seldom damaged by corn borer. Corn planted before or after these dates should be dusted or sprayed with DDT, ryania, rotenone, or nicotine-bentonite. The first application should be made when half of the plants are first showing tassels, applying the material to the whorl of leaves at the top of the plants. Additional applications should be made every five days to the ear shoots as they appear, until a total of four or five applications has been made.

## Vegetable Dusts and Sprays

On what vegetables should I use calomel dust, rotenone, cryolite, and Bordeaux mixture? MRS. S. L.

Calomel dust is used on cabbage, cauliflower and related plants to protect them from the stem maggots. This material has no value and may be injurious on other plants. Eggplant, tomatoes, potatoes and peppers should be protected from small black flea beetles during May and June by dusting with rotenone or cryolite. During July and August, if the weather is cool and rainy, they should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to protect them from late blight.

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## Corn Borer Control

The European corn borer, which was first discovered in this country in 1917, has become within 30 years the greatest single threat to the Nation's three billion bushel corn crop. Since its first appearance near Boston, Mass., this destructive pest has spread into 28 States, sweeping from New England through the heart of the Corn Belt. The insect has penetrated the eastern counties of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, dipped into northern Tennessee, and reached halfway down the North Carolina coast. Estimated damage skyrocketed from $6,500,000 in 1940 to nearly $97,000,000 in 1947.

Hardest hit in 1947 among the Northeastern States was Pennsylvania. Here the farmers lost an estimated $2,600,000 as a result of European corn borer damage. (Pennsylvania's field corn crop last year totaled 57,460,000 bushels, valued at $140,000,000. The State also produced 47,520,000 ears of market sweet corn, valued at $1,169,000, and 23,200 tons of canning corn valued at $517,000.) Pennsylvania ranked sixth in the country in loss from borer damage. Illinois was first, with damage totaling $31,700,000. Corn borer damage in New York State was estimated at $700,000 in 1947. (New York's production of field corn last year totaled 20,215,000 bushels, valued at $50,538,000, while sweet corn production was 170,000,000 ears valued at $3,570,000. Corn for processing totaled 46,600 tons, worth $913,000.) In New Jersey 1947 corn borer damage was estimated at $360,000. (New Jersey produced 7,740,000 bushels of field corn valued at $19,737,000, and 108,000,000 ears of market sweet corn worth $2,646,000.)

Spurred by mounting damage from a foe of ever-increasing menace, entomologists and agricultural leaders this year have launched an intensified effort to control the corn borer. A primary step before engaging in battle is to secure adequate "intelligence" reports. Therefore, the many findings of State experiment stations and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine's corn borer field station near Toledo, Ohio, have been correlated and are being made available to all States. At a recent meeting of eastern State and Federal entomologists, basic recommendations on the use of insecticides were formulated for adaptation to local practices and problems of borer control. It was pointed out that problems of control differ widely according to location, climate, and the types of corn involved.

Here are some of the significant excerpts from the official report of the meeting:

". . . . Some localities appear to be highly favorable for corn borer survival. Losses in such localities may be expected to occur every year. It was also noted that unseasonably cool weather, beating rains, and hot, dry winds during the period of egg-laying and hatching often cause extensive destruction of eggs and high mortality of young larvae. . .

"Satisfactory control of the corn borer has been obtained through use of insecticides used as suspensions in dilute water sprays and in dust form. Fairly satisfactory control has been obtained with low gallonage sprays and concentrated suspensions. Low-gallonage sprayers are still in the experimental stage, however, and their use is not yet recommended. Low-gallonage emulsions have shown considerable promise but are experimental and must be used on that basis. Concentrated sprays of DDT in oil are entirely experimental, have caused damage to corn, and are not recommended.

"The use of aircraft is not yet recommended for applying insecticides to sweet corn and is still in the experimental stage for applying them to field corn. The degree of control is dependent on many factors, such as the pilot, dispersing equipment, wind velocity, etc.

"The damage to field corn in the eastern States is usually caused by the second generation and it is felt that there is insufficient information on practicability of and toxicity hazards involved in the use of insecticides on field corn to warrant treatment, except in special circumstances."

DDT and Ryania are the two materials that have given the most satisfactory results and "of these DDT is more available and less expensive." However, corn smut is more "readily controlled by the use of Ryania or rotenone than by the use of DDT."

Here are pertinent excerpts from the report on treatment for market sweet corn:

"Early planted fields are the most heavily infested by the first generation of the borer. Eggs of this

(Continued on Page 381)


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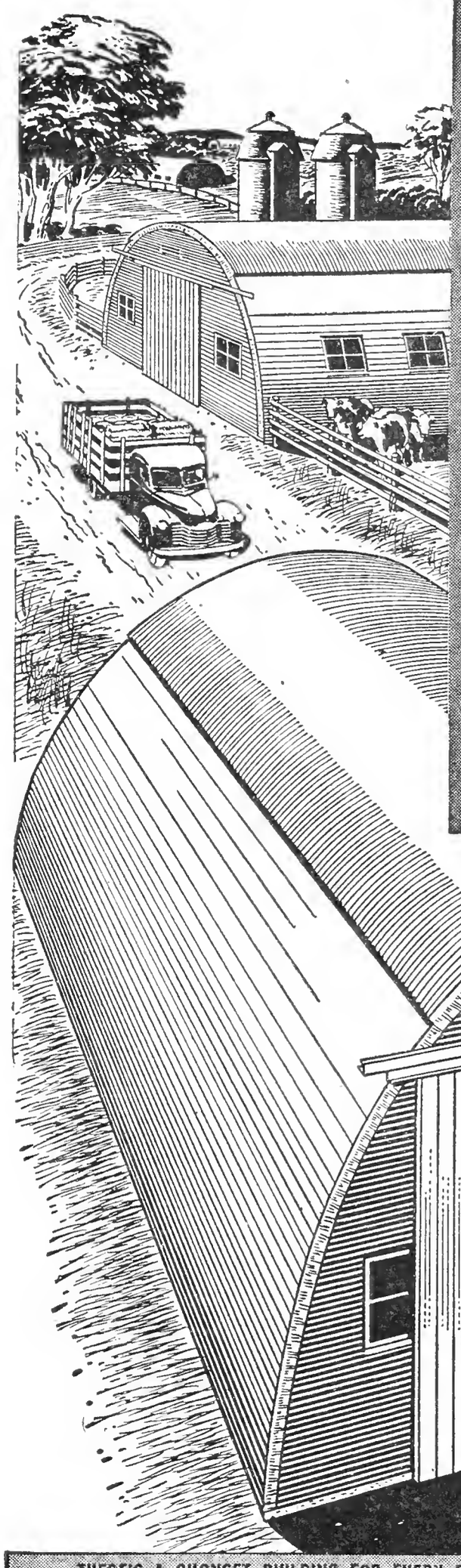

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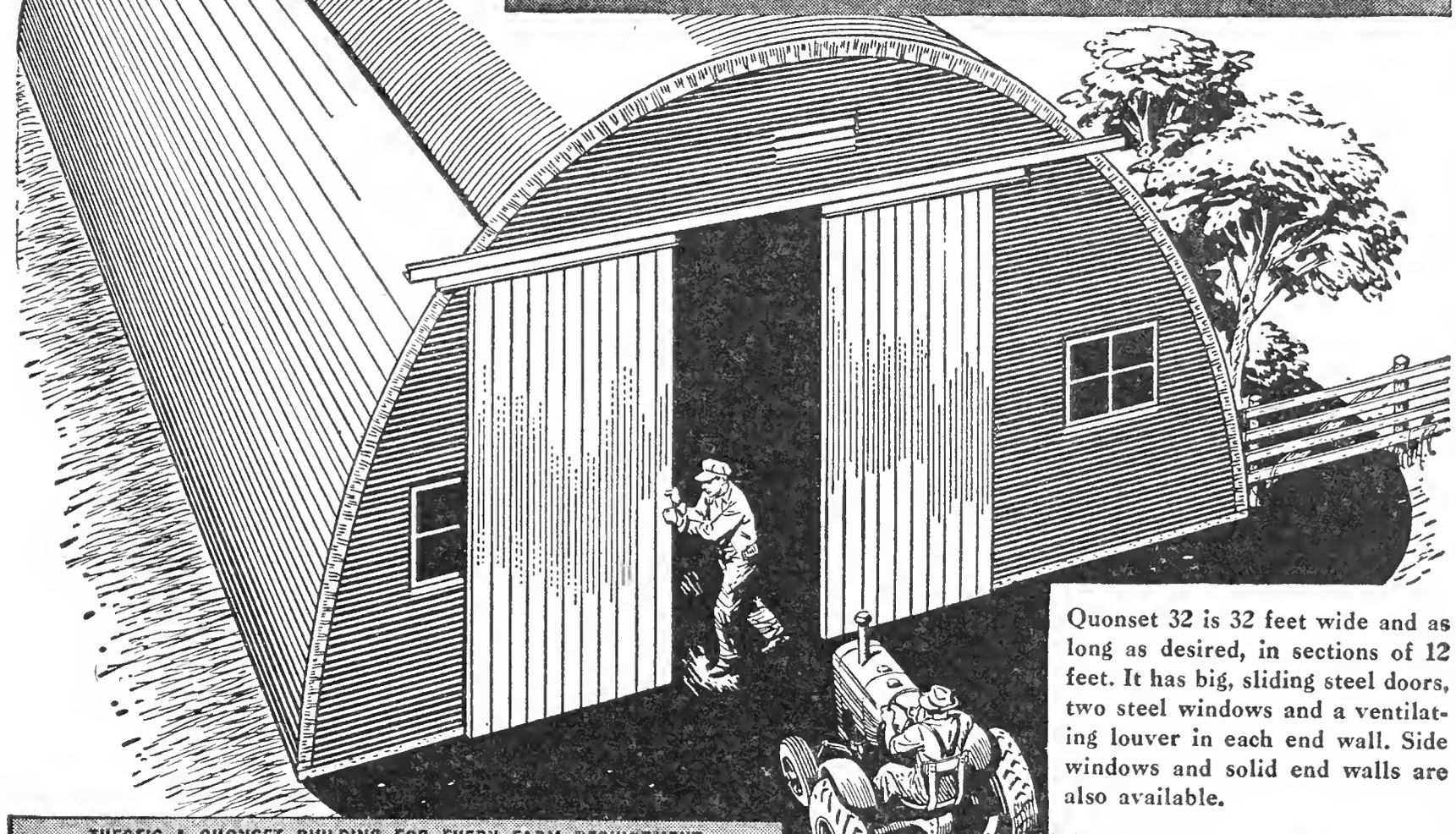

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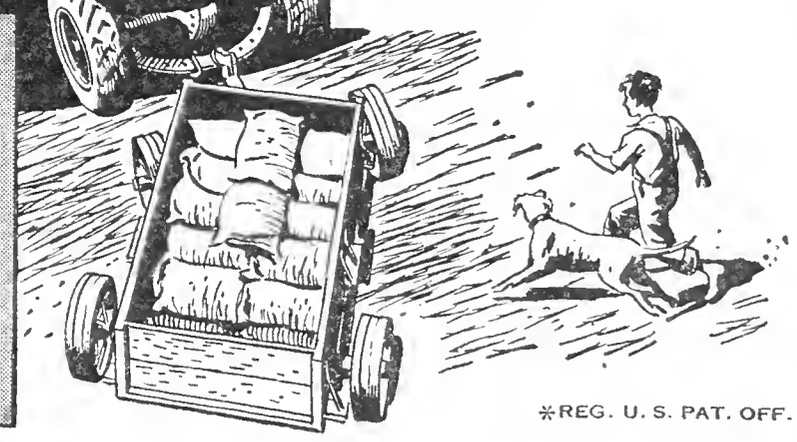

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## Questions on Fruits

### Limbs Girdled by Rabbits

I have nine apple trees that were planted in 1941 and they have been making a fine growth. This year the snow was so deep that rabbits or other animals ate the bark clean off the limbs beginning at the top of the trunk in the middle of the tree. The trunk in most cases was not damaged. Will the stripping of the bark from the limbs kill the trees; what can we do to save them? W.L.N.

If the limbs on these apple trees have been completely girdled by rabbbits, there is little that can be done to save them. If the injury is out away from the trunk, it might be worthwhile to cut back the branch to where there is healthy bark. It is fortunate that the trunk is not damaged. In other words, if the trunk and some of the main limbs have not been damaged, the tree should recover.

If there is girdling of the main trunk, this area should be bridge grafted to save the tree.

### Tobacco Stalks as Mulch

Would tobacco stalks have any value as a fertilizer when scattered under fruit trees, or would the stalks be harmful when so used? C. C.

Tobacco stems or stalks can be used as a mulch around fruit trees with satisfactory results. This material is high in potash, has some nitrogen, and a small amount of phosphorus. If the stems or stalks have been exposed to the weather for any length of time, some of the fertilizer elements may have been leached out.

The fertilizing value of tobacco stalks may depend somewhat on the fertilizer treatment of the growing of the tobacco. Certainly there should be no harmful effects from the use of the stalks.

### Plum Needs Cross Pollination

Could you advise me what spray to use for the following conditions: I have a Burbank plum tree which, instead of setting fruit as soon as the blossoms fall, develops irregularly shaped, greenish-yellow, pointed pods, which fall to the ground in two or three weeks. A. A. D.

It would seem that this Burbank plum tree needed another variety of plum for cross pollination. Abundance would be a satisfactory variety and it may be that grafting a branch of Abundance to the Burbank tree would be the most practical solution rather than to plant an Abundance tree within 100 feet.

You might find it worthwhile to bring in a branch of another variety of plum in bloom and place the same in a pail of water near the Burbank tree when it is in bloom this Spring.

### Bark is Peeling at Crotches

Can you tell me why my apple trees are peeling at the crotches and what I can do for it? The bark is peeling badly. I. P.

I suspect that the apple tree bark "peeling at the crotches" was caused by a type of winter injury. The crotches and main trunk of an apple tree are the last areas to harden off in the Fall, and trees that are exposed to extremely low temperatures during the Winter often show this type of injury. In severe cases, it may even kill the tree but, if the affected areas are relatively small, you may find it desirable to cut away the dead bark and paint the exposed areas with a good quality outside paint containing white lead and oil and not turpentine. H. A. R.

### Rotenone for Currant Worm

May I have some information on on currant worms as I have currant bushes that seem to be quite infested with worms. F. H.

The adult of the currant worm is a small sawfly about a third of an inch long. It lays its eggs on the veins of the leaves soon after the leaves have expanded, and the second brood eggs are laid in late June or early July. The small white worms are in colonies at first and later scatter over the plant, breeding on the foliage.

The insect is controlled by spraying with a rotenone compound, ground derris or Cube powder containing four to five per cent rotenone at the rate of 2½ to three pounds in 100 gallons of water. From one-half pound to one pound of powdered skimmilk or soybean flour should be added as a spreader. A one-half of one per cent rotenone dust may be used instead of the spray.

The material should be applied as soon as the worms hatch and are seen feeding on the leaves. G. L. S.


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## Along the Way

While hunting through some old papers recently I came across the following New York market quotations for Tuesday, May 16, 1848:

"Flour and Meal — The market for flour is active but there is a decline in prices. Oswego is dull at $6.00 and southern commands only $6.37½. Meal is scarce and brings $2.50. Rye flour is $3.56¼. Grain — The supply of wheat is small, 12,000 bushels have been destroyed last night in Brooklyn by fire. Genesee is nominally 137 and 140c. Corn is tolerably firm and ranges from 57 to 60c. Barley 80c. Rye 73c. Oats 46c. Provisions — Pork has declined; prime sells for $8.25 and mess $10.60. Tallow — country 8½c. Ashes — the market is unsettled. Sales of pots at $5.25 and $5.50. Pearls $5.75 and $6.00."

I suppose the flour quotations refer to Oswego as a hard wheat flour and southern as a winter wheat flour. Mess pork must be for high grade pork for ship provisions. Who can tell the difference between potash and pearl ash? That is beyond me. There are still a few of the old potash kettles around here which were used to boil down lye leached from wood ashes. This farm was covered with a stand of shag bark hickory which were burned and leached in 1793. The potash or "black salts" helped pay for the land. Those black salts were mixed with tallow and water in proper proportion to make soft soap. That was such a smelly mess that I wonder how any woman in those old times could stand the smell of it on clothing or floors. I remember how my grandfather used to place barrels without heads on curved wooden blocks, made from a hollow button-wood log. The barrels were filled with ashes. Each morning and night a pail of water was dumped into each barrel. The dark brown water dripped from the bottom into pails. After the ashes were all leached, the water was placed in a huge kettle and boiled with tallow or hog fat. The resulting mess was a thick stinking soft soap; I can smell it yet.

Last Winter after our beef was packed into the freezer the Mrs. made three batches of hard soap; it was a cream colored floating soap. The smell wasn't too sweet so in the last batch she mixed some sachet powder. That was quite an improvement. W. B. T.

## New Tomato Variety

A new tomato variety, Gem, has been found excellent for home gardens because its determinate growth habit gives a small, compact plant. Originated at the Geneva Experiment Station by Prof. W. T. Tapley, Gem has more clusters in the center of the plant, which ripen to give a greater yield during the early part of the season. At the same time, lack of long vine growth makes it particularly easy for home gardeners to handle. Three plants of Gem can be grown where only two of most varieties would grow. These low-growing, compact plants are comparatively easy to cover with sprays, making disease control simpler. On good soil, and when well fertilized, the plants are vigorous, with large leaflets furnishing considerable cover. The fruits are nearly globular, and weigh from five to eight ounces. They color slowly, and are easy to pick. Gem tomatoes show little cracking, and are of excellent quality.

Many commercial growers are trying Gem this year because of the large potential increase in yield. Planted at 2x5 feet instead of 3x5, this variety permits 4,356 plants to the acre, compared to the usual 2,904 plants per acre.

## Westchester Co. Beekeepers

A Westchester County Beekeepers' Assn. has recently been organized. Formerly known as the New Rochelle Beekeepers' Assn, its expansion in membership to localities outside of New Rochelle resulted in the change of name. The present officers are: pres., Alfred Roth, Port Chester; vice-pres., Carleton Slater, Harrison, Roland Block, White Plains, and William Bradley, West Haven, Conn.; secy-treas., James A. Bailey, New Rochelle; asst. secy., Mrs. Julia Chase, Tarrytown. On the Board of Directors are: Alfred Stoddard and John F. Keller, New Rochelle; Mrs. Alfred Roth, Port Chester; F. W. Gravely, White Plains, and Richard Turner, Harrison. Mrs. Agnes Barnes and Miss Bernadette Miller, of New Rochelle, handle the publicity.

The Association's meetings are held on the third Sunday of each month at 2:30 p. m. from May until September, at the homes of various members in order to have practical demonstrations of hive inspections.


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## Power Take-Offs for Spray Machines

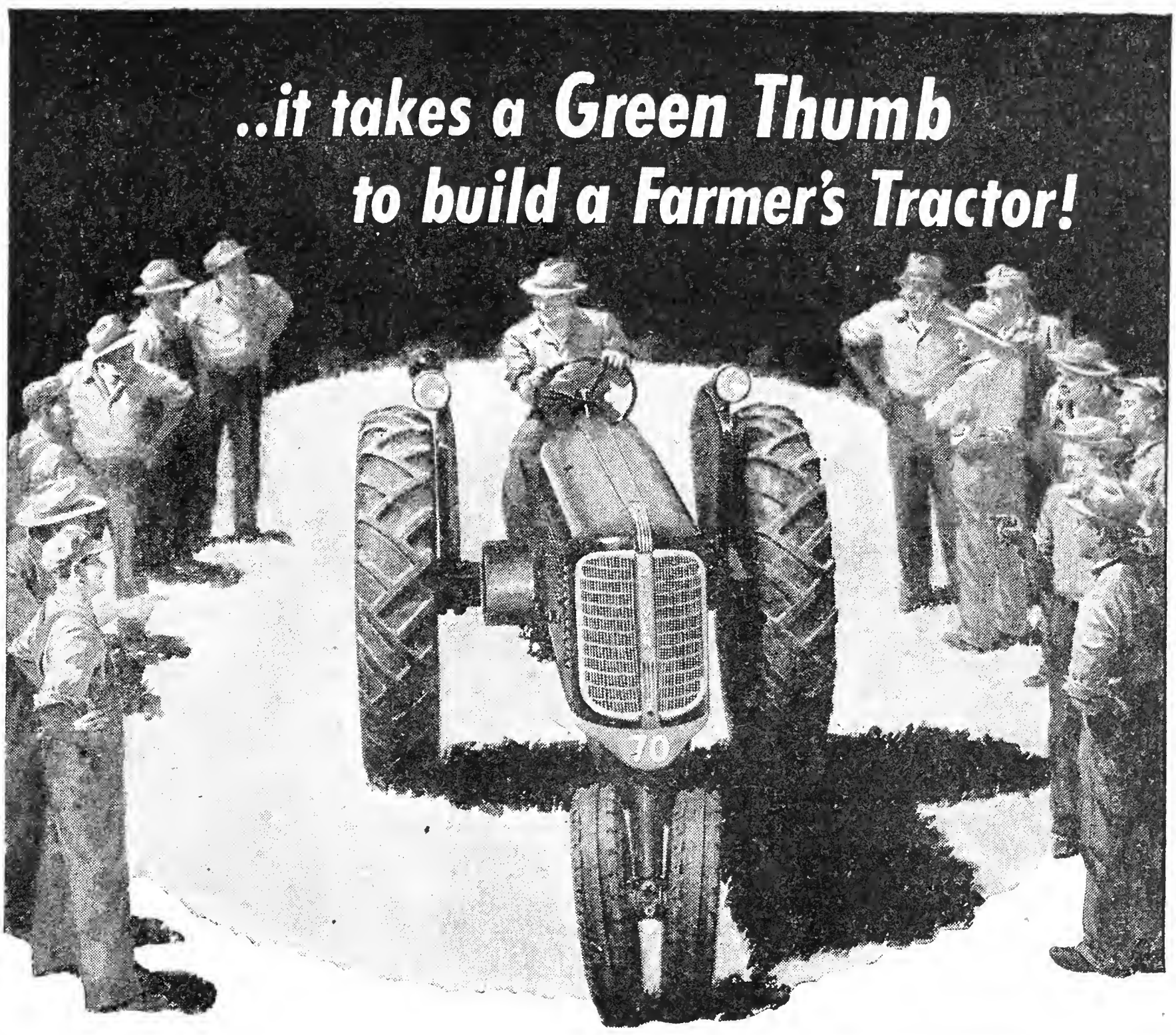
The spray outfit which I use is powered from a tractor power take-off and is an ideal outfit for orchards of 50 acres or less. The spray pump has a maximum capacity of 15 gallons per minute at 600 pounds nozzle pressure. The tractor with its 22 h.p. drawbar pull has ample power to haul the load and maintain a full working pressure on the spray pump. Its best working capacity is using a cluster of eight nozzles on a single rod. This gives an output of around 12 gallons per minute. We much prefer an up and down motion of the rod to spot spraying. We get a better coverage by this method while driving at a steady gait of one and a half miles per hour. With this capacity it is seldom that we have to stop the tractor to finish the tree.

There is much objection to power take-offs for powering the spray pump. No doubt much of this objection is due to the fact that at times the tractor hasn't sufficient power to pull the load and furnish power for the spray pump. A pump of 15 gallon capacity should have at least three h.p. to maintain a full capacity output. If in a hard pull most of the capacity of the lighter tractors use up the most of their power in hauling the load which leaves but little power for the spray pump and down goes the pressure on the nozzles. These defects can be overcome in two ways. The best way is to reduce your output a little lower than the maximum capacity of the tractor, by reducing the number of nozzles on the rod and using smaller discs in the nozzles. Another way is to install an extra air compression tank on your sprayer and connect it to the compression air tank on the pump. In nearly all pumps this air compression tank is very low capacity and the pressure drops down the moment the tractor stops. With a large extra expansion tank, reserve pressure is built up when the going is easy on the tractor and if the tractor should stop or the power be disconnected from the tractor, you will have a working pressure for several minutes after the power from the tractor has been discontinued. This reserve power comes in very nicely should you have a short pull that requires all the power of the tractor. A tank similar to that used by acetylene welders is ideal for this extra expansion tank. We have used stationary gasoline engines for powering the spray pump on this type of a spray machine and we often had trouble with those engines.

We have had a perfectly good running engine stopped by a gust of spray covering the magneto and sometimes it took 15 or 20 minutes of hard cranking to get the engine running again. Both sources of power have their faults but from much experience we will still take the power take-off from the tractor providing we have sufficient tractor power to handle the draw bar pull and ample reserve power to maintain a full working pressure on the spray pump. Neither the gas engine nor the power take-off should be required to work at its maximum capacity. Power in both should not exceed 75 per cent of its maximum capacity if you want good steady spraying output. We stress very strongly that in purchasing a new spray outfit that it be "tailor made" for your particular orchard and requirements. What might be ideal for your neighbor's orchard, might not be suitable for yours. Tree size, ground roll and traction footing are important.

When you get into spray machines of larger size and capacity, that is something else again. In this class both the stationary gas engine and the power take-off are out of their class. They just don't have the necessary power to handle these larger machines which have a capacity of up to 75 gallons per minute and are powered by a self-starting auto type of engine often with 60 h.p.

Michigan — MARTIN JOINER

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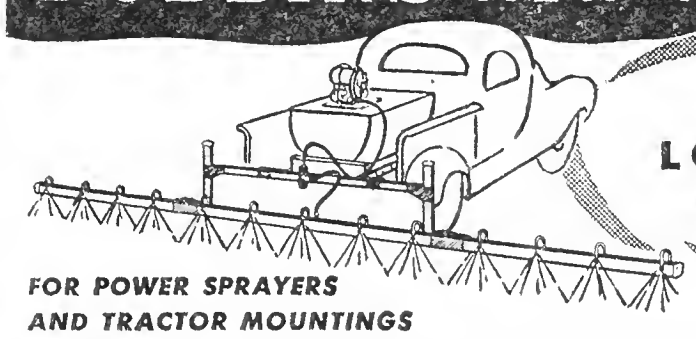

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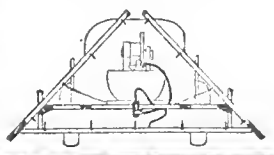

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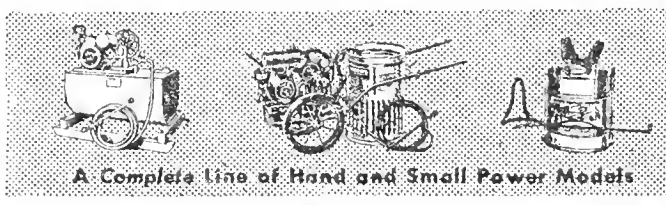

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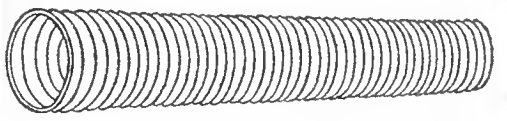

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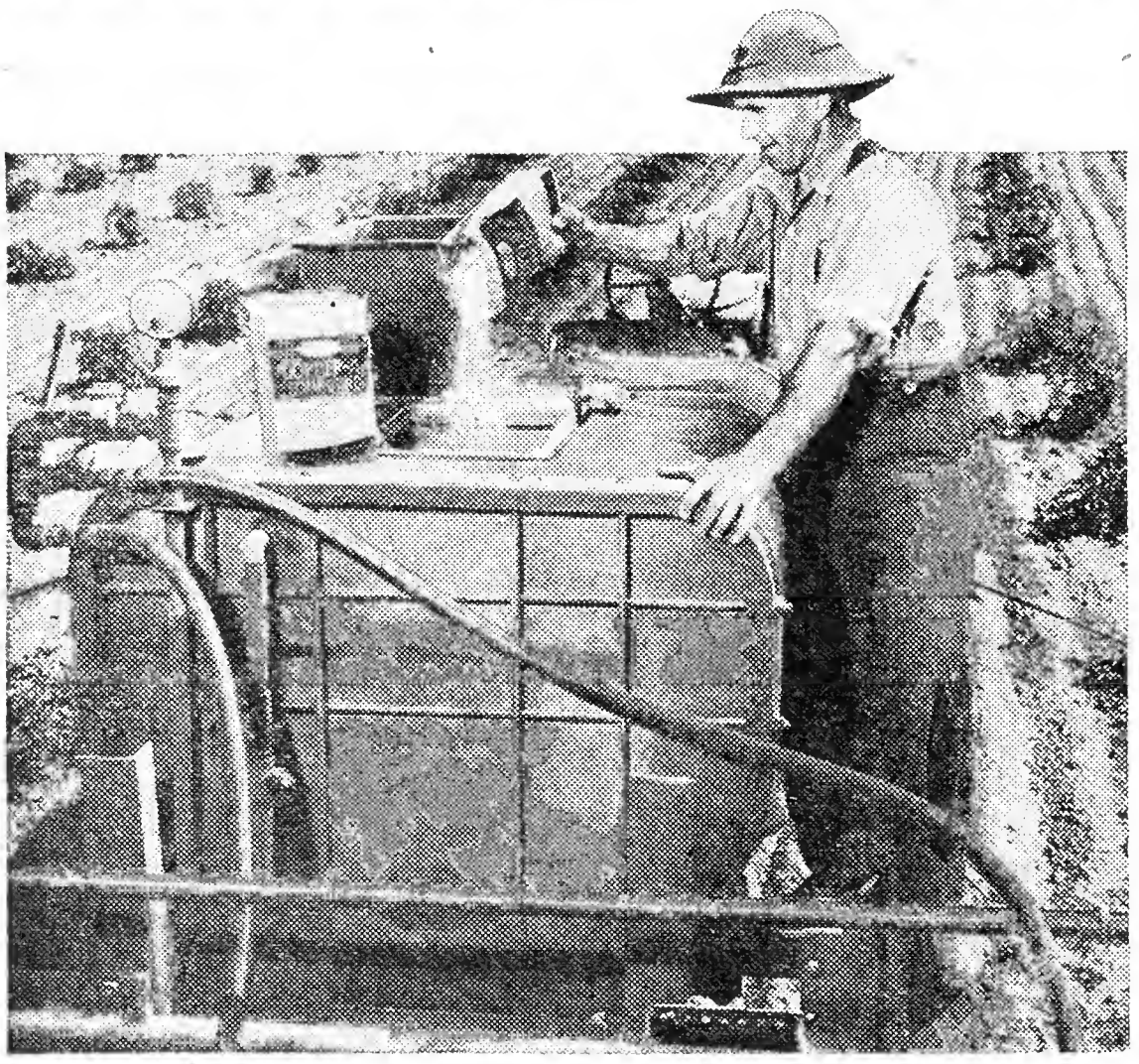
# Hard on diseases—easy on plants



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**TOMATOES:** Yield increased by 6.4 tons an acre in New Jersey through control of anthracnose and early blight with Du Pont "Zerlate" and Copper-A fungicides. The percentage of No. 1 grade fruits increased 22%. In another test, a "Zerlate" spray schedule cut the culls 50%.

**POTATOES:** In Michigan, "Parzate" fungicide increased yield of No. 1 potatoes 33 bu. an acre, and total yield 42 bu. In a 9-state northeastern test, "Parzate" sprays brought higher yields than six other fungicides, and up to 216 more bu. per acre than unsprayed potatoes.

**APPLES:** In Ohio, a farmer who controlled scab with "Fermate" fungicide in 1947 received a market premium of $1.25 a bu. over the price for early apples sprayed with other materials.

**CHERRIES:** Michigan sweet cherries sprayed with "Fermate" developed only 3% brown rot, while fruit sprayed with other products showed 80% brown rot. "Fermate" also controls leaf spot of both sweet and sour cherries, helps boost size and yield of fruit.

**CUCUMBERS:** In Delaware, "Zerlate" sprays controlled downy mildew better than seven other products, increased early yield 25% and total yield 50%.

You can get results such as these with pears, peaches, celery, melons and other fruits and vegetables.

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**DU PONT INSECTICIDES:** DEENATE* DDT, LEXONE* and MARLATE* Insecticides, KRENITE* Dinitro Spray, LORO* Contact Insecticide, Cotton Dust No. 10, Cryolite, Lead Arsenate, Calcium Arsenate, Nicotine Products, Lime Sulfur, Phenothiazine-Lead Arsenate Mixture, Paris Green.

**DU PONT FUNGICIDES:** ZERLATE*, FERMATE*, and PARZATE* Organic Fungicides, COPPER-A Fixed Copper, SULFORON* and SULFORON*-X Wettable Sulfurs, Sulfur Paste, KRENITE* Dinitro Spray, Bordeaux Mixture.

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## Effective Spray Program Controls Scab

Last Spring we wrote you about trading our present farm for a larger one but decided that this is an undesirable time to make any changes, because prices of farms are exceedingly high, and prices for apples are dropping rapidly. Also, from what information that has been gathered from people who should know, apple prices will be still lower this year, while production costs remain high. Unless a person had a lot of reserve capital, they wouldn't survive that sort of setup very long, especially while carrying a large mortgage. So we have decided to keep the present place, improving it from year to year. With this purpose in mind, therefore, we are writing you to secure some more advice, also to relate some facts we have learned this past year in regard to orchard management.

While last year was the most difficult as far as the weather was concerned that has been encountered since having our place, the orchards produced the largest and best quality crop to date. They were sold to a processing plant that makes a product requiring a better grade of fruit than is necessary for sauce. But in spite of this no grading was done on the entire crop except while picking; any apples under two and a quarter inches were dropped and the rest went "as is." Baldwins, Greenings, etc., went 100 per cent No. 1 and nothing tested less than 95 per cent as there was no scab or worms. The only thing wrong with them was due to a hail storm that went through this section July 1, and two sides of the trees had fruit with bruises under the skin at picking time. From 150 bearing trees, 1,503 bushels were sold and there were probably around 200 bushels of drops.

Though 1947 was an extremely favorable year for scab, we don't believe there was half a bushel in our entire crop that showed any signs of it and there was absolutely none on the foliage. We did, however, have some on the young trees that weren't sprayed at the right time. The 150 bearing trees received 16 sprays totalling 17,300 gallons and not a drop of lime sulphur was used this season. Up to and including the calyx spray we used a mixture of four pounds of wettable sulphur and half a pound of Fermate. This was changed to six pounds of wettable sulphur for the first cover, then reduced to four pounds for the balance of the season. Four pounds of lead and four pounds of lime were used in the pink and calyx sprays, after which they were reduced to three pounds of each. Three quarts of Elgetol were used in the dormant spray. Soybean meal, one-half pound per 100, was used for a spreader. This year we intend to use an oil spreader on the early sprays. We also intend to use some DDT on the young trees for leaf roller, as four pounds of lead caused some arsenical injury on the young Greening trees, though it didn't seem to bother mature trees and gave good control.

All the spraying was done from the ground with the wind, one side being covered at a time, and up to and including the first cover spray the inside of the trees were covered as thoroughly as the outside, thus coating both surfaces of the leaves. The sprays were timed so that everything was covered before each infection period and immediately after it stopped raining they were covered again. While we are willing to concede this method of coverage is more expensive than using lime sulphur to burn out infection, we also believe the grower is further ahead in the long run because we never had such dark green, luxuriant foilage, and the trees are full of fruit buds for the coming season. Thirty-two per cent nitrate was used as a fertilizer and one block was harrowed twice each way with a cutaway disk. This will not be done again if we can secure fertilizer because it seemed to release more nitrogen to the trees than is necessary.

These trees are trimmed every other year and just suckered the year between trimmings. In trimming we try to open the tree but at the same time remove no more bearing surface than is absolutely necessary. When setting out orchards we have experimented in two different ways of trimming them when first set. As to apples we always trim them down to a whip, leaving nothing but a central leader. Two years ago after trimming off the side branches, the leader was cut back but the past year it was not cut back and to date it looks as if the former method makes a better shaped tree than allowing the leader to grow straight up.

As to cherries, two years ago we left four scaffold limbs and headed them back, but the past year trimmed them the same as apples, and while they have branched out well, we like the shape of the tree better the first way. In regard to spraying cherries, we find it is necessary to spray the undersides of the leaves as well as the top for leaf spot. Wettable sulphur, eight pounds per hundred gallons of water, kept it under control until July, and then a copper spray was necessary to check infection. The weeds were allowed to grow after cultivation was discontinued July 1, and though the copper spray produced good results for a couple of weeks, we noticed more infection coming and mowed the weeds so as to make it easier to get around, because we intended to apply another spray. Due to circumstances beyond our control we were unable to put our plans into operation, but noticed that upon removing the weeds all signs of infection ceased. Could the fungus that causes this disease come from those weeds, and if it didn't, then why did it disappear upon the removal of the weeds?

We are setting more trees this Spring and will then have 700 trees on the place.

About your suggestion last Spring to grow something between the rows of young orchards for the purpose of providing an income while they are in the growing stage, we have been thinking of strawberries for a quick crop. The idea in mind was to plant two rows of trees, spacing them far enough apart so that they could be cultivated with a small two section spring tooth harrow. Would they have a tendency to draw nutrition from the ground away from the trees? Would spray dope have any bad effects on them? They tell me it is necessary to keep them hoed and cultivated all Summer. Would this release of nitrogen from the ground keep the trees growing all Summer and make them susceptible to Winter injury? Our chief interest is the trees but if it is possible to grow something between the rows while they are growing into the bearing stage, that will have no detrimental effects on them and at the same time help take care of the overhead expenses, we are willing to do it. C. S.

Wayne County, N. Y.

Evidently C. S. followed a very effective spray program to control apple scab during a difficult season such as 1947. It would seem advisable to discontinue cultivation in this orchard except where there is an intercrop because apparently these trees are making excess growth.

Cherry leaf spot is a fungus disease and disking in the orchard should not have any effect upon its control. It is reasonable to assume that a change in weather conditions was probably responsible for cherry leaf spot.

Strawberries are a satisfactory crop between apple tree rows provided they are not grown too close to the trees. Strawberries need plenty of sunshine and should not be shaded by fruit trees. If the trees are large enough to cover one-third of the ground, strawberries should only be planted on one-third of the space between the tree rows, thus preventing the shading of the strawberries and also preventing late season cultivation around the tree roots. It will be necessary to haul a spray rig down between the tree rows when the apple trees are sprayed, so the strawberry rows must be planned accordingly. Spray material used on apple trees should not be harmful to strawberry plants, but the spray must not come in contact with the strawberry fruit. As an orchard grows older and there is a fair crop of fruit, this may become a serious problem. For best results, it might be better practice to grow some vegetable crop that requires cultivation early and practically no cultivation after midsummer. It is also found helpful if the planting is not made closer than five feet away from the spread of the fruit tree branches. H. A. R.


## Books on Fruit Growing

Deciduous Orchards, W. H. Chandler..... $4.50
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Hormones & Horticulture, Avery, Johnson, etc..... 4.50
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# News From New Jersey

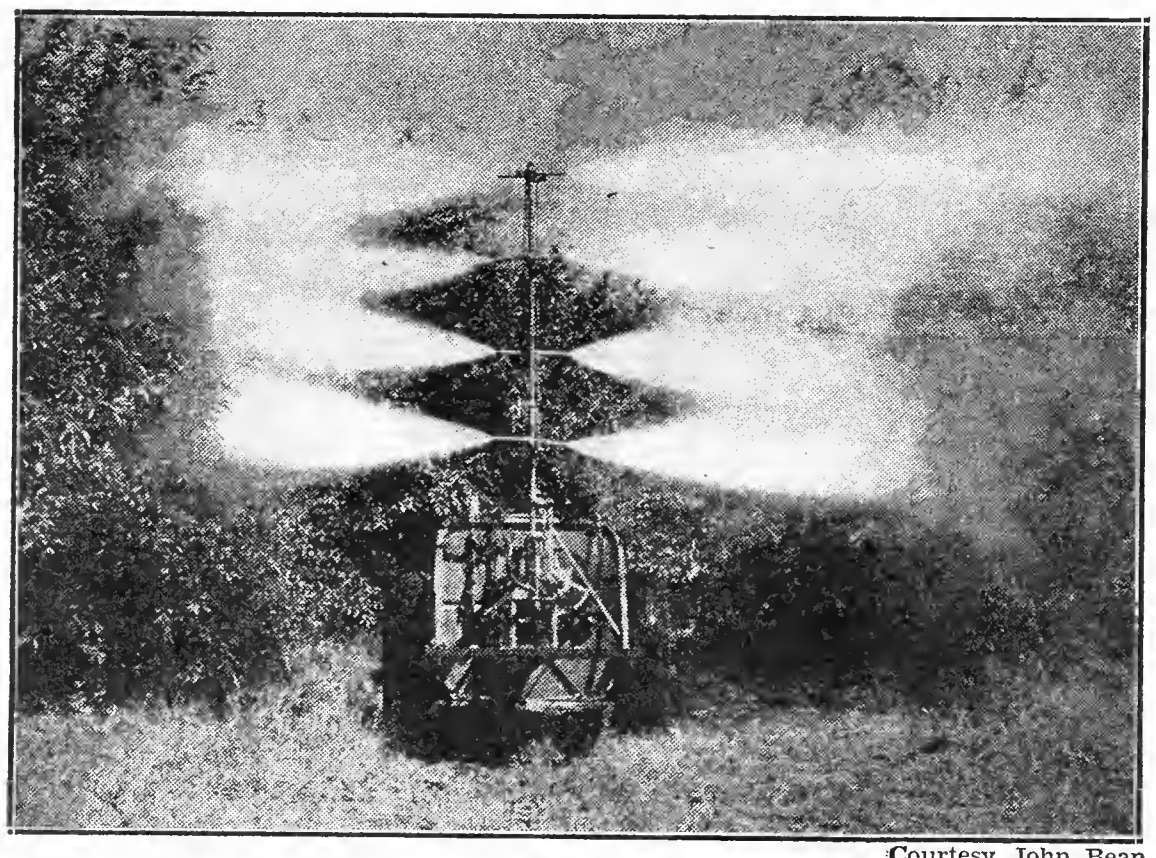
New Jersey tomato growers will have a blight warning service again this year. This disease caused heavy loss to the New Jersey tomato crop in 1946 because most growers were unfamiliar with the disease and unprepared to cope with it. It is only in unusual seasons, however, that the disease becomes a problem on tomatoes in the Garden State. The disease travels north from Florida each Spring and its progress is watched closely by experiment station plant pathologists in each of the Atlantic seaboard States who conduct a "Tomato Blight Warning Service" in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Last year, blight struck New Jersey but growers were warned of its presence by the Experiment Station and the county agricultural agents, and serious losses were prevented by the timely application of copper fungicides. This warning is being continued this year. Blight will be a problem on tomatoes only if a prolonged period of high humidity and cool nights occurs after spores of the disease have reached the State.

Farm wages have been on the upgrade in New Jersey during recent months according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. On April 1 wages averaged nine per cent above the same date of 1947 and seven per cent above last January 1. The average farm wages per month with board on April 1 was $107, compared with an even $100 the year before. Per month without board on April 1st wages averaged $150 and on the same date in 1947 $140. Day wages with board on April 1st averaged $5.80 and on the same date of 1947 $5.20. Per day without board in 1948 the average was $6.90 and in 1947 $6.25. For the nation as a whole the average daily wage rate paid hired workers declined slightly from January to April while monthly rates were steady to a little higher. Farm employment increased about three-fourths of a million throughout the nation during March to a level of about the same as a year ago.

Stretching the pasture season and saving on barn feeding by using a winter grain crop is a practice that merits consideration by dairymen. John Heinzelman of Flemington, Hunterdon County, followed this practice for his Guernsey herd when he sowed rye last September 15 at the rate of a bushel and a half per acre with timothy. It made excellent growth last Fall and by April 6 was big enough to pasture. He started the herd on it by easy stages and found that the production increased by about 25 per cent. Likewise he cut down the concentrates by about one-third. The seeding of less than three acres furnished the herd of 10 cows forencon grazing throughout the month of April. Early in the Spring a mixture of Alsike and Ladino clover was sown on it for a permanent pasture to begin grazing later in the year. Not only does this practice stimulate milk production but saves on costly barn feeding and is one which can well be employed on more dairy farms.

Interest is running high in the control of weeds in oats and corn by the use of 2,4-D. Many low gallonage sprayers have been purchased by large farmers and custom operators. In northwest Jersey the mustards have been a particular problem in oats and fields are being sprayed with one-fourth pound of actual 2,4-D per acre in a solution of approximately five gallons of water when the oats are three to eight inches tall. For the control of mustards and other weeds in corn, many farmers are making pre-emergence applications using one and one-half pounds of actual 2,4-D. Many others are using the post-emergence treatment of one-fourth to one-half pound of 2,4-D when the corn is less than a foot in height. Last year's experiences proved the material to be very effective.

New Jersey put out 2,000,000 less chicks during the first three months of 1948 than during the same period in 1947 and indications are that many hatcheries will shut down for the season several weeks earlier this year because poultrymen are extremely cautious in their chick orders. Fear of Newcastle Disease and a less favorable egg-feed ratio is responsible. During March 1948 the New Jersey wholesale price of eggs was 52.3 cents per dozen and the average price for laying ration was $5.40 per hundred pounds. This required 10.3 dozen eggs to purchase 100 pounds of feed. In March 1947, the New Jersey average wholesale price of eggs was 53.5 cents per dozen and the cost of 100 pounds of ration $4.38. This is equivalent to 8.2 dozens of eggs for 100 pounds of feed. D. M. Babbitt



Courtesy John Bean

*This eight-gun full-automatic spray mast delivers up to 60 gallons of insecticide per minute. The tractor driver operates all controls, permitting him to spray up to 50 acres per day. It sprays each side, and is especially designed for peaches and cherries. The mast is oscillated by an extension of the tank agitator shaft on a high pressure power sprayer.*

## Sharpening the Lawn Mower

I have had my lawn mower about 10 years, have about one-eighth acre of lawn and have never had the mower sharpened by a professional. I sharpen it myself and I am not a mechanically inclined man. I do it by putting valve-grinding compound on the bed-knife and causing the blades to revolve backward against it. They grind themselves sharp and into perfect contact with the bed-knife throughout its entire length. I find that this is the ideal way to sharpen a mower; it can't go wrong because no matter what the shape of blades or bed-knife, perfect contact is assured all the way across. There is no need for a flexible bed-knife such as are now on the market when you use this method.

The blades of a mower are attached to a shaft and this assembly of blades and shaft is called the cutting reel. Before attempting to sharpen the blades, make sure that the cutting reel shaft is not loose in its bearings. However, it can slide horizontally in its bearings without doing any harm; this is called end play. But you should not be able to raise it even slightly from the bed-knife (called side play). If it has side play, this must be eliminated before attempting to sharpen the mower. It is best to have this done by a mechanic.

The tools required for the sharpening job are a screwdriver, wrenches, oil can, valve-grinding compound, and a small brush with gasoline or kerosene for cleaning. If the valve-grinding compound has excess oil on its surface, pour it off or the compound won't cut.

Now for the job. Remove both wheels. At each end of the cutting reel shaft is a small gear; decide for yourself which end of the shaft you are going to call the left end and then remove the gear from that end and place it on the ground near the right end of the shaft. Likewise put the right gear near the left end. Where each of these gears came off, there is a slot in the end of the shaft that contains a small flat piece of steel with beveled edges on it, called a dog. Notice which way the bevel points; then remove the dog and put it back with the bevel pointing the opposite way. Do this with each dog; then put each gear on the end of the shaft that is nearest to it and put the wheels on. If you now turn the mower over so that the blades are in the air, they wil revolve backwards when you push.

The next step is to see that the blades are adjusted for proper contact with the bed-knife; the contact should be even at both ends and just tight enough to be sure that the blades grind. It is no use pushing the machine if the blades are not grinding, and on the other hand if they grind too tight, you may break something if you try to force them. When you think you have them right, apply a little valve-grinding compound all along the bed-knife, and then, with the blades in the air, start grinding. You do this either by pushing the machine across the lawn or by simply standing and thrusting it back and forth from you as far as you can reach. It should grind hard at first and get easier as the grinding compound wears off; that is a signal to put some more on. Keep up this process of putting on compound and grinding it off, until the blades run so easy that they don't grind, then adjust them so that they do. You'll have to adjust several times before the blades are good and sharp, and they will not be sharp until there is a feather edge on each blade from end to end. When all blades have that feather edge from end to end, the sharpening is done and the machine is ready to re-assemble.

As you do the re-assembling, clean and oil each part. It is wonderful what a difference a thorough cleaning, especially of the gear teeth in the wheels, makes. Valve-grinding compound should be carefully removed by scraping and washing with gasoline, because any left on may dull the blades. In adjusting the blades I test them with a blade of grass, adjusting until they cut clean at each end of the bed-knife. They should revolve with a whirr; if you hear a click, stop immediately and readjust to get the whirring sound.

This method sharpens the blades at a perfect angle, and consequently if properly used they remain sharp for a long time. When my lawn was smaller than it is now, one sharpening lasted two years. J. A. E.

New Jersey

## Fruit Thinning With Sprays

Full bloom is the most advantageous time for thinning apples; that is when the petals on the center or king blossoms are loosening. C. A. Langer, Michigan State College, recommends the use of a spray of naphthalene acetic acid, applied at the full bloom time. The quantity recommended for such apple varieties as Northern Spy, McIntosh, Hubbardston and Jonathan is less than that for such heavy-setting varieties as Golden Delicious, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy and Duchess. For the lighter setting varieties, 10 parts per million is suggested. For the heavier setting varieties, 15 to 20 parts per million is better. In case of a cool, rainy blossom period, it would be better not to thin at all. Thinning sprays of naphthalene acetic acid give best results when applied at temperatures above 65 degrees F.

Mr. Langer further advises the use of dinitro compounds as the most successful for thinning peaches. Sprays should be applied when the peach trees are at full bloom, but the grower must be sure to allow sufficient time for the first blossoms to be pollinated. This can be determined by examining the pistil under a magnifying glass to find the length of the pollen tube in its center. A more common practice among growers is to wait 24 hours after the first warm weather during full bloom. The spray can then be applied with reasonable assurance of setting enough fruit for a full crop. Since dinitro compounds kill all unpollinated blossoms hit by the spray, proper timing is essential. A spray applied too early will kill too many blossoms, and one applied too late will have no thinning effect.

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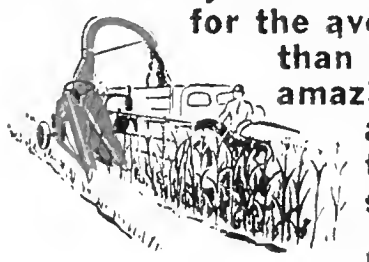

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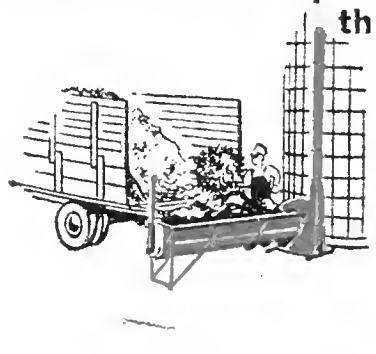

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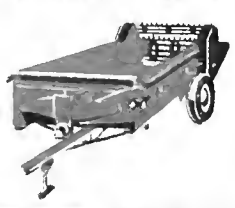

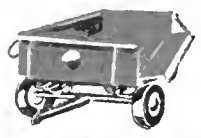

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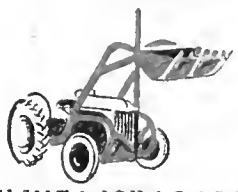

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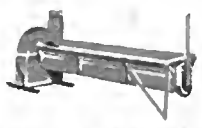

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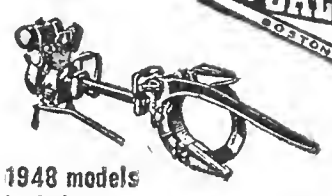

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## Countryman's Journal

May is the high tide of Spring, and the allegro movement of the Resurrection Symphony mounts swiftly to heart-stirring climax. Gone for another cycle of months is the capriciousness of moody April, its gusty winds, sudden showers and unpredictable temperatures. When the Countryman pulls the fourth sheet from the big Feed and Grain Company calendar that hangs between the kitchen windows, he knows that the beauty and warmth of a new season is waiting on the horizon.

Stand on an upland pasture slope a sunny day and you can see, hear, feel and smell the loveliness that spreads over the countryside when Winter's last lingering forces have reluctantly withdrawn to northern tundras. The oaks, maples, poplars and birches have burst the stitching that held buds tightly wrapped; the pale green of the millions of starting leaves makes a Corot-like mistiness on the hardwood ridges and the sidehill sugarbush.

May comes suddenly to a winter-sodden land. The soil on the hillside is still covered with the brown grasses of last year's growth and the wiry, upright stems of the hardhacks cling to their brittle brown blossoms. But the warp and woof of Earth's carpet is greening with new grass. In the ravine between pasture and woods violets hold fragile beauty on slender stems and jacks-in-the-pulpit proclaim that Spring is here. In the fringe of gray birches, poplars and wild cherries around the evergreen lot, the beauty of pink and white trailing arbutus peeks from the brown moist leaves. Wild honeysuckle trails over sunny woodland banks and the plump buds of wild grapes are traced with purple seams. Any day now the dogwoods will open their leaf petals and the creamy white blossoms will make pictures in the woodland.

Go down along the pasture brook and listen to the Song of May. Only a few weeks ago the brook was locked beneath ice and snow and the music was a muted murmuring. Now the waters laugh and chuckle; they leap and dance down rocky stretches and flow full and high between grassy meadow banks. Bright-speckled trout cut through the water and the sun glints on their glowing colors. Listen to the deep exuberance of the valley stream. Alders and willows line its banks like bands of feather stitching either side of a twisting ribbon. From countless hillsides hurry the waters of the uplands, searching onward to join rivers that seek the great sea.

There is gay music in the meadows when May comes to the land. The carols of the boblinks fill the air and the songs of meadow larks fall like a blessing as the birds spiral upward in the air. Sit down for a time on Earth's breast and listen to the background music. There is a constant soothing hum from thousands of small insects. Butterflies dance like colored flower petals in the sunshine. Three-banded honey bees go among grass blossoms and big, stolid bumblebees with loads of yellow pollen drone phlegmatically homeward.

Around the farmyard there is day-long music. At dawn the symphony swells to crescendo as bluebirds, robins, woodpewees and phoebes throw songs to the sky. Each day more warblers and vireos arrive. One morning the peculiarly sweet song of the catbird comes from the garden. Strange that a bird which can sing so sweetly chooses to spend most of its time imitating other birds and displaying a cantankerous disposition. Through long sunny days song sparrows sit on fence posts and shed roofs, tossing their trills to May's sunshine. Bobwhites call from the field; pheasants' hoarse challenges echo from the wood's edge; flickers shout from the orchard.

Men prepare for the new season. As soon as the soil is ready, the staccato song of tractors is heard from the fields. Men with horses go forth to plow and the narrow brown ribbons of moist earth lie in symmetrical precision. Plowing is an act of faith. Men who raise food for their fellow men are certain that He who ordains the cycling of the seasons will send the harvest after the time of plowing and cultivating. Seed beds are made soft and mellow; kernels go into the darkness for a time and then when the miracle of new life is come to pass, parallel green lines of new crops make a pattern on fresh brownness.

May is the month of magic. Beauty and benediction rest on the land. It would be good if all men would climb to a hilltop when May comes to the countryside. Someday man will learn from Nature and order his affairs so that mankind may live in the peace that Nature offers as an example.

H. S. PEARSON
Massachusetts

## *Pastoral Parson*

Because the roads had been fairly well cleaned during a few warm days, a goodly number were gathered at our local Grange meeting on the evening when the State Master's Bible was presented. All Grange members in New Jersey are by this time well acquainted with that project. Master Douglas Smith of the Ramsey Grange headed the delegation which brought this Bible to our local meeting. Lecturer Mrs. Smith, also of the Ramsey Grange, provided the Lecturer's Program as called for in the plan. It was a good program and much enjoyed by all. We, in turn, were expected to present the Bible to another Grange the next evening. So, after most of the people had gone home, we gathered in the hall to go through the ceremony in order that we might perform the task with proper dignity. That was on Monday evening.

On Tuesday evening, our members went en masse to attend a double ceremony at Pascack Grange P. of H. No. 141 at Woodcliff Lake, N. J. The Grange Hall there, by the way, is known for its spaciousness and fine appointments. As the first part of this open meeting, Bergen County Deputy, Albert Shoudy, installed the officers of Pascack Grange in an impressive ceremony. Our special interest in the installation lay in the fact that Deputy Shoudy, Mrs. Anna Butscher, Marshall; Miss Frances Shoudy, Regalia Bearer; and the pianist, Mr. John Elgersma, are all members of our local Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Holmes of Fairlawn Grange served as Floor Aids, and Mrs. Mildred Parker of Wyckoff Grange served as Emblem Bearer. Altogether they made a fine team and did a beautiful job.

Those who have listened carefully to a well conducted installation in the Grange will immediately recognize what a beautiful prelude it provides for the presentation service, based, as it is, so largely upon the Scriptures. Indeed, it seemed that it was with a fine sense of the fitness of things that our Lecturer, Mr. Sherwood Butscher, planned the elements of his program that followed. Mrs. Butscher, Mrs. Elgersma, and Mrs. Deans stood with the Parson before the Grange altar during the simple presentation at which Mrs. Emma Mead, Master, and Mrs. Ethel McGlennon, Chaplain of Pascack Grange, received the Bible. In the prescribed places during the ceremony, Mr. Roland Mills of Ridgewood, N. J., sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "Faith of Our Fathers," thus enhancing the character and solemnity of the occasion.

There were, of course, the usual refreshments, with some extra delicious ham of which the Parson probably had more than his share. An added touch was given the social hour when Mr. John Myers, a Grange member for 40 years, was presented with a huge birthday cake by his fellow members. Preparation for that evening must have meant a great amount of work for a large number of people, but its fine fellowship and inspiration were worth every bit of it.

REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT

## Boost for the Crosscut Saw

F. A. W. wrote a fine little article "Wanted: A Good Wood Burner," in The R. N.-Y. of April 17. All told, I agree heartily with him about the burning of wood. The lack of heating oil, the fear of John L. Lewis' constant coal strikes, and thus maybe not even cooking gas, make me wish for my old one-man crosscut saw.

Every farmer has a woodlot with weed trees and crooked timber. I have farmed in many a place and always had more wood than I knew what to do with. A good man with a good one-man crosscut saw can supply his house with heat and cooking fuel, come hell or high water, come Lewis or war, come oil shortages or gas scarcities. Cutting the old weed trees, using the tops of otherwise useless sawmill waste, would go a long way towards eliminating fuel shortages on a national basis.

Yes, we do need good wood burners, all of us need them. And the sawdust makes good litter in chicken houses, where it will turn into splendid free-of-charge fertilizer when mixed with manure and phosphate and lime.

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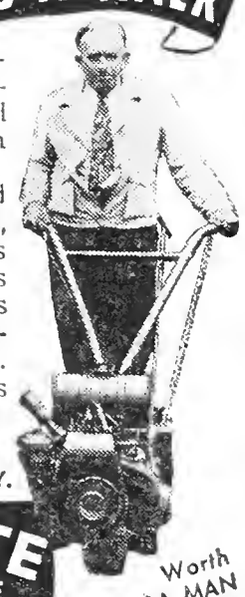

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A Schenectady County, N. Y., 4-H Dairy Club was recently organized at the Duanesburg School. The following officers were elected: pres., Norman Rask; vice-pres., William Tate; secy., William Harrison, Jr.; treas., Allen Chesnut; news reporter, Warren Gifford. After election of officers the meeting was devoted to project organization and instruction on keeping barn sheets and project records. The purpose of the formation of this club is to teach boys and girls having dairy projects feeding and management, fitting and showing, and judging dairy cattle. Instruction on other subjects will be given to meet the desires or needs of the club members.

The American Eagles 4-H Club of Manlius, N. Y., and the Otisco Braves 4-H Club of Amber were among the 4-H Clubs in the State of New York that won awards in the "Better Dairy Programs Contest." They received $20 and $5.00 respectively. Onondaga County 4-H Club leaders expect to have at least 10 clubs entering this contest by next December. Write to the 4-H office, Syracuse, N. Y., now for an application blank which will show you the points that contribute towards winning.

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Last year Connecticut 4-H Club members carried 7,721 projects, an average of about two for each club member, and held 6,159 meetings. In all 4,548 boys and girls were enrolled in 384 clubs that were active in the State. These clubs were directed by 529 men and women local leaders who donated their time to this activity, and 223 junior leaders who assisted with club programs. The most popular projects carried in the home economics clubs were clothing, food preservation and food preparation. In agriculture the projects which had the highest enrollment were home gardens, poultry, dairy and general livestock. The highest single enrollment was 1,776 for the clothing project, second highest was home gardens with an enrollment of 1,100. Health projects were carried by 630 youths. During 1948, the aim will be to have every member a 4-H-for-health member.

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The Massachusetts Service Club Institute recently held at the University was attended by 58 people from 10 counties. The State 4-H Service Club Council elected the following officers for 1948: President, William Crowell, Barnstable County; vice-prisident, Gilbert Porter, Hampden (Campus 4-H Club representative); secretary, Mrs. Claire Milkey, Franklin County; treasurer, Rosemary Norton, Worcester County; and editor of the Service Club Exchange, Marjorie Briand, Worcester County. Ten dollars was collected at the meeting and sent to CARE. New officers of the Massachusetts Junior Vegetable Growers' Association are: President, Donald Andrews, Danvers; vice-president, Charles Nystro, Easton; secretary-treasurer, Lewis Schaeneman, East Longmeadow. The Executive Committee consists of Kenneth Parsons, Northampton; Paul Plant, Deerfield; George Jones, Reading; Alfred McKinstry, Chicopee Falls.

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Russell Fowler, Leader of the Happy Hodgdon Hustlers 4-H Club of Hodgdon, Aroostook County, Maine, has announced that he and his club members have sold more than $150. worth of garden seeds. This money will be used to equip and repair a clubhouse that the club has purchased. When the project is complete it will have many power driven working tools, and material for carrying on 4-H Club meetings. This house was purchased with money earned from raising and selling beans as a club project. D.


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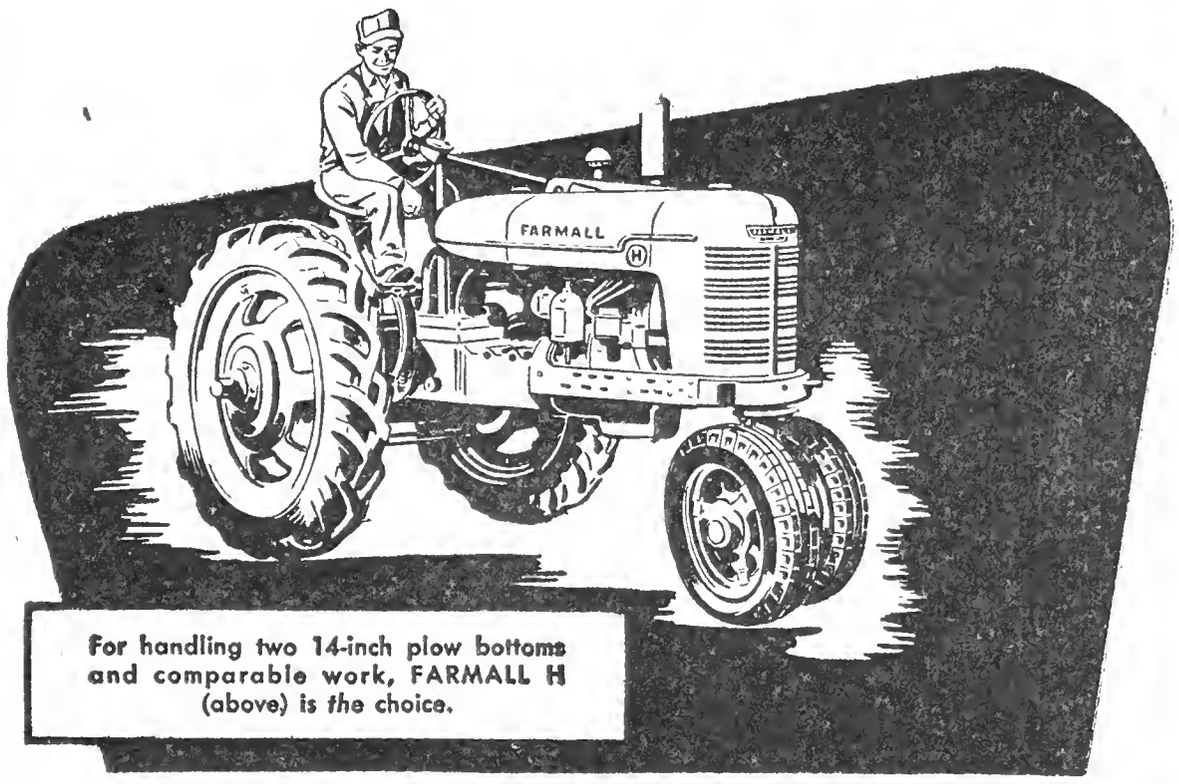


For handling two 14-inch plow bottoms and comparable work, FARMALL H (above) is *the* choice.

The Farmall System of Farming is an American institution. Its roots are in the soil . . . on *your* farm, on the farms of your neighbors.

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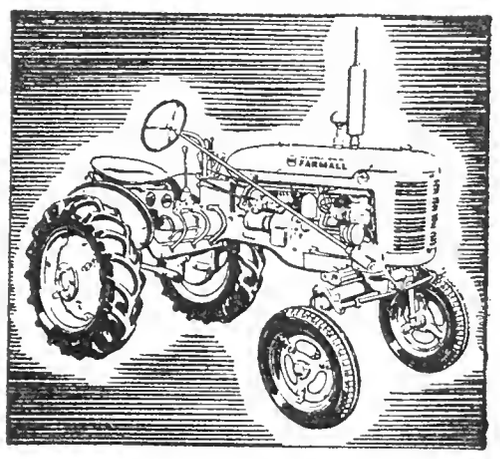

*Left: Farmall Super A offers hydraulic Farmall TOUCH-CONTROL and new "combustion control."*

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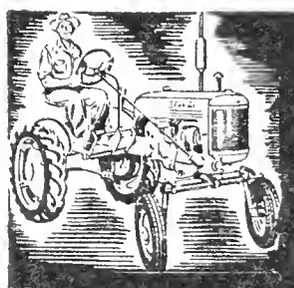

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*Established 1850*

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.


## *Milk Profits, Milk Schemes*

IT is always interesting to read the annual reports of the two largest milk dealers, National Dairy Products Corp. and The Borden Company, in the light of each concern's sweat and tears (never any blood) that are so freely expended every year about their slowly diminishing margin of profit. It would be even more interesting if it were not so tragic for producer and consumer.

1947 was no exception to this well established milk dealer policy. Sales of each company hit new highs; Borden's from $542,998,805 in 1946 to $602,959,406 in 1947; National Dairy's from $742,408,589 in 1946 to $897,324,000 in 1947. Borden's net profit, before depreciation and estimated taxes, came to $43,746,488, compared with $45,952,228 in 1946; this drop being due to less taxes being paid in 1947. National Dairy's profit for 1947, also before taxes and depreciation, amounted to $55,758,391, compared with $65,790,709 in 1946; due to the fact that no price decline reserve was taken out in 1947, also because of $5,000,000 less paid in taxes.

The net profit record of the two companies for the past three years, after taxes and depreciation, is as follows:

| | National Dairy Products Corp. | The Borden Company |
|---|---|---|
| 1947 | $23,159,391 | $19,793,276 |
| 1946 | * 30,245,900 | 19,581,006 |
| 1945 | * 18,689,973 | † 12,793,972 |

* In 1946, includes $5,000,000 reserves against price decline and $140,000 refinancing expenses; $337,917 gain from plant sales deducted.

* In 1945, includes $2,686,384 loss on sale of plants, and $1,890,000 refinancing expenses.

† In 1945, includes $700,000 reserve for repairs.

Salaries paid during 1946 by National Dairy and Borden and their subsidiaries, as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, were the highest ever on record (1947 salaries not yet available); as follows:

NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORP.

| | |
|---|---|
| L. A. Van Bomel | $120,620.00 |
| John H. Kraft | 93,833.00 |
| J. L. Kraft | 75,080.00 |
| Aggregate remuneration of 20 other directors | 587,884.00 |
| Aggregate remunera'n of 4 officers (not directors) | 104,340.00 |
| Aggregate remuneration of employees receiving more than $20,000 a year | 45,200.00 |
| Aggregate amount paid out as bonuses or shares in profits | 37,603.00 |
| Contribution by company as premiums to Retirement Annuity Fund | 59,121.00 |
| | $1,123,681.00 |
| Arthur Andersen & Co., accountants | 100,125.00 |
| N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., public relations counsel | 45,100.00 |
| Goldman Sachs & Co., fees as fiscal agent | 5,957.00 |
| Gilfillan, Gilpin & Brehman, attorneys | 10,000.00 |
| Bernard M. Wise, attorney | 25,200.00 |
| | $1,310,063.00 |

BORDEN COMPANY

| | |
|---|---|
| Theodore G. Montague | 101,250.00 |
| Harold W. Comfort | 69,750.00 |
| Robcliff V. Jones | 66,700.00 |
| Aggregate remuneration of 10 other directors | 118,390.00 |
| Aggregate remunera'n of 14 officers (not directors) | 437,916.00 |
| Aggregate remuneration of 41 persons receiving more than $20,000 a year | 1,125,857.00 |
| Contribution by company to Employees Retirement Plan | 218,576.00 |
| | $2,138,439.00 |
| Haskins & Sells, accountants | 121,057.00 |
| Milbank, Tweed, Hope, Hadley & McCloy, attys. | 128,475.00 |
| A. C. Nielsen Co., analysts | 31,268.00 |
| Wertheim & Co., consultants | 25,000.00 |
| | $2,444,239.00 |

Stockholders were also treated very generously by both companies. Last year National Dairy paid a $1.80 dividend ($1.65 in 1946, $1.40 in 1945, $1.10 in 1944); Borden's paid $2.55 a share ($2.25 in 1946, $1.80 in 1945, $1.70 in 1944).

As between these two dealers, 1947 was Borden's year as to sales, profits, and dividends. Borden's 1946 salaries were also much handsomer than National Dairy's — $855,000 more. Evidently it pays Borden's very well to be hooked up so comfortably with Mr. Rathbun and his Dairymen's League.

Dairymen whose income was less in 1947 than in 1946 (and not because their taxes were less or because they didn't set aside reserves) will be interested to learn that National Dairy had sufficient resources to spend $32,000,000 on plant improvements last year and that Borden's plans to spend $12,000,000 this year for the same purpose.

Two other observations on these reports are pertinent at this time. The first has to do with cheese. Both Borden's and National Dairy admit that their cheese business is becoming more and more profitable, and Borden's looks to an even better cheese market this year. It has never been easier to reap enormous profits in cheese than it is today under the Federal Order, but few producers in the New York milkshed are sharing in those profits. Borden's and National Dairy, along with a few other big operators, rig the cheese prices to their own liking on the Plymouth, Wisc., Exchange and it is these quotations that control the price paid to New York farmers for that part of their milk that goes into cheese. Milk for cheese returns to producers next to the lowest class price under the Order, yet cheese buyers are paying premiums of from six to eight cents a pound, i. e. 35 cents a cwt. for the so-called "surplus" milk plus 15 to 20 cents handling charges. They can afford to do this because the farm price is cheap and because New York State cheese brings a better price in the retail market than Wisconsin cheese. The hitch is that little, if any, of this premium is passed on to producers and worse, the pool price is depressed. The Federal Order price would be higher for all producers if the plant owners and operators, cooperative or otherwise, tried to get the best class price possible. Storage cream, for example, will pay close to $1.00 more than cheese this month and would therefore be a much more profitable utilization. Where they can, producers should see to it that their plants steer clear of cheese buyers during the flush season. There is too great an opportunity for monkey business.

And one final point. That age-old threat of opening up the milkshed is rearing its ugly head again. So far, the talk is quiet but the "behind the scenes" pressure is strong. As is to be expected, the Dairymen's League is spearheading this under-cover drive, although its best customer's president, Mr. Montague of Borden's, maintains, in his annual report to stockholders, that the fluid milk supply is "sufficient to meet all needs." Dairy farmers agree with Mr. Montague. They see no reason to extend the boundaries of their milkshed. There is more than enough milk available, particularly now, to supply all legitimate needs. Let those who claim they need more milk stop selling so much of their own Class I-C (3,900,000 cwts. in 1947), or for butter or for cheese (2,900,000 cwts.), and stop pulling their plants out of the New York market. If that were done, there would be plenty of milk for everyone and the price to producers would be higher.

## *Why Not Pink or Green Oleo?*

IT is high time there was some clear thinking on this oleo-butter question. There's been too much loose talk about discriminatory taxes, color restrictions and free enterprise. Unfortunately, emotions have, to a great extent, prevailed over practical logic.

The truth is, as previously pointed out in these columns, that taxation is not solving the problem, but as yet it is the only effective means, politically, of controlling fraud in the sale of oleo. The Federal tax, now sought to be repealed, is no burden on anyone, but its removal will free the thousands of fly-by-night dealers in oleo from Federal surveillance and possible fine and imprisonment. The Internal Revenue Bureau reports that within a period of 15 years there have been 29,846 oleo offenses and $19,000,000 imposed in fines and penalties.

This oleo crowd wants to have the unrestricted right to pass off yellow-colored oleo on the consuming public as butter. The price saving to consumers, the aid to cotton and soybean farmers, and the tax discrimination are only baits to catch public sentiment. How many people realize that there would be no tax and therefore no Federal policing if any other color except yellow were used? Why, then, don't they make pink or green-oleo? It would be just as easy to make as yellow. The obvious answer is that it may be just as easy, and just as cheap, but it would certainly be harder to sell if it did not imitate butter. Isn't that why the 26 oleo manufacturers are waging such a furious fight?

## *Enter, The Forage Harvester*

THE new kinds of forage harvesting machines now being used on many farms have made it possible to ensile the various hay and grass crops with efficiency and speed. No more men are needed for this operation than are used in making hay. By using these crops to make grass silage, the weather hazard is practically eliminated and the use of a field harvester insures top quality through proper handling and quick storing. The first cutting from the meadow usually represents at least one-half or more of the entire season's production, and it needs to be harvested when rains are most frequent. Most of the forage grown in the Northeast is of high quality while growing and, if properly cut and handled, this quality is carried through in the resultant silage. This means lowered grain feed costs and better production from the animals which are fed on grass silage. Any crop which is suitable for hay will make good silage if it is properly cut and handled. Although the silage will be no better than the quality and kind of crop used, it can be employed if necessary to utilize over mature crops which might otherwise be wasted. The main consideration, however, is that in a wet season the crop can be put in the silo with excellent results, whereas, otherwise, it would have been a total loss.

## *Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey*

WE would like to take this occasion to join with his numberless friends in congratulating Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey on passing his ninetieth milestone, hale, hearty and vigorous. Although his birthday was on March 15 last, the celebration had to be postponed for six weeks until Dr. Bailey returned from the West Indies where he was collecting palm tree specimens.

For many years Liberty Hyde Bailey has been one of the foremost men in the nation's agriculture. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he founded America's first department of horticulture there. In 1888 he joined the Cornell faculty and in 1903 became dean of the College of Agriculture. He served in that capacity for 10 years. Since then he has devoted himself to research in plant science. He has written more than 100 books and has been honored by practically every horticultural and botanical society in the world.

Dr. Bailey has had a full, eventful life and at his present pace has a good span of years still ahead of him to proceed with his pioneering work. Since, during his early days in New York State, he was one of the owners of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, we feel we have special reason to felicitate him at this time and offer him a warm handshake of good wishes for health and success in all of the work he still plans to do.

## *Brevities*

"THOUGH I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."—I Cor. 13:1.

THE bugs and all the various plant pests and diseases are all set to start war on the garden crops. Regularity of spraying and dusting with suitable materials is the only way to lick them.

IT is estimated that over 20 per cent of the laying hens in the United States die from one cause or another, before their egg production has paid for their cost of rearing. Frequent culling will help prevent much of this loss.

EVERY year more than 500,000 acres of farm land in the United States is washed out to sea; that is a lot of soil going down the drain. No nation can long continue to produce and endure unless this vital loss is stopped. Contour farming, cover crops and flood control are the answers.

THERE'LL be no more U. S. tractors exported to Russia; at least not for the present. The report is that Russia has been converting her tractor factories to war tank production, and buying American tractors to fill the gap. Now, how about some tractors for those who need them badly and who should have always had first call — the American farmer?

# More people drive . . . more people want CHEVROLETS than any other make of car

**Yes, Chevrolet has long been the favorite motor car of farm owners and of all America. Men and women know that it gives more value—that it alone offers BIG-CAR QUALITY AT LOWEST COST! And this is truer than ever today with the advent of this *newer, smarter, finer* Chevrolet for 1948.**

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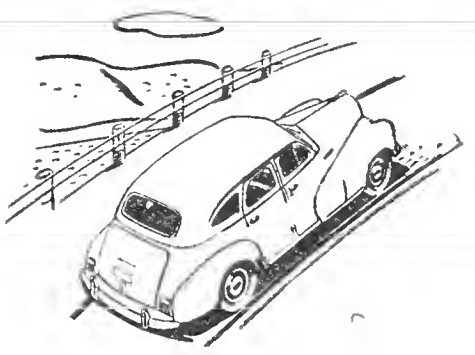
You're wise to choose a new 1948 Chevrolet for *fullest* value and for *fullest* motoring enjoyment around the farm, in town, or on tour. Mighty good evidence of this is the fact that *more people* drive Chevrolets, according to official nationwide registrations, and *more people* want Chevrolets, according to seven independent nationwide surveys, than any other make of car. And complete proof of its greater worth will be forthcoming when you see, drive and ride in this new Chevrolet. You'll find it alone gives BIG-CAR QUALITY AT LOWEST COST; and that means Big-Car beauty, Big-Car comfort, Big-Car performance and dependability at *unequalled savings* in purchase price, operation and upkeep. You'll find it's first in popularity—first in demand—because it's *first in value!*

You'll prefer the smart, tasteful Big-Car styling of Chevrolet's luxurious Body by Fisher—America's first choice for fine coachcraft—found only in Chevrolet and higher-priced cars.



You'll also be more pleased with the Big-Car performance, endurance and reliability of Chevrolet's Valve-in-Head Engine—the *Thrift-Master* engine—and remember, Valve-in-Head design is exclusive to Chevrolet and higher-priced cars.

You and your family will enjoy Big-Car comfort and safety, too—thanks to the Knee-Action Gliding Ride, Unisteel body-construction and Positive-Action Hydraulic Brakes—another combination of features found only in Chevrolet and higher-priced cars.

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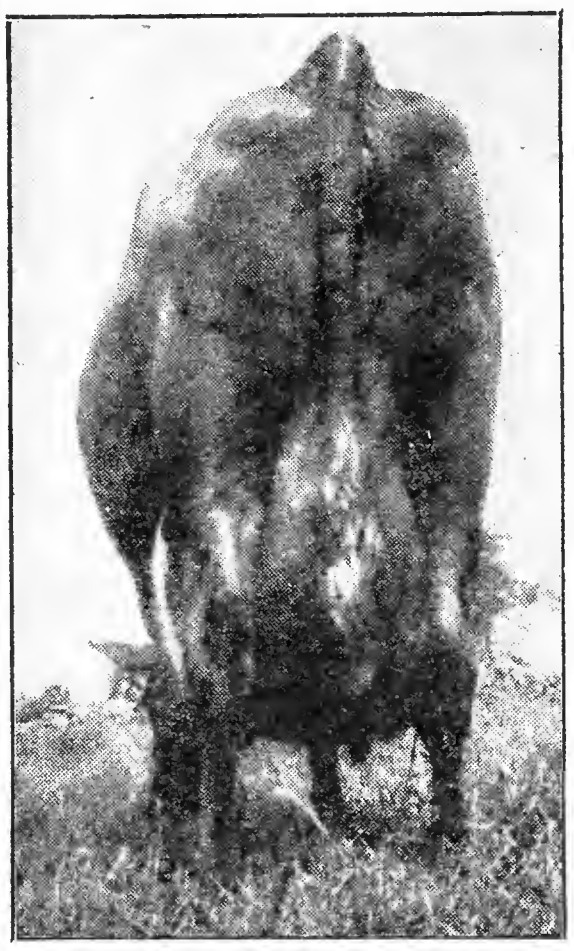
# *History of the Milking Shorthorn*

By D. H. Cande

The idea that a cow, able to produce both milk and beef at a profit, is an efficient cow, will not be downed. The Milking Shorthorn is that kind of a breed. In 1917 there were 117 members of the Milking Shorthorn Society in 26 States and one-half of those States had one member each. At the present time new members are being added at the rate of nearly a thousand a year from all section of the country. They have shown their greatest growth in numbers in the Midwest and other States where people have found that they needed something more than a calf each year from their cows. The trend has been slower here in the Northeast where we have been able to struggle along for years depending upon the milk alone. In many instances we have not only been content to let our Western friends in the field supply us with our beef and the grain to feed our dairy cows, but all too often we have also purchased our replacements and turned in the worn out cows at a fraction of their cost. There have been many arguments as to the relative cost of raising or buying replacements; but when quality and freedom from disease are considered, one must admit that the balance is all in favor of raising your own cows. For several years we have been also depending upon Western milk to help us out during our months of low production. There is an ever-increasing supply of milk there and there will soon be new methods to treat it, so that these tank cars will not be transporting 80 per cent water. For years cheap grain, an ever-expanding market for fluid milk, and an ever-increasing price along with better production and use of machinery, have made it possible to ignore the growing need for the dual purpose cow.



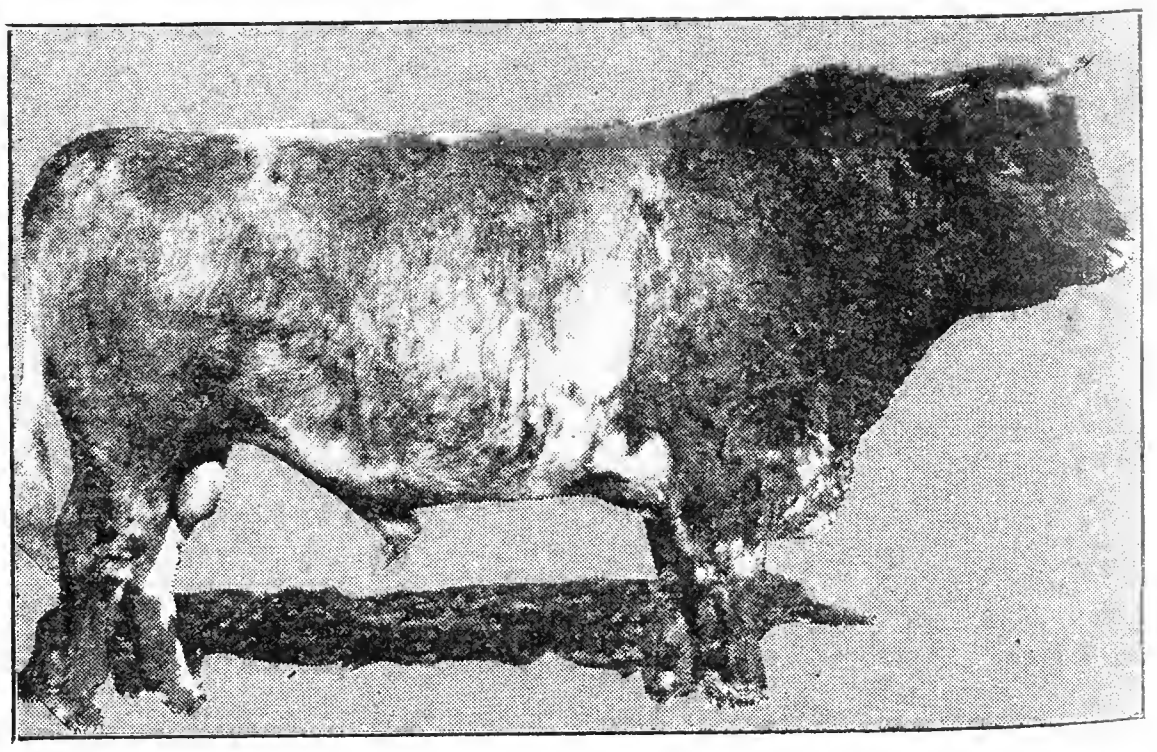
*Milking Shorthorn cows are noted for their great udder capacity as well as body depth. This Milking Shorthorn cow shows these good characteristics and she has milked over 10,000 pounds of milk in one lactation. She is owned by Everett B. Fox, Lowell, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.*

Several things have happened in the past few years that are making this cow more and more attractive to us here. One of the most important is the development of the freeze lockers and home freezers. This is giving us a market for the first time for our beef, and at a good price. Another big factor is our belated recognition of grass as our great natural crop. We have only started in the improvement of our meadows and pastures by the use of fertilizer, legumes and rotation. This is increasing our supply of high quality roughage to the point where we will be able to feed out those calves for beef that have been discarded. While some will grow some grain to finish them, there is an unlimited market for good grass beef. On pastures of real quality we can make the kind that a majority of housewives are now looking for. It means more meat and less waste. The price of grain is also a big factor in the demand for a cow that will produce a maximum amount of milk on a minimum grain.

Far too many think of a Milking Shorthorn only as a beef animal. For their benefit a little Shorthorn history may be interesting. It is only a matter of a short 200 years that we have done very much in improving our breeds of livestock, and a much shorter time since animals have been registered in herd books. It was in 1822 that the Coate's Herd Book was started, and the first pedigrees recorded of cattle now know as Shorthorns. The brothers, Robert and Charles Colling, have been given credit as being the first to give serious attention to a system of improvement first used on cattle called Longhorns. In England's valley of the Tees in the counties of Durham and York there was a breed of cattle known as Teeswater, and these were the animals with which they worked. The late Alvin Sanders in his book "The Red, White and Roan" says of all those breeders of that time: "While those worthies worked at the establishment of a type of cattle that would readily make up, under full feeding, into prime beef, they at the same time recognized the importance of milk, cream and butter as essential accessories of any well stocked larder. Hence their gradual development of the dual purpose breed we now call Shorthorn." Those were the kind of cattle originally imported into this country that went under the common name of Durham. A great many people today who do not profess to know what a Milking Shorthorn is, will brighten up and their tongues loosen immediately at the name of Durham. One will hear tales of the milk they gave, others will tell of the Durham cows that used to be purchased to go into dairies near big cities, to be milked and go to the butcher at more than they cost. These kinds of Shorthorn cows were nearly lost in the development of special purpose breeds, but they have been preserved under the name of Milking Shorthorns.

Two things happened in the late 1800's that had a great influence on the breed. The new Western country wanted cattle and only beef cattle. A cow that gave more milk than her calf would take was only a nuisance. The Scotch Shorthorn developed by Amos Cruikshank of Scotland, who worked especially to improve the beef qualities, became the popular

(Continued on Page 370)



*This Milking Shorthorn bull, Sunridge Clay King, was used with success as a sire of merit in the U. S. experimental herd at Beltsville, Maryland.*

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FOR SALE: Purebred registered Yorkshire Boar seven months. Sire Highland Baconeer Wonder, Dam Doddsworth Princess. Going out of business. Must sell. Will take first offer.
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W. E. REASONER & SON, R.F.D. 4, Watertown, N.Y.

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I want to feed a 600-pound steer to 1,000 pounds or more, within 10 months, as my 4-H Club project. I should appreciate it if you would let me know how to mix the following ingredients in proper proportion: brewers' dried grains, linseed meal, wheat bran, dried beet pulp, corn gluten feed and molasses. H. C. B.
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The feeds which you have listed are all high or medium high for protein, except dried beet pulp and molasses. It is expensive, unnecessary, and in fact undesirable, to have a wide variety of grains and too much protein in the concentrate ration for fattening steers. Numerous trials at various experiment stations, as well as practical cattle fattening operations, have repeatedly demonstrated that fattening steers will make the most rapid and economical gains on either corn or barley, plus only enough high protein concentrate feed to supply the desired amount of digestible protein. The extent to which the protein supplement is used will be largely influenced by the kind and quality of the roughage or forage supplied. As an illustration, for fattening in dry lot using either timothy or mixed hay, the protein supplement such as linseed or soybean oil meal should be fed in the ratio of one part to each eight or nine parts of either corn or barley. On the other hand, if alfalfa hay or legume pasture is being used, the more expensive protein feed can be reduced to one part for each 10 or 12 parts of grain. It would therefore be in the interests of economy and efficiency, if you used either shelled or ground corn, or ground barley, nine parts and some protein meal one part, at the beginning of the fattening operation as young cattle will need a little more protein in proportion. Then, as stated, if you are using a legume hay, you can later widen this ratio some. The steer should be started on grain, using only two or three quarts a day. Gradually increase this, in accordance with appetite so that the steer will get all the grain he will eat twice a day, plus hay and silage. Towards the latter part of the fattening period, or say, when it has been fed grain for five or six months, it would be desirable to add a little molasses, starting with one pint a day mixed with warm water, pouring this over the grain feed. This can be gradually increased up to about two quarts a day depending on the condition of the steer, and observing whether it becomes too laxative in its effect with increased usage. Keep salt before the steer at all times, as well as letting it have all the clean, fresh water it will drink, preferably so that it can help itself as desired, plus good quality hay and some corn silage, or pasture in the Summer.

A good type of beef steer calf, when fed in the manner suggested, will make an average daily gain of at least two and a half pounds. You can therefore see that if you feed this steer for 10 months, it should weigh considerably over 1,000 pounds at the end of that time. It would be economical to feed it either more roughage or pasture at the start of the fattening process and, after two or three months, to gradually increase the grain as suggested.

## Books for the Handyman

| | |
|---|---|
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**THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1948**
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At Owner's Farm, WEST HARPERSFIELD, Delaware County, N. Y., 6 miles west of Stamford on Route 23.
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated. SALE INCLUDES THE NATIONAL CHAMPION COW ON 3 time milking, PEBBLE BEACH VEDA SECUNDA, with 1227 lb. fat, 5% test. Her son and 16 granddaughters sell.
24 Bred Heifers — 28 Calves and Open Heifers
30 Fall Cows — 13 Winter and Spring Cows
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Owner has had serious operation — must sell without reservation — at 10:00 A.M. in large tent.
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ROBERT & MARGARET BARROWS Dispersal at their farm, 1½ miles northeast of HARPURSVILLE, just off Route 7 on Route 235.
SATURDAY, MAY 29
100 — HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 100
(33 Registered — 67 Grades)
52 Milking Cows — many fresh, 10 soon due, a large number due in Fall.
18 Heifers due in Fall. 30 Calves and Yearlings.
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated for past seven years.
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FULL LINE OF FARM MACHINERY
Including John Deere Model A tractor with attachments, 14-can Milk Cooler, 3-unit Conde Milking Machine. A BIG TWO-DAY SALE
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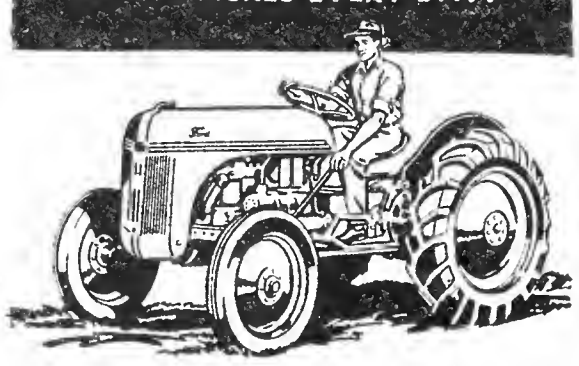

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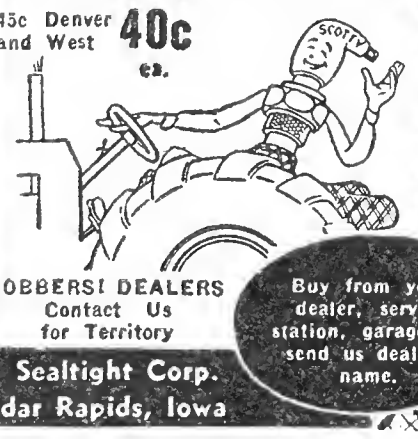


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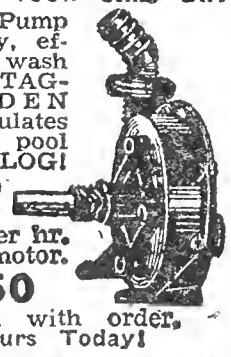

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## History of the Milking Shorthorn

(Continued from Page 368)

kind of Shorthorn to take care of this demand. The use of this kind of breeding in the herd sires by owners of the old Durhams that still wanted their cows to milk, is mainly responsible for the belief that a Milking Shorthorn is a short milker, or that she puts her feed on her back and not in the pail. The other was the pedigree craze in Bates Shorthorns that culminated in the N. Y. Mills Sale where American and English breeders bid against each other for certain animals, chiefly valued for their pedigrees and where $43,000 was paid for a cow that never reached England.

By 1890 the demand for Shorthorns as beef animals had resulted in making the Scotch Type Shorthorn the most popular beef animal in the country. They had great weight for age, better milking qualities than other beef breeds, and consequently grew better calves. When bulls of this beef type breeding were used on cows of the old Bates and Booth cattle, there occurred a loss of milk production, which was hard to overcome. Great damage was done to the old stock. As late as 1920 there were still those who preached that the way to get a dual purpose cow was to use a beef bull on a Milking Shorthorn. It did not work on the farm and yet as late as the 1930's a fine foundation herd of Milking Shorthorns at the Beltsville Experiment Station was nearly ruined by this cross of Beef and Milking Shorthorns, by men who either did not know any better or were bent on putting the herd out of business. However, the old type cattle persisted. About 1900 the Glenside herd of Granville Center, Pa., owned by L. D. May, began to become famous with a herd descended from the Kitty Clay cows, that came from Chautauqua County, N. Y. The Spencer herd were descendants of cattle brought by Amos Prendergast over the road from Kentucky from the pastures of the great statesman, Henry Clay, in 1848. This Glenside herd and "Daddy" May, as the owner was affectionately called by the old Milking Shorthorn breeders privileged to know him, set the pattern for the rebirth of this type of cattle.

During all this time the dual purpose Shorthorn, known in England as the Dairy Shorthorn, had become the most popular breed of cattle in England and it is said that today 90 per cent of the milk sold in the city of London comes from Dairy Shorthorn cows with or without pedigree. By the use of these English imported bulls and a few importations of females, Milking Shorthorns in this country have finally come into their own. There developed within the breed a definite cleavage that has really resulted in two separate breeds of cattle, alike only in their color. Those interested in Beef Shorthorns have followed the trend in beef cattle to a smaller, earlier maturing type of animal in competition with the other beef breeds with absolutely no thought of milking qualities. Those interested in Milking Shorthorns have saved and improved the old dual purpose type of animal working especially for more smoothness and better udders. Until quite recently both have registered their cattle in the same herd book. In 1935 the American Shorthorn Breeders Association was reorganized from a joint stock company, with many inactive members, into one of active breeders, and they recognized both types of cattle as well as polled cattle of both milking and beef type. The pedigrees of Milking Shorthorns were stamped as such, and there were definite requirements of milking inheritance in order to be so designated. Beef Shorthorn pedigrees were also to be stamped as such. However, the beef breeders refused to stamp them as such and sent out their pedigrees as just Shorthorn. Being in the majority, they had the power to do it their way and a great deal of confusion has resulted ever since.

Reading some of the advertisements of Shorthorns, as being better milkers and having greater weight for age, many people have bought what they thought were Milking Shorthorns and received simple Shorthorn pedigrees. Many such found these cattle to be poor milkers, and blamed it on Milking Shorthorns. As a consequence of this situation, The American Milking Shorthorn Society of Chicago, Illinois, at its recent annual meeting, voted to separate from the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It was voted to record its own milking type pedigrees, both horned and polled, and to promote the Milking Shorthorns in America. The secretary of the Milking Shorthorn Society is W. J. Hardy. Last year about 29,000 Milking Shorthorns were recorded, by over 6,000 breeders.

Thirty volumes of the Milking Shorthorn Year Book have been issued. In them a total of 16,784 Milking Shorthorn cows have been entered in the Record of Merit, with an average of 8,225 pounds of milk for all ages with a butterfat test of 3.96 per cent. There is an increasing interest in the showing of Milking Shorthorn steers and it is in the carcass contests that their high quality shows up.

Milking Shorthorns are the most adaptable of any breed of cattle. They can be made to fit into any system of diversified farming and can hold their own against ordinary dairy cattle when economical production and efficient use of roughage is considered. Little publicity has been given to the work at the Beltsville Experiment Station where the Milking Shorthorns are hand milked the first lactation and then used as nurse cows. They have found that a Milking Shorthorn cow will bring two steer calves to a mature weight in a few days less time than the beef cow can raise one.

There is a herd of grade Milking Shorthorns, owned by Putnam Smith, near Rushford, in Western N. Y., built up through the use of three successive Milking Shorthorn bulls on a herd of grade Holsteins. On this farm nurse cows raise all the calves. The steers are sold by the half and quarter for the locker trade. All feed is home grown, and in the Winter the cows milk 50 to 60 pounds a day on a few pounds of grain and all the roughage they can consume. Two years ago that herd in the D. H. I. A. had an average production of a few pounds under 9,000 pounds of milk and one of the lowest feed costs in the State. The herd is now under the grading up plan of the American Milking Shorthorn Society. Under this plan inspected foundation animals that classify at least good and qualify in production as Record of Merit animals are used. The fifth cross is eligible for registration. Under this plan a man with ordinary grade dairy cows can, with the use of a purebred Milking Shorthorn bull, build up a good working herd of dual purpose cattle.

The question is often asked as to where one can get good Milking Shorthorn cows. It is a fact that it is hard to find them. One can go into business with most any kind of dairy cattle overnight, but with Milking Shorthorns the surest way to be satisfied is to start with a few good individuals and build up one's own herd. If one uses grade cattle, he needs only a good bull. The first cross in most cases will improve the fleshing qualities so that the calves will make good beef. If reasonable care is used in the selection of the bull, one can also get increased milk production. For the benefit of those who think all Western beef is the quality that tops the market, it is only fair to say that such animals will compare favorably with a great deal of the Western beef that goes over the counter. Milking Shorthorn breeders are not trying to get milk production comparable to highly developed dairy cattle from animals of extreme beef type. That is what those who say there is no such thing as a dual purpose cow have in mind and I agree with them. Such an animal exists only in the minds of those who can think only in terms of special purpose cattle.

The 1947 National Show of Milking Shorthorns at Kansas City was a revelation of breed accomplishment. Here were assembled 225 head of show animals from 17 States. They were picked from the show herds of each State and represented 104 breeders. Twenty-nine mature cows, the same number of four-year-olds, and nearly as many in each of the three-year and two-year-old classes, all in milk, were proof to anyone that a true Milking Shorthorn type has been established. The 17 State herds of eight animals each filled the arena. The grand champion cow, bred and shown by Retnuh Farms, Geneseo, Kansas, sold in the auction sale next day for $3,200. She went to L. M. Brooks of Chester, Conn. It was the greatest show ever put on by a single breed of cattle, to the writer's knowledge.

When one considers how this breed has developed in numbers and quality during the last 30 years, fighting the tide of specialization, the progress in the next 30, without the handicaps of the past and riding with the wave of diversification, will place the Milking Shorthorn cow in her rightful place as the cow "That Fills Every Need" on the average farm.

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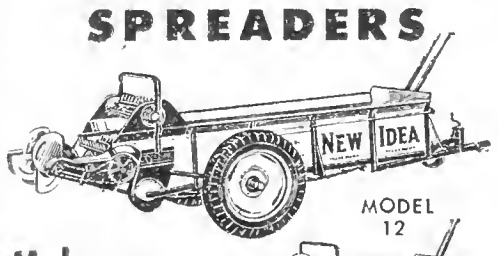


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## Feeds for Work Horses

Is it important to feed a work horse in accordance with the amount of work it is doing? If so, please tell me how much to feed? H. D.

Steuben County, N. Y.

It is important to feed horses in accordance with the amount of work which they perform. An idle horse will keep in good condition on one pound, or somewhat more, of good quality hay per each 100 pounds of bodyweight, plus some straw or shredded corn stalks to help out. Good pasture alone will also be enough for an idle horse. Horses at light work need about one-half pound of grain, and one and one-half pounds of good hay for each 100 pounds of bodyweight. For medium work feed about the same amount of hay, but increase the grain to one pound. At hard work one pound of hay is enough when combined with one and one-quarter to one and one-half pounds of grain daily per each 100 pounds of bodyweight.

Suitable combinations for feeding to a horse weighing 1,250 pounds at varying degrees of work would be: Idle, six to eight pounds of either alfalfa, clover or mixed hay, and 10 to 14 pounds of oat straw, or 12 pounds of hay plus some straw. Light work, six pounds of either corn, oats or barley, or mixtures of these in accordance with their price and availability, and 18 pounds of good legume hay. Medium work, 12 to 13 pounds of grain, and 18 pounds of hay. Heavy work, 12 to 13 pounds of good hay, and 18 pounds or slightly less of grain.

These amounts should, of course, be varied some to suit different individuals, but the horse needs to be kept in good flesh. It is not desirable for a farm work horse to be fat, only well covered with flesh.

## Goats' Milk for Calf

Would it be possible or practical to raise a dairy calf on goats' milk, using it in the same amounts and manner as whole cows' milk? We have plenty of goats' milk and would like to make this change if it is O. K.

Pike County, Pa. O. P. S.

Goats' milk can be satisfactorily substituted for cows' milk in feeding a calf. The composition of these two kinds of milk is sufficiently close so that they can be satisfactorily used in place of each other. The fat globules of goats' milk are smaller and remain more in suspension, thus making it a naturally homogenized kind of milk which is more easily digested than cows' milk. On the average cows' milk contains 12.73 per cent total solids, with a content of 3.68 per cent, while goats' milk has an average total solids content of 13.12 per cent, and an average content of 4.07 per cent. If you try this plan, we would be interested to hear how your calves do on goats' milk.

## New Guernsey Records

The Foremost Guernsey Assn., Hopewell Junction, N. Y., have recently made State champion records on two of their registered Guernsey cows, which are the highest records in the State made at these ages and class. Foremost Royal's Rose produced 17,685 pounds of milk and 994 pounds of butterfat, her record made as a senior three-year-old. Foremost Quantity produced 17,776 pounds of milk and 803 pounds of butterfat as a seven-year-old milked three times daily for a 10-month period.

The sire of these cows, Foremost Royal Valor, owned by the Association, has 71 sons and daughters in the Performance Register of The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

## Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 6.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 4.50 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 3.50 |
| Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner | 3.50 |
| Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker | 3.50 |
| The Meat We Eat, P. T. Ziegler | 3.40 |
| Modern Milk Goats, Irmagarde Richards | 3.00 |
| Sheep, Horlacher & Hammonds | 2.50 |
| Feeding Dairy Cattle, T. W. Gullickson | 2.50 |

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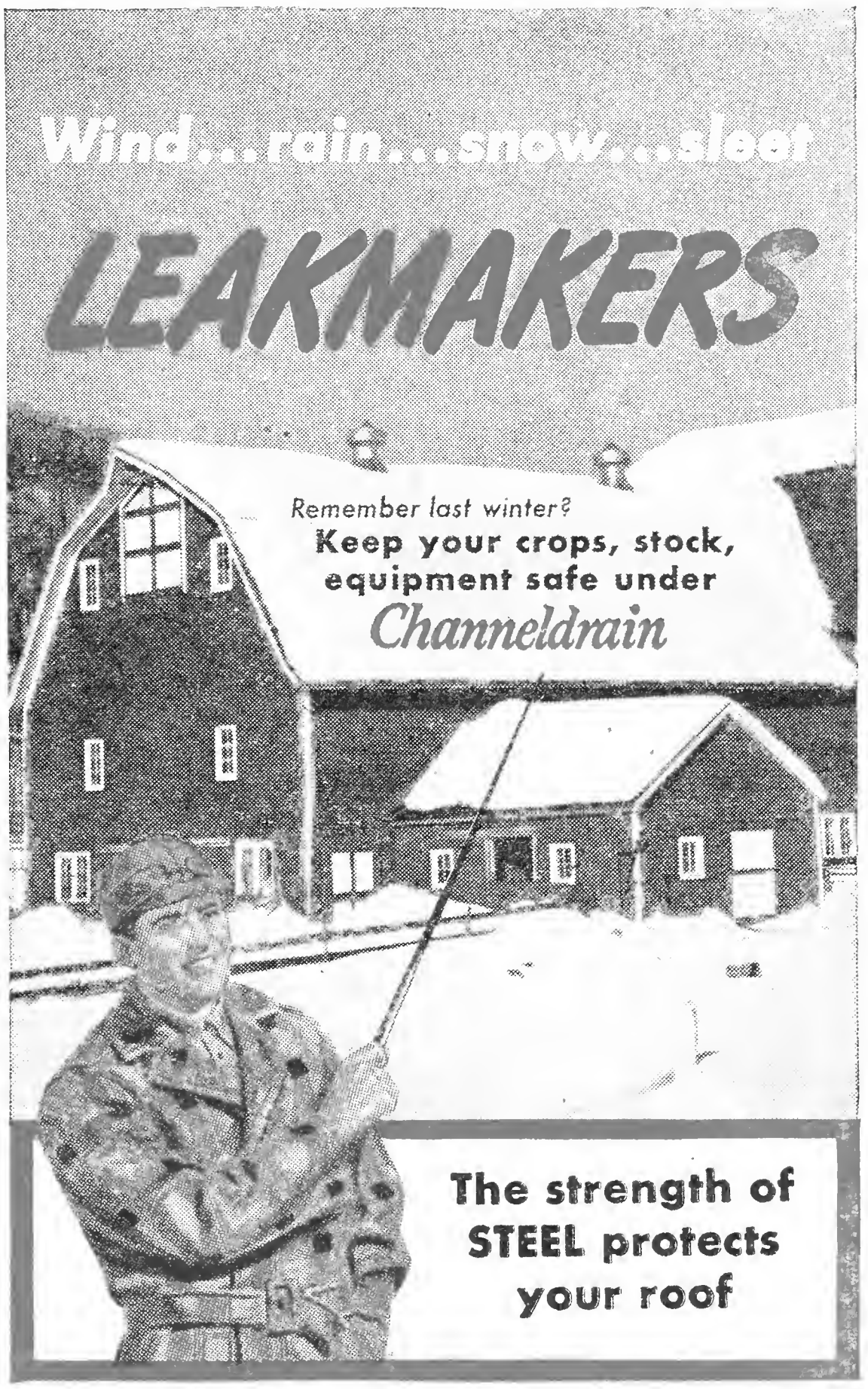


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## Pen Stabling is Proving Satisfactory

The entire herd of 200 Holsteins on the Wolcott and Farr farm at Big Flats, Chemung County, N. Y., has been pen stabled for the past four years. Both C. R. Wolcott and R. W. Farr are pleased with the system. They started it in 1944 when their barn was remodeled; the pen, 80x40 feet, was added as an ell at the end of the stable. This pen has windows on three sides; it is ventilated with an electric fan; hay and straw can be stored above.

This past Winter 32 head of dairy cattle, milkers, dry cows, and young stock were in this pen. They drink at a trough on one side. Dry cows and heifers are fed in a manger at one end of the pen. Milking cows are driven into the adjourning stable night and morning. Here they are stanchioned while they are fed hay, grain, and silage and are milked with a machine. They are again turned into the pen. Straw from overhead is thrown down once each day. The pen is cleaned about every six weeks. The manure spreader can be driven through a wide door on one side into all parts of the pen. Loading is done with a loader attached to a tractor.

After four years' experience, Mr. Farr lists the following advantages to pen stabling:

1. Mastitis has almost entirely disappeared from his herd; injuries to udders and teats, due to being stepped on, have likewise been eliminated.

2. Although the stable where the cows are milked must be cleaned daily by hand, the cows are there such a short time that it does not require much work. Loading the manure from the pen to the spreader with a loader eliminates a great deal of hand work that would have to be done were the cows kept in stanchions.

3. Pen stabling does, of course, take more bedding; Mr. Farr estimates that it takes twice as much as when cows are kept in stanchions, but there is plenty of straw grown on the farm. This bedding absorbs the urine, thus keeping all of the fertilizing values produced by the cows.

4. Milk from the farm is sold to a milk dealer who distributes it in Elmira and Horseheads. During the four years the system has been used the stables and pen have been inspected at intervals and have always been approved. E. C. G.

## Fattening Pigs

For the past two years I have bought six-week-old Tamworth pigs in June and then fed them until November. The first two weighed 187 and 150 pounds dressed; last year they weighed 189 and 177 pounds. Each year we sold one hog and kept the other for our own use after butchering and dressing them. The people we sold them to liked them so well that we now have orders for five more. Would like to know if our feeding program could be improved on, in the interests of economy. They are pen fed and have all the water and salt they want. I feed a commercial pig mash, made into a slop, with water and skimmilk. They get some table scraps, and three quarts of skimmilk daily between the two of them. This year I plan on allowing them six quarts of skimmilk per head daily. For the last month they are allowed a liberal feeding of shelled corn once a day, at noon, besides what pig mash they will eat, fed twice a day as mentioned.

Oneida County, N. Y. MRS. E. F. B.

Your methods of handling and feeding these pigs has been good. There are, however, a few suggestions which should increase both their efficiency and economy of gain. If it is possible, let them have access to a good legume pasture, and if this cannot be done, then allow them best quality alfalfa hay, fed fresh daily in a slatted rack. Remove the coarse, uneaten stemmy part each day and use it either for bedding or feed it to dry stock. If shellel corn is cheaper or even the same price as the pig mash, it would be better to feed it all the time, instead of the pig mash. However, the pig mash can be fed for the first three weeks, and this would probably be desirable. A self-feeder will lower the labor involved and increase the gains and thus lower their unit costs. Rapid gains are the most profitable. A mixture of alfalfa meal three parts, tankage or fish meal two parts, and either linseed or soybean oil meal one part should be allowed free choice, or else mixed with the shelled corn using 10 pounds of this protein supplement to each 90 pounds of corn. If the pigs are slaughtered when they weigh about 225 pounds, they will have made their most efficient gains.

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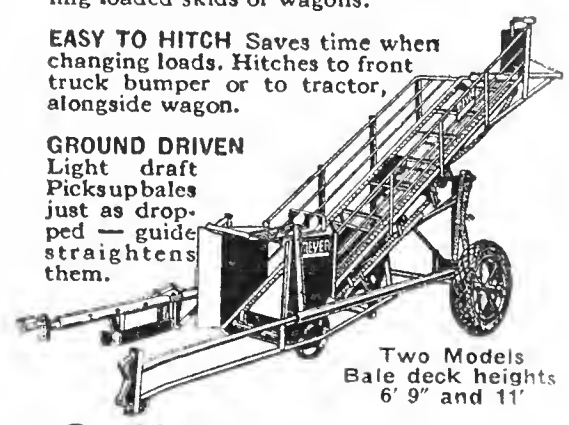
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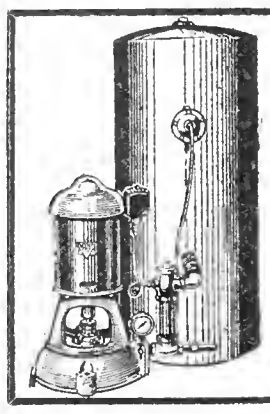
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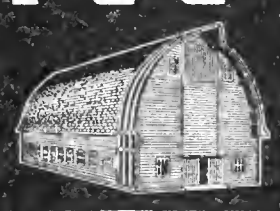

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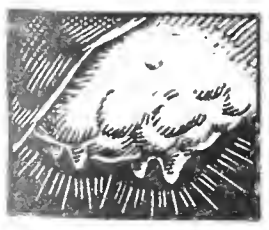

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## Pennsylvania Farm News

The four Pennsylvania delegates to the 1948 National 4-H Camp at Washington, D. C., will consist of two boys and two girls, each of whom will represent one of the four corners of the State. They are William Critchlow, Harrisville, Butler County; Frances Waring, Warriors Mark, Centre County; Shirley Ann Knauss, Nazareth, Northampton County, and Robert E. Waltz, Cogan Station, Lycoming County. Selected for outstanding work in 4-H, they will be honored at the encampment where emphasis wil be placed on development of leadership talents with a view to enabling these youths to assume increasingly greater responsibilities in club and community work on their return.

The Western Pennsylvania Artificial Breeding Cooperative, of Clarion, gained 22 per cent in cows enrolled during 1947, according to George Thompson, manager. The total now is 54,734 as compared to 44,846 for the preceding year. Of these, 41,198 cows were bred during 1947 for the biggest breeding record to date. Forty-four per cent of all breeding was by proven sires.

A public sale sponsored by the Church of the Brethren and held recently near Palmyra, Lebanon County, on the Russell Cingrich farm tenanted by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Garber, added $2,700 to the Brethren World Relief Fund. All items were donated.

Westmoreland County farmers agree that all work and no play has no place even in a farm program. They have set plans in motion for their annual big county picnic to be held next August 5. William L. Treager, Greensburg, county agent, was elected president of a planning committee.

The Morrison Cove Livestock Market on its opening day just recently had sales totaling $35,800.

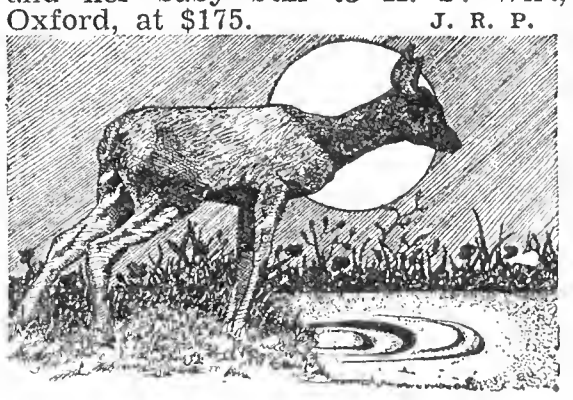
Harold Himes, Reynoldsville, has been elected president, and Glover Baughman, Brookville, re-elected secy-treas., of the Jefferson County Beekeepers Association. N. M. E.

Farm wage rates continued their upward climb in Pennsylvania during the first quarter of 1948. The average wage now paid by Pennsylvania farmers for hired help is approximately 300 per cent of the pre-war (1935-39) average and nearly 400 per cent of the 1909-1914 average. Competition with industry for workers brought farm wage rates to new peak levels by April 1. A composite of all wage rates, calculated on a monthly basis, on the first of this month showed an increase of 12 per cent in 12 months. There are indications that this steady increase in the cost of producing food may continue for some months. Wet ground delayed field work and demand for more workers will develop soon. Experienced workers are hard to get, especially on dairy farms where wage rates are well above the State average. Prices farmers must pay for farm machinery, equipment, livestock and feed are continuing at record levels. These costs are naturally reflected in food prices.

Average wages paid by farmers of the State on April 1 of this year were $4.85 per day and $86 per month with board; $6.00 per day and $120 per month without board. A year ago the rates were $4.35 per day and $75.25 per month with board; $5.25 per day and $108 per month without board. Since January 1 the advances have been 20 cents a day and $4.00 a month with board; 30 cents a day and $5.00 a month without board.

## Madison Co., N. Y. Sale

At the recent sale sponsored by the Madison County Holstein Club 500 people saw 45 buyers pay $538 each for 26 cows; $425 each for 22 bred heifers; $292 each for six open heifers; $320 each for three yearling bulls and $84 each for 12 baby calves. A cow and baby bull calf from Miles B. Marshall, Morrisville, topped the sale at $995. The cow going to Carlton Chambers, Walton, at $820, and her baby bull to H. F. Wirt, Oxford, at $175. J. R. P.



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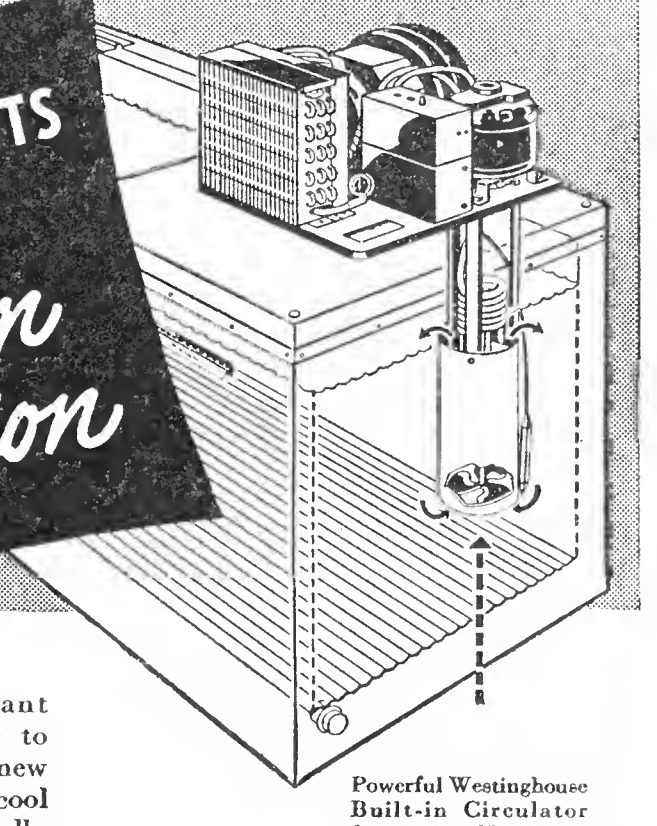

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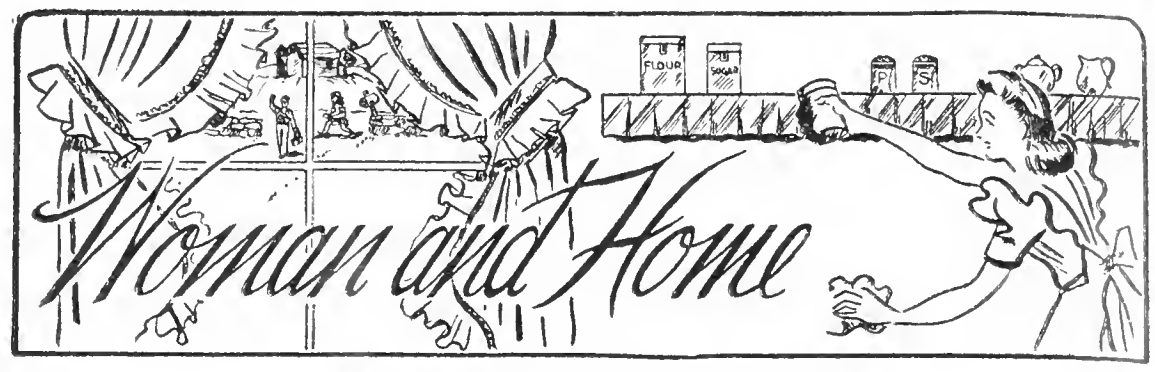



## To Mother Every Day

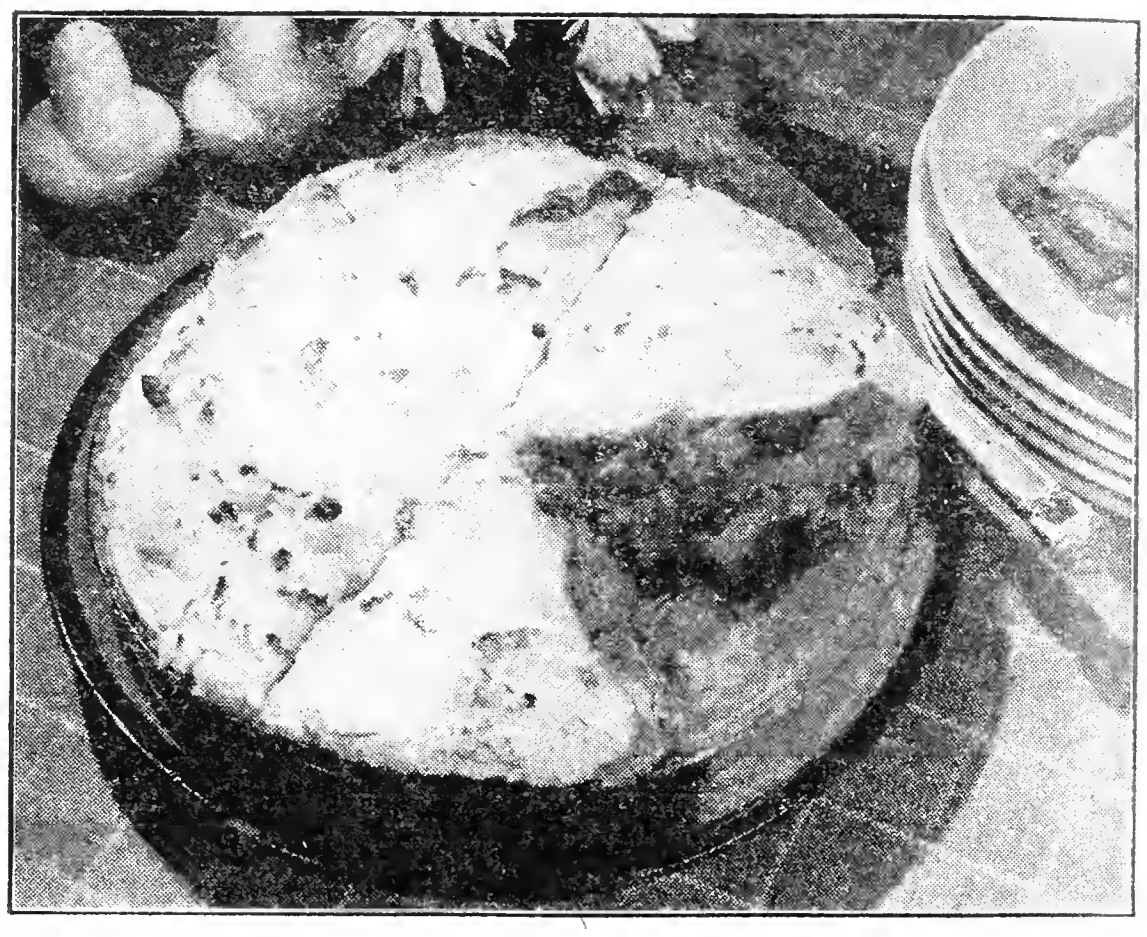
You taught me to love the things I love, song springing out of the heart;
Joy in simple things that make happiness an art.

You taught me to see the things I see, the earliest robin's flight,
An Autumn sunset's lingering glow, stars on a Winter night.

You taught me to know the things I know, that beauty rises from the sod;
But of all the things you taught me, Mother, the best was your faith in God.

Massachusetts — *Edith Shaw Butler*

## Egg-Whipped Potato on Meat Pie



*Substantial supper dish, hot meat pie, crusted top and bottom with mashed potato whipped with an egg; leftover meats and vegetables provide a well-seasoned filling, moistened with gravy or soup stock.*

Those pieces of cooked meat left from dinner can be used in a hearty pie with crusts, top and bottom, of mashed potato whipped up with an egg. This makes a topping, along the lines of meringue, which gets a golden color in the oven. With the pie filling of meat and other ingredients given in the recipe below, here is a hot supper dish, good to eat, to look at and to relish, one that will also fill the crevices of your hungry boarders, star and otherwise!

HOT MEAT PIE WITH POTATO CRUSTS

For each nine inch pie tin (You may need more than a single pie), use 4 cups mashed potatoes, 1 egg, salt and pepper to taste, 2 cups meat gravy or stock, 1½ to 2 cups cubed cooked meat, 1 cup cooked diced carrots, 1 cup sliced cooked onion, 1 cup cooked peas, ¼ teaspoon sage. Combine mashed potatoes and egg; beat well. Season with salt and pepper. Combine gravy, meat, carrots, onion and peas, taking care not to mush them. Season with sage, and pepper. Spread half of potatoes in bottom and sides of the pie plate; cover with meat mixture. Top with remaining potatoes. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for 30 minutes. Serve hot in triangular cuts.

## Four Summer Marmalades Month by Month

A well made batch of marmalade is "a thing of beauty and a joy"—not 'forever,' but while it lasts. To produce it is fundamentally simple but not a chore to be done with one eye on the clock. I find that it must always be cooked in small amounts for excellent results. In making a large amount, of such types that stand overnight for precooking shrinkage, be sure to divide it into two or more kettles for actual cooking. Never use unsound fruit. One small spot can spoil a whole batch. While jams and marmalades may be prepared from quite ripe fruit with good results, it is well to remember that the riper the fruit, the lower the pectin content, and it is pectin in the fruit that makes it "jell."

RHUBARB & STRAWBERRY MARMALADE

One quart young red rhubarb; 1 quart firm red strawberries, not too ripe; 7 cups sugar. Cut unpeeled rhubarb into one-half inch pieces before measuring. Cut berries in half before measuring. Mix fruit and sugar in good sized enamel or glass kettle. Warm on simmering burner until sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly until thick. Seal at once in hot sterile jars.

CURRANT CONSERVE

Five pounds currants, red or white or both; 1 pint raspberry juice (liquid from home canned fruit may be used); 3 thin skinned oranges; 2 pounds seeded raisins; 1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice; 5 pounds sugar. Cook currants in enough water to cover bottom of kettle for nine or 10 minutes. Strain off juice and add to raspberry juice. Put raisins and oranges through meat grinder, medium blade. Boil fruits and juices for eight minutes; add sugar and stir thoroughly. Simmer until it gives a good jelly test. Add lemon juice a minute or two before done. Pour at once into hot sterile jelly glasses and wax.

FRESH PEACH JAM

Five and one-half pounds fresh peaches (measure after preparing fruit); 2 oranges; 1 pound seeded raisins; 5 pounds sugar; 1 lemon (juice and grated rind); 1 cup walnuts broken in small pieces. Put oranges and raisins through meat grinder and add to peeled and stoned peaches. Combine with lemon and sugar. Boil gently until thick. Add nut meats and cook 10 minutes longer. Seal in hot sterile glasses.

DAMSON PLUM SPREAD

Three quarts of ripe Damson plums (measure after pitting); 10½ cups sugar. Mix sugar and prepared plums; let stand for one hour at room temperature. Boil gently until thick. Pour into sterile jars and seal at once.

For variety in flavor and in color appeal it is difficult to find anything to surpass the unique difference found in Damson plums. Jams and spreads made from these are always a must on the well balanced jelly and jam shelf.

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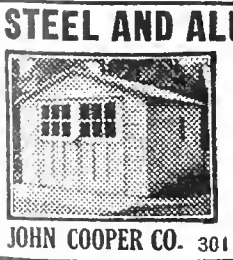

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## Beauty in Window Boxes

If your house needs a quick Summer beauty treatment—whether you live in town or country—there's nothing to equal the window box for speedy and satisfactory results.

I have in mind a bare, forlorn, little house, with no softening line of plant or shrub to tie it in with its surroundings and nary a flower anywhere. Rather should I say this *was* true; for recently a former G. I. and his young wife came to live in the house. Both of them loved flowers and all growing things and were dismayed by the bareness of the place, so they decided on a quick pick-up with window boxes. And how they have transformed that dreary little house, giving it a loved and cared-for look and providing color and fragrance! Some wooden boxes were made to fit the width of the windows (metal boxes are undesirable, as they heat badly in the Summer sun). These were painted white like the house and filled with scarlet geranium, a white petunia or two for fragrance and luxuriant trailing vines.

To give the best service, a window box should be at least eight inches deep and eight inches wide; and in the bottom of each box there should be a few holes about three-fourths inch in diameter. Before filling with soil, cover the bottom of the box with a layer of cinders, coarse gravel or pieces of broken flower pots to take care of drainage. Soil is a most important factor in window-box gardening. The roots of the plants will necessarily be confined and must depend entirely on the limited amount of soil for food and moisture. Fresh soil should be supplied each season. A very satisfactory mixture is: two parts good garden loam, one part sand, one part well-rotted cow manure. After the boxes are filled to within two inches of the top—to allow for watering, sprinkle a generous handful of a complete commercial fertilizer, such as 5-8-7, over the top and work it into the soil. This will give the plants a running start.

The choice of plants for window boxes will depend upon several factors, such as exposure, color of house, etc. Even on the North side, constant and abundant bloom is possible if shade-loving plants are chosen. Tuberous-rooted begonias, for instance, are ideal for this location and may be had in many colors and forms. The scarlet, salmon and pink shades are lovely against a white house; while yellow is particularly nice with brown or gray paint. A few plants of the clear, cool white variety should always be used for contrast. Pansies, fuchsias, lobelia and helitrope will thrive in shade. For vines, try English ivy, wandering jew and moneywort. Foliage plants that enjoy shade are caladium and ferns of various types.

For the sunny side of the house, there is a wider choice of material. Geraniums lead, of course; for they never fail to give of their best under a relentless Summer sun. The same is true of marigolds—preferably the French type — verbenas, petunias, ageratum and sweet alyssum. In place of the ubiquitous vinca, try the German ivy. Its leaves are a livelier green and of softer texture, and it will grow anywhere—as fast as Jack's beanstalk!

Be sure to plan for fragrance when planting window boxes so that they may be enjoyed from within the house as well as from outside. Petunias, of course, are fragrant, especially the white ones. Tuck in a scented geranium here and there, a plant or two of lemon verbena and a few clove pinks. Tuberoses are unexcelled and so is mignonette. This matter of window-garden fragrance brings to mind those nostalgic lines of the Irish poet, dreaming of the home of his youth:

"A white house on a hill
With lavender and rosemary
Beneath the window sill."

A kitchen window box containing a few herbs is also pleasing and useful. While most of these plants prefer full sun, some will grow well in semi-shade. Chives, thyme, parsley, basil and mint are all easy to grow under these conditions, with calendulas and nasturtiums for color. The seeds of the latter, incidentally, add zest to green salads.

Window boxes must be watered daily when there is no rain. Never must they be allowed to dry out. It should always be borne in mind that these plants are growing under crowded, abnormal conditions and must therefore receive extra care and attention. At least once during the growing season, a little commercial fertilizer should be worked in around the plants for added stimulus, and the soil must never be allowed to cake. E. M. EATON


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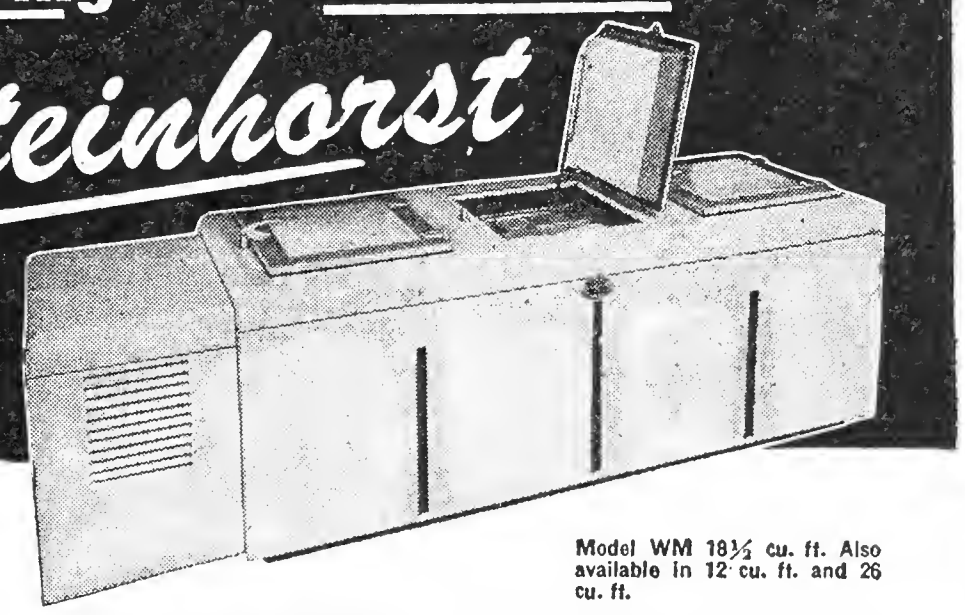

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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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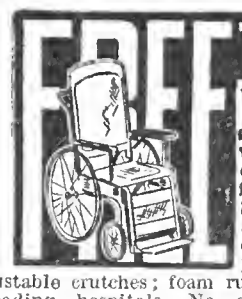

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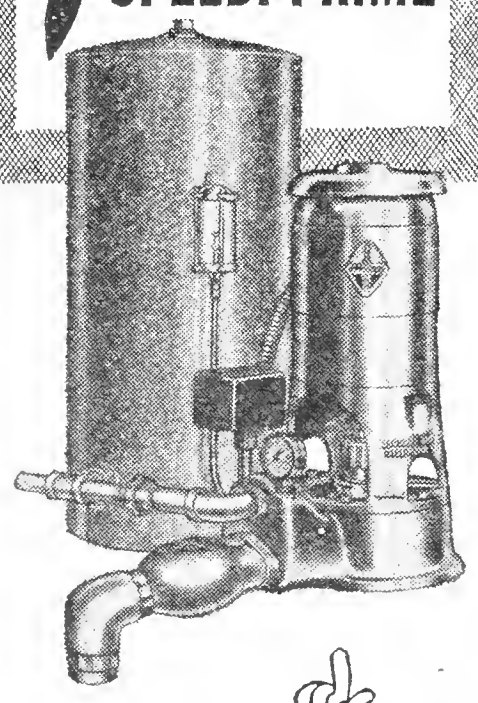

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## The Young Farm Wife

In your homes there are, no doubt, a good many "men" of not many years. I find these young fellows need praise. One of my best friends is a small boy named Butch. He's only three, but already he is the kind of fellow people like. I don't think it is just because he is little, but because he has a sunny disposition and an inquiring mind. During the past year Butch has taught me quite a lot. Not just about very young children, but about the way older people get along with the little fellow. I am thinking particularly of the relationship between Butch and two adults who see a great deal of him.

First there is Granny who has never had a grandson before. Naturally she adores Butch, but has been able to develop only two techniques for showing her affection. The first is by means of gifts, for she seldom meets him without a present in her hand. Her second method is the hugging and kissing that comes natural to her, but leaves Butch wiggling to avoid her. True, he is mightily interested in a perpetual Santa Claus but, left to his own devices, he holds back about showing much affection himself.

Unky is a different character, and his appearance is always greeted with screams of delight. Unky is careful not to try to shower presents upon his nephew, and brings little of that kind of thing except on the special holidays. But, in addition to being always interested in the way the latest toy operates, Unky is always thinking up little jobs for Butch to do. Butch is sent running for the slippers, he takes this from here to there, and he helps rake the leaves. He doesn't usually perform these tasks very efficiently, but that never bothers Unky. When the job is done there's plenty of praise for Butch, who is learning that not only is he a good boy but he's pretty accomplished too.

Unky has an idea that all boys are pretty fine, but that they need lots of chances to show just what they can do. He thinks that the holding back of praise is a mistake, and that you can always find some reason for telling a young fellow what a fine chap he is. It's a method that is helping to make quite a boy of my young friend Butch. J. L. F.

## The Little Brown House

Montpelier crackers brought back scenes of days gone by. Walking down Memory Lane, I saw a thin legged girl with pigtails flying in the breeze as she enjoyed all the sights, sounds and smells that delight in Spring. Then her quick ears caught another sound. Coming nearer, a pair of horses rounded the wooded bend drawing a cart with a red body, something like the delivery body auto of today, but along the sides was a tier of brooms and mopsticks. "Mamma, Mamma, the tin cart is coming!"

Every Spring as soon as the mud was partially dried, these tin peddlers wended their way from farm to farm and every thrifty farmer's wife had bags of paper rags (the rags from which paper would be made) ready for his coming. In the early days both paper and cloth went into rag bags. Another bag held old rubber as many farmers wore rubber boots all Winter — with two or three pairs of home knit socks inside them. The story was often told of the extra thrifty housewife who made her husband buy boots several sizes too large so they would bring a little more for old rubber! Rags were higher, brooms were cheaper, so usually there was enough due us to get two or three new milk pans, and the balance in those crackers.

But there were wondrous things inside that red covering, all kinds of tinware, pretty combs and brushes, and lovely glass. In fact the bird salt cellars distributed by these same carts are now collectors' items. Verily the world does change. Now our present landscape has changed from white to brown, and the green is here. After an almost birdless Winter we welcome our Spring neighbors and the Frog Pond is a joyous spot.

Seeds have germinated extra well and some Early Queen potatoes put forth good green sprouts. This is an old variety, evidently of Early Rose blood, ideal in size and shape for baking, and excellent in quality when boiled; but being red it is not a commercial variety. Tomatoes seem to top our popularity list with Red Climbing, Golden Jubilee, White Beauty and midget varieties well on their way.

Thanks to all who wrote to me about kraut making in small quantities. All agree the quality is fine and it can be made to save the heads that burst. I also use them early in beet and cabbage relish. The heavy snow and snow crust broke small shrubs and some roses, but all seem living very well. Old roses are such a satisfying hobby and about 30 varities have wintered well this year.

MOTHER BEE

## Thought for Today

"Here's the over-matter," says Tom.

And he hands to us at our Woman and Home desk a sheaf of long narrow streamers of clean white paper about five inches wide. Their smell of fresh printer's ink tells the story that these very pages you are now reading were, at that moment, ready to go to press. The streamers have printed on them the articles not yet used; they are being held over for later issues. In other words — the over-matter. Thus it happens twice a month.

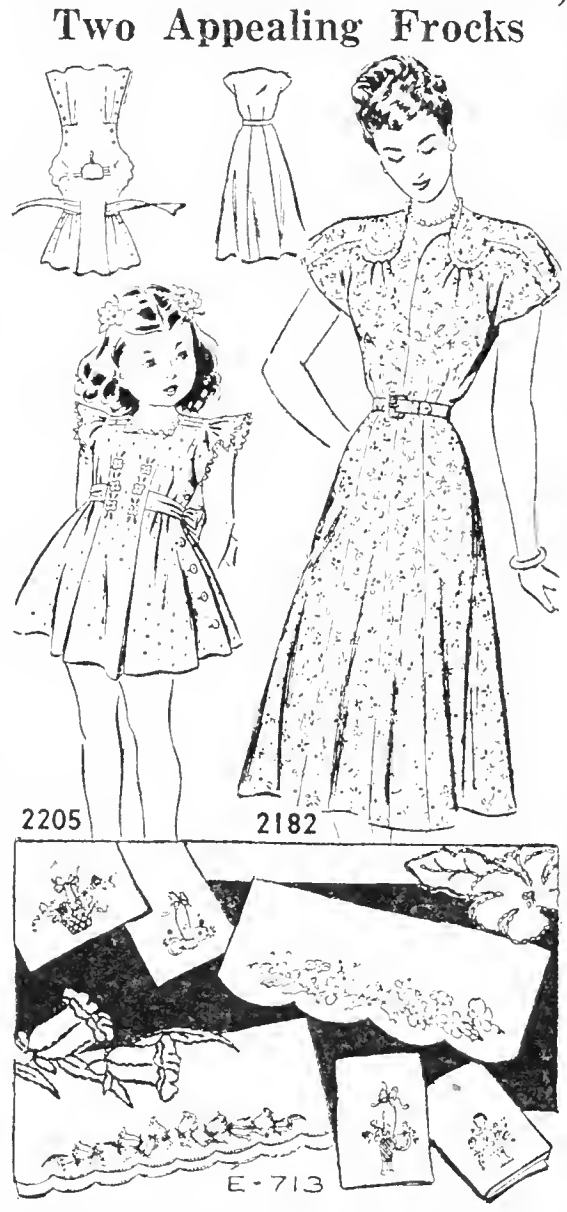
We would not dare say so to Tom, head of the composing room, but whenever he hands over those long white galleys of over-matter, it reminds us of what any woman keeping house would at once think of: leftovers of food! And vital things they are, just as a paper's over-matter provides the meat of the coming issue for the readers to digest.

As for leftovers in the home, never were they so important as now, in all the homes in all the countries on this earth. Rural women have always used skill with the so-called remains of a meal. Today this art takes on greater meaning, for the world is full of kitchens where the merest bit of stew — if it could be gotten at all — would make a royal feast. The thrifty home maker therefore takes renewed interest in the entire idea of food, and what it means in these times to set a wholesome, ample, sightly table for her family. This year, and in this land of ours, we can well agree to:

Look upon the over-matter,
Left upon the dinner platter,
Thankful that it's meat — and some to spare.

P. S.

## Nine Needlework Motifs; Two Appealing Frocks

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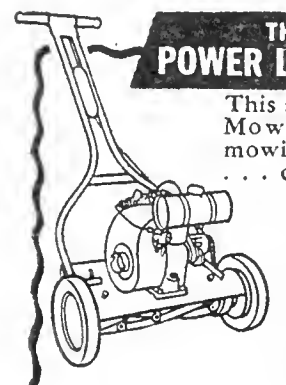

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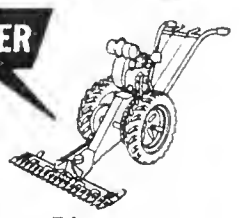

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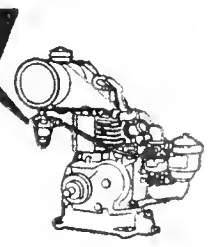

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## Life on the Range

(Continued from Page 354)

night as well as day. The small shelter or colony house, as mentioned, with its flock of about 60 head of young stock, is just what is needed to guarantee those 24 hours of fresh air.

Here let us say: If, in addition to the points discussed, the farmer can spare some sour skimmilk as a daily beverage for growing young stock on range, he will find that they will turn such milk to good account by making still more rapid and healthful growth.

### Building a Shelter

The Summer shelter which we now like to use is not of the collapsible type, but is called a small rigid Summer shelter. The plans for it are contained in a circular issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The bill of materials is given herewith, since many readers have asked for the details:

**Bill of Materials**

ROOF
1 Ridge Board (1" x 4")– requires 1 piece 8' long
8 Rafters (1" x 3")– 4'-3½" requires 4 pieces 10' long
4 Ties (1" x 3")
2 3'-7½" } requires 1 piece 12' long
2 1'-8½" }

SIDES
6 (1" x 3")– 1'-6" }
6 (1" x 3")– 9" }
2 (1" x 3")– 9'-0" } requires 4 pieces 12' long
2 (1" x 3")– 7'-10" }

2 (1" x 6")– 7'-10" requires 2 pieces 8' long

ENDS
4 (1" x 3")– 3'-3" }
4 (1" x 3")– 2'-5½" } requires 1 piece 10' long
4 (1" x 3")– 1'-11½" } requires 2 pieces 12' long
4 (1" x 3")– 1'-1½" } requires 2 pieces 8' long
2 (1" x 3")– 2'-2" }
2 (1" x 8")– 2'-0" }

2 (1" x 6")– 6'-0" – requires 1 piece 12' long

ROOST
7 (1" x 2")– 6'-0" – requires 42 linear feet in 6' lengths

(Note: 2" x 2" preferable)

One final point — a warning that these all-important 1948-raised replacement pullet layers must be brought up to first-egg maturity in the Fall in good flesh and with attainment of full body size for the breed. Pullets should not be forced along toward egg production at the expense of attainment of full physical development, for pullets which are induced to start laying too early will probably never attain full stature nor will they lay as large eggs as they are inherently capable of doing. This will probably mean watching the oncoming pullets as midsummer is reached and passed, handling a few every few days to see what physical condition they are attaining, and stepping up their grain consumption, if necessary.

The 1948 pullet crop is one of the most significant farm crops we'll have this year — next year's table eggs depend upon it.

## Corn-and-Cob Meal for Chickens

A recent report by D. C. Kennard and V. D. Chamberlain of the Ohio Experiment Station states that corn-and-cob meal offers two possibilities of interest and value to poultrymen: first, its economy as a feed and use as a fibrous feedstuff for improvement of plumage condition, and second, as an aid in the prevention or control of feather picking or cannibalism.

Three experiments were recently conducted at Ohio with the feeding of seven groups, each of 200 Rhode Island Red and Leghorn chicks, during the first eight to 10 weeks. A like number of experiments were conducted with the growth of chickens from eight to 26 weeks in which ground shelled corn was substituted by corn-and-cob meal in amounts varying from 27 to 63 per cent of the total feed intake. During the first eight to 10 weeks, the corn-and-cob meal rations yielded a slightly lower rate of growth than did the ground shelled corn rations. Contrary to this, the corn-and-cob meal rations yielded a higher rate of growth after that time.

In five experiments conducted with Rhode Island Red and Leghorn pullet layers, the groups that received the corn-and-cob meal rations averaged seven less eggs per bird and 0.15 pounds less weight per bird than the groups that received the ground shelled corn ration. The rate of mortality of all of the groups was much the same. While the egg production and body weight of the layers receiving the corn-and-cob meal rations were slightly less, the condition of plumage and fredom from feather picking was in favor of the corn-and-cob meal rations, despite the fact that all groups received 20 per cent of their feed as whole oats. Since shelled corn is often a contributing cause of the vices of feather picking and cannibalism, it is possible that the substitution of corn-and-cob meal will serve to correct that unfortunate tendency often induced by feeding shelled corn. The liberal feeding of whole oats is a generally recognized means of prevention and control of feather picking and cannibalism. Should corn-and-cob meal prove an effective substitute for oats to that effect, it would generally be more economical to use.

## D. P.'s Seek U. S. Relatives

The American Friends Service Committee is trying to locate American relatives of displaced persons overseas. The latest information about two families was that they were located somewhere in New York's farm area. Their names: (1) Turko Czornei and his children, Waselena, Maria, Katerena, sought by his nephew, Tedor Ugrin; (2) August Huke and Robert Huke, sought by Emma Huke, their cousin's wife.

If anyone knows these persons or their present whereabouts, the information should be sent to American Friends Service Committee, 241 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.


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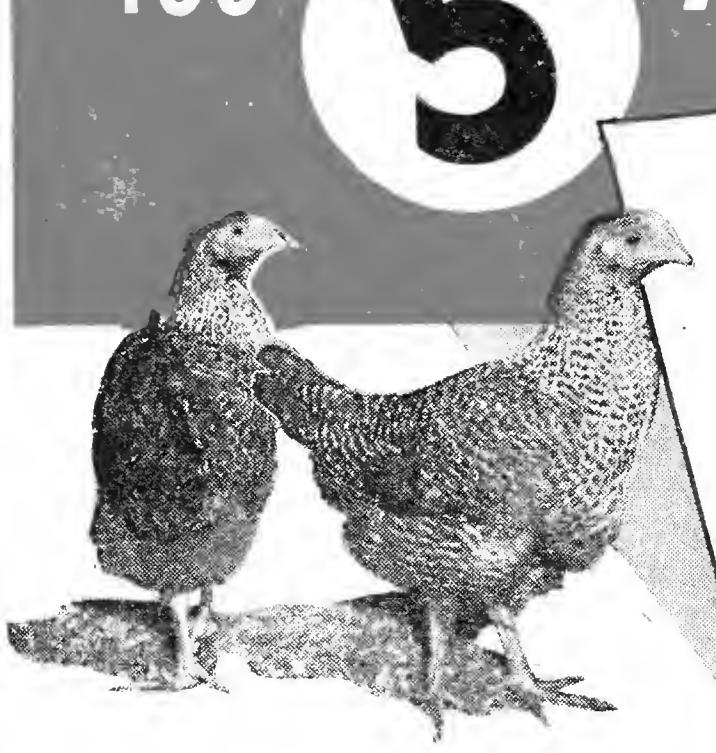

1 LOWER FEED COST
2 RICHER FEEDING VALUE
3 STOP CANNIBALISM
4 PREVENT CAUSE OF PROLAPSE
5 NO FALL NECK MOLT

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING GROWS LARGER PULLETS

**The Problem**— It has long been accepted that body size, in your pullets at housing time, brings heavier laying. Body size means not just weight but a larger frame with meaty breasts, avoiding yellow fat, especially in the abdomen.

This is a problem in nutrition. To solve this problem it is necessary to control the complete nutrition of the bird, **not just the mash but both mash and scratch.** Otherwise overfeeding on scratch or overfeeding one particular grain defeats the balance desired.

**The Solution**— The problem of controlling the whole diet of the bird is solved with a scratch pellet made to overcome the deficiencies of whole grain feeding. Each bird is forced to eat a balanced ration; prevented from gobbling-up too much corn.

In solving the unbalanced scratch problem, other definite benefits are obtained — and surprising too — a **lower feed cost results.**

**Why Lower Cost**

When Hi-Valu scratch pellets were first made, they cost more than scratch grain. Today the ingredient cost is less because Hi-Valu utilizes by-products that are cheaper than whole grains yet from a poultry feeding standpoint the combination is richer in nutrients.

**Why Better Feeding Value**

Additional amounts of oats and barley can be used in a pelleted scratch. These grains are high in feeding value but are not readily eaten as whole grains. Then gluten, wheat feeds, alfalfa, extra vitamins, and minerals combine to make a **balanced** scratch ration with about 4% more protein—and a superior quality protein — than in whole scratch grain.

Thus you can feed Hi-Valu in greater proportions than you can whole grains. You save over the cost of grains—and —you save by feeding less mash.

**Cannibalism**

**The fact that some poultrymen have constant trouble with cannibalism while others have none is in itself evidence that this is a feeding and management problem.**

Cannibalism is promoted by crowding but the tendency may more properly be caused by a nutritional craving in the body system of the bird.

Experience under practical conditions at our Research Farm, over a period of years, shows NO **cannibalism** with either Leghorns or heavies with birds raised on Hi-Valu Pellets.

**Prolapse**

Prolapse is a structural failure caused by pressure and friction in passing the egg. Birds with fat in the abdominal region, as a result of too much corn feeding are subject to considerable prolapse.

Balanced scratch feeding with Hi-Valu Scratch Pellets removes the major cause of prolapse by growing large framed birds with no excess fat in the abdomen.

**Fall Neck Molt**

A month or two of production followed by a neck molt indicates the pullet hasn't sufficient stamina to complete her growth and sustain egg laying too. This tendency is more prevalent when birds are **thin breasted** at housing time.

Birds on Hi-Valu develop meaty breasts. There is a superior distribution of meat on the carcass. This is the natural result of balancing **both** the mash and scratch nutrition.

Larger bodied, fully developed pullets at housing time lay more eggs and keep at it over a longer season.

**How to Feed Hi-Valu**

Start feeding Hi-Valu Pellets on the mash in small quantities. (It often takes a few days to teach chicks to eat pellets.)

**7th, 8th, 9th weeks**
3 lbs. daily per 100 birds.

**10th week**—4 lbs. **11th week**—5 lbs.

Then feed (free choice or otherwise) in the following proportions:

**12 to 14 weeks**
100 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M.*

**14 to 18 weeks**
300 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M.*

**18 to 24 weeks**
400 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M.*

* Use either Lay or Bust Growing Mash or Growing Pellets.

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## Revolution in Hay Making

(Continued from Page 355)

in rather low regard at the present time because of their high labor requirements. The current revolution in hay making is aimed at taking hand work out of the process; the methods just reviewed have proved their value under conditions of plentiful and low-cost labor and of labor skilled in hay making procedure.

### Forage Harvesters

It is becoming increasingly evident that early harvesting of the first crop of any mixture containing Ladino clover will extend the life of the Ladino clover, and also contribute very much to its quick growth. Clover, being a broad leaf plant, suffers from lack of sunshine wherever there is a heavy growth of grass to shade it. Early removal of the first crop allows the clover, which is a plant quick to recover, to begin its second growth ahead of the grass and get the advantage of more light and sunshine.

Green crop harvesters or forage harvesters have made their appearance in New England, and up to the present time the experience with them is quite mixed due to the very unsatisfactory 1947 season. Nearly all of these machines are quite heavy with too much weight for the tire area under soft soil conditions, such as usually prevail at the time for making grass silage. The machines so far used have interchangeable heads that make them suitable for cutting and chopping grass for silage, with another head that picks up grass or hay from the windrow, and a third head that is used for harvesting corn for silage. These machines require a considerable amount of other equipment and a great deal of organization for their effective and economical use. At the present time, they are adapted only to rather large farms, and under skilled management. The investment is heavy which means that only a few farms can, at present, justify their purchase. However, they offer very real possibilities for future refinement and development. In a few cases last year these machines demonstrated their excellent possibilities and under good conditions can handle more forage per hour than any haying outfit developed up to the present time.

### Field Balers

The widespread use of field baling equipment has helped solve some very tough labor problems, but has also brought its own new problems that must be met if the cured hay is to have high feed value. All too many farmers seem to feel that with a hay baler they can ignore many former considerations of successfully curing the hay crop. All of us have seen numerous examples of hay that was baled before it was sufficiently cured, with resulting low quality feed.

Here again many farmers overlook the variability in hay crops that comes because of the amount of clover included. Clover is a hard crop to cure under any conditions, and hay of high clover content is a tough problem for field balers. Field baling is much more satisfactory where there is high grass content or where alfalfa is widely grown. These springy-stemmed plants with their small leaves allow good air circulation through the bale. Clover, with its broad leaves and weak stems, forms a tough wad that encourages mold rather than further drying after baling. Clover and mixtures high in clover need to be drier for field baling than for mowing away loose.

Most farm equipment companies have now developed some type of field baler equipment. At present they vary through all the stages of development from those that require four men to operate to those that work quite satisfactorily with only one man. This is a rapidly changing type of equipment. These also are a relaltively costly piece of equipment and are best suited to large operations or for custom work. Satisfactory use of them thus far seems to depend as much on the organization of the work on the owner's farm, and on farms where custom baling is done, as it does on the equipment itself. On the whole though, field baling has proved generally very satisfactory. It does give the opportunity of getting the hay under protection as soon as it is cured in the field.

We have seen some astonishing examples of how well the baled hay is protected from weather damage in the field. The general recommendation is that the bales be stood on end so that they will shed water, and thus offer very little surface area to rain. However, this is another labor consuming operation, and many operators have found it more satisfactory to put an attachment on the baler that will cause the bales to drop on their sides, for in this position it requires really heavy rains to make much penetration. Here again the complete organization of the job from mowing to moving the bales into the barn is necessary if the possibilities for higher quality roughage are to be realized.

There is one new type of baler that is unique in that it rolls the hay into a bale, rather than being an adaptation of the stationary baler. This is a comparatively smaller and light machine, and offers many possibilities. In its one season of use in this area it has shown its promise, also that considerable judgment needs to be mixed with the operation.

### Hay Driers

One of the earliest and also one of the latest efforts to get the roughage stored in the manner that will give the highest feeding value centers around hay driers. A number of years ago the drum type, oil heated drier was developed for eastern conditions, but proved so expensive both in first cost and in operation that it was of value only on an experimental basis. The more recent developments along this line are based on putting the partially cured hay into the mow, in which flues are built to allow for forced air circulation. Under normal conditions these forced air types of hay driers allow the partially cured hay to be put into the barn half a day to a day earlier than otherwise would be possible. The hay to be so cured is handled usually with side-delivery rakes and hay loaders and, since it carries considerably more moisture than fully dried hay, it is heavier to handle and requires more trips to the field than would be the case with fully dried hay. The equipment of fan and electric motor is fairly expensive, running around $500 with an additional $500 or more for the cost of constructing the air flues in the bottom of the hay mow. It will produce a high quality roughage for those who are willing to make the investment and suitable construction, and for those who have enough help to handle the partially cured hay. This system will keep a high percentage of the green coloring matter in the cured hay and offers a means of avoiding much of the usual rain damage.

All these procedures for handling forage, touched on briefly in this article, have a twofold aim. One is to develop a system of handling roughage that eliminates hand labor, so far as possible, and the second is to provide roughage for winter feeding that carries the maximum amount of minerals, vitamins and milk-making value. We now seem to be in the midst of this revolution and everyone in the Northeast is keenly aware of the problems involved and actively interested in finding solutions that will apply over a wide variety of farm conditions.

*"Lake of the Clouds," near top of Mt. Mansfield, Vt., 4,012 feet up.*

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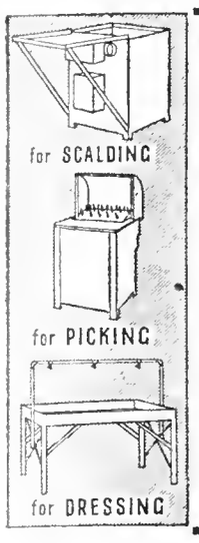


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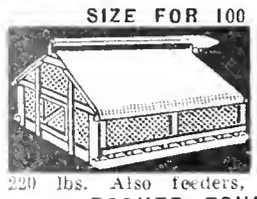

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## Green Stuff for Fowls

It would be hard to overestimate the value of green feed for our fowls both large and small. Of course, you can raise and keep fowls after a fashion with but little greens, but you will not get anywhere near what you should. Green feed should constitute at least 25 per cent of the bulk of the birds' feeds; and by green feed, I mean the real, sure-enough green stuff, not some kind of dried greens. There is something about green material that just naturally keeps fowls in prime condition, other things being equal. There are various ways of feeding green stuff, both cooked and raw but, when at all possible, it is decidedly best to feed it raw.

Where one has the room for yards, the nicest and easiest way to provide green stuff is to have two or more yards for each pen of fowls, seeding them down to oats, rye, wheat or barley. Thus, while the fowls are working on one, the others are growing for the pasturing. Let it get a good start before turning the fowls on it. The green stuff may be varied from time to time, from the grains mentioned above to Swiss chard, kale or lettuce. The latter does not do very well after the weather gets hot and dry, and should be planted as early as possible; the middle of May is best. Of course, on the farm it may be that the hens can get sufficient green stuff in their foraging, if on free range; but if not, by all means arrange for them to have it by planting for them.

If it is too cold where you live to grow green stuff, such as kale in early Winter, make arangements to grow something in Summer and Fall for Winter use. Stock beets, which are easily grown to large size in good ground or well fertilized land are suitable. For these the soil must be thoroughly pulverized and a seed bed in the row worked up deep and mellow in order to allow them to roost deep. They can then be gathered in the late Fall, stored in a good root cellar and chopped up and fed or hung up for the hens to pick at all times through the day, which they will soon learn to do.

Where you desire to make frequent cuttings all through the Summer, it will pay to give Swiss chard a trial, for it will bear cutting often and go right on throwing out more top.

New Jersey MRS. J. U.

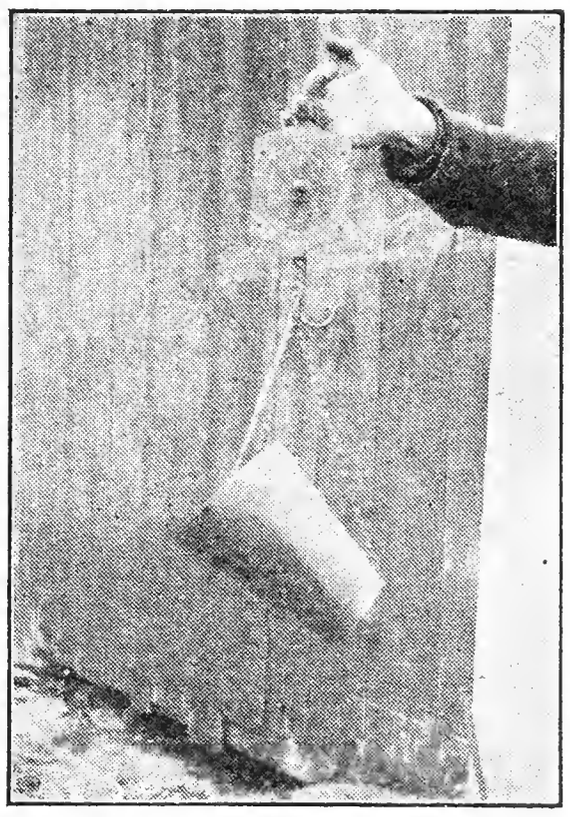
## Poison Bait for Skunks

Will skunks kill and eat chickens? If so, can they be poisoned, and how should this be mixed to make them eat it best? S. C. C.

Cumberland County, N. J.

Skunks certainly will kill and eat chickens, although insects, small animals, frogs, crawfish, mollusks, grains, and birds are their main diet. Poison should be mixed with some type of food that skunks like to eat. No doubt prebaiting with unpoisoned food would get the skunks coming to where you want them; then use poisoned bait. Care must be taken to see that pet stock and humans cannot get to the bait.

Skunks do their greatest damage on range, where shelters are not closed at night. Where the roosts are low, the skunks can easily get at the chickens, even if they are mature, and kill them.



*Ronald Kent of Pine Valley, Chemung County, New York, uses a metal tube for holding hens while they are weighed. Hens, with wings held closely to the body, are placed in the large end of the tube, head downward. They do not seem to mind the position; they remain quiet and the scale can easily be read.*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# Maintaining the Poultry Range

Because of the deep covering of snow that settled over the Northeastern States and remained during the intense and continuous cold Winter, most poultry ranges came through the severe weather in good condition. As there was comparatively little frost in the ground, in most places frost heaves were not common and abundant Spring rains started the grass off in good shape. If we should have a dry Summer with its deteriorating effect on any range, there are some good management practices that will help to give the poultryman the most from his range.

Many poultrymen look upon their permanent range as one of the most important parts of their poultry plant and give strict attention to its upkeep. Ranges that are well taken care of should contribute from five to 15 per cent of the pullets' total feed intake for the time they are on range, and this certainly represents a saving in feed costs that will be appreciable this year. During the war years many a poultryman in the Northeast relied heavily on good range when his grain dealer was able to supply him with only the minimum amount of grain for his growing flock. And this year, with grain prices still high, the poultryman will want to get all that is possible out of his land. Where the sod is well established, an application of superphosphate at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre is usually sufficient. Of course, this should have been applied either late last Fall or early this Spring. If tests reveal that the land needs lime, one ton of ground limestone per acre will help to sweeten up the soil. Where the range is not well established, fertilizers with a fairly high nitrogen content should be applied at the rate of from 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre. These applications should also be made in the Spring before the pullets are turned on the range, otherwise in the Fall. The poultryman who knows the value of his range will have carried out these good soil building practices for this season. At this time of year he will also be mowing or about to mow the range, for he knows that chickens cannot manage grass that gets long and tough. Therefore, when the grass on the range gets from four to six inches tall, he gets his mowing machine in there and repeats the mowing process throughout the season. Keeping the grass short stimulates the growth of tender, succulent shoots which contain the most vitamins, proteins and minerals, so essential to the growth of strong healthy pullets.

Many farmers, who find that getting out the mowing machine several times in the Summer is a chore they don't want to be bothered with, report highly successful results with a four-legged mower that does 24-hour duty and maintains itself on the grass it cuts; I am referring, of course, to sheep. A small flock of sheep will keep the range in excellent condition throughout the Summer. Some fencing is necessary to keep the sheep away from the feed hoppers, fountains and range shelters; and these fences should be so constructed that they will give the pullets access to all parts of the range. Electric fences can be used in the Spring with good results after the sheep have been sheared. A newly sheared sheep that comes in contact with an electric fence will quickly and permanently respect it as a barrier that cannot be crossed, however inviting the feed hoppers on the other side may look. When the grass begins to get long on the other side of the fence, the sheep can be switched to that side of the range. Most poultrymen who keep sheep on their poultry range report that a good crop of white clover usually grows there vigorously year after year, it seems to come in with the sheep.

Ladino clover in recent years has met with much favor among Northeastern poultrymen as a good sod builder. It is a shallow-rooted plant that grows well on moist, well-drained, fertile land, and the leaves, stems, and blossoms are very palatable and nutritious for chickens. In fact, more of this plant is found palatable by poultry than any other of the clovers. Ladino grows well during the hot weather when other grasses are fairly dormant.

Whatever type of range is used, the poultryman should be careful not to overcrowd or overgraze it. About 300 pullets to the acre are all that most land can profitably sustain. To prevent bare patches, the feeders and fountains should be moved every couple of days or so. Where water is piped to the range, it is a good idea to sprinkle gravel or crushed stone to the depth of a few inches under the water outlets. This will prevent mudholes from forming and restrict contamination.

Chickens do not like the midday Summer sun and will seek shelter along hedgerows and under trees during the hottest part of the day. By keeping the lower branches trimmed off the trees, a good circulation of air is maintained and grass will grow under the trees where some sunlight and air can reach it. An old orchard or woodland adjoining a range makes an excellent place for the pullets to wander or rest during the heat of the day. Low hanging branches which tend to retard or kill out the grass should be lopped off just as on those along hedgerows. Proper care of the range this Summer, with correct applications of lime and fertilizers in the Autumn or early Spring, will keep one of the most important parts of the poultry plant in good condition for the production of healthy pullets. T. FOSTER

## Breeds for Egg Production

What breeds are the heaviest of white eggs? What are some of the better breeds that lay brown eggs? Do heated houses have any effect on egg production? What do you think the temperature should be in a heated poultry house? G. R. F.
Somerset County, Maine

Single Comb White Leghorns are the heaviest layers of white eggs. R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, White Rocks, Barred Rocks and many others are producers of brown eggs, and being dual purpose breeds are usually better adapted to small flocks, where you desire meat as well as eggs. With any of the important commercial breeds, it is mostly a matter of personal choice.

Heated houses have not had much effect on egg production. Naturally, a radiant heated floor would be all right, and would provide a dry pen. The temperature should be kept rather even, and at about 40 to 50 degrees F., or possibly 50 to 55 degrees F., but not a warm house.

## An All-Mash Formula

Give me the formula for an 18 per cent all-mash ration, suitable for feeding to broilers. H. A.
Yates County, N. Y.

A good 18 per cent all-mash feed found to be suitable for broilers is one consisting of: yellow corn, 41 pounds; wheat middlings, 20 pounds; wheat bran, 10 pounds; either meat or fish scraps, six pounds; dried milk, five pounds; soybean oil meal, 10 pounds; alfalfa meal (17 per cent), five pounds; salt, one pound; oyster shell, two pounds. If the birds are not on range, it will be advisable to add some one of the commercial vitamin D supplements. If green feed is of good quality and abundant, the alfalfa meal and dried milk may be replaced with part or all of coarse ground corn, in ratio to the amount of the ingredients that have been removed. If the broilers are being battery raised and are of the heavy breeds, it is suggested that four ounces of manganese sulfate be allowed per ton of feed. Mix this small amount of manganese sulfate with the salt, then add this mixture to the ration; its use will serve as a prevention against the ailment known as slipped tendons.

## Sterilizing the Poultry Yard

Tell me some practical method of soil sterilization that can be applied to a poultry yard. Would like to know about cleaning up a poultry house.
Wyoming County, N. Y. W. H.

There is no practical method of soil sterilization that can be applied to a poultry yard. If it can be plowed or disced and seeded down to grass, that would be the most practical method to put the area in good condition. Then put sufficient birds on this area to keep it properly grazed, but not worn down to bare ground.

The house should be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and litter, and the floor and walls scrubbed, and the inside should be made clean enough for you to live in, then soaked down with a good disinfectant. There are on the market a large number of disinfectants that will do a good job; directions for mixing are on the container.

## Corn Borer Control

(Continued from Page 357)

generation are laid in May, June, or July, according to latitude and the season. For the most part corn plants are in a young or whorl stage of growth when the eggs of the first generation are laid upon them. In some cases laying also occurs on corn plants in a later stage of development.

"Late planted corn of all kinds is subject to infestation by the second-generation borer, the eggs of which are laid during late July and during August.

"In general fields planted during the first three weeks of the planting season for early market sweet corn in chronically infested areas will be subject to infestation. Infestation will vary according to type, fertility and condition of soil, and the relation between the periods of egg-laying and hatching, and development of the corn.

"Examination in these early-planted and vigorously growing fields should start when the corn reaches 10 inches in height or when advised by State or county agricultural agencies. Look for the egg-masses on the undersides of the leaves, especially near the midribs. Examinations should be made every five days until eggs are found and then more frequently. At each examination, examine five or more plants in each of the four quarters of the field and in the center of the field, paying particular attention to the four lowest leaves on the plants. Continue examinations until treatments are finished or until the tassels have opened.

"In most States extension agents will observe corn development and egg laying and will notify growers of types of fields which will require treatment and when treatment should start. Usually four applications at five day intervals are required to provide adequate control in early market sweet corn. In some instances when the hatching period is shortened due to extremely favorable weather, one or more of the later applications may be omitted. The interval between applications should be extended to six to eight days when low temperatures (below 60 degrees F. early evening temperatures) occur during the hatching period."

DDT is moderately poisonous to warm-blooded animals. Experiments have shown, however, that practically none reaches the kernels of corn when treated according to instructions. Roasting ears or mature grain from such plants may be eaten by or fed to livestock with complete safety. On the other hand, light residues may remain on the leaves, stalks, husks, and silks. Such evidence as is now available indicates that DDT residues left on the plants following use of this insecticide in strict accordance with directions will not produce ill effects on livestock to which such plants are fed. Some of the DDT, however, may be excreted in their milk and deposited in their body tissues, especially in the fat. Therefore, until more information is available on the possible poison hazards to man from consuming the DDT residues occuring in meat and milk, treated plants or portions thereof should not be fed to dairy animals or to animals being fattened for slaughter. State recommendations relative to feeding of DDT-treated fodder should be followed.

The Office for Food and Feed Conservation, with the aid of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, is issuing a printed leaflet, "Save Corn from the European Corn Borer," and other information material to aid in the fight against the destructive pest. Exhibits for use at State and county fairs and small panel displays for use by county agents and others also are in preparation.

The European corn borer is one of the most widely known insects in the Northeastern and New England States. It was first discovered in this country in 1917 when severe damage to sweet corn was noted in fields near Boston, Mass. Evidence indicates that it was imported from Hungary or Italy sometime between 1909 and 1914 and before the Quarantine Inspection Service at ports of entry was authorized by law.

The corn borer cycle gets under way in the late Spring or early Summer when the moths begin to flutter about the field of young corn and deposit their eggs on the corn leaves. The eggs hatch into tiny larvae and soon tunnel into the stalks. As the borers grow, they make larger tunnels; some work upward, some work downward, with the result that the stalk weakens and breaks down. Some of them enter the corn ears and feed on the cob and grain. As the borer nears maturity, it cuts a small opening from its tunnel in the stalk to the outer surface of the plant, thereby providing an exit for the day when it has turned into a moth. The opening is sealed with a thin curtain of silk and the borer then goes back into its tunnel to a point near the last feeding or shelter place where it spins a thin cocoon. Inside the cocoon the borer changes into the resting or pupal stage, to emerge later as a moth, lay more eggs, and thereby perpetuate the damaging cycle.


**LET DUCKS MAKE DOLLARS FOR YOU!**
**GIANT WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS**

They are big profit producers this year because: 1. They're easy to raise. 2. Quick turnover (marketable in 9 weeks). 3. Bring top prices. 4. Cost little to raise. EASY TO ORDER FROM THIS AD — Just check the number and grade you wish. Indicate the date you want delivery. Clip out this ad and mail it. We will ship ducklings postpaid. Send check or M. O. with order or we'll send C.O.D. 100% LIVE ARRIVAL AND COMPLETE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY MICHIGAN'S LARGEST HATCHERY. THESE LOW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT.

| SUPREME AAA MATING | | LEFTOVERS | |
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| ☐ 12 | $ 4.45 | ☐ 12 | $ 3.95 |
| ☐ 25 | 8.95 | ☐ 25 | 5.95 |
| ☐ 50 | 14.95 | ☐ 50 | 10.95 |
| ☐ 100 | 27.95 | ☐ 100 | 19.95 |
| ☐ 300 | 81.95 | | |

I want my ducklings shipped on or about _____
Give date wanted
Cash with order ☐
Ship C.O.D. ☐

Ship to: Name..... Address.....

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**EGGS WANTED**
By a House in business 121 years. We pay good prices and make returns promptly.
**HUNTER, WALTON & CO.**
164 Chambers St., New York City 7, N. Y.
Mail Postal for Egg Tags Free.
(Refer to The Rural New-Yorker.)

**SHIP US YOUR EGGS**
Fresh native Eggs bring top prices in the Boston Market. Fair treatment and prompt payment. Market information free on request.
**NORMAN B. SMALL CO.**
61 Chatham Street Boston, Massachusetts

**Live Poultry Wanted**
KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY, Inc.
Live Poultry Dealers Since 1883.
Dept. 20, Live Poultry Terminal, Long Island City, N.Y.

**WANTED EGGS OF ALL KINDS**
ALSO LIVE RABBITS
S. MEYER & SON, Inc., 300 Greenwich St., New York

EGGS WANTED HIGHEST PRICES
Prompt returns. UNITED STATES EGG COMPANY, 348 Greenwich Street. New York, N. Y.

**RANGE SHELTERS**
SIZE FOR 100 PULLETS $32.95

Freight Paid
Protects against sun, rain, and animals. Easily moved around . . . means better pullets from less feed. Hundreds in use (Shipped in flat sections). ORDER NOW and SAVE! Or, write for FREE circular.
NEW ADVANCE MFG. CO., Box 26, Warren, O.

**WHITE RUNNER DUCKS**
They lay the year around. Ducklings, fifteen for $4.50; thirty for $8.00; fifty, $12.50; twenty-four dollars per hundred parcel post prepaid. Hatches weekly. Circular Free.
**John H. Weed, Glenwood Farm, Vineland, N. J.**

DOME'S STRAIN WHITE HOLLANDS and BELTSVILLE SMALL WHITE POULTS from Pullorum Clean Stock for May and June delivery. Circular. HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PA. Phone 2557


## Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 383.***

### FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1 90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup, No. 1 grade, $6.00 a gallon; 5 lb. can clover honey, $2.00. Prepaid to third zone. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, No. 1, $5.00 gallon; No. 2, $4.00 gallon, plus P. P. and insurance. H. J. Tebbetts, Cabot, Vermont.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

HONEY: Delicious Fall flowers, 60 lb. can $9.00; 5 lbs. $1.30 liquid. Postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

GOOD citrus fruits: Indian River grown. Daily shipments. Per bushel, express prepaid. Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.45; half oranges, half seed grapefruit, $4.35; half oranges, half seedless grapefruit, $4.60; oranges, $4.75. Schuyler Jackson, Wahasso, Florida.

FIVE pounds light amber clover honey postpaid third zone, $1.50; two for $2.80. Send for list 37 honey items. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY: Wildflower, five pound pails $1.50 postpaid third zone. Rose Apiary, Rose, N. Y.

PECANS: New crop, extra large and over size Stuarts, 10 lbs. $4.25. Shelled halves, 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.50. Choice pieces 5 lbs. $4.50. Delivered, insured, guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Dillon, S. C.

CHOICE clover honey, 10 lbs. $2.75 postpaid. G. Vasco, R. D. 2, Catskill, N. Y.

HONEY: Very light amber, clover blend; $9.75 per 60 pound can; two $19.00. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, New York.

*When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :*

PURE Vermont maple syrup $6.50 gal. 5 lb. can maple sugar $5.00 postpaid third zone. Galen Moore, South Royalton, Vermont.

DELICIOUS Oranges, healthful, refreshing $4.35 bushel; grapefruit $3.45; mixed $3.90 prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

PURE Dark Vermont maple syrup $4.50 gal. 5-lb. can dark sugar $4.00. Bert Prescott, Essex Jct., Vt.

MAPLE Sugar 5-lb. $3.25; 10-lb. $6. propaid third zone. Leonard Williams, Randolph Center, Vermont

VERMONT clover honey: Fancy grade, guaranteed pure and of best quality 5 lbs. $2.00; six 5-lb. pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Mailloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

HONEY: 60 lbs. clover $12.00; Goldenrod $9.00. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

### COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

MAN, single, 40, seeks board on farm. Several weeks August. Reasonable. Peter Evanelo, 307 East 26th St., N. Y. C. 10, N. Y.

ENJOY peaceful vacation on secluded farm. Best of food, clean, comfortable rooms; 6 miles from village; 100 miles New York. Graylou Game Farm, Roscoe, New York.

REST and relaxation! Vacation on modern farm. Moderate rates. Adults only. 65 miles from New York City. Mrs. Paul Scheffel, Montgomery, Orange County, New York.

WANTED by man, all year, not Summer only. Private family Westchester, Dutchess Counties. Improvements, description, telephone, rates. BOX 7411, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED widower and widow will honeymoon vacation, last week July or August. Wish quiet country accommodations. Reasonable rates; near scenic beauty. Privacy essential. No other guests. Write description, etc. BOX 7418, Rural New-Yorker.

MOUNTAIN farm: Adults $5.00 day, children accepted. BOX 7419, Rural New-Yorker.

ENJOY vacation in mountains. Home cooking. Goodwin's Hillside Farm, Wellsboro, Pa.

PRIVATE licensed childrens home, on waterfront. Best care. Rates $50 per month in advance. W. R. Gray, Rt. 3, Cambridge, Md.

MOUNTAIN Vacation July 1-15th. Open; Swiming rate $28.00 Box 296, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANTED Boarders; plain country board and simple living; fresh vegetables and dairy products. Reasonable rates. Miss Hilda Libby, Turner Center, Maine.

ELDERLY man on old age pension wants board with private family in country. McMahon, 35 Pilling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: Occasional, private country board; two adults N. Gallagher, 3002 Perry Ave, New York 58, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted: Single or double rooms, good beds, home meals $40 per month. R. Deamer, Stephentown, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Saw timber within 25 miles of Brewster, N Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, N. Y.

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazleton, Penna.

McKENZIE 2-row potato planter, Duplex potato grader; excellent condition. Also potato digger. Price $260. William Eelman, R. D. 4, Paterson, N. J.

BEES, Italian or Caucasian packages: 2 lbs. $4.50; 3 lbs. $5.85, queens included. $1.00 per package books order, balance 10 days before delivery. Booked full until June 5th. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, N. J.

CASE hay baler, 51 bales of bale ties, side rake for sale. Harrison Lewis, Highland Mills, N. Y. Phone 2972.

WANTED: Portable sawmill at least 48" blade. J. W. Allen, R. 1, Alpine, N. Y.

WANTED: Four bar side rake, also tractor manure spreader. BOX 7406, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Model A John Deere tractor on rubber, in excellent condition, equipped with hydraulic loader, cultivator, mower, tire chains. N. Tufano, Athens, New York.

FOR Sale: Pickwick poultry picker $195, new; used for 832 chickens, 2 ducks, 1 turkey, practically new. $150. F. O. B. Lynn E. Deaver, R. D. 1, Erie, Penna.

1947 Graham Palgo rototiller with rubber tires, A-1 condition; $400. Edward Hurtgam, Ransomville, N. Y., Niagara County.

WANTED: One 2-row corn Planter, pull type for tractor. Schonberger Farm, Church Rd., Lake Mahopac, New York.

NEARLY New Lombard chain saw $425. W. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

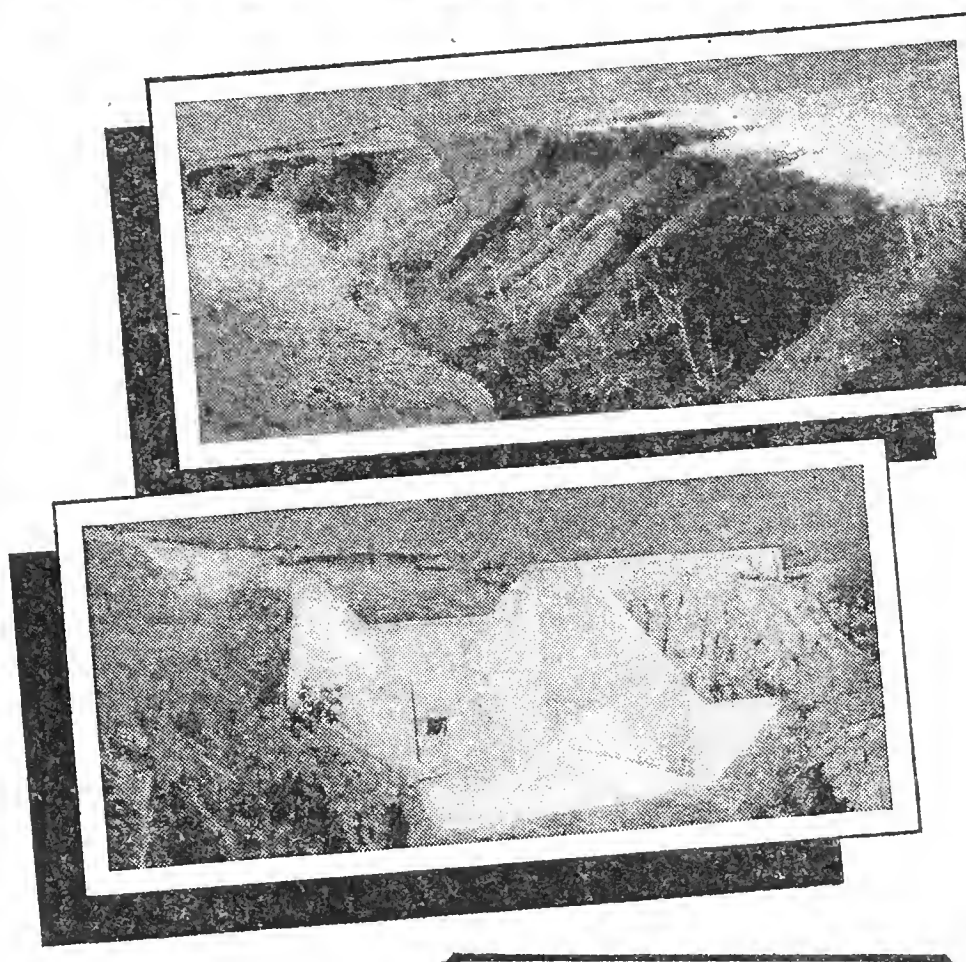
WANTED: Side delivery rake, manure spreader, new or used, in good condition. BOX 7446, Rural New-Yorker.

CASE Pickup baler with loader attachment in excellent condition, used two seasons, wire to bale 170 tons of hay. John DeBlock and Sons, New Hampton, N. Y. Tel. Middletown 74432.


**SAVE YOUR TOPSOIL** • • • Erosion washes away 500 million tons of rich topsoil every year. To date, an area greater than Illinois, Massachusetts and Connecticut combined has already been hopelessly ruined.

Control this wasteful erosion of your land with properly placed check dams or flumes. Such structures are easy and inexpensive to build . . . and will repay their cost many times over.

Your Lehigh Dealer can help you on this and many other concrete farm improvements . . . feed lots, tanks, watering troughs, floors. See him on your next trip to town.



2 men and a boy . . . . (1) in 2 days . . . .
CAN BUILD A CHECK DAM LIKE THIS . . .
with 37 bags Lehigh Cement . . . .
3.4 cu. yds. sand . . 3¾ cu. yds. gravel
and a concrete mixer

LEHIGH CEMENTS

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY • ALLENTOWN, PA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • SPOKANE, WASH.

FIGHT BACTERIA *with* B-K

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

B-K is easy and economical to use. It's a chlorine bearing powder with 50% available chlorine. And it's the chlorine that gets the bacteria. Many bacteria, including Thermodurics—those bacteria that survive pasteurization, are the cause of high counts and poor quality milk. Help reduce bacteria for a few cents a day with tried and tested B-K.

**Adopt the B-K Sanitation Plan**

The B-K Plan is a time-tested, economical way to keep utensils clean and sanitized. Rinse all utensils and wipe teats and udders with B-K solution *before* milking . . . rinse and then scrub utensils *after* milking with General Manual Kleanser.

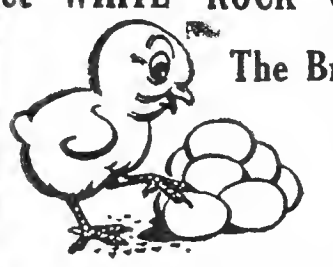
These simple steps have helped many average-sized farms get amazingly low counts—and high profits. Send for helpful literature on the profitable B-K Plan. Write to Dept. RNY, B-K Division, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

PENN SALT

DAIRY CHEMICALS



Get WHITE ROCK CHICKS Now



The Bred-To-Lay Broiler Chicks

This full-breasted breed is known as the finest for prime quality broilers, fryers and roasters. Kerr's White Rock Chicks are also ideal layers of large brown eggs. Egg records up to 250 eggs! White feathers allow clean picking for your retail trade. Order now—to insure delivery. Free Poultry Raiser's Guide and prices on request.

Schenectady: 1035 Helderberg Ave.
East Syracuse: Thompson Rd. & Court St.
Binghamton: 1106 Front St.
Kingston: 130 N. Front St.
Middletown: East Main St. Ext.

Main Office — Hatchery — Breeding Farm
FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKERIES



BODINE *a Famous Name in* LEGHORNS

For over 25 years we have bred Bodine Leghorns for sustained high production of large eggs, with a minimum of feed intake. All males from 250 egg-record hens or better. Every Hatching egg is produced here on our farm. All breeders N. Y.-U. S. officially banded for production and pullorum. Also offering a limited number of Barred Rocks and Sex-Linked (Red x Rock) chicks of usual high Bodine quality. Bodine chicks still selling at 1946 prices — order now! Write for new folder and Summer prices today.

Bodine's PEDIGREE LEGHORN FARM
Ell H. Bodine & Son
BOX R, CHEMUNG, N. Y.



PULLETS

Big Type S. C. White Leghorns. Our Specialty for over 20 years. 3 weeks and older. U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested Breeding. They will make fine layers of large, white eggs. Discount Prices if you act fast.

GEORGE B. FERRIS CO.
DEPT. R. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN


# *Publisher's Desk*

I received this morning the Express Company's check for $60 for payment of the claims for the chestnuts lost in shipment. There is nothing I can say except thanks. I know from an association of nearly 50 years that there is never a charge for this service, and while you receive no monetary value for your services, it will make THE RURAL NEW-YORKER linger in the memory of many folks long after the many travesties of life have been forgotten. This was a hard claim. In a lifetime of close to 80 years I know of no one who uses the methods to dispute or refuse a statement like the Express Company. Your ability to compel them to settle is in my mind unique. I expected you to fail. If at any time I can be of service to you let me know. With sincere thanks. V. R.

Maryland

This is the issue for patting ourselves on the back. The above is such an appreciative letter we cannot resist publishing it. The claim was 17 months old and for 14 months it was shifted back and forth. In three months, by getting to the officials, the payment was obtained. We realize investigation is required but there should be a prompter way of handling a disputed matter and not make a shipper stand all the burden of proof as well as the loss. We are glad we did not fail.

I met John R. Bleich and Rev. Harold Aikens in Daytona Beach in 1934. Bleich said they were broke and hungry and I let him have from $5.00 to $10 at different times. Aikens claimed Bleich was making long trips and was going to get big money and was meeting with success. He never said what their business was, but foolishly I continued for months and months to lend money. When Bleich discovered I had some money in the bank he told me he must have $250 and induced me to go to the bank and draw out that amount. I gave it to him and also continued to lend him $5.00 to $10 each time we met. These men cautioned me not to mention their names to any one and I never saw them sign their names. I never investigated them, as they were well educated and of good appearance, but I thought it strange that they moved every two or three months and went to different post offices for their mail. Reverend Aikens gave me his note for $250 and asked me to keep it secret. I came North and lost track of them and the note has never been paid. Is there any way to locate them and get back my hard-earned money? I was indeed blinded all the time. S. H.

Pennsylvania

In the first place this claim could not be collected at this late date. In the second place the description is vague and the men were too shrewd and careful to leave any clue as to their actual residence, and it is doubtful if the names given were correct. These two clever men worked on the sympathies of a kind-hearted lady, who was credulous and ascribed virtues to them that they did not possess. The incident shows the pattern such tricksters use. They worm themselves into the confidence and sympathy of an individual and work their game until it is wise to seek new fields. Then they disappear and leave no trace.

My uncle left me a violin that is marked "Antonius Stradivarius 1715, Chicago, USA." Uncle thought it was of value. One concern asks $10 to appraise it. I sent the amount and they advised that they believed the violin was of little value, but they would have to examine it to make sure. I cannot come to New York and would like to know if you could help me from the description I have given. MRS. G. L.

New York

An expert in violins states that undoubtedly the violin is a copy, or more correctly speaking, a commercial violin supposed to be made on the lines of a Stradivari and such violins have no artistic value and any commercial value is small. There were a great many thousands of copies made of the old Stradivarius, Stainer, Guarnerius and other 17th and 18th century violins that do not have any value. Many are quite accurate and must be examined by experts to establish whether or not they are genuine. It is best to handle this personally, but the expert advises us that if photographs are taken of the back and front of the violin in an upright position, against a light background, it is possible to give an opinion, for which a charge is made.

I enclose our check for $2.00 for seven years. We all enjoy your publication so much. Each of us has a page to see. You are a friend of the farmer folks. We like your frank outspoken words of truth. With the world so full of frauds and untruth, it is a comfort to know of some paper you can rely on. May you have years of continued success. J. L.

New York

It is a little vainglorious to print a letter of praise for our work, but we do so because it embodies the spirit of the whole paper, as well as the aim of this department. We regret we must sound so many words of warning about schemes and tricks. Our reason for giving the sad side is so our friends will realize the nature of the pitfalls and unfair methods and save losses to themselves. We would prefer printing the pleasant instances and there are many. When a friend writes his approval so cordially we feel well repaid. The R. N.-Y. is within sight of its century mark and we expect our policies will endure through another century.

Having been a subscriber for some time and knowing the many instances when you have rendered services to subscribers I am presenting my problem, which may be beyond your means to help. I purchased a washing machine several months ago, paying the full purchase price of same. I was not definitely promised early delivery, but was encouraged to think delivery would be made within a few weeks. They are now coming in to my dealer one or two at a time, but have an attachment that I do not want. Also the price has been increased. It seems to me my money should be refunded if I cannot get what I ordered. Is there any help you can suggest? P. E. B.

New Jersey

After considerable correspondence P. E. B. got his machine, but was obliged to pay the additional cost. The dealer was delayed in getting his goods from the manufacturer, and the manufacturer was delayed because he could not get the materials needed to make the machines. It was a vicious circle. Orders were then filled in the order in which they were received. In the meantime, prices of all kinds of materials went up and the dealers increased their price. Months of delay followed. This is probably due to circumstances over which none of the people involved had any control, but P. E. B. was obliged to pay considerably more money than he had allowed for a machine of the kind and it was a hardship to him. The circumstance has led him to resolve not to contract again for any purchase so far in advance and to pay cash upon delivery only. This is a wise decision. There are times when one must look ahead and place an order, but we believe it would be better in such cases to have some protection in the agreement that if the price went beyond the customer's reach he was to have the privilege of cancellation. A washing machine was ordered as a gift for a wife. The order was delayed nearly a year, and, in the meantime, the wife died. For such adequate reasons we believe a contract should be cancelled and the money refunded. Provision should be made in a contract for unavoidable contingencies. The purchaser is not always right, nor is the dealer always wrong, but there should be a compromise between the two when major difficulties arise.

I was certainly happy today when your letter came with the $10 check from the California Music School. You certainly scared them into action when it seemed hopeless. This system is really out-of-date (1931) and charts for a dollar are now better than his books. You seem to be the only friend of the average man who cannot afford to go after such "artists." J. F. G.

New York

The complaint was reviewed by authorities in California and credit belongs to them in this case. We appreciate the interest.

I sent Edward Buote of Village View Turkey Farm, $255 in three checks for turkey poults. I got back one $55 payment but the balance is due. Can you collect it? H. M. K.

We had other complaints and were unsuccessful in getting settlement. A lawyer attempted to collect them but the claims were returned to us as uncollectible. There were no assets to be found and judgments were outstanding against Buote so that the cases were hopeless. They represent heavy losses for the customers.


Sunnybrook

U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN

BABY CHICKS

Profit-bred from proven strains using R. O. P. males. Started Chicks — Started Pullets 4-6-8-week Capons. Hatches every week of the year. New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.

*Write for Circular*

*ESTABLISHED 1920*

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARMS

A. HOWARD FINGAR

Box R Phone 504 Hudson, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S *Healthy Chicks* make Great Layers

WINNER WORLD'S CONTEST RECORD FOR ALL BREEDS

Babcock's White Leghorns hold the all-time world's contest record for all breeds: 4057 eggs, 4336.25 points. Our pen of S.C. White Leghorns at Western New York test led all Leghorn pens in the country last year. We also had the three high Leghorn hens in the U. S. with 365.10 points, 364.85 points and 360.15 points.

HIGHEST LEGHORN PEN in 1947

ORDER CHICKS NOW — Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG TODAY

36 pages beautifully illustrated. Describes breeding program on our Leghorns, Dryden B. Rocks, Harco R. I. Reds and Cross breds

BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc., Rt. 3R, Ithaca, N. Y.



Neighbors Built This Plant

Over 4,000,000 chicks sold last year, mostly to nearby neighbors.

THIS YEAR, GET CHICKS THAT

LIVE-LAY-PAY

*Backed by Livability Guarantee*

Our Birthrate, 140,000 chicks weekly

Bred from finest New England stock under our specialized program, then hatched by incubation experts in our modern Long Island plant.

U. S. - PULLORUM CLEAN
- RED-ROCK "BLACK" PULLETS
- ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS
- STRAIGHT NEW HAMPSHIRES
- R. I. REDS AND LEGHORNS

*Write for free Folder, Prices and Livability Guarantee*

KETAY'S HATCHERY

Box 102, Huntington Station, Long Island, New York

*Largest Chick Producer in N. Y. S.*



CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Thirty-one years of breeding. U.S.R.O.P. Foundation S. C. Large Type White Leghorns. Assures you the highest quality. We also offer Heavy Breeds and Started Chicks. Get our 1948 Price List. Write Today.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
WM. NACE (Owner), Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

STARTED PULLETS

6 AND 8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN AND MINORCA-LEGHORN CROSS. 100% Floor Raised. 37 Years Breeding for Body Size, Heavy Egg Production, and Livability. Send for Free Catalogue.
WOLVERINE HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Mattern's Reliable Chicks

MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Rap and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
MATTERN'S HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

STARTED CHICKS

Leghorn Pullets and N. H. Reds 4 to 8 weeks old

PELLMAN'S POULTRY FARM

W. S. Pellman, Prop., Box 53, RICHFIELD, PA.

LEGHORNS BACKED BY YEARS OF *Contest Proof*

Save feed and flock replacement costs by housing Cedarhurst long term layers (5 year records up to 1006 eggs.) Chick prices right. New Catalog free. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM
BOX R, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Baby CHICKS Started

The All-Purpose New Hampshire Red. Blood Tested.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Year-around Service.
KENYON POULTRY FARM
Phone 167 Marcellus, N. Y.

# WANTED

A fertilizer concern is interested in obtaining a representative for territory in Western New York. It is essential that the applicant understands agricultural practices and an Agricultural College education would be of benefit. Also, he must not be over 35 years of age and younger would be better so that he can grow with the business. Answer giving qualifications such as farming experience and education to BOX 7421, Rural New-Yorker.

## ARE YOU THE MAN?

Only two will be chosen from your state! We feature textiles, etc. Requirements: Auto or equivalent, initiative, small capital, some selling experience. Send full personal history and receive particulars. BOX 7437, Care Rural New-Yorker.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: **We can use a few good hand milkers,** single or married. **Average pay $8.00 per day.** Also a few outside men. **Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms,** Augusta, New Jersey. **The worlds largest herd of** Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

GOOD man wanted who can sell rust-proofing for iron barn roofs. Will make money by writing for territory today. Roof Cement, Box 1766, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED: Married and reliable farmer, experienced in dairy and general farming. No herdsman. Fully equipped modern farm in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Six room house. Top wages. BOX 7286, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Young man about 18 to help on dairy and general farm in New Jersey. Modern machinery. Some experience necessary. Good board, State wages. BOX 7287, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditiona to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

VERMONT, Summer—June 1 to October 1. Woman for plain cooking and housework. Adult family of three. Completely modernized farm home olectricity, telephone, abundant water. Location near busy village; movies. References required. Please write fully about experience and salary desired to Mrs. Ralph C. Baker, 435 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.

COTTAGE couples: Positions open at institution. Gross salary per couple $4,636 less reasonable maintenance deductions. Phone or write for interview. A. Alfred Cohen, Superintendent, N. Y. S. Training School for Boys, State School, near Warwick, New York.

EXPERIENCED poultry farm manager for a 5,000 leghorn plant. Knowledge of general farming helpful. Full charge. Write giving full details of experiences to M. Plevan, Bel-Air, Maryland.

WANTED: Married man with small family for team and tractor work. Must be sober with best of references. Year around work. Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J.

COUPLE: Good hand milker for 10-12 Guernseys with general farming experienco; wife to cook, general housework. Permanent position for right couple. Private quarters, $175, board. Congenial family on small modern dairy in Northern New Jersey. BOX 7360, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Elderly handyman to help around country home; good home rather than large wages; garden, chickens and few chores. William Brown, 131½ East 27th St., New York City.

WANTED: Experienced chambermaid-waitress for Connecticut Summer home; references. $120 monthly. Other help. Mrs. Greenfield, 399 Park Ave., New York City.

MARRIED man for Long Island dairy farm; machine milking. $40 per week with living quarters. Write BOX 7398, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: A woman for plain cooking and general housework for family of four adults at suburban home. Handyman to care for garden, lawn and few hens. No animals or regular farming. Couple or separate woman and man. Cottage living apartments. Duane Minard, R. F. D. 2, Boonton, N. J.

POULTRY breeding farm and hatchery, 20 acres, 3,800 layer capacity, 26 range shelters, brooders for 5,000 chicks, incubators 20,000 capacity; other buildings, all improvements and farm machinery. Modern 8-room house, bath, oil heat, attractive grounds, near village, 65 miles from New York City on Long Island. Price $35,000 complete, stocked. Terms. BOX 7400, Rural New-Yorker.

CHEERFUL, honest, healthy, young woman for general housework, plain cooking for two in family. Plenty of leisure. Large house in N. Y. C., near movies, stores, subways. References required for character and experience. BOX 7404, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man, responsible, neat, to help experienced farm manager on three-man farm with purebred Ayrshire herd. Seven rooms, electricity, heat, milk and meat; salary $150 according to experience. Will also hire unmarried man to board. In answering, please state references. Litchfield Farms, Litchfield, Conn. Fred Lowe, Manager.

COUPLE: Capable, neat, highest-typo for moderate-sized, modern country home on Lincoln Highway. Permanent position in considerate, agreeable family. Plain cooking, serving light gardening, some driving. References necessary. Box 12, Whitford, Penna.

WOMAN or girl, work in private kennel, or working partner, can keep and have own dogs. BOX 7410, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL or woman needed to help with cooking, housework and care of small baby. Permanent position. Pleasant country home, convenient to bus line. Own room and bath. $50 per month to start. Write Mrs. Henry Britton, Jr., Farmington, Conn. References.

WANTED: Attendants, male and female. No experience necessary. Starting salary $183.98 per month, less maintenance. For information write R. G. Wearne, M. D., Sr., Director, Wassaic State School, Wassaic, N. Y.

PLAIN cooking. G.H.W. 2 adults. References required. Nantucket June-October. O'Brian, 2101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Experienced for established breeding farm and hatchery located in southern New York State. Requires thorough knowledge of all phases of poultry culture. Furnish full information with reply. Excellent opportunity for experienced, qualified party. BOX 7452, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER: Unmarried for N. Y. farm-estate; finest food, lodging; $100-$125 depending upon experience. Write fully. BOX 7453, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER: Unmarried, for beautiful N. Y. estate; finest food, lodging; $100-$125 depending upon experience. Write fully BOX 7454, Rural New-Yorker.

HOMEMAKER: Refined American, 48, seeks permanent, modern home, anywhere within 100 miles N. Y. City. One gentleman. Reasonable wages. Must exchange highest references. Full particulars first letter please. BOX 7447, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: A farmer, married or single, to operate a 100 acre completely mechanized farm estate in Northen New Jersey. House modern every way available. Write stating full particulars. BOX 7424, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED June 1st or sooner, experienced and qualified married herdsman who loves Guernseys. Can get results and takes pride doing so. Good wagos and future to bo able and willing to assume this herdsman responsibility. Give references and salary. Southeastern Pennsylvania. Last years herd average 2x milking 44 cows 469 lb. fat. BOX 7425, Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE Woman for general housework. Small house, no laundry. State salary expected and references. Dr. Feynman, Caroline Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FARMERETTE Wanted to work on dairy farm good wagos and home. Eugene Satterlee, Hopewell, Jct. N.Y.

TEST Cow milker for high producing Guernseys, good dry hand milker for three time milking. Modern bungalow and milk provided. State particulars and wages in first letter. BOX 7427, Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE Housekeeper, state salary and references, for one woman a few miles outside of Poughkeepsie. BOX 7429, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE Wanted for poultry farm. Woman to assist mother in house, man to help raising and dressing birds. Also single man needed. Write BOX 7431, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general farm and estate work. Must be able to handle farm machinery and tractors. Good salary and living conditions. Fairlawn Farms, King St., Port Chester, N. Y. Tel. P.C. 5-1936

GENERAL Houseworker wanted, Protestant, own room and bath. Location Greenwich, Conn. BOX 7433, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER In widower's home, take full charge; who prefers good home to high wages. BOX 7435, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: woman to work in pantry and dining room of private school for boys. No experience necessary. Room and board and salary of $62.50 a month. Apply by letter Box 31, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED Couple for family of 2. Wife, housework husband, outside. Comfortable living quarters. Wages Box 305, Cornwall, New York.

COOK Protestant care of first floor. Elderly couple. Summers Westchester winters Florida. State wages and particulars. Box 292, Harrison, New York.

ESTATE Manager who will work with men: must be thoroughly experienced general work. Good salary, house and all that goes with it. Position in New Jersey. State fully experience, age, if children. If wife will work, give kind of work she will do. BOX 7442, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working assistant poultry farm manager, experienced on large broiler farm, experienced in handling help, maintenance and repairs. Write giving experience and reference to BOX 7439, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farmer herdsman; clean, reliable for large modern dairy farm; must be experienced in care of milk cows, capablo repairing operating modern machinery. Six room house, bath, furnace. State wages expected. Walter Behrman, Newton, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER: Light cooking, own room, bath. Fond of boys 6 and 4. Bendix and ironer. Dr. F. M. Green, 43 South Lewis Place, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

COUPLE wanted: Active, middleaged, settled, who would appreciate congenial home. Help with housework, garden, and farm chores. Opportunity for permanency and security. Moderate salary. Mrs. J. R. Neill, Flanders, N. J.

WANTED: Reliable, sober, married man; about 35, with dairy and farming experience, preferably high school education to act as working foreman on 700 acre farm. Small herd purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Excellent salary and future for honest person. References. Mrs. Ashley Paddock, The Plains, Virginia.

COOK, general-housekorker, experienced; no laundry; food, wages; family two adults; own room, bath. Full references required. Roland Palmer, Amenia, New York.

WANTED: Experienced working poultry foreman. Knowledge of turkeys helpful but not necessary. Farm located Long Island, N. Y. Reply experience, age and salary expected. Box 691, Realservice, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

TEST cow milker, 3x milking, 10 cows, cleanliness important. Test cow experience not necessary if first class milker. Good wages, new apartment. Reinfeld Farms, Scobeyville, N. J. Phone Eatontown 3-0885.

WANTED: Grown girl or woman to assist housekeeper and assist gardener with weeding. Own modern room; country. Summer or permanent. BOX 7449, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: If you want good nome in Westchester County. Modern conveniences, including electric dishwashed, like children, can drive, cook, do general housework, except laundry, in suburban home. Write 150 West Pinebrook Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y., stating salary desired, experience, etc.

GENERAL houseworker, modern country home, three adults; no cooking or laundry; middleaged woman preferred who would appreciate nice home and $70 monthly. Mrs. Alex Schwartz, R. D. 4, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

FARMER herdsman wanted: Clean, reliable, for small purebred Holstein herd. References. Small family. Furnished or unfurnished 3-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, fuel, light, and privileges. Extra pay for wife if she will do some hours of light housework. Shale Rock Farm, Red Hook, N. Y.

COUPLE, year round for small subsistence farm, no market crops. Man to take care of grounds, three cows, 100 chickens and garden. Wife to do housework for two adults. All new equipment for house and farm. Independent modern cottage provided; 7 rooms, bath, garage, electric light, steam heating plant. Reply stating age, qualifications, experience and wages. Robert Jay Williams, Northwick, Southampton, New York.

WANTED: Two women to undertake cooking, chamberwork, occasional assistance two children, or single woman as cook. Small family; Westchester, near New York. Excellent home, wages, every consideration. Must be capable, superior, Protestant, available for interview, not necessarily previously employed. Write BOX 7451, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

TRUSTWORTHY man, 64, unmarried; no liquor, non-smoker; drives; seeks employment. Comfortable home rather than high wages. BOX 7399, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, watchman, country preferred; middle-aged, single. References. BOX 7401, Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted: Dairy plant operator, 12 years experience, now production supervisor, five years electrical experience. Would like position in country. Give particulars. BOX 7405, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man would act as plain cook and houseman for bachelor or farmer. Some outside work considered. State details and wages offered. BOX 7409, Rural New-Yorker.

GAMEKEEPER, 15 years experience, pheasants, waterfowl, vermin control. Would consider caretakers position on private estate. Married no children. Edward Decker, R. D. 2, Monroe, N. Y.

SINGLE young man, 21, Protestant, with widowed mother, brother, three sisters, seeks position on dairy farm. Extensive experience with cows, machinery, crops; also some college agricultural courses. We are a farm family seeking to re-establish after our loss; willing workers. Interview. BOX 7413, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, wife and mo experienced; man farm raised. Would work on dairy or poultry farm. Alexander LaDue, Wallkill, N. Y.

WORKING superintendent: Experienced carpenter, painter, general maintenance; dairyman, livestock, crops, machinery. Married, 3 children. Separate cottage. BOX 7417, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, dependaole, experienced, desires rural position. BOX 7420, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, seasoned, practical, scientific, profitable, farming. BOX 7363, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN: Single, practical experience, thoroughly skilled in all duties of fishcultural and game-keeping and waterfowls, etc. Trapping and shooting of vermin. Desires a steady employment on state, club, commercial or private estate. Excellent references. BOX 7408, Rural New-Yorker.

BOY 16, good worker, some experience, seeks steady position on farm. Wm. Owens, 354 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HANDYMAN on grounds or could be caretaker small estate. Middleaged, bachelor, clean character. $125 a month with living quarters minimum. BOX 7422, Rural New-Yorker.

A DIGNIFIED, self-reliant Protestant woman, not young but healthy, capable, willing worker, desires position in small family as housekeeper or companion. Must have all conveniences. No heavy laundry. Pleasant surroundings more important than salary. Go anywhere, but prefer Long Island or Westchester. BOX 7423, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN 27 desiring to enter horticultural school wants position, in nursery to gain first hand experience, salary secondary. BOX 7428, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER—Married, mechanical, other repairs, can drive, experienced general estate work, references. Stephen Decker, 117-42-133 St., South Ozone Park, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER-Manager, slightly past 60; active mentally and physically; excellent references desires position. Reasonable salary. Will travel. BOX 7434, Rural New-Yorker.

HOMEMAKER, refined and congenial. Widow under 45, who loves country; protestant. Address homeowner. BOX 7443, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED Woman 43; not servant type, seeks position housekeeper; motherless home; or for one or two adults. No heavy work. BOX 7441, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY breeder farm or estate manager in New Jersey. Will manage with object to buy. Married, no children, good experience. Chosen best poultryman in 1946 at Rutgers. John Bowman, R. D. 2, Avondale, Penna.

MAN 60, gardener, houseman, general work; moderate salary. References. BOX 7444, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Gardener, experienced, married, three children. Cottage. BOX 7448, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

2,000 HEN poultry farm, 12 acres, good buildings, improvements, 7-room house, bath, oil heat; near village, 15 miles Syracuse, N. Y. $15,000 third, half cash. A. R. Simpier, Phoenix, N. Y.

EASTERN Pennsylvania in the world famous Pocono Mountains. 108 miles from New York and 102 miles from Philadelphia. 182 acres. Nearly 120 acres in beautiful woodlands and magnificent rhododendron groves. Lot of good timber. 60 acres level fields. Good 6-room house with slate roof. Barn 24x30 ft. Nearly new machine shed. Garage. Poultry house. Never failing mammoth spring and two never failing spring brooks. Property ideal for farm, country home or estate, dude ranch, camp or club. Annual taxes only $34. Price $8,000. Terms can be had of $2,500 cash and balance mortgage. Write for list of properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office, East Stroudsburg, Penna.

ATLANTIC County: Five rooms and bath, modern bungalow, conveniences; 150 ft. poultry house. BOX 54, Risley, N. J.

102 ACRE dairy farm, Lewis County, on main highway. 30 head of cattle; good buildings. Will sell bare or equipped. Theodore Sweredoski, Route 1, Glenfield, New York.

TEN acres crop black muck soil, no buildings; $700 acre. 250 acre stocked farm, $50,000; 5-room house in small village, $4,500. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR Salo: Poultry farm, 1½ acres, capacity 1,800 layers or 7,800 broilers; two retail routes. 50 miles from N. Y. C. out Long Island. Price without livestock $14,000. Financial arrangement. All buildings up-to-date. BOX 7350, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 240 acres; modern buildings, tractor, machinery, truck, good cows; young stock; 50-cow farm. $22,000. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

NORTHERN Virginia livestock, dairy farms and country estates. Delightful climate, low taxes, satisfactory labor. Farm management service available. P. M. Browning, Broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

FOR immodiate possession, greenhouse and dwelling, 16-room house, 100x20. Greenhouse equipped with stoker; 6-car garage. Buildings in good condition. 50 miles north of N. Y. C., ¾ mile from Route 17. 7 acres of ground. Must be seen to be appreciated. Selling due to death of my husband. Write to Mrs. Josephine Brooks. Box 372, Monroe, N. Y.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante. Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

BUSINESS opportunities of all kinds, in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania. Restaurants, bars and grills, grocery stores, general stores, garages, frozen food locker plant, etc. Write for our free bulletin. W. W. Werts, Real Estate, Main Office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

POULTRY and dairy farm, on Route 838, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, near Nichols, N. Y. 37 acres land, good 6-room house, bath, electricity, garage, barn, 2 poultry houses, 3 brooder houses capacity 11,000, 5 head stock, 600 chickens, complete line tools and machinery; owner will sell all, $9,000. W. W. Werts, Real Estate, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

650 acres, 109 cattle, modern buildings, 2 houses; '47 gross $32,000; $50,000, ½ cash. Stock ranches 600 acres, 45 a lake, $30,000. Dairy, poultry, fruit farms, homes, tourist inns, stores, hotels, gas station, lake camps. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Brothers, Cobleskill, "Eastern" New York.

FARM for sale: 85 acres, tractor worked, 9 rooms, just remodeled, water, electricity; barn 28x38; new concrete cow barn 18x30; chicken house and chickens; farm equipment; 5 cows, 2 heifers; fruits of all kinds. Price $8,000. H. Werbler, R. D. 1, Watkins Glen, New York.

117 ACRE Penna. farm $2,500. Tractor, plows, small tools included. 100 acres tillable, creek-spring watered pasture, timber, home fruit, 6-room house, electricity, fireplace, shade, lovely view. Barn, hen house, garage, mushroom cellar, rabbit and other buildings. Further information on page 5 big farm catalog mailed free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia, Pa.

OTSEGO County, New York State: For sale dairy or poultry farm, 174 acres, will divide. Two homes and dairy barn. BOX 7402, Rural New-Yorker.

223 ACRE farm for sale, near Watkins Glen on macadam road. Good buildings, with or without stock and tools. BOX 7403, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Rent: 42 acres of land in the Clove, Dutchess County; barns, brooder house, apple orchard, trout stream, electric milk cooler, 6-room modernized cottage; to desirable tenant. Rererences required. M. Kavey, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR Salc: Cottage with acre of land, 5 rooms, truly modern kitchen and bath, attached workshop, garage, excellent condition throughout. Strawberry beds; chicken house. Wiliam Mack, R. D. 2, Castleton on Hudson, New York.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

216 ACRES, 50 acres can be sold to lots about 450 trees. House and barn insured for $10,500. 40 head. Bare farm $15,000; $8,000 down, $7,000 mortgago. BOX 7407, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 35 acre farm, 6-room house in good condition, light, water, fruit, woodlot, plenty timber; $2,800 cash. John Beck, R. D. 4, Tunkhannock, Pa.

TWO Summer cottages for sale or rent. Lots and acreage; also available on beautiful lake Catskills. BOX 7412, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Small house in village on bus line near Ithaca, N. Y. J. Kunz, R. D. 2, Newfield, N. Y.

MADISON County farm: 140 acres, macadam road, good buildings, silo, electricity, milker, tractor, truck, good line of machinery, 17 cows, 6 young stock, bull, 3 horses; place will keep more stock. $11,500. Guy Eckert. Lebanon, N. Y.

DAIRY, poultry breeding farm, modern buildings, equipment; 1,600 hens, 500 R.O.P., 2,000 pullets; demand for stock, eggs beyond supply; 16 cattle. Hendrickson Brothers, Realty, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Direct from owner, 100 acres, 80 tillable, 10 woods, 15 acres wheat, 25 hay; large 9-room house, garage 60x25, hay barn 30x40, 10 cow stanchions, 2 new chicken coops, electricity, macadam road. Schuyler County. Price $5,500; with stock, machinery $9,000; cash $6,500. BOX 7414, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 101 acre dairy farm, gradual sloping ground, 43 tillable, balance woods, well watered pasture. 10-room house, good condition, new roof siding, hardwood floors downstairs, furnace, tap spring water, telephone, electricity; 3-story barn 50x32, concrete basement, 18 ties, 1 box stall, 2 horse stalls, concrete silo, large storage barn, milk house, miscellaneous sheds. Located on macadam with school bus, mail delivery, milk route. One mile from milk plant, town, lake resort. G.I. guaranteed loan now in force. Will sell subject to mortgage. No agents. Price $8,500. Don Shaw, R. D. 1, Guilford, New York.

TO Let: Bungalow. Andover, Maine. Vacations or Summer. Mrs. Olga Spinney, Topsham, Maine.

GENTLEMAN farm, near Saratoga Springs; worth $20,000 will take less. BOX 7415, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Farm, hard road, pond, large house, barn, cement floor, electricity; bare $8,000, equipped; $12,000 cash. BOX 7416, Rural New-Yorker.

150 ACRES, 1 mile from Binghamton, N. Y., on paved highway. Large house and barn, modern improvements, fruit, large pond, 10 acres woodland. Will sell all or part. R. A. Woodworth, Box 7, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHICKEN farms in Rockland County for sale, up to 9,000 layer capacity. George Bautzer, Realtor, P. O. Pomona, N. Y.

POULTRY breeding farm, on macadam highway, about 10 miles from Binghamton, N. Y. Modern 7-room house, bath, shower, electricity, running water, 3-story poultry house with basement, capacity 2,000 layers, barn 30x40, 4 brooder houses, 10 range shelters, modern all electric Bundy incubator with separate hatcher, capacity 30,000 eggs. Owner will sell complete $10,500; terms. W. W. Werts, Real Estate, Main Office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y. Write for our free bulletin on farms.

COZY home, bath, barn; in village, on Trunk Rt., with acre land $6,800; 5 acres $7,200. Established feed store, realty equipment, $13,500. Country store, home, $6,500. Village, gas station, $8,800. Town's edge, dandy poultry, fruit farm, 35 acres, stable, silo, modern home $15,000. Established feed business, realty, equipment $13,500. 365 acres, dairy-stock ranch, modern barn, silo, tenant house, beautiful master's home, $20,500. Hendrickson Brothers, (28 Yr.), Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.

WANTED—To rent in Rhode Island or eastern Connecticut, by old age pensioner, 2 rooms unfurnished, tool shed, vegetable garden, store accessable, year round, on farm or in woods, separate, with honorable Protestant people. Box 7426, Rural New-Yorker.

FLORISTS 25,000 ft. greenhouses, 20 acres fertile land, house. Wholesale and retail business. Bargain at $25,000. Write Horticultural Realty Co. 135-18 Northern Blvd., Flushing, New York, exclusive agents.

FIFTY Acres, good buildings, pool, electricity, 57 acres Steuben Hill potato land, tractor tillable, timber. Box 111, Canisteo, New York.

SMALL Summer boarding house, equipped, Sullivan Co., $10,000. BOX 7430, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Rent: rooms in large modern farm house. Do own cooking. $100. season. Lake nearby, also 5 room bungalow with acreage and improvements on highway. 45 miles from New York. C. Eitel, Chester-Florida Road, Chester, New York. Phone Chester 171.

FOR immediate sale: breeding farm and hatchery. Fully equipped. Located between New York and Phila. Including Old Colonial House built 1741. For full details, write BOX 7432, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED To buy. Couple retiring want income producing country property, all offers considered. Fritz Hoolzer, Box 13, New York 1, N.Y.

WANTED: Large dairy farm on main line Erie railroad preferably within 200 miles Jersey City. Henry L. Nielsen, Warwick, N. Y. Tel. Warwick 160

GENERAL Store—meats, gas, etc., Living quarters; lots garage, barn. BOX 7436, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE: Gas station, grocery, small living rooms, main highway, in village $3,900; full price. Mrs. D. Howe, 90 S. Main St., New Berlin, N. Y.

$950. Improved 50. $1,500. Improved 10. Camps on 5 $650. Easy terms. Willhite, R-1, Dolgeville, N. Y.

ORLANDO—Delightful Lakeview homesites, water, electricity $750. Particulars for stamp. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

CATSKILLS— Near New York City lovely dairy and small boarding farm. 94 acres; fenced pastures, 10 cow ties, barn, coop, new milker, cooler, hay hoist, big stream, other extras. Exceptionally lovely country home; modernized, furnace, fully furnished! Gorgeous fireplace, new electric refrigerator, range etc. Wonderful opportunity for veteran. An honest buy. $8,000. Complete $3,000 down, easy payment balance. BOX 7440, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE: Two acres, five room stone house electricity, reasonable. BOX 7438, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS—Country homes, gas stations, etc. Write, free list. Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York.

FARM Wanted at least 10 acres; tillable; house, preferably with improvements. Box 341, Woodcliff Station, North Bergen, New Jersey.

WANTED: 10 to 30 acres near fishing, spring; 100 miles N. Y. C. BOX 7445, Rural New-Yorker.

MAINE farms, many to choose from. Low prices. Free illustrated catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

MODERN brick home 7 rooms, 2 baths, build in shower, venetian blinds, storm windows, screens, insulated, extra cellar for preservea underneath regular cellar. Boautiful fruit trees, flowers, etc., 2-car garage, ground 130x200 for only $18,000. One small house 100x125 ground $4,000; cinder block barn 15x50 with 100x600 ground, $7,000. Natural wood-picket fencing all around proporty. May be had for $28,000 if bought together, change of business forces sale. Fred Grammer, Model Farms, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Hicksville 1286-W.

DIRECT from owner: 314 acre traction workable dairy farm. Sacrifice for quick sale; $7,500. James Lane, Hobart, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Mountville Nurseries are for sale on account of my health. Good landscape business and nursery well stocked with both small and large plants. 36 acres, three houses, on paved highway. I started this nursery 25 years ago. If you want a good nursery and landscape business, this is your chance. Selling on doctor's orders. Mountville Nurseries, J. D. Fuller, Prop., Mountville, Georgia.

FURNISHED home with garage in beautiful Pocono Mountains near Milford Pennsylvania. 2½ story frame on about half acre with lake rights. Excellent Summer and Winter sports. Price $5,000 cash. J. Salley, 110 John St., New York City 7.

GENERAL store in prosperous village in New York on good through highway; a complete self service doing a good business; apartments over store; nearly all new equipment; $18,000: $12,000 down long term mortgage. A once in a lifotimo opportunity; write. Louis Sauerbrey, 175 North Ave., Owego, N. Y.

WANTED: Small 10 acre farm preferably Catskill Mountains, substantial 7-room house, electricity, mail delivery, spring and brook on property. Adaptable to chicken farm with down payment of $2,500. BOX 7450, Rural New-Yorker.

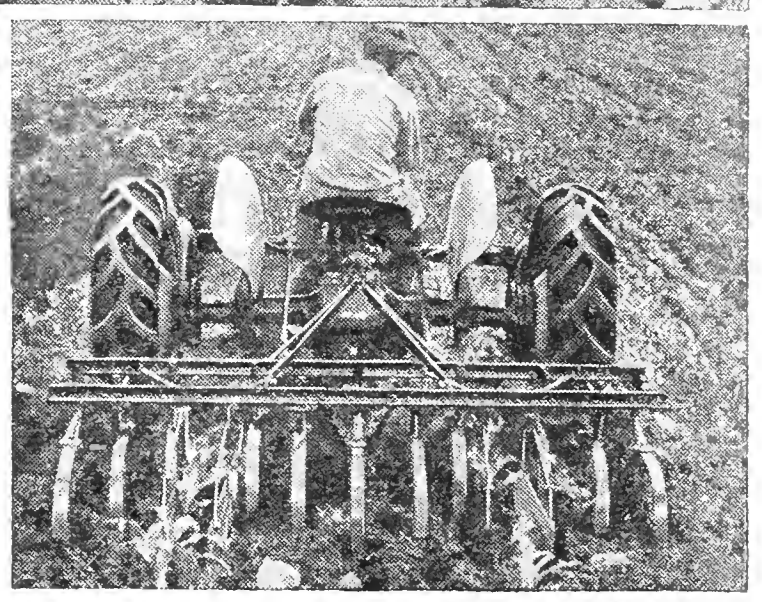
100 ACRES by lake. 10-room house, water and electricity, basement barn with drinking cups and stanchions 38 head, new roofs; two silos, new milker pump, motor, and units; electric cooler and water heater. In high state of cultivation. Milk checks $1,000 monthly. Price $7,700. J. R. Silverstein, Nineveh, N. Y.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 381.***

Ford

TRACTOR

*The only time that Counts is Working Time*



# RIGHT FOR CULTIVATING

## ...Ready for other jobs in a hurry!

SOME PEOPLE SAY, "cultivating is an easy job." But, as every farmer knows, cultivating can actually be the most tedious task on the farm.

What a difference when you cultivate with the Ford Tractor and a Dearborn Rear-Attached Cultivator!

First of all you can attach this cultivator to the Ford Tractor in 60 seconds or less! No bolts and nuts to fuss with, no parts to get mislaid over the winter. No cumbersome cylinders to mount, no hose lines or leaky couplings to bother with.

You merely move the Ford Tractor's Hydraulic Touch Control Lever to lower the cultivator to the depth you want it to work, or to raise it on the turns. As you make your way down the field you look forward where your cultivator is going to be, not down at the row under the tractor. Thus, you are always ahead of the game; ready —long before you get there—for a bend in the rows, an obstruction, a sticky spot, or a hard spot. You can *really* look forward because the Dearborn Rear-Attached Cultivator accurately follows the crop rows.

Yes, there's a brand new cultivating experience awaiting you. To get it, right on your farm, just ask your Ford Tractor dealer for a demonstration.

Dearborn

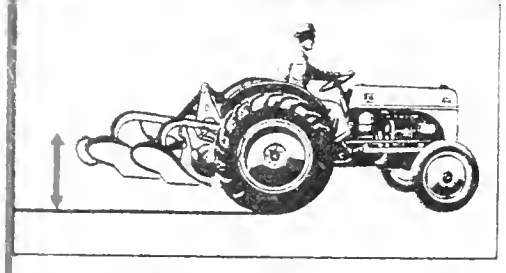
FARM EQUIPMENT

DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION
DETROIT 3, MICHIGAN

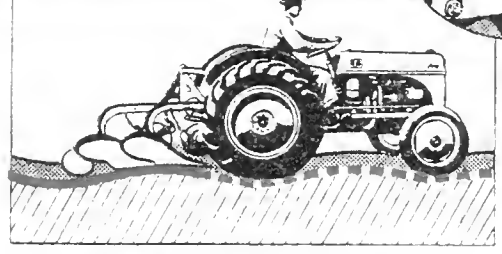
Only Ford Tractor Gives You

## THESE 3 BIG ADVANTAGES

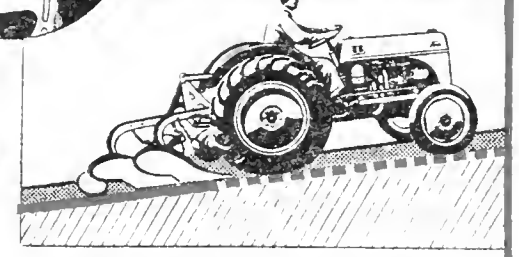
WITH FORD HYDRAULIC TOUCH CONTROL



**LIFTS AND LOWERS AT A TOUCH**
You lift or lower a Dearborn Plow, or any other Dearborn Lift Type Implement, by merely touching the hydraulic control lever. No straining or tugging.



**AUTOMATIC DRAFT CONTROL**
Under uniform soil conditions, the selected working depth will be maintained *automatically*, even in fields with an irregular surface.



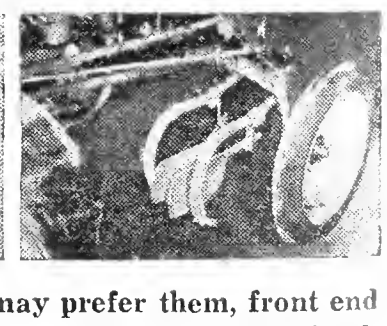
**AUTOMATIC DEPTH CONTROL**
Under reasonably smooth surface and practically all soil conditions, just set the controls once and uniform working depth is constantly and *automatically* maintained.

## DEARBORN CULTIVATORS

### *for every row crop need*

Take a good look at the Dearborn Rigid Shank and Spring Shank Cultivators shown above. It's hard to imagine a simpler design . . . just a strong steel frame onto which the shanks are bolted. There's practically nothing to go wrong. And, except for ground engaging parts—nothing to wear out!

Shanks can be easily and quickly spaced to all row widths for corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes and many other vegetables. There are many types of shovels, sweeps and shapes to choose from.



For those farmers who may prefer them, front end attachments are available in spring or rigid shank design. They are controlled hydraulically with the rear units which cultivate behind the rear tires and between the rows.

* * *

*See Your Dealer.* Ask your Ford Tractor dealer to demonstrate the Ford Tractor and Dearborn Implements. Ask him to show you his parts and service set-up. You'll see he is a good man to know better.

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*Ford Farming* MEANS LESS WORK... MORE INCOME PER ACRE

# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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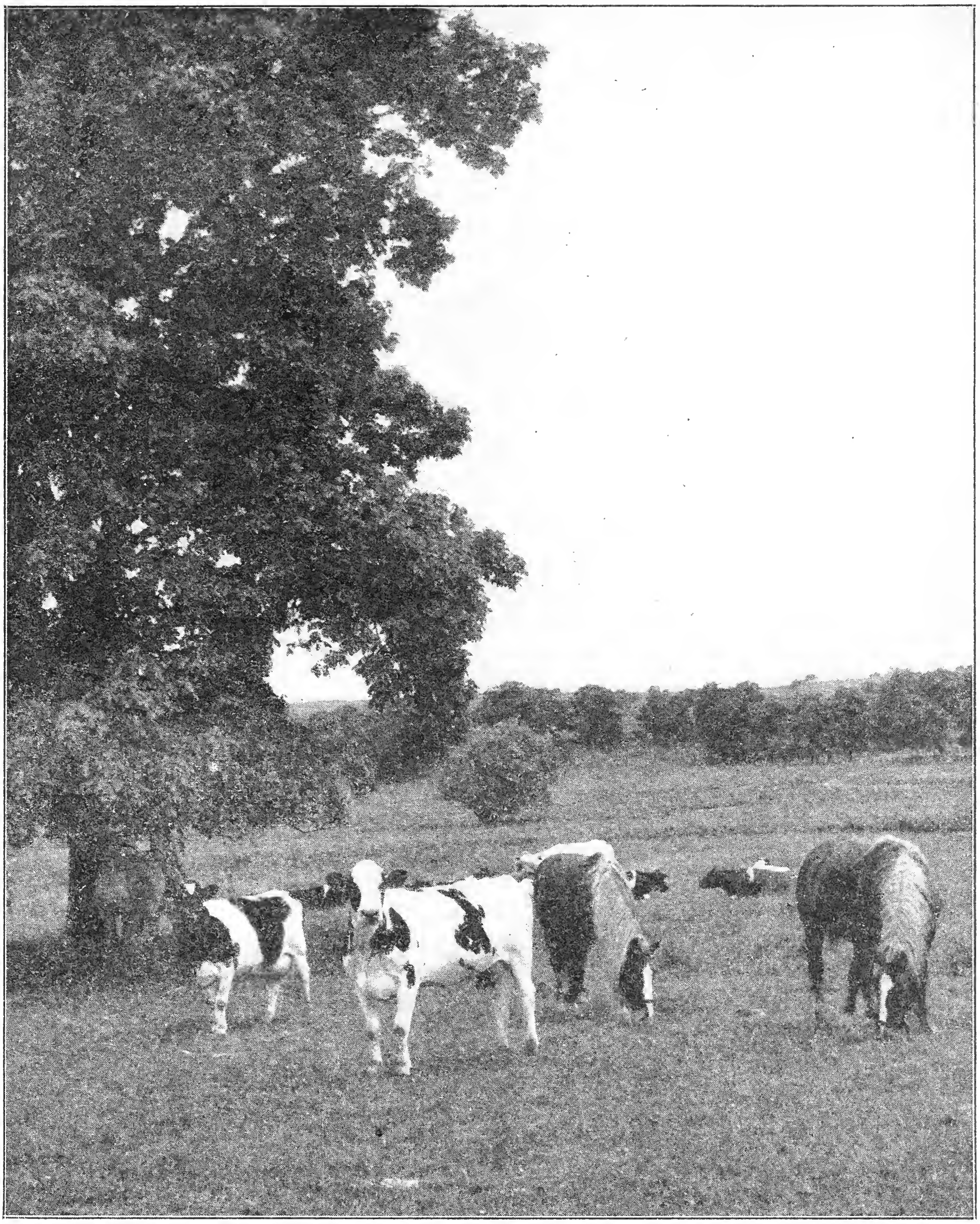


Photo—S. D. Myslis, Chicago, Ill.

## Cows and Horses Enjoy Early June Pasture

# Home Freezing on the Farm

## By Glendel C. Nichols

IF you are among the fortunate families who own a home freezer, or who expect to own one before the start of the harvest season, you are no doubt looking forward to the the first days when you can start to fill your freezer with new fruits and vegetables from this year's crop, and with meats. Although freezing is well known as the easiest and best method of food preservation, there are certain

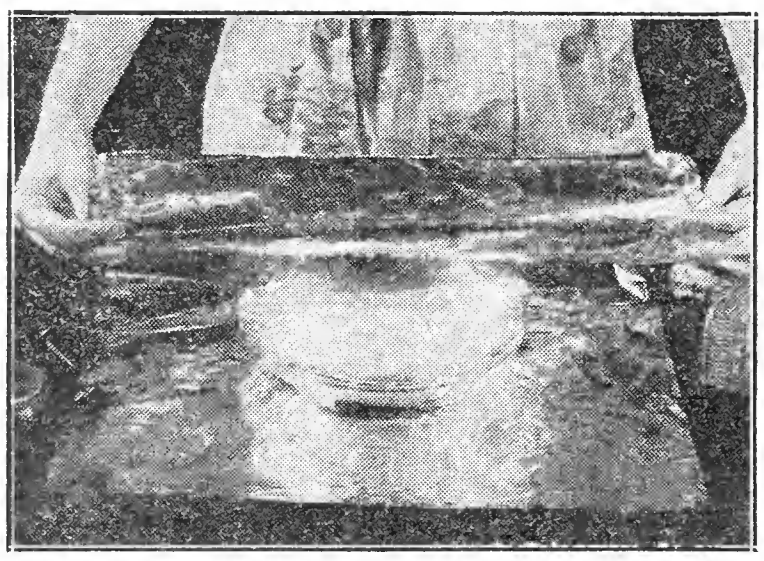


Photo — Westinghouse Electric Corp.

*Proper wrapping for freezing is soon learned with suitable materials for home unit storage. Here aluminum foil gets a double fold across the top of an apple pie, pie plate and all, first wrapped in cellophane. Laminated cellophane locker paper may also be used for outer wrapping. Baked foods are completely cooled before wrapping and sealing with tape; then frozen.*

rules and guides which should be followed to give the best results when you eat the foods from your freezer.

### Selection of Foods for Freezing

Selection of proper foods of all kinds is the first and one of the most important factors in food freezing. Not only is the selection of fruits and vegetables very important, but proper selection is necessary for meats also. Only well fitted and finished meats should be chosen. The meat from high grade animals, properly fattened, gives best results in your freezer; otherwise, meat products will lack flavor and tenderness; they also will have a tendency to dry out. Obviously, only healthy animals should be killed, and care must be taken when they are slaughtered.

Poor quality in a home frozen meat product has often been traced back to inexperienced slaughtering. Unless one has the proper facilities and knows how to handle the needed implements, it would be wise to let a slaughtering service do the job; or to arrange for it with an experienced neighbor. Slaughtering fees as a rule are very small in rural areas; sometimes just the animal hide is all that is required as payment. Moreover, with the growth of the community locker plant, slaughtering services have become more numerous; in many sections the butcher will come right to the door, pick up the animal and return it, ready to be cut up, or deliver it to the local locker plant. When time, money and effort are expended in raising and fattening an animal to the desired stage for freezing and eating, it does not pay to lose any of the goodness of the meat. Proper slaughtering means the difference between just a steak and an excellent one in the freezing unit.

The same doubtful economy is true wherever there is a tendency to sell the best animals or poultry, and put the poorer ones into the home freezer for home consumption. Since none work harder, day in and day out, than the farmer and his family, they not only need but they deserve the best. By careful selection of proper animals for the home freezer or locker plant, the just reward will be an excellent farm table the year round.

With vegetables and fruits, selection again plays an important part in the home freezer program; even varieties in these two classes need consideration. For example, certain peas that are desirable for table and canning purposes, both at home and commercially, may not be best for freezing. Thomas Laxton peas are recommended for an excellent frozen product; for asparagus, the Martha or Mary Washington; likewise the Fordhook lima beans. In the fruit category, Julymorn strawberries, Cuthbert raspberries and Hale Haven peaches have proved among the best for freezing. As to what grows best in your own locality, when freezing is the goal, a list of the most desirable varieties of fruits and vegetables may be readily obtained through the various State University extension services.

### Packaging Materials

All foods which are to be frozen should be packaged in moisture and vapor proof containers of one kind or another. Some people prefer the box and cellophane bag combination which can be used from year to year by replacing only the cellophane bag. Others prefer rectangular cardboard containers, tin containers or the new glass freezer jars.

Why must the packaging material be moisture and vapor proof? Because the air in your home freezer, or in your locker, is very dry cold air. When a food is put into a freezer, that food contains moisture which will be drawn out into the dry air if the product is not properly protected by being in a moisture and vapor proof container or wrapping paper.

Whereas fruits and vegetables are usually packed in box, bag, tin or jar, meats require wrapping, an art quickly learned. Again special moisture and vapor proof paper is a must. The secret to proper meat packaging is to draw the paper as close to the meat as possible; the paper should form a second skin to the meat and so press out the air in the package with the meat. The so-called drug store wrap is preferable to the old style butcher wrap for two reasons: (1) by pulling the paper up very tight, putting the two inside edges together, and folding them down in about one-half inch folds until the paper is snug around the meat, we get a complete seal in the paper itself and exclude any air because the sides are folded in and up over the meat; and (2) less paper is used in wrapping with this kind of wrap than with the butcher wrap. Studies show that the best paper costs only 25 cents more as wrapping for 100 pounds of meat than paper of inferior grade. One good roast wrapped properly will more than make up for the extra 25 cents.

### Preparatory to Freezing

After fruits, vegetables and meats have been carefully selected, the next step paves the way for actual preparation. The preparation of frozen foods is very simple and easy as compared to canning, drying, or any other method of food preservation. Where fruits and vegetables are concerned, the sooner they are prepared after being picked in the garden, the better the frozen product will be. Fruits and vegetables should be harvested at their optimum of ripeness, just as you would want them for the table. Garden-fresh foods, picked one day, put in the cellar and held over a day or two, do not give the best results; nor is the delay necessary since freezing is such a ready process. In any case, the proper degree of ripeness and the quick preparation for the freezer cannot be emphasized too much, as has been proved.

In an actual experiment, for example, peas of good quality were picked at random from

Photo — Quick Frozen Foods

*The well stocked larder these days can be a home freezer unit for everything from pies to corn on the cob, along with fresh picked vegetables, fruits, berries, chicken, turkey, lamb, pork, beef, and even hamburger. Here a young home maker surveys the products of the farm and of her quick freeze labors.*

the same vines. Part of them was prepared and frozen the day they were picked; another part was set in a cool cellar, in the shells, and held over for one day. This pre-freezing procedure for each part was then recorded on the boxes in which the two groups of peas were packed, and the boxes left frozen in a locker plant for six months. At the end of that time, a box of each kind was opened at the same time and cooked in exactly the same way. Although the color of the peas was identical for both sets before and after cooking, there was a definite difference in their flavor and texture. The peas that were held over one day had lost the tender, fresh quality which they had had when picked and their texture was very mealy. The peas which were processed immediately after picking were equal to garden-fresh ones and a delight to the most critical. This experiment may serve as a guide for foods in general, preparatory to actual steps in the freezing process.

If a properly chosen and slaughtered animal is to be frozen and the necessary wrappings for storage in the freezer are at hand, cutting the meat into suitable pieces for this process is the next preparatory step. Those who are inexperienced, or who do not have the proper saws, cleavers and

(Cont'd on Page 397)

Photo — Westinghouse Electric Corp.

*Freeze equipment, set out in advance, ready for quick use, speeds the process of getting garden fresh vegetables into the home freezing unit. Farm kitchens often afford most of these utensils; a curling iron may replace the electric flat iron for sealing; a colander with small holes will do instead of a wire mesh basket for blanching. Note homemade wooden mandrel (in front of basket) used for forming carton linings.*

## Summer Shelters for Layers

THE poultryman, who has kept his Winter layers up to the present time, would probably still like to keep them when the seasonal advance in egg prices is about to start. If he has to get his house ready for early hatched pullets, however, he could be so pressed for space that he may decide the easiest procedure is to sell off all the layers that he can't get into his available pens. Many poultrymen have solved this problem by moving their layers into Summer shelters and deriving a neat profit from the eggs laid during the season when they bring a good price.

Summer laying shelters are not difficult to construct and do not require a great deal of lumber or building materials. It is essential, though, to have a good roof and a tight floor that will keep out night predators. The sides can be made of wire netting, provided the building is not to be used into the cold weather. If it is to be used into the windy, rainy season, hinged sides should be made or heavy paper tacked over the openings. Adequate nesting space must be allowed, so that the hens will not be overcrowded; but more birds can be kept per square foot in a Summer shelter than in the laying house, if the birds are given access to range or are provided with a yard.

The factors that operate to produce good pullets on range will also produce the same beneficial results for laying hens. If possible the laying shelter should be located near trees, so that the hens can escape from the hot sun. A well developed sod will supplement the hens' diet and reduce their grain consumption. The farmer should be very careful when moving the hens to see that their feed intake remains as high as when they were in the laying house; otherwise they may be thrown into a molt. Before the hens are moved, and for a couple of weeks after, while they are getting established in their Summer quarters, it is a good idea to feed a wet mash at noon, or to supplement their regular mash with pellets. In this way bodyweight will be maintained, egg production remain steady, and the chances of a molt substantially reduced. The poultryman should not wait until midsummer to move the hens, because a change to new living quarters, if made near the season when a normal molt is about due, may throw the whole flock into an early molt. In moving hens to the shelters it is a good idea to cull any unprofitable birds. In order that the birds need not be unduly disturbed they should be moved in late afternoon, after they have finished laying for the day, or in the evening.

Range shelters for Summer layers should provide the solution for the poultryman who, at the present time, wants to maintain or slightly increase his flock, but who is deterred from erecting permanent houses by the high cost of building materials and the uncertainties of labor. For a relatively small expenditure of money and labor he can have a well ventilated Summer house, with his feed costs also reduced if he has range for the hens. His egg production from these hens is apt to increase, as it has with some poultrymen, almost to the level reached in midwinter. He will then have the opportunity to clean his laying pens thoroughly, spray them, and let them stand idle for a while, which is always a good idea whether in the brooder house or henhouse, before moving in new chickens. In off seasons, when the hens are not occupying them, these shelters can be used to house either cockerels or the surplus chickens that are to be disposed of in a short time. All in all, a Summer laying-shelter looks like one of the best investments a poultryman can make this year. T. F.

## Make Hay While the Sun Shines

THE old adage "make hay while the sun shines" may have a new meaning today, as a result of studies recently made at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Hay cut at the right time of day may have as much as 25 per cent more feeding value than when it is cut at the wrong time of day. During the late afternoon after a day of bright sunshine, hay not only is more palatable and nutritious than when it is cut at any other time of the day, but it also contains more total dry matter.

It has long been known that green plants have their maximum nutritive content toward the end of periods of bright sunny weather. During rainy weather and after several days of cloudy weather, much of this nutritive value may be lost. It was found in these tests, that the total dry matter of the hay crop increased considerably from morning until evening on bright sunshiny days and decreased about the same rate from evening to morning. One hundred pounds more sugar and starch and nearly one-half a ton more dry matter per acre were produced on test when the hay was cut late on sunny days. If mowing is done late in the afternoon or early in the evening, rather than in the morning, then more pounds of feed, and better feed, will be obtained, assuming that curing conditions are about equal. The increase in the sugar content of the hay gained by cutting late in the day is one of the primary reasons for this increased quality.

This may complicate the hay labor problem on some farms where it is a practice to start the mowing machine early in the morning while the dew is still on the grass. On the other hand, it has long been a practice on many farms to cut most of the hay in the late afternoon or evening, and this coincides with the practice now recommended where high quality hay is desired.

With feed supplies for dairy cows so high in price, it is especially important this year to harvest hay so as to have as high quality and as large a quantity as possible. L. H. W.

## It's Wild Strawberry Time

EARLY June is "strawberry time" and the hillsides and old pastures are beginning to redden with the crimson ripening fruit. Young and old in many a family watch each patch, eating the first to ripen. When enough of the fragrant red fruit is ready, they go berrying with buckets or baskets. It happens each year over all the countryside.

As soon as the dew has dried on the grass, we start out, lingering to watch a young robin learning to fly, or to seek out the nest of a "ground bird," or to toss pebbles into the creek. We peer into the hollow fence post to see the nest of the bluebird or the white breasted swallow. The south side of our big hill has a patch of strawberries that are almost as large as tame berries. This patch is the first to pick, and then we are off to other good spots. Even the boys and girls are now past the first eating stage, and the buckets and baskets are full when we get back to the house for lunch, all fingers and faces stained with the wild sweet fruit. Looking over the fruit is quite a job. The small berries have to be hulled and the bad ones thrown away as the children will not stop to do this during the harvesting.

Cultivated strawberries do not even remotely resemble the wild fruit ripened in June on a sunny hillside. There is nothing better than shortcake made from this wild fruit, big shortcakes served with plenty of fruit and golden cream, preferably from milk in a spring cooled milkhouse. Then comes the making of jam and jelly and the canning of some of the fruit for sauce. How good a small jar of wild strawberry sauce tastes when taken from a lunch bucket at a little country school during midwinter! You can almost hear the buzz of the bees working in the clover and smell the wildflowers of Summer as you eat the sauce — none of your frozen fruit, but the real wild strawberry sauce sweetened and canned in the old-fashioned way!

Last Summer I heard a boy of eleven complaining about having to pick a few berries from his mother's patch of large cultivated strawberries. He said it was too hot and that his back hurt. I suspect, however, that there were other and better reasons — there was no nest of meadowlark just under a bush nearby, there were no bees in the clover, and the fruit did taste slightly sour when eaten fresh. F. B.

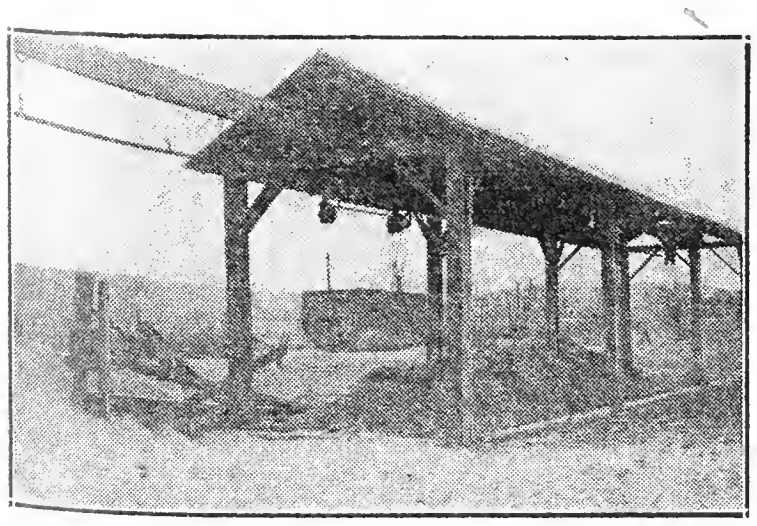
## Kill the Crab Grass

WHEN June arrives, crab grass starts to grow in the lawn. The 2,4-D weedkiller, used according to directions at the time the seeds are germinating, is effective but will not kill the plants after they have become established. A second application will be needed two or three weeks later as crab grass seeds germinate over a long period. This weedkiller will also remove dandelions, sorrel and most of the broad leaved weeds. Great care must be taken to prevent 2,4-D from blowing onto flowers and shrubs nearby. The material can be applied from a sprinkling can or a sprayer, but whatever is used, it must be cleaned thoroughly before applying any other materials to plants.

Lawn grasses should not be fertilized in June unless weedkiller is applied, as it will stimulate crab grass and other weeds more than the grass. However, if weedkiller is applied, a light application of fertilizer may be beneficial. About 10 pounds of a 10-5-5 formula, 30 pounds of cotton seed or soybean meal or dry poultry manure per 1,000 square feet is all that should be used at one time. Early Spring when the grass first starts to turn green, or after the first frost in the Fall, is the best time to fertilize the lawn. D. F. J.

## Saves All the Manure Value

ALTHOUGH his 100 acre farm is on the river flat where the soil is sandy loam and naturally fertile, Banks Goss of Big Flats, Chemung County, N. Y., maintains that a great deal of the good condition of his farm is due to the way he cares for the manure produced by his herd of 40 Holstein cows. Mr. Goss grows excellent crops of corn for silage and grain, tobacco and hay. Whenever possible, he draws his manure directly from the stable to the field and spreads it as fast as it is made. When crops are on the land and he cannot do this, he stores it in his covered concrete manure pit.



*Covered concrete manure pit on the farm of Banks Goss, Big Flats, Chemung County, N. Y. Manure is stored temporarily when labor or other conditions prevent its being spread. Thus protected, all of the fertilizer value is saved.*

The pit, located a short distance from the stable door, will hold several weeks' manure. The conveyor from the stable drops the manure into it. Mr. Goss uses plenty of straw to absorb liquid manure. The concrete bottom and sides of the pit prevent any excess liquid from leaching into the ground. Sawdust and straw from later cleanings absorb it. There is plenty of room between the pit and the barn for the manure spreader so that when manure is drawn directly to the field it can be loaded by the manure carrier. The spreader can also be loaded from any side of the pit. The carrier can be stored out of the weather under its roof. The manure is hauled from the pit as soon as possible. E. C. G.

*In contrast to the use of a protected pit, when manure is allowed to accumulate and rot in a pile as shown, it loses an average of one-half or more of its fertility value.*

**Tomato Plants**

FIELD GROWN NOW READY — VARIETY: RUTGERS, Grown from New Jersey State Certified seed. $3.00 per 1,000 F. O. B. Sewell, N. J. $4.00 per 1,000 Postage or expressage prepaid.

**OROL LEDDEN & SONS**

**SEWELL, NEW JERSEY**

LARGEST GROWERS OF VEGETABLE PLANTS IN NEW JERSEY

**VEGETABLE PLANTS**

| Post Paid | 25 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cabbage | $.35 | $.85 | $2.25 | $3.00 |
| Cauliflower | .40 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 4.75 |
| Pepper | .40 | 1.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 |
| Tomato, June 1st | .35 | .90 | 2.75 | 4.00 |
| Egg Plant | .40 | 1.25 | 3.75 | 6.50 |
| Broccoli | .35 | .90 | 2.25 | 3.00 |
| Sweet Potato | .40 | 1.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 |
| Brussels Sprouts | .35 | .90 | 2.25 | 3.00 |

Catalogue on Request.

**FIELD PLANT FARM**

SEWELL, NEW JERSEY, LOCATION BARNSBORO

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS: Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Marion Market, Ballhead Cabbage. Best varieties, beet, onion, lettuce, collard: 300-$1.25; 500-$1.75; 1000-$3.00 postpaid. Expressed: 1000-$2.25; 10,000 $20.00. Tomato — grown from certified seed, sprayed for blight, Marglobe, Stokesdale, Rutgers: 300-$1.50; 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.25 postpaid. Expressed: 1000-$2.75; 10,000-$25.00. Porto Rico Potato: 1000-$4.00 postpaid. Snowball Cauliflower: 100-$1.00; 1000-$7.50 postpaid. MOSS PACKED. GOOD PLANTS GUARANTEED. JOYNER'S PLANT FARM, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

**—PLANTS NOW READY—**

CABBAGE — Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Danish: 1000-$2.50. Marion Market, Wisconsin, Yellows Resistant: 1000-$3.00. ALL CABBAGE: 10,000-$20. California Wonder Pepper, 1000-$4.00. Certified Sweet Potatoes: Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, 1000-$4.00. TOMATOES: Master Marglobe, Rutgers, Stokesdale, 1000-$3.50; 10,000-$25.00. SEED TREATED AND CERTIFIED. TOMATO PLANTS SPRAYED. CLIFFORD A. CUTCHINS, CO., Franklin, Virginia

**CABBAGE PLANTS**

Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen Market and Danish (Penn State) Ballhead 500-$1.75; 1000-$2.25. Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Lettuce, Red Beets, Collard, Bermuda and White Spanish Onion plants 500-$2.00; 1000-$2.50. Cauliflower and California Wonder Pepper Plants 500-$3.00; 1000-$4.50. Rutgers, Marglobe Tomato Plants ready by June 1st 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.50. A. WILEY McDONALD JR., NEW FREEDOM, PA.

Porto Rico Potato from Certified Seed: 500, $2.50; 1000, $4.75. Marglobe and Rutgers Tomato Plants: 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.50. Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre Cabbage Plants: 500, $1.75; 1000, $3.00. Bermuda and Prizetaker Onion Plants: 500, $2.25; 1000, $4.50. Cauliflower: $1.00-100. Sweet Pepper Plants Ruby King & California Wonder 500, $2.75; 1000, $5.50 "PETER PAN" The Plant Man, Franklin, Virginia

**• VEGETABLE PLANTS •**

TOMATOES: Rutgers, Marglobe and Pritchard, $2, 1000. White Bermuda Onion plants, $1.50, 1000. California Wonder Pepper plants, $4, 1000 or 65c, 100. Hungarian Hot Wax same price. Cabbage plants: Charleston and Copenhagen, $1.50, 1000. Porto Rico Potato plants (certified) $4, 1000. Satisfaction guaranteed. QUITMAN PLANT CO., QUITMAN, GEORGIA

CABBAGE PLANTS: Copenhagen, Golden Acre Ballhead, Wakefields and Flatdutch, 300-$1; 500-$1.75; 1000-$2.75 prepaid. 10,000-$17.50 express collect. Bermuda and Prizetakor onions, 1000-$4 prepaid. Tomatoes: "Stokesdale," "Marglobe," "Rutgers" "grown from certified seed," 300-$1.25; 500-$2; 1000-$3.75 prepaid. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potatoes: 500-$2; 1000-$4 prepaid. Early Snowball Cauliflower, 100-$1; 1000-$9; prepaid. 29 years experience growing and packing vegetable plants. All plants moss packed. "Varieties true to name." L. O. DRAKE, SEDLEY, VIRGINIA

TEN MILLION Field Grown Vegetable Plants. CABBAGE: Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. LETTUCE and ONION Ready. 300-$1.50; 500, $2.00; 1000-$3.50 postpaid. Express, $3.00-1000. TOMATOES: Rutgers, Marglobe, Stokesdale ready May 10th; same price as cabbage. Write for catalogue on all other plants, also prices on truck load lots. Tomatoes sprayed for blight disease. HARVEY LANKFORD, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

MILLIONS FIELD GROWN PLANTS: Cabbage—Wakefield, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Savoy; Onion, Beets, Lettuce, Collard, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Tomato 300-$1.25; 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.50 postpaid. Potatoes, Sweet, Hot Pepper 100-50c; 1000-$4.00. Cauliflower 100-$1.00. Good Plants. Moss packed. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Virginia

MILLION FIELD GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Ballhead—Onion and Lettuce ready. 300-$1.50; 500-$2.00; 1000- $3.50 postpaid. Express $3.00 1000. Tomato sprayed for blight disease. Rutgers, Marglobe, Stokesdale ready May 10th; same price as cabbage. Write for Catalogue on all other Plants. DIXIE PLANT CO., FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

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CABBAGE, TOMATO, PEPPER, ALL KINDS POTATO: 300-$1.50; 500-$2.00; 1000-$4.00 Prepaid. $3.50 Collect. FRED DRAKE, SEDLEY, VIRGINIA

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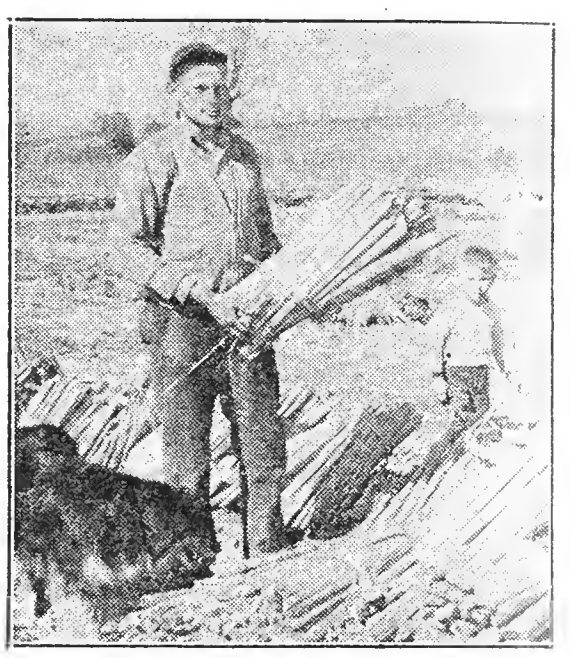
## Flowers for All-Season Bloom

The average perennial can seldom be counted on for more than a few weeks or a month of bloom and in a way this is an advantage as it makes an ever-changing picture in the garden. Different members of a flower family may be used to prolong the season, as for instance with iris, hemerocallis, and lilies to give bloom from several months to almost the entire season. This gives a variety of color, size and shape. There are a limited number of hardy perennials that will give constant bloom throughout the Summer if attention is given to ample feeding, watering and pruning. This last is accomplished by keeping the plant from going to seed and by judicious use of cut flower material.

The first one to come to mind is the pansy, as it blooms continuously from a few weeks after the snow leaves in Spring until the plants are again covered with snow in the Winter. This statement may cause surprise to many gardeners who consider the plant as only a Spring bloomer. Planted in soil, well enriched with compost or manure and watered during dry spells, pansies will continue to produce a crop of blossoms during the hottest weather if—and I believe this is the important point — the blossoms are cut every few days. They can be used early in the year without their foliage. When they have almost no stems, try floating them in a low glass bowl. Or make a collection of tiny vases to use while their stems are short. As the plants grow and begin to get leggy, cut one long piece back almost to the crown on each plant when you are picking. By this method, the plant will gradually renew itself without your having to sacrifice all bloom from it. By the time you cut back the last long branch, the new ones from the crown will be starting to bloom again. There is nothing more charming than a bowl of pansies, with only their own foliage for a background. I divide my garden into three sections, and each day I pick all the pansies in one section. In this way, there are always pansies in the garden and the daily picking is not an arduous task. Any gardener will puff a little with pride when visitors in August exclaim, "Pansies! And such big ones! How do you grow them this time of year? Mine all died ages ago."

Two other plants that are always linked in my mind, because they make such a lovely picture together, are the Amurense Poppy with its bright cups of butter yellow and the sky blue flowers and dainty foliage of *Linum Austriacum*. They start to flower within a few days of each other in the early Spring, and will continue until late in the Fall. The poppy only requires to have its blossoms cut when the petals fall, but the Linum must be gradually pruned back like pansies a branch at a time to induce new growth from the crown. Otherwise, by July it will have grown leggy and unmanageable and will lop over onto neighboring plants. It will also shed ripe seed over the entire bed, to be weeded out the following Spring when it sprouts. But this pruning may be turned to advantage as the dainty blossoms and gray green foliage combine well, and add a feeling of lightness to almost any flower arrangement. One definite drawback to the *Linum* is that on sunny days, the flowers will all fall by 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning so you can't be too lazy if you want to enjoy the sheet of blue that the plants spread over themselves like a veil. But even after the flowers drop, the plants remain neat and a good background for the poppies and there will always be more in the morning.

Of course, we wouldn't want our entire garden made up of the same plants all Summer, no matter how lovely they are, but it is rather nice to have these few stand-bys and it is fun to hunt for others that may be equally rewarding with all summer bloom. E. T. L.



Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

*Raising flag is a "big little business" for farmers in the area about Savannah in Wayne County. Ward D. Russell of Savannah has more than 120 acres of flag which he cuts in the Fall, lets cure, and then dries before shipping it to southern points for use in the manufacture of paper and plastic products.*

## Ammonium Sulfamate as Weed Killer

I wonder if you would kindly suggest how I can get rid of quack grass in a garden plot. Is ammonium sulfamate effective; and where can one get it? As I plan to use only half the garden this year, would a heavy crop of buckwheat kill the quack, or is there something better I could use? M. C.

Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Weed killers such as ammonium sulfamate are effective on quack grass, but nothing else can be grown on the same place for at least a year. The most satisfactory way of eradicating quack grass in small plots is to rake out all of the underground roots turning the soil over two or three times. Then grow a smother crop of large late corn or sunflowers that can be easily hoed.

Two crops of buckwheat, grown in succession the same season, usually do a good job of eradicating quack grass.

## Catnip for Termites

The article on termites by W. D. W. in your May 1 issue was very good but I think I can give a better cure for them. Some time ago I saw three carpenters tearing the siding off the north side of a building that would cost at least $700 to put up. The owner stood by watching them. The sill had entirely disappeared, also the studding half way to the ceiling. I asked the cause of it; none of them seemed to have the least idea. I found out after that it was ants. The mercy of God was all that kept that building from collapsing. Unlike mice and rats, ants make no noise.

Now for my cure which costs nothing. Spray or scrub the sill with crankcase oil, then plant catnip around the building close to the wall. Termites cannot stand the smell of catnip. J. S.

Cayuga County, N. Y.

## National Apple Inst. Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Apple Institute will be held at the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday and Friday, June 17 and 18. Both days will be devoted to general sessions in which many interesting and important subjects will be discussed. There will be no formal speech-making.

June 19 will be devoted to a bus caravan tour of the center part of the Appalachian area, returning to Harrisburg by 9 P. M. for late train departure.

Because of the large turnout expected, interested growers are urged to make early reservations by writing to Truman Nold, Executive Secy., National Apple Institute, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Drown Tent Caterpillars

In a recent issue you published a picture of tent caterpillars with the recommendations that the best way to get rid of them was to burn their nests. I think I know a better way. I take a pail half full of water, place it under the nests, then with my hands put all the nests and caterpillars in the water. When the pail is full, I dig a hole in the ground and bury them. They are averse to water so they drown. If some of your readers will try this, I believe they will find it as satisfactory as I have.

I tried using kerosene in the pail but found water much better. They are not poisonous to my hands.

Clinton County, N. Y. E. S.

## Life of Grass Seed

We have some grass seed which was stored in a dry place for six years. Do you think it would germinate if planted, or is it too old? R. R.

Grass seed varies in longevity from two to six years. Fescue and Rye grass are good for two years, Orchard grass from two to three years, Blue grass from three to four, Brome, five and Timothy five or six.

## The Garden in June

June is the month when the gardener begins to receive some returns for his labor. Early planted peas, spinach, lettuce and other hardy crops mature from the middle to the latter part of the month in southern New England and New York. Strawberries usually produce their first ripe fruit the last week in May, but are at their best about the middle of June and should last until the fourth of July or later. Asparagus that has become well established can be cut until the middle of June or longer. When the stalks become smaller than one half inch in diameter, it is time to stop cutting. The gardener's aim is to have asparagus until the peas are ready to pick. The peas should last until the sweet corn is ready in July, and then corn in succession until the lima beans are large enough to pick.

Succession plantings of bush beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, summer squash, beets and carrots can be made anytime during June. Any of the tender crops that have not been planted in May should go into the ground as soon as possible after all danger of frost is past.

### The Various June Beetles

Beans planted in June are damaged by bean beetles somewhat less than plantings made earlier or later, but all plantings will need dusting with rotenone as soon as the beetles appear. Since these insects feed mainly on the under sides of the leaves, the materials must be placed there to be effective. Cucumber beetles, corn borers, flea beetles on tomato, potato, pepper and eggplant, and cabbage maggot are all active in the early part of the season.

The best way to protect cucumbers, melons and squash from the striped and spotted beetles is to cover the hills with wire screening or cheese cloth when the seeds are sown or the plants set out. Dusting with rotenone or cryolite is effective but the material must be applied as soon as the seedlings start to come through the ground. The adult beetles often appear in swarms overnight and kill the plants before the plants have gotten a start.

Sweet corn should be dusted as soon as the tip of the tassel appears in the bottom of the whorl of leaves. Apply rotenone, DDT or Ryania to this cup of leaves and follow this treatment with additional applications every five days until the silks are out and dry. Later applications should be placed on the ear shoots and the base of the leaves.

The little black flea beetles on tomatoes, potatoes, peppers and eggplants are not conspicuous but they often injure the plants severely. One or two light dustings with rotenone or cryolite usually protect the plants adequately.

### Cucurbit Wilt From White Maggot

On warm sunny days the cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli plants may wilt badly. An examination of the stems of the plants, just below the surface of the soil, will usually show that they are badly eaten by the small white maggots. These are the larvae of a fly that lays its eggs on the surface of the soil shortly after the plants are set in the field. Dusting the stems and roots with four per cent calomel dust in gypsum when the plants are set, and another application at the base of the stems about 10 days later, would have protected these plants. After the plants begin to wilt, the damage has been done. Badly infested plants should be pulled up and other plants set in their place, properly protected with calomel dust at the time of setting. Seeds of cabbage and related plants can be sown directly in the garden for a late Summer and Fall crop. Put several in a place and thin to one plant when well up.

By keeping the insects off from the cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops there will be less opportunity for the spread of diseases which are troublesome later. In the latter part of June all of these crops should be dusted or sprayed with the organic copper compounds, or some of the new materials such as Phygon, Zerlate and Parzate, for leaf blights and leaf spot diseases. When dry, warm weather comes, leaf hoppers and aphis usually appear in great numbers. DDT will take care of the leaf hoppers on potatoes but it should not be used on tomatoes or the cucurbits. For these plants a mixture of rotenone, pyrethrum and nicotine are effective, if used as soon as the plant lice first appear and repeated once a week.

### Weeding and Thinning

Weeds are most troublesome in the early part of the season. Shallow cultivation with a hoe, rake or hand cultivator, when the weed seeds first start to germinate and before they are above ground, will prevent their growth with very little work. After the weeds are above ground, every day that cultivation is delayed means increasing hard work. The small plants such as carrots, beets and onions must be weeded by hand in the row. This can be done when the plants are thinned. Thinning is the hardest job to get done in the garden but unless plants are properly thinned, the crop will amount to little.

### Training Tomatoes

If tomatoes are to be pruned to a single stem and tied on stakes or trellis, June is the month that they

(Continued on Page 392)

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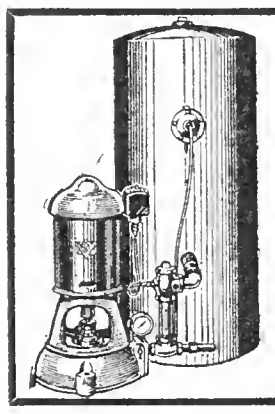

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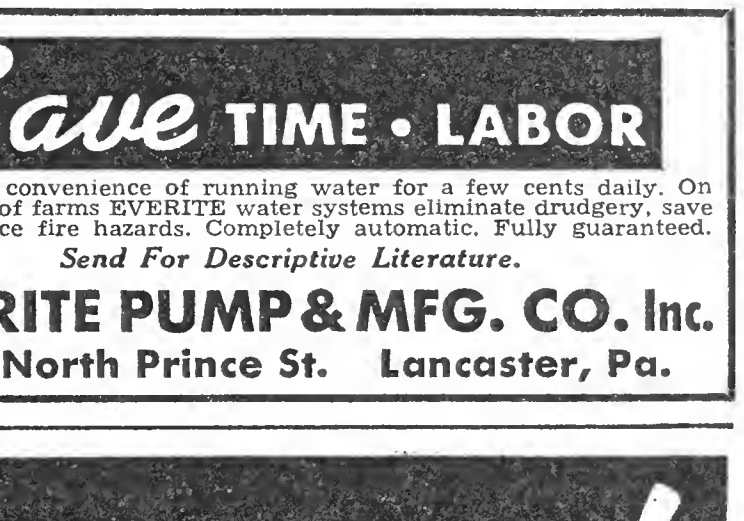

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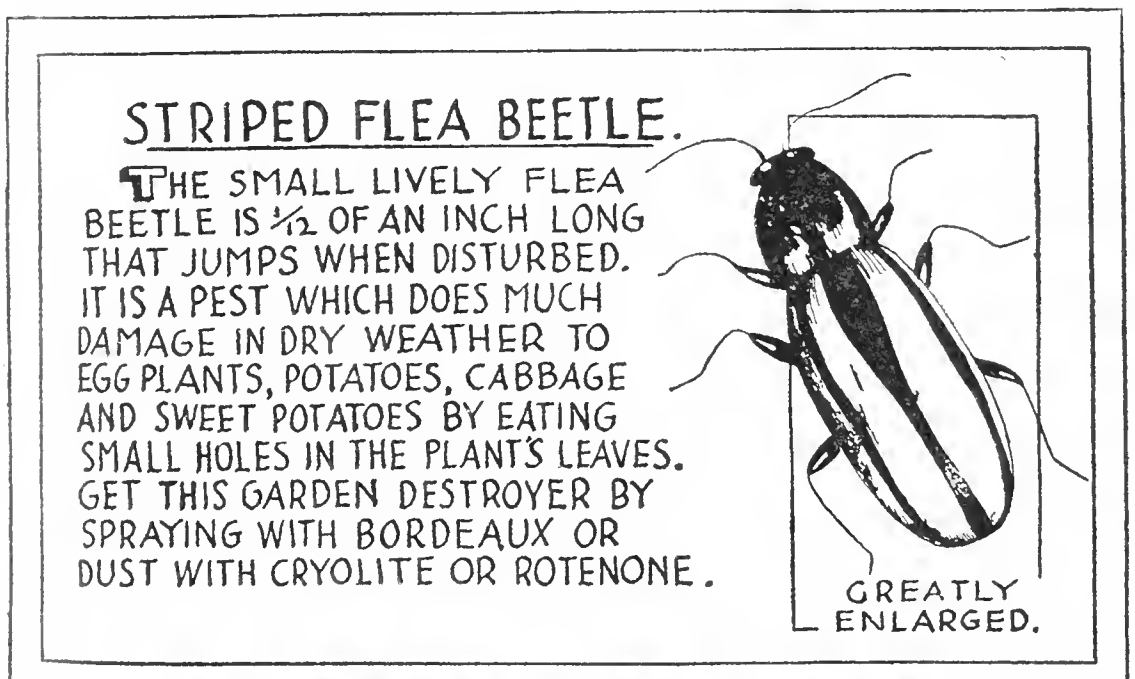

# An Open Letter to the Nation's Farmers

Subject: RAILROAD RATES

Rates and fares are the prices at which railroads sell their services. These prices are higher now, in dollars and cents, than they were before the war but as compared with most other prices, they are distinctly lower.

The increase since 1939 in the prices at which railroads sell their freight services has been only about half as much as the percentage by which railroad wage rates and the prices of railroad materials, supplies and fuel have gone up. In passenger service, the increase in selling prices has been only one-fourth as much as the average increase in the prices and wages which railroads must pay.

Increases in railroad rates are effects, not causes. Rail rates were no higher at the end of the war, and in many instances were lower, than when war began. Subsequent increases came after and not before the increases in the prices of other things. Indeed, there are few commodities or services for which the increase in price since 1939 has been so little, or so late.

Experience has shown that poor and inadequate transportation is costly, no matter how low the rate might be, while good and adequate transportation is worth what it costs. The foundation of good transportation is good plant and equipment. That requires investment, and investment depends upon earnings or the prospect of earnings.

The best way, and indeed the only sure way, to have better transportation in the future is to give railroads a chance now to make earnings in line with today's costs -- such earnings as will justify and encourage continued investment in the better railroad plant and facilities which are the one sound foundation of better service at the most economical cost.

Sincerely,

William T. Faricy

President

Association of American Railroads

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES TO 4-H CAMP

*These four Junior farmers have been selected as Pennsylvania delegates to the National 4-H Camp, June 16-23, at Washington, D. C. Above, left, Frances Waring, of Warriors Mark, Centre County, right, Shirley Ann Knauss of Nazareth, Northampton County; below, left, Robert E. Waltz, of Cogan Station, Lycoming County, right, William Critchlow, of Harrisville, Butler County. Out of 20,000 4-H boys and girls from the State these four were selected for the camp on the basis of outstanding 4-H achievement.*

# *Pennsylvania Farm News*

One of the leading vegetable producers in the Pittsburgh metropolitan district, Louis E. Orient, of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, is a firm believer in the use of good plants. Each year he grows 50 to 60 acres of vegetables and produces his own plants, and has been able to keep them exceptionally free from disease. At Pittsburgh's Farmers Market where he disposes of the bulk of his crop, about 60 per cent of it wholesale and the rest retail, Orient packages have a reputation for neat appearance, high quality and uniform grading.

Seeds from which his plants are produced are treated to guard against seed-borne diseases. Much of the seedbed soil is prepared fresh each year. Using a soil shredder, he mixes woods dirt, heavy sod and other humus, including well rotted manure. The mixture is sterilized with steam. Phosphate is added to stimulate good root development which helps to get the plants off to a good start. Seedlings are sprayed in the flats and once the plants are set out the regular spray program begins.

Mr. Orient plows down 250 pounds of cyanamid and phosphate per acre along with vigorous growths of cover crops of rye grass and rye, in the preparation of his vegetable fields for planting. In addition, anywhere from 300 to 800 pounds of complete fertilizer, per acre, go in bands along the rows at transplanting. He prefers 8-24-8 for cabbage transplants, and 5-15-5 for most other crops. Stable manure also is added in liberal amounts, especially on plots planted to tomatoes and sweet corn.

Transplanters enable him to put in 15,000 or more cabbages in one day. He plants about 70,000 cabbages and up to 18,000 tomatoes. By planting varieties of different maturing dates, he spreads his cabbage harvest from early season to late. Pritchard and Rutgers give him best performance in tomatoes, Lee and Ioana in sweet corn; for cabbage his selections include Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Marion Market, and Penn State.

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Miss Geraldine Hindenach, Easton, Northampton County, and Robert McKown, Apollo, Armstrong County, shared championship honors in the annual Dairy Exposition held recently by the students of the School of Agriculture, at the Pennsylvania State College. William Diesley, Lancaster, president of the Dairy Science Club, sponsor of the event, won the manufacturing division award. Miss Hindenach, a senior in home economics and member of a 4-H Dairy Calf Club at home, won grand championship honors in dairy fitting, and McKown, a sophomore in dairying, top place in showmanship. Barbara Brown, liberal arts sophomore from Burgettstown, Washington County, won the co-ed milking contest, and Lois June Cook, of Hyndham, a sophomore in home economics, the calf style show.

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Moderate reduction in livestock numbers has helped ease the feed situation some on Pennsylvania farms, but the need for grain conservation continues urgent, according to Jesse L. Krall, Catasauqua, Lehigh County. As chairman of the Pennsylvania Feed Conservation Committee, he reports that farmers are making greater use of good pasture and other roughages, are feeding their animals more efficiently after weeding out low producers, and that they are very conscious of the need for avoiding waste.

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A flower show open to the public again will feature the annual Garden Days, June 22 to 24, at the Pennsylvania State College, with several hundred garden enthusiasts expected to attend from all over the State. Talks will be given on flowers and other garden topics by college staff members, growers, and other leaders from Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio.

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Prevention of soil erosion continues one of the most important phases of Pennsylvania agriculture. Extension erosion control demonstrations in the State — with some in each of 66 counties — now number 5,000, a gain of nearly 250 since the first of the year. Some 30,000 Pennsylvania farms are practicing erosion control methods. N. M. E.

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## Mass. 4-H Leader Honored

A memorial to "Uncle George" Farley, pioneer leader of 4-H Club work in New England, was unveiled on May 23 at dedication ceremonies on the University of Massachusetts campus in Amherst. The memorial is a bronze plaque presented by the Massachusetts 4-H All Stars, an organization of outstanding club members of past years. Principal speaker on the occasion was T. A. Erickson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a contemporary of Mr. Farley's and author of several helpful booklets on 4-H Club work.

Mr. Farley served as Massachusetts 4-H Club leader from 1916 until his death in 1941. During the period of his service, it is estimated that more than 120,000 young people of Massachusetts grew up in 4-H Club work.


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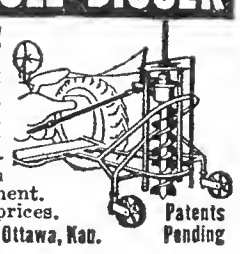

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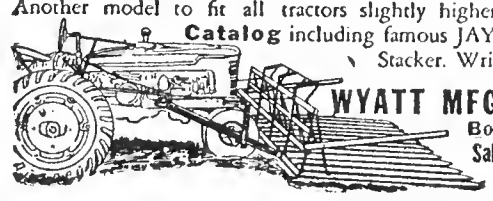

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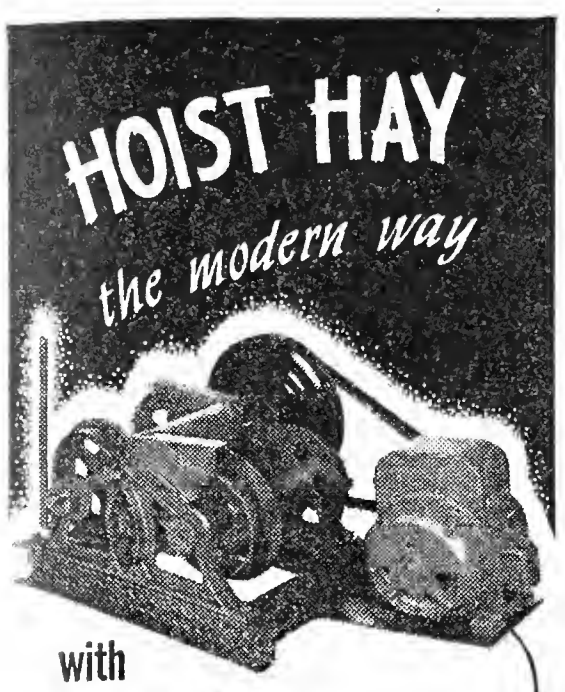


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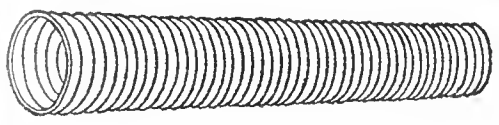

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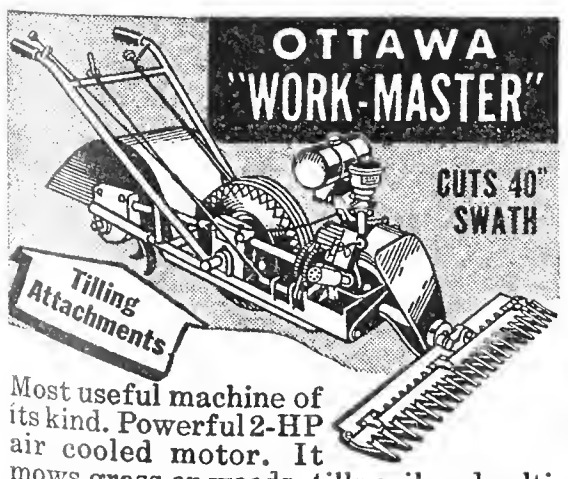


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## Quick Climbers Fill Many Needs

Annual vines are not, it would seem, nearly as much appreciated as they deserve to be. Some gardeners do not even know the names of a number of them, yet they have been listed for years in the seedsmen's catalogues. These climbers will grow anywhere from 10 to 30 feet or more in a single season; and practically all of them have lovely blossoms, some of them exquisitely fragrant. To provide a quick screen, to shade a porch, for an arbor or to conceal an unsightly object, try one of these fast-growing vines.

With one or two exceptions, all are hardy annuals, grown from seed planted directly in the ground when the latter has become sufficiently warm. One of the most rapid growing of these climbers is *Cobaea scandens*, often called Cathedral Bells. I have seen this plant attain a height of 30 feet during a single Summer. It has beautiful, large bell-like flowers, green at first but soon changing to rosy purple. Plant the seed edgewise and cover with a light soil.

The Cardinal Climber I would particularly recommend, for it is one of the most beautiful in this class of plants. Its brilliant scarlet flowers are borne in great profusion, and the rich dark green foliage is deeply lacinated. These vines attain a height of about 15 feet and will bloom until killed by frost.

The Balloon Vine is doubly choice because its white blossoms are followed by large balloon-shaped seed pods which are most decorative in winter bouquets; about 10 feet is this plant's ultimate height.

While the Cinnamon Vine is not an annual and does not grow from seed, nevertheless it should be included in any list of fast-growing vines. It grows from a tuber, sold by most seedsmen. It should be planted two inches deep, horizontally, in May in most localities. If given heavy mulch, it will live throughout the Winter. The glossy green leaves are heart-shaped, and the dainty white flowers are cinnamon-scented.

The lovely Madeira Vine — sometimes called Climbing Mignonette — in some ways resembles the Cinnamon Vine. Like the latter, it has heart-shaped leaves, though of a lighter green; and it also grows from a tuber planted in the Spring. It will not live over the Winter, however, but must be lifted in the Fall and stored with other summer-flowering bulbs. The fragrant, feathery white flowers are produced in racemes abundantly. The tubers should be set from three to four inches deep.

The Cypress Vine is one of the most showy of the Summer climbers. It grows from Spring-planted seed and will bloom continuously from July until frost. Its red or white trumpet-shaped flowers sometimes measure nearly two inches in diameter; the luxuriant foliage is dainty and fern-like. This vine is especially desirable for porches or trellises.

If you have never planted Hyacinth Bean (*Dolichos*), why not try it this year? Its wisteria-like flowers of white or purple are followed by ornamental seed pods. This vine will reach a height of 10 feet or more in a single season, and is recommended for training on porches.

Probably that old favorite of Grandma's day, the Scarlet Runner Bean, needs no endorsement from me; for it seems to be holding its own, judging by the frequency of its appearance in New England at least, clambering up strings over back porches and doorways of farmhouses. Indeed, we grow these beans every season along the low shed that connects house and barn. The seeds are carefully saved from year to year because somewhere, somehow, we have acquired some seeds of the white-flowered variety which is lovely along with the glistening sprays of scarlet flowers. The pods are edible and we often harvest a small crop from the sheltered shed plantation long after the garden beans have succombed to frost.

There's just one more rapid climber I would include — the lovely, fragrant Moonflower which will reach over 20 feet in a single season; and its dense foliage is ideal for shading a porch or arbor. The flowers, pink or white, sometimes measure six inches across and open in the evening, filling the air with their exquisite scent. They usually remain open through the following morning, especially if the day is cloudy.

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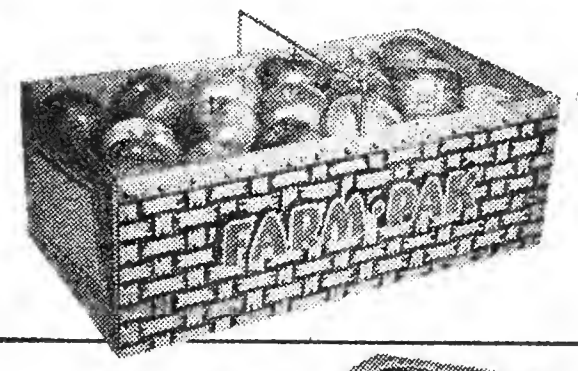


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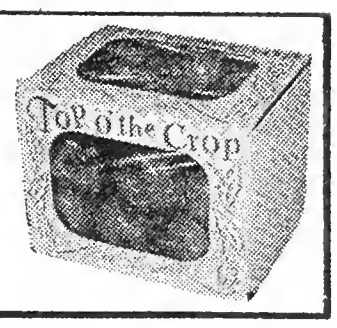

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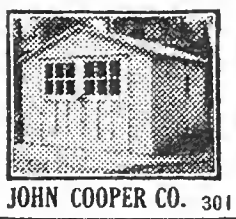

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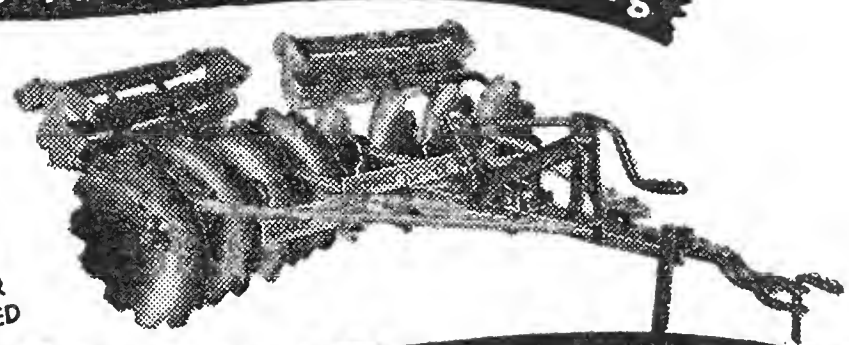

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# Apple Eaters and the Roadside Stand

I was interested in the letters of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Green in the April 17 issue about the marketing of apples. Like Mr. Ryan, I am an apple eater, or probably it would be more correct if I said I am a "potential" apple eater. Like Mr. Ryan, I have made some effort to get apples in bulk at a reasonable price; my success has not been phenomenal.

I believe there is a great overemphasis on the McIntosh variety of apple in the East. Each year I have been through the Washington Market in New York City many times during the apple season and it is hard to find any eastern apples except McIntosh. In spite of Mr. Green's ardent championship of this variety, it must be recognized that personal tastes vary greatly. Personally I am like Mr. Ryan, would not give a hoot for a barrel of McIntosh apples, but my wife is quite the opposite. So I rather think eastern apple growers are limiting their market very materially by concentrating so much on McIntosh. Of course there are some other eastern varieties as Rome Beauty, Greening and Cortlandt, which are seen somewhat, but these are not notable dessert apples.

Considering roadside markets to which Mr. Ryan refers, my limited observations indicate that they fall into three general classes: 1. The purely commercial stand where all the produce is bought in the wholesale market, possibly some from local farmers; obviously dealing in this type is the same as dealing in an enclosed store. 2. The farmer who grows some of the produce he offers, but buys a great deal to be able to offer a fairly complete line; for these the stand is usually another business and operated much as the purely commercial type. 3. The stand that offers only the farmer's own produce; these are usually not glamorous, will not generally be on main roads, have only limited variety, may be poorly attended. Mr. Ryan's observation that he picked "attractive" stands probably means that he picked the first type where dealings would be just about the same as in a chain store, with more fresh air.

The roadside stand might be better understood from some personal observation I have made. My brother-in-law is a farmer in central Connecticut and grows several market garden crops. His farm borders on a much used highway between two cities. In the vicinity there are three pretty permanent stands, sometimes more. One in particular is run by a Polish family that grows various market garden crops. They sell what they can of this from the stand; the surplus is taken to a farmers' market in one of the cities. When they are short, or to enlarge their variety, they purchase fruits and vegetables. Some may come from local neighbors, but most of it is bought as any store will buy it; in fact many items cannot be grown locally. This man has frankly admitted that to hold his trade he must have a fairly complete line. People do not care to shop around in a lot of places, they just want to make one stop and pick up all their needs. So the roadside stand just becomes another business, run and handled entirely apart from the farm, though he is a bona fide farmer.

In contrast to this, I recall visiting a real farmer's stand in New Jersey. The man had a market garden stand, sold just what he produced in season. I do not recall price levels, but the produce was certainly fresh. We waited for him to pick sweet corn for us. I believe Mr. Ryan might have better success if he would look for apples on the back roads and from stands which are less gaudy. J. A. K.

---

I trust that you will pardon a few words in connection with the letter of J. H. Ryan of Massachusetts, appearing on page 282 of your April 17 issue. Mr. Ryan has ably expressed a thought that has occurred to many of us apple, vegetable and egg eaters, and I agree with everything he says except the remarks about the McIntosh apple.

When tomatoes and apples are 15 cents a pound and eggs are 60 cents a dozen in the chain stores, why should I use up gas and tires to drive out into the country to pay the farmer the same price at his roadside stand? Admittedly, the spread between consumer prices and the prices paid to the producer is too great. The local dairymen get nine cents a quart for their milk while I pay 22 cents; and so it goes all down the line.

I was raised in the country and know something about fruit, vegetables and milk, especially the latter. If I were a farmer today, I would have a clean and attractive roadside stand where I would offer for sale fresh vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs and poultry at prices which would attract the Ryans and all other eaters, and make it worth their while to drive out to see me. I know I could easily sell all that I could produce.

This program would help lick inflation. A. C. W.

---

May I express my wholehearted agreement with apple eater Ryan, who has said the very things I would have written you if I hadn't been so lazy. Even grower Green can make no reply except "'tain't so" which really isn't any argument at all. I was amazed at his statement that people in cities have no way of keeping apples, for having lived in cities in the past, I have found that the majority of city dwellers live in houses like everybody else. But I am sure that if any of them should ever get hold of a barrel or even a couple of boxes of apples, most of the apples would end in the garbage pail instead of in a pie.

That is another reason why I, as an apple eater, have little sympathy with the woes of the apple growers. With better and better storage facilities, they are putting all apples that are in good condition into storage, releasing at harvest time only those they don't dare keep, which may be good business, but is certainly not good salesmanship. A. C. S.

Connecticut

## The Garden in June

(Continued from Page 389)

will need the most attention. The stakes or trellis should be in place before the plants are set out. When the plants are about 10 inches high, all side branches which start at the base of each leaf should be cut out. The one main stem is tied to the stake with raffia or a soft cord. Most gardeners will find it satisfactory to tie the string tightly to the stake first so that it will not slip, then loosely around the stem of the plant. The most important part of training tomatoes is to go over the plants frequently, at least once a week, and every five days when they are growing most rapidly in June. When the plants reach the top of the stake, the growing point should be cut off.

Self-pruning varieties such as Pritchard and Rutgers will stop growing from the central leader when the plants are about two feet high and will wait until a side branch grows up to take its place. These varieties are not as satisfactory to grow on stakes as Stokesdale, Marglobe and other varieties of this type.

Cucumbers and melons may also be trained with a little encouragement to grow on poles or trellis. They are up off the ground where they can be easily dusted and fruit picked when ready. Melon fruits will need support as soon as they begin to size up.

Tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers and melons grow well where the ground is covered with a mulch. D. F. JONES

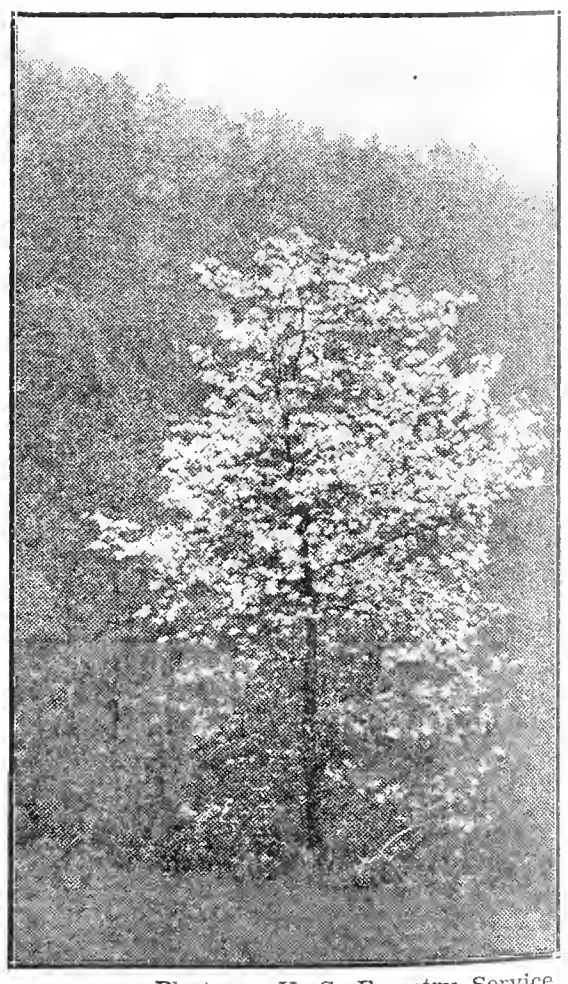

Photo — U. S. Forestry Service

*The flowering dogwood can be used advantageously to beautify rough ground. The flowers are small, but present a showy appearance and make an attractive woodland display.*

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# News From New Jersey

Rutgers University agricultural students staged its first Field Day since 1941 on a cold windy Saturday early last month and in spite of unfavorable weather showed several hundred visitors the results of much of their work. Contests and exhibits, an animal cavalcade, baby parade and other attractions made the field day a lively and interesting event. Arthur Miller, a boy from Brooklyn, won the milking contest. Although he is a city boy, he gained his milking experience while working three Summers on dairy farms. When he graduates from high school, he hopes to enter an agricultural college. The contest for girls was won by Jean Zellers of Morris County, a student at the New Jersey College for Women. Frances Hobbie of Middlesex, the wife of one of the senior agricultural students, reigned as queen. Individual placings in poultry were: Frank Kulfinski, New Brunswick, first; Harry Lucas, Glassboro, second; James Hart, New Brunswick, third; Joseph Spang, Springfield, fourth, and John Kern, Woodstown, fifth. Glassboro came in second in dairy judging followed by Woodstown, and Middle Township and Bordentown tied for fourth. High scorers were: George Aaronson, Bordentown; Jack Schauer, Jamesburg, Arthuh Cresse, Middle Township; Joseph Donahoe, Newton and Fred Potts, Bordentown. Bridgeton High placed first in milk and cream scoring with Freehold second and Salem third. High scoring individuals were: Bruce Woolford, Freehold; Leroy Rainear, Bridgeton; Vernon Garsen, Belvidere, and Richard Stephan, Hopewell. Winners in livestock fitting and showmanship competitions were: John Henkel, Secaucus, swine, and Roland Vail, New Brunswick, cattle, both Rutgers undergraduates, and Margaret Atkinson, Bradford, Pa., sheep. Miss Atkinson is a student at the New. Jersey College for Women. Dr. William H. Martin, Dean of the College of Agriculture, and Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, welcomed the visitors and announced that there are now 600 undergraduates and 100 graduate students in the College of Agriculture.

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Jack Coleman, who manages the Linburn Farm in Hunterdon County, had an interesting experience in feeding grass silage preserved with corn and cob meal last Winter to the farm's Guernsey herd. The bottom of the silo contained corn silage, the center was alfalfa-corn and cob meal silage and the silo was topped out with more corn silage. When he got down to the grass silage, he noticed an increase in milk production and a decline when he left grass and went back on corn. Since there were 200 pounds of corn and cob meal per ton in the grass silage, he reduced the grain ration in proportion. He is so well pleased with the way the cows did on the alfalfa-corn meal silage that he plans to put all the first cutting alfalfa in the silo with corn meal this year. Research statistics prove that 80 per cent of the feed value of the corn is recovered by the cows in the grass silage. This makes it possible to reduce the grain ration accordingly and what appears to be a high priced preservative, is in reality very reasonable. Coleman finds corn and cob meal easy to apply. A load of the ground corn is placed along side of the silo filler and the required amount is spread evenly over the load of green material just before it is unloaded on to the filler. This gives an even distribution of the preservative with no hoppers to fill and no stickiness in the pipe.

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A good representation of the fruit growers of the Northwestern part of the State attended a twilight meeting arranged by the agricultural agents of the counties involved at the farm of Russell Marlatt at Port Murray in Warren County. The meeting began with a demonstration of new type sprayers and dusters showing growers efficient methods of applying spray material quickly and effectively. Following the demonstration A. J. Farley, Fruit Specialist at Rutgers University, discussed current disease and insect problems. His remarks on insect control were supplemented by answers to questions by Dr. Byrley Driggers of the Entomology Department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The control of curculio on both peaches and apples and scab on apples was particularly emphasized. Another twilight meeting for growers in the same region is being arranged for this month.

---

One hundred and three Holstein daughter-dam comparisons turned in by D. H. I. A. supervisors in the three counties served by Unit No. 1 of the Artificial Breeding Assn. show the daughters producing 788 pounds more milk and 46.9 pounds more fat than their dams. The cows were bred artificially to the carefully selected herd sires used in the association. The 103 daughters averaged 12,085 pounds of milk, 446.7 pounds of fat with a 3.7 test. The dams averaged 11,297 pounds of milk, 399.8 pounds of fat with a 3.54 test. This is conclusive evidence that dairymen using artificial breeding are improving the production capacity of their herds.

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The New Jersey Guernsey Assn. was signally honored by having two of its top officers elected to key positions in the American Guernsey Cattle Club at its annual meeting at Portland, Oregon, recently. Robert F. Loree of Morris County, president of the State Association, was elected president of the National Club and Lloyd B. Wescott of Hunterdon County, secretary-treasurer of the State Association, was named Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Golden Guernsey, a companion organization which promotes Guernsey milk.

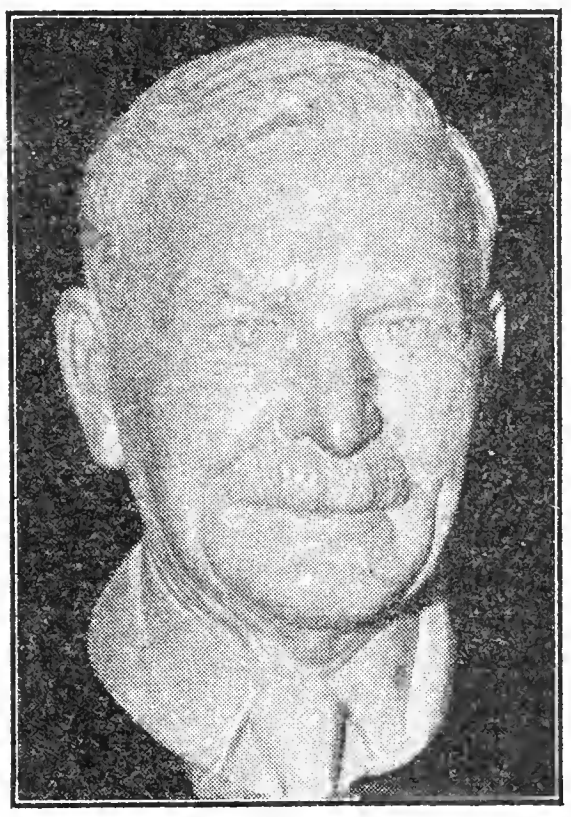
D. M. BABBITT

## Silver Anniversary

On May 17, 1948 the National Grange Mutual Liability Company celebrated its 25th anniversary with a party for Grangers and friends at the Keene Country Club in Keene, New Hampshire. Despite inclement weather, close to 350 were on hand to enjoy a fine dinner and listen to some interesting talks by Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, Springfield, Mass., Robert E. Dineen, N. Y. State Insurance Superintendent, and Donald Knowlton, N. H. State Insurance Commissioner. James C. Farmer, vice president of the company, acted as toastmaster.

The National Grange Mutual Liability Company opened its doors for business July 18, 1923. It was formed in compliance with action previously voted by the National Grange. In the beginning, the company was only licensed by the State of New Hampshire but, as its volume of business grew and more and more satisfied policyholders were added to the lists, it has extended its operations into several other States. At the end of 25 years in business, the company's policyholders increased from 512 to 101,723, its assets and surplus from $6,000 to $9,000,000. It is now represented by 1,000 agents and maintains close to 300 home and branch offices.

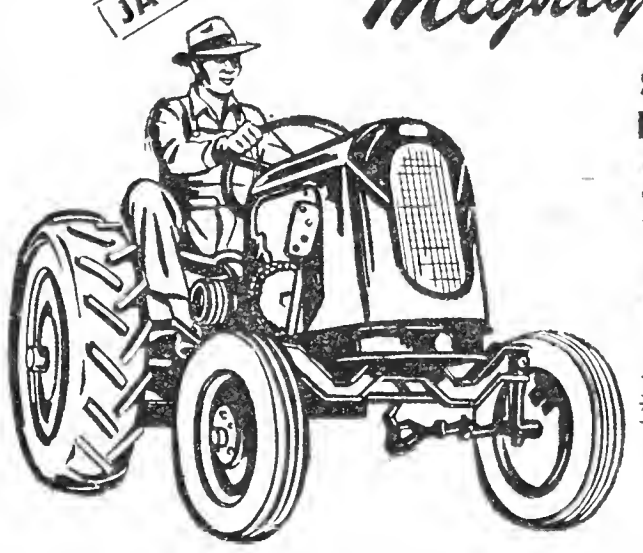
The present officers of National Grange Mutual Liability Company are: Fred J. Freestone, pres.; Richard C. Carrick, secy-treas.; James C. Farmer, Orlando L. Martin and Eugene A. Eckert, vice presidents; and Ernest E. Newcombe, asst. secy.-treas.



*Portrait-head in bronze of James E. Rice, professor emeritus of poultry husbandry at Cornell University, sculptured by Edna Sortelle McCoy, has just been placed on the main floor of Rice Hall, the building named for him on the Cornell campus. "Jimmy" Rice, as he is known to many thousands of poultrymen, retired as head of the poultry department in 1934. Now 83, he will preside at the 8th World's Poultry Congress in Denmark this August.*


JACQUES

Mighty Mite



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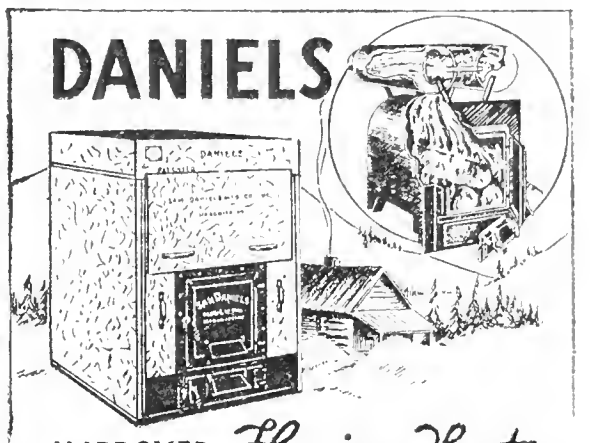

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## From a Hillside Farm

The use of some chemical to kill weeds is a method that has been in use for a long time, sometimes with excellent results, sometimes with results that were disastrous. Perhaps common salt was the first chemical to be used for this purpose and doubtless considerable areas have been cleaned of certain kinds of weeds by its use. When orange hawkweed first appeared in this locality, some farmers used applications of salt to patches of the weed in an attempt to get rid of it. Unless the salt came in contact with all of the numerous runners produced by the plants, the ground was not cleaned of the weeds for a runner would root and produce a plant if the parent plant was hit by the salt and killed. As there was a great outlay of time and some expense for salt and little progress made in controlling the hawkweed, they quit the use of salt for that purpose. In many cases fruit or nut trees, or ornamental vines or plants, have been killed because their roots occupied the soil on which weeds were killed. So the use of salt was not entirely satisfactory.

Blue vitriol and copperas have been used to kill some kinds of weeds. Probably their greatest use has been in killing charlock in grain fields. When the small plants of charlock were sprayed with either chemical at the proper strength of solution and rain did not come for several hours after the spraying, there were good results. But, human nature and the weather being what they are, many fields were left before spraying until the weeds were too large or the rain came too soon after the spray was applied; in either case many weeds were not killed. While they might get a setback, they would continue to grow and produce seeds.

Sulphuric acid dropped into the crown of the plant has been suggested as a way of killing such weeds as dandelion and thistle, but the disadvantages of this method seem to be greater than the advantages. Calcium chlorate and ammonium sulfamate have also been used to kill weeds, but experiment station workers emphasize the fact that there is a risk of fire in the use of calcium chlorate. It is stated that friction may ignite such material as leaves, clothing or shoes, that have been saturated with the chlorate and become thoroughly dry. Calcium chloride is probably safer to use, and just as effective, because there is no fire risk; it does, however, corrode metals. Ammonium sulfamate also corrodes metals, so great care must be taken in cleaning out spray equipment in which it has been used or pump and nozzles may be ruined.

In the past few years we have been hearing a lot about 2,4-D which kills many kinds of broad leaved plants such as bindweed, dock, mallow, poison ivy, clover and many others, but does not injure most grasses. It kills by being taken into the plant through the leaves, so it is used by spraying or dusting on the foliage. It is not corrosive and it is claimed that foliage sprayed with it will not poison animals if they chance to eat it.

We had two patches of poison ivy with a combined area of nearly half an acre, so we decided two years ago to use 2,4-D in an attempt to kill it. The ivy was growing in very rocky soil and most of the ground was occupied by bearing apple trees. Previously we had tried to kill the ivy by using dry salt scattered around the stems of the plants, with the result that we killed two apple trees, but not the ivy. We bought a gallon of 2,4-D and a three and one-half gallon compressed air sprayer and began work. We tried, as far as possible, to use it only on days when we had the temperatures recommended by the manufacturer. Many times other work kept us from using the spray when there were ideal conditions but as a result of the first season's work there was only a fraction of the original number of plants growing last year. On part of the area the plants were completely killed, with not a stalk of ivy showing during the year; the growth of the rest was weakened. Last year we continued the spraying and this Spring all of the stems that we find are dead and dry. Probably there are roots that will send up some shoots but it looks as if the hardest part of the job is done. It was a slow process going over the whole area and wetting every plant of the ivy with the spray, but the time taken was less than that lost when one gets a bad case of ivy poisoning and the cash expense was less than a doctor's charge for treating such a case.

Recently we heard that it was not safe to spray weeds beneath the branches of a fruit tree with 2,4-D because the fumes would cause the tree to lose its leaves. Last year we sprayed a thick carpet of poison ivy under an apple tree and where the plants grew thickly around the trunk, the bark of the tree was wet with the spray but there was no injury to the leaves or to the tree. If a power sprayer, throwing a large volume of spray, was used, a gust of wind might carry some spray into the branches of the tree and cause damage.

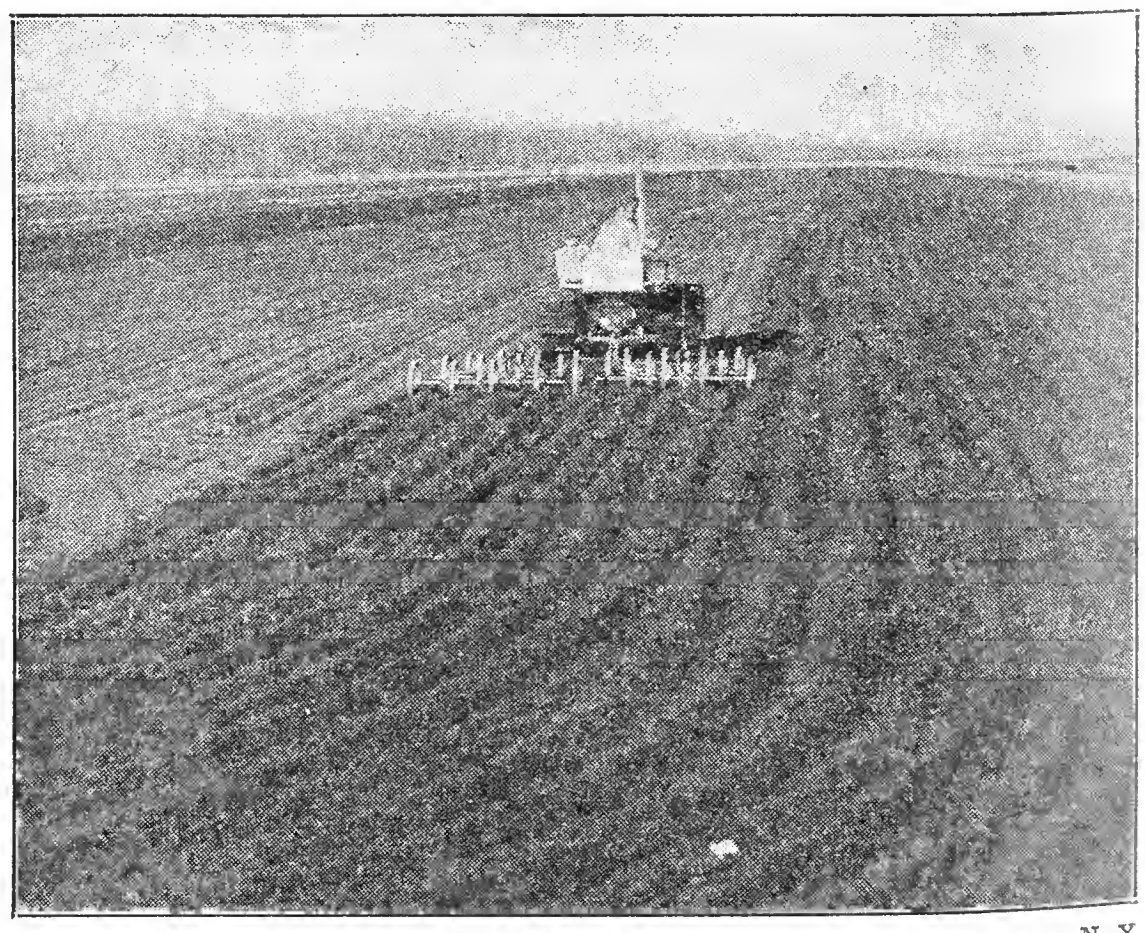
As we find time to use it, we shall try its use on other kinds of weeds. Our experience with it shows that under our conditions its use is a practical and profitable way of cleaning our land of some of the weeds.

Maine H. L. S.

## Use of 2,4-D for Weed Control in Corn

A maximum of one-half pound of 2,4-D acid equivalent to the acre is recommended as a safe dosage to apply to growing corn for purposes of weed control. This amount is sufficient to kill many annual weeds when applied during the rapid growing stage. Perennial weeds cannot ordinarily be killed without higher dosages, from one to 1.5 pounds of the actual chemical per acre. Such dosages cannot be used without danger of damage to corn, but may be advisable when the probability of crop failure from weed infestation is likely. Growing corn should be sprayed whenever possible when it is between eight and 15 inches in height. Corn appears to be tolerant when it is very young, and when the brace roots are forming (about 20 inches on field corn). Later, corn is again more tolerant.

For best results, either the sodium salt or the liquid amine salt formulations of 2,4-D are recommended. The esters of 2,4-D give good control, but in most tests corn was less tolerant of the esters. Sufficiently good weed control can be obtained without the risk of using esters.



Photo—P. B. Oakley, Geneva, N. Y.

*Spring harrowing in the Montezuma mucklands in Wayne County, N. Y.; Ray Gansz, Savannah, is shown here at work on one 300-acre tract.*

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## From the Finger Lakes

Now that it is June we do not hear Jolly the cardinal chirping as loudly in early morning. He doesn't want us to know that he or Holly are anywhere around for they have selected a home site not so far away this year. We happen to know the spot and admire their choice of location. It is secluded, of course, where the woodbine and wild grape roam entangled and where a stream, even in sultry Summer months, trickles coolly under the overhanging bushes of elder and witch hazel. It is in one of the latter that Holly is now beginning the rather crude nest. Perhaps later in the Summer we'll visit the cardinals and see the wobbly, homely youngsters as both parent birds feed them.

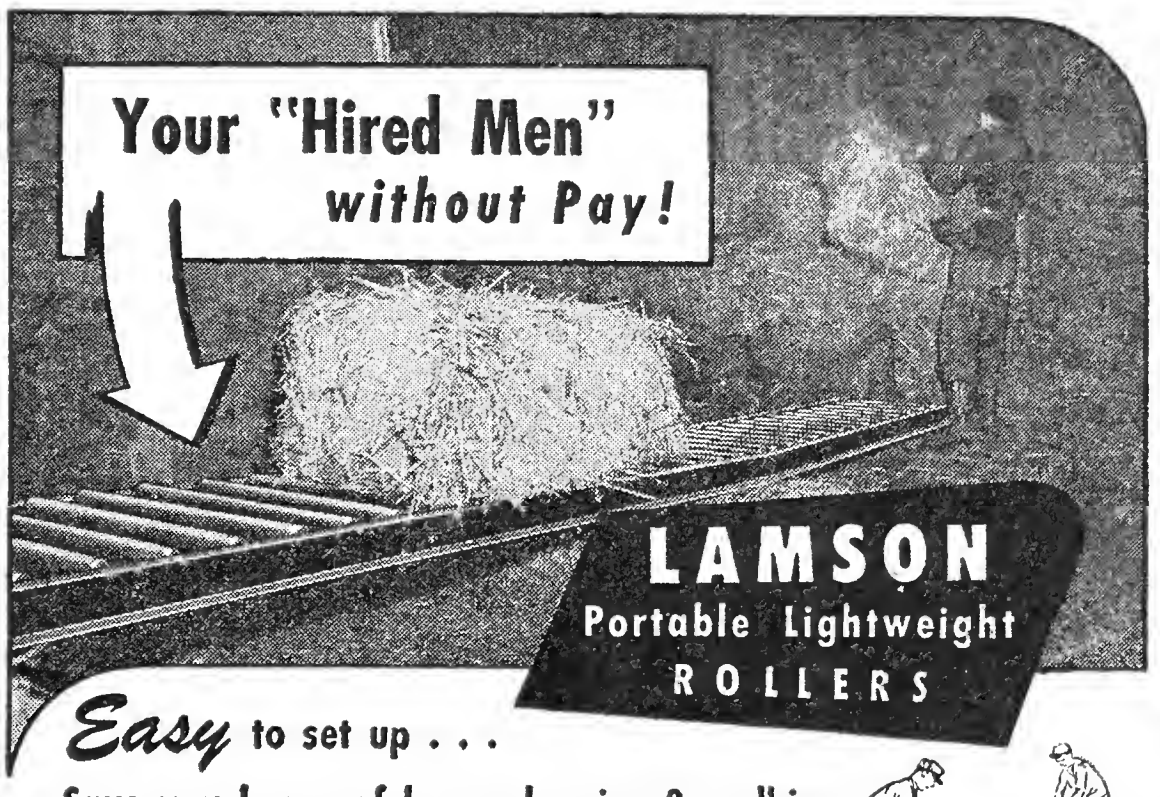
The early nesting birds, bluebirds, nuthatches and chickadees, as well as all the woodpeckers, begin to bring their families to the feeders and suet rack and loud is the clamor if food is lacking. We think Reddy, our tamest downy woodpecker, and his Mrs. deserve a lot of praise for the way in which they accepted, and overcame, misfortune early in the season. Their method of making a home is mighty interesting, too.

Reddy, we know, is seven years old and like all similar birds came from his hollow tree home ready to fly. One day he took off in one of his test flights from the maple tree and flew straight into the kitchen window. He fell to the ground and we went out to gather him up. He seemed uninjured but stunned so we kept him inside a small screened porch for awhile and fed him. He seemed to be able to look out for himself a lot, too. We thought he would become as timid as the others but instead he lingered near the house and has become very tame for one of his kind. Every year he and his mate choose some part of an old tree nearby. In this way we have been able to observe their ways of making a home. The decayed wood of the tree limb is not so hard to dig out perhaps but as the woodpeckers excavate deeper all the time, the chips must be brought up to the entrance, for only a thin layer is left at the bottom, about six to eight inches below the doorway, for the eggs to rest upon. One will see a bright eye at the doorway, then if all is clear, small chips will be literally blown far out into the air and of course fall far from the base of the tree; which is exactly what is intended. One will not find enough chips on the ground to arrest attention and disclose the fact that a downy is nesting in that particular tree. When the excavating work is done, Mrs. Downy stays in her new home and her mate chooses some place nearby for his own. If there are no birdhouses he likes, he must again excavate for a sleeping place. Reddy has lots of houses here to choose from and he isn't far from that old willow. For it is one of those down by the stream which the birds again chose this Spring. Unfortunately, the choice was not a wise one.

One night the wind began to howl, the waves crashed against the bank, and limbs from maple and elm trees were broken. In the morning our first glance from the kitchen window confirmed our fears. Reddy's home was down. The wild wind had snapped off that particular part of the willow limb and it lay on the ground by the stream. All that morning we watched closely, for we felt that it was tragedy indeed in birdland. Both birds came to feed at the suet rack and it came to mind that they might choose one of the empty birdhouses. But no! The sun was not yet high before we heard the tap, tap, in the willows. Going down to the stream we saw Reddy at another limb, lower and in a much better tree, starting a new home. Was the intermittent tsk, tsk, tsk, which we heard him voice from time to time, an expression of irritation or was it just a throaty chuckle? Anyway, we do know that day after day the downies continued their determined "work and rest and eat" routine and have apparently lived happily throughout the rest of the Springtime in the old willow.

E. R. H.

Seneca County, N. Y.

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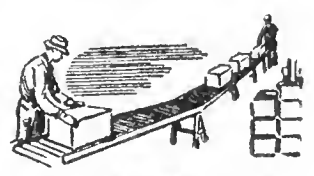

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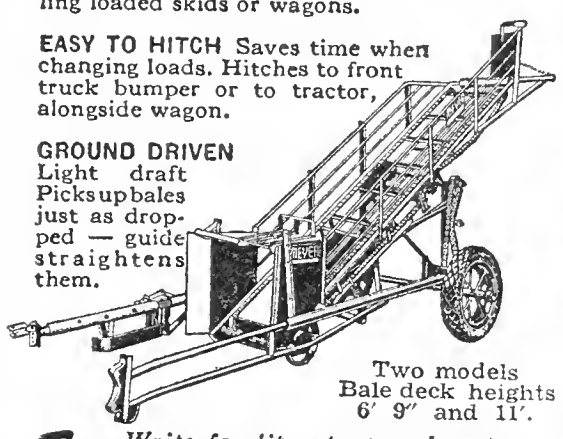

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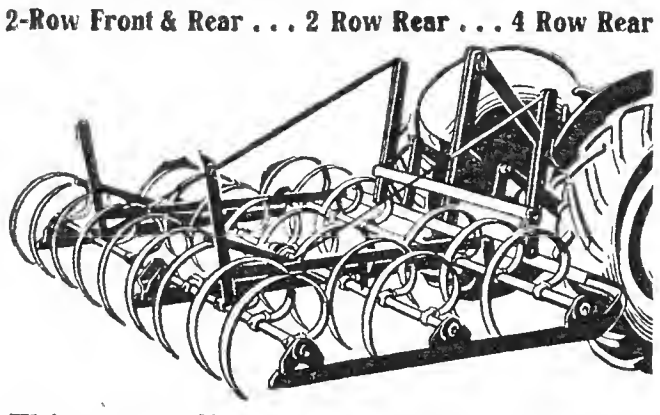

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## *Pastoral Parson*

The days pass in swift succession, but more has been accomplished than the Parson had dared to hope for. There was that task of cemetery rehabilitation (it had been talked about a great deal) but, aside from having had the tall Indian grass cut last Fall, there seemed so little hope of progress to any great degree. A power mower was very definitely needed if anything was to be done at all. How to purchase one with the limited funds available was a real problem. Then, a few plots were sold, and the necessary funds were in hand. A bit of shopping around and just the right type of mower for the job was found, and its purchase agreed upon. Here again, the Parson was at the end of his road, for the purchase of the mower would wipe out the funds and leave him to wonder how to pay someone to run the machine. He began to think in terms of hours that he might take from his other duties to run the mower for he was really anxious that this Summer show definite improvement in the cemetery grounds. Straightening of the old stones would have to wait another season.

One day while he was making a few calls, the mower was delivered and he came home to find it in his garage along with a receipted bill. To say that the Parson was surprised is to put it mildly. In fact, he dared not believe what he saw, so he telephoned the dealer to suggest that perhaps the driver had made a mistake in leaving the receipt before he had the money. It was no mistake. The mower was a gift from the dealer to the cemetery, as encouragement in the work. Here we had been worrying about crossing the first bridge, and, now we were across it with enough momentum left to cross the second one. We could now think about straightening stones and, maybe, even completion of the mapping of individual plots.

A spirit like that encourages a whole community to tackle all of its work with increased vigor. Nor is the Parson immune to the contagion of such enthusiasm. What else can he do now but remain on the job all Summer? After all, this is the season of the year when visitors come from great distances and drop in to worship at the Old Stone Church. We enjoy their visits too much to be away when they come.

So the picnic table at the parsonage has received its new coat of paint for the year and waits with its invitation to visitors to bring their picnic dinner along and enjoy it after services in the shade of the old sugar maple beside the parsonage. The Parson has planted numerous shrubs this year. In time they will lend beauty to the grounds and effectively screen the picnic table for greater privacy. Indeed, he finds himself already thinking of placing another table lest one prove inadequate on occasions.

Corn has been planted on the hill where only Indian grass grew last year. How well it will do, only time will tell. Another crop of Winter rye will need to be turned under before the ground is anything like it should be. The vegetable garden has been planted east of the house. Just beyond it are the rows of beehives. Some of them are rather ugly after a year of neglect, so the Parson is raising new queens from his gentlest stock. Another year should make working among the bees a pleasure instead of a test of endurance as it is at present. Lifting heavy supers and tearing the hive completely apart during the busy nectar gathering season, has never been one of the Parson's favorite pastimes, so he is experimenting a bit with top entrances. By their use, he hopes to be able to examine the brood nest without disturbing the supers, and, when it is necessary to place new supers, he will use a tripod to raise the brood chamber, thus sparing his back. There are a number of other theoretical advantages, but they must be proven by experiment.

The long stretch of ground where the tomato plants grew last year has been seeded down to grass. It will provide an ideal horseshoe pitching court as well as a splendid place for archery. An arrow is a dangerous missel and should be used only where damage by ricocheting shots can be guarded against. The rising ground at the far end of this stretch makes it ideal. Here the young people who are interested can practice to their hearts' content. And maybe sometimes the Parson will go back a few years and forget that he is now a grandfather, and try a few rounds with the longbow.

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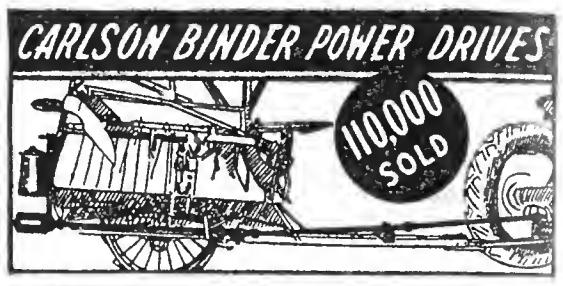


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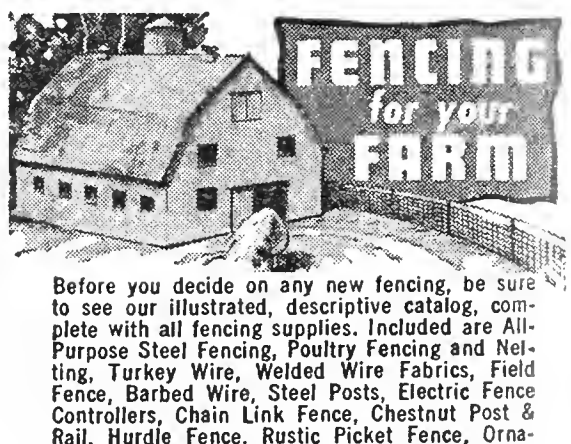


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333 W. 30th St., N. Y., 1, N. Y.

## Home Freezing on the Farm

(Continued from Page 386)

knives, will do well to have the carcass cut up in the local butcher shop. (Community locker plants usually have a like service for meats to be stored there.) Proper cutting is important because it separates the tender cuts from the less tender parts, giving a more satisfactory product in the final analysis. In determining the size cuts you wish to freeze, it is well to keep in mind the size of the family and freeze accordingly, with the proper allowance for guests, of course. Standard serving requirements for meat are one-fourth pound per person without the bone; one-half pound per person with the bone. Boning saves freezer space by as much as one-fourth, in many instances.

### Freezing of Meats and Poultry

Whether one is freezing cuts from a whole animal or from part of one, meats when prepared and packaged as outlined above can be stored at a constant temperature of zero degrees Fahrenheit for many months. Pork and lamb should be used in from six to eight months depending on the fatness of the meat; the fatter the meat, the shorter time it should be stored. Beef, veal and poultry can be stored for a year without noticeable change. Smoked meats must be packaged exceptionally tight or the odor will permeate the other food in the freezer. Bacon should be frozen and stored in one pound packages before slicing. Hams and shoulders should be frozen in the cuts in which they will be cooked, such as whole, sliced, halves or quarters. Unless a very strong brine has been used for cured meats, they should not be stored more than a few months.

Poultry for the freezer is prepared just as you would do it for the table; using whole, halves, or cut in pieces. Package it as you would meat, and freeze . Cooked poultry may be frozen, and you may stuff your Thanksgiving turkey and freeze it until the day arrives. Wrap the giblets separately; they may then be placed in the bird cavity, or tucked under a wing. The latter way is more desirable, and more accessible, during the thawing process.

### Freezing Vegetables and Fruits

In the freezing of vegetables many ask why blanching is necessary. Blanching, or scalding, retards the action of the chemical agents present in all vegetables; it also makes them easier to pack into cartons. Undesirable changes in flavor, quality and color are prevented by blanching. Time schedules for blanching the various vegetables differ, and timing is dependent upon whether boiling water or steam is used. One's own booklet of directions, that come with the freezer unit, should be followed.

Before heat sealing the cellophane, pliofilm or any other kind of moisture and vapor proof bag, which holds the blanched vegetable and is inserted in the waxed carton, all air must be removed. Skill in this may be developed as fingers press out the air. For heat sealing cellophane, a household iron, a curling iron or a special heat sealer may be used. When sealing pliofilm, unless a specially treated heat sealer is used, it will be necessary to place a piece of paper between the iron and the pliofilm. Pliofilm is a rubber product and if direct heat is applied to it, melting occurs. A table top or any flat surface is helpful if a household iron is used for sealing. A little practice will do the trick.

When it comes to fruits, the process is even simpler. To freeze, prepare fruits as you would for the table; that is, wash, sort and hull strawberries, being careful not to include over-ripe or under-ripe berries. Sprinkle them with sugar (one part sugar to four parts berries), put in a moisture and vapor proof container, and freeze at below zero temperatures. A valuable guide on sugar needs for freezing fruits is this: fruits that will make their own juice in preparation for freezing (sliced strawberries, pineapple, grapefruit, etc.) can be frozen well by adding sugar dry. Fruits that are better by the addition of ascorbic acid (peaches, pears and apricots), may be frozen with a syrup (three and one-half cups sugar to four cups water on these fruits). On the other hand, certain fruits (cranberries, blueberries, boysenberries, loganberries, raspberries, rhubarb, youngberries and blanched apples) can be frozen with neither sugar nor sugar syrup. Imagine being able to pick red juicy raspberries right from your berry patch directly into your frozen food container, and then freezing them at once for Winter use with no more work involved than needed for the Summer table!

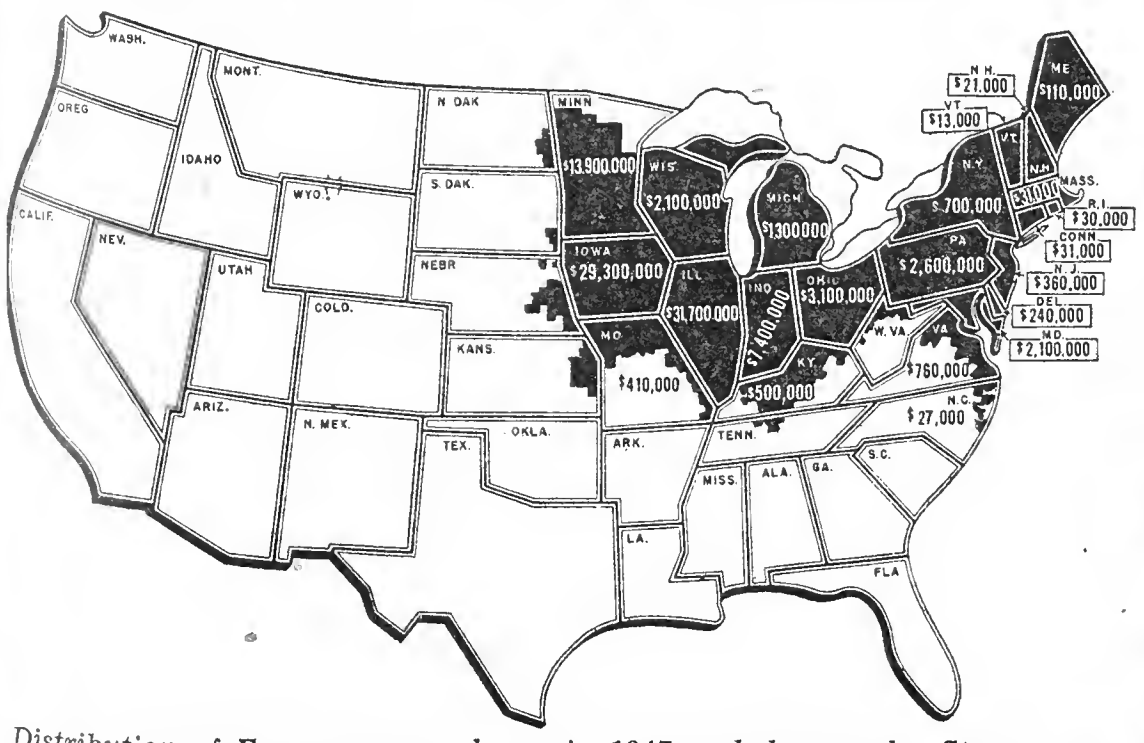
The reason for the addition of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), or an ascorbic acid preparation, with such fruits as peaches and pears is that contact with the air when they are peeled will darken them. If an ascorbic acid preparation is used, follow the directions on the package; for using pure ascorbic acid and variations in the use of this acid, further information may be procured in freeze preparation booklets. When packaging fruits in sugar syrup, allow one-half inch head room in cardboard containers, and one to one and one-half inches in glass jars. For extra protection against oxidation, crumple a piece of cellophane, waxed paper or the like onto the top of the fruit before closing the lid on the container. This keeps the fruit down under the syrup, and helps prevent discoloration of the top pieces.

### Looking Ahead

All packages put into the freezer should be labeled carefully with the date, name of the product and any special instructions for yourself which may prove beneficial when deciding what to package the following year. A china marking pencil is suitable to label almost any kind of package; different colored crayons can be used to differentiate the kinds of meats or other foods if desired.

When cooking frozen vegetables, with a few exceptions, they should not be thawed, but put into the boiling water in a frozen lump. Greens, however, should be thawed to permit even cooking. Asparagus and broccoli should be thawed enough so that the stalks can be separated. Frozen vegetables require about one-half the cooking time of fresh vegetables. Fruits and other foods should be thawed in the container and opened just before serving. This prevents the occurrence of oxidation.

The more one uses the home freezer, the more one will try to experiment with other farm foods, such as dairy products, eggs, fish, game, cooked foods, and a tempting variety of baked goods, breadstuffs, pies and pastries. Space, however, is always vital and it is the necessities of the diet, and surplus of farm crops, that take first place in the freeze program. After a few months of the freezer unit in the home, or after a season or two, the farm family will wonder how it ever managed, for convenience and economy, to get along without this good equipment for better living in rural areas.




*Distribution of European corn borer in 1947 and damage by States, as reported to U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, is shown by shaded portions of map. Damage last year was estimated at nearly $97,000,000. Corn borer is now considered greatest menace to the corn crop.*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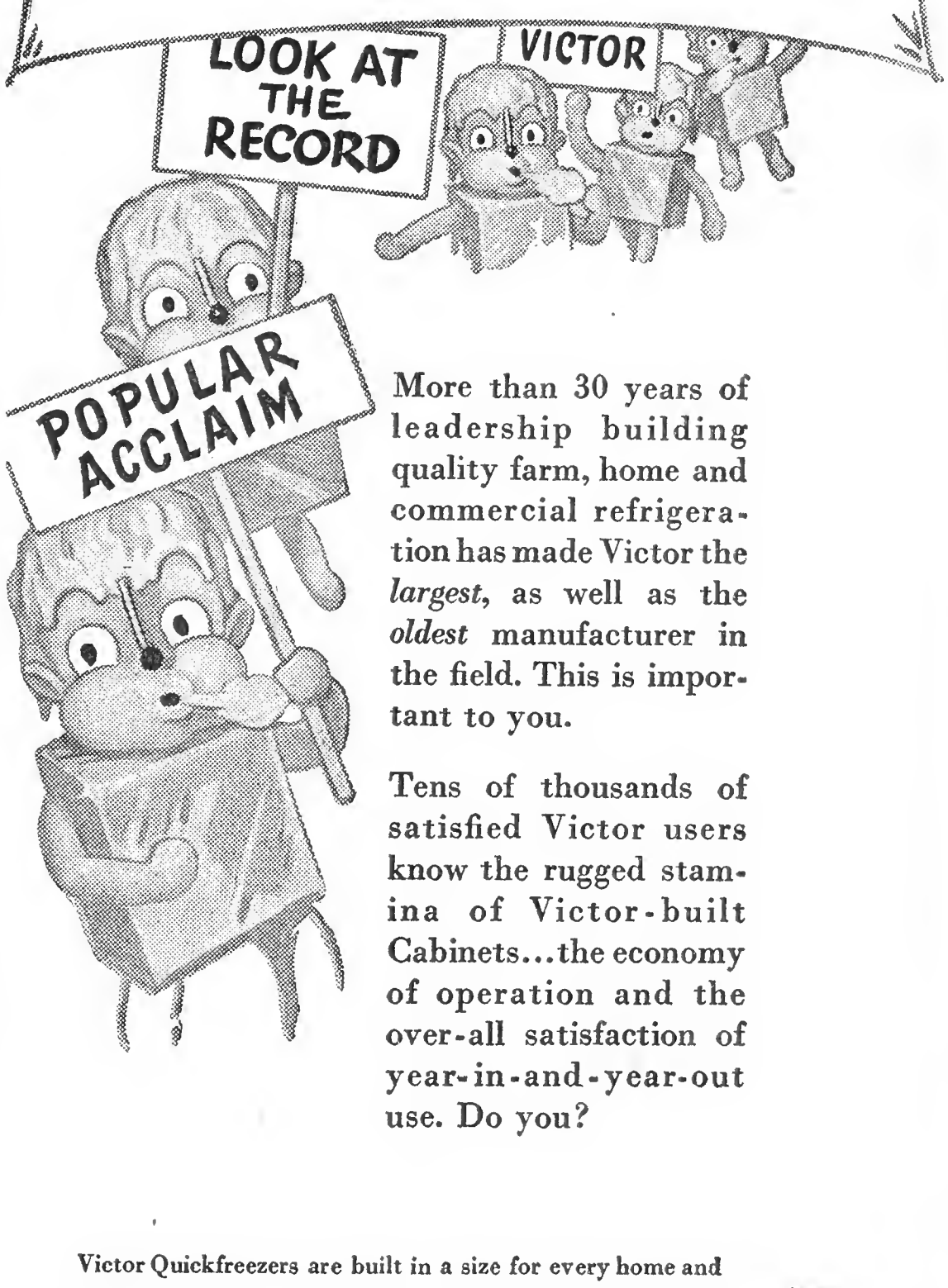


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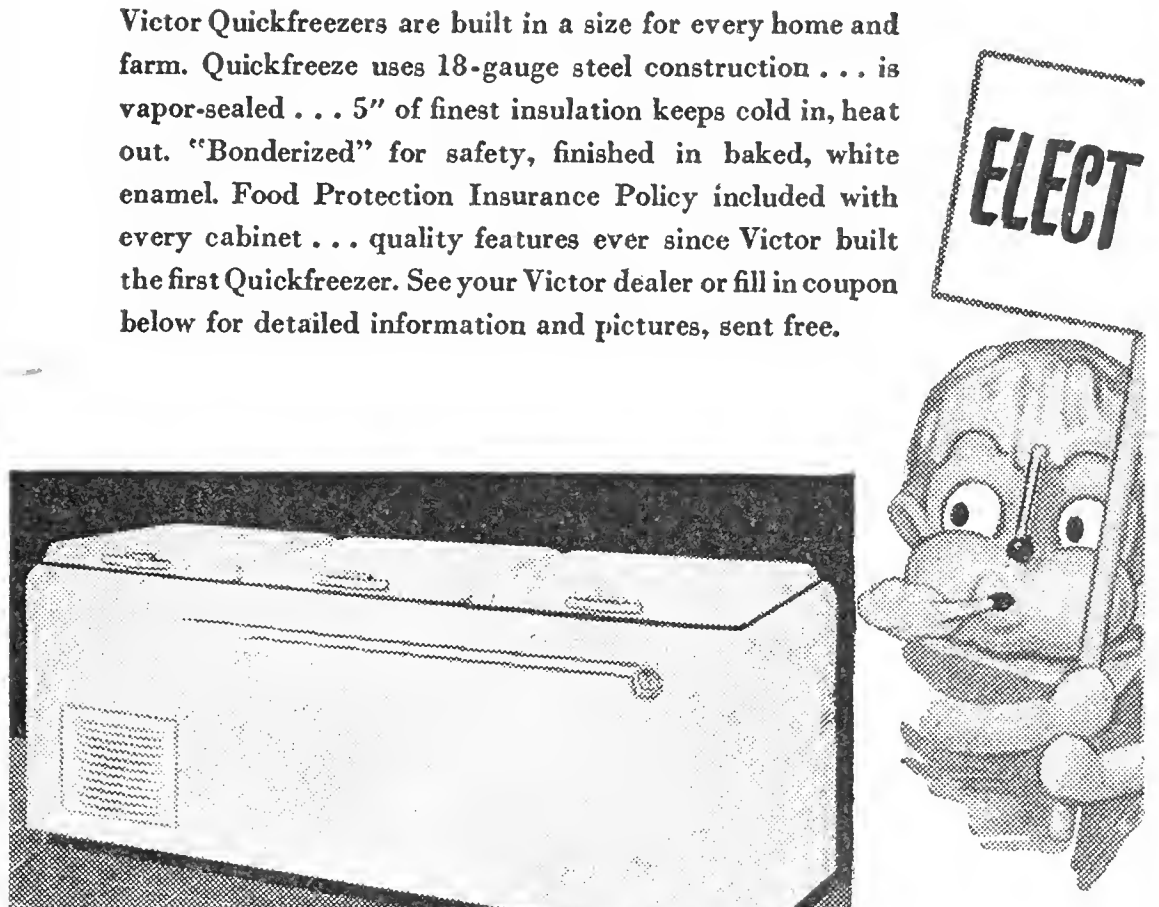


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*Established 1850*

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## *Livestock, Corn & Wheat Prospects*

ON a recent trip through the grain belt we did not find farmers much inconvenienced by the packing house workers' strike. When trouble occurred at a market, such as the recent Minnesota disturbance, livestock was sent some other place where conditions were better. The larger markets, including Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, operated most of the time on an almost normal basis. In fact, the threatened railroad strike resulted in some unusually large shipments to several of the livestock markets. The continued strong retail demand for meat, and decreased livestock numbers, have caused prices to climb. For the past two weeks lambs have been bringing well over $30 a hundred pounds, liveweight, to establish new highs; fat butcher hogs are averaging over $20; and top beef steers are selling up to $34.

Prospects for a bumper corn crop have never appeared more favorable than at the present time. In general we found weather conditions to be almost ideal. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have had considerable Spring rains, although nothing like the flood levels of last year. In Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, as well as in most of the other Corn Belt States, corn planting was completed about two or three weeks ahead of the 1947 season. Already some six inches high, it looked sturdy and had a rich, dark green color. As a result of this pleasing prospect most farmers plan on holding back a considerable number of hogs for fattening until their new corn crop matures. This will mean larger than usual market receipts of fat hogs this coming Fall and early Winter, with probably some price declines below present levels. In view of this possibility it should be good business to fatten as many hogs for Summer marketing as available grain will permit. We found many farmers planning to increase their number of brood sows and gilts which they will breed for Fall farrowing, by about 10 to 15 per cent over those of last year. Such a program will provide approximately 34,500,000 Fall pigs, an increase of some 3,000,000 over last Fall. Plans are also being made by many Corn Belt farmers to fatten from 15 to 25 per cent more steers than in 1947. Unless something unusual happens, there will be plenty of corn to fatten these animals, as well as increased supplies of grain for sale. If things work out as mentioned, meat and livestock prices should decline some during this Winter and next Spring, and grain prices should be lower for those farmers who have to buy their concentrate feeds.

Present estimates are also favorable for an excellent wheat crop which will be well over one billion bushels. Indications point to a wheat crop of approximately 248 million bushels below last year's record harvest of 1,365,000,000 bushels. Prospects during the latter part of May were favorable for a Winter wheat crop of more than 845,000,000 bushels, plus a Spring wheat crop of about 272,000,000 bushels. Dry weather in the Southwest during the growing season caused the decrease mentioned. Already the big combines are rolling through the fields in Texas on their march up to the breadbasket of the World. The wheat crop is therefore almost "in the bag."

We found wheat farmers more concerned about the outlook for bread grain during the next few years than they are about their immediate crop. This is natural because at present prices it means a parity guaranty of not less than $2.00 a bushel for July wheat. What they are disturbed about is the possible ratification of the International Wheat Agreement which is not favorable to the best interests of American wheat growers. These farmers express the opinion that if large foreign exports are to be continued and the governments asks them to meet this need by growing large acreages, then parity should be maintained at its present figure of 90 per cent. Compared to the present parity price of $2.00 a bushel, the proposed International Wheat Agreement price for July wheat on the Kansas City market would be only $1.87 a bushel for No. 1 hard wheat, while Canadian wheat farmers would be guaranteed a price of $2.00 for No. 1 Manitoba wheat. Another disturbing fact is that duing the fifth and last year of the International Wheat Agreement wheat prices could drop as low as 87 cents a bushel at the Kansas City market. Our government should always place the interests of American agriculture in first place. A sustained and strong national prosperity can only be founded on farmers receiving a fair return for their labor and investment.

## *Stop the Racket in Cheese*

ON behalf of all dairymen in the New York milkshed, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has asked the U. S. Department of Agriculture to suspend temporarily the Class IV-B classification (cheddar cheese) under the Federal Milk Order. Such a suspension would automatically place a Class I-A price on all milk going into cheese, which is the lowest priced use. The R. N.-Y.'s request to the Department appears on page 413.

There was too much diversion into cheese last year and the latest report of the Market Administrator indicates that the same practices are under way again this year, possibly to an even greater degree. Last year 7.6 per cent of farmers' milk going into New York City markets was sold in the form of cheese. This unusually high percentage was due to the artifically low farm price of cheese as established under the Federal Order. Milk for cheese is priced on the basis of the Plymouth, Wisc., Cheese Exchange quotations which the large milk companies deliberately have kept depressed far below the real value of cheese. Cheese buyers can therefore work with an extra comfortable margin and can well afford to pay premiums of 50 to 60 cents a cwt. for "cheese milk." As a result, the pool price to all producers is kept down and milk that could otherwise be used to greater advantage, such as fluid milk, cream, etc., is siphoned off into cheese. Unless this trend is checked immediately, 1948 cheese operations will exceed those of last year. The latest report shows that during April over 12 per cent of all non-Class I milk returned the cheese price to producers—27,900,000 pounds in all.

Why not, instead of long-winded, drawn out hearings followed by conferences, proposals and referendums, all of which would take too much time — why not, we repeat, temporarily suspend the Class IV-B classification and stop these cheese diversions?

Not only would such a suspension order avoid the necessity of placing too high a price on Class I-A milk, but it would also counteract the pressure now being exerted by ice cream and sour cream manufacturers to widen the New York milkshed by bringing in Western cream because it would make more milk available for those uses.

The Secretary of Agriculture has full emergency powers under the law. He has exercised them before. There is abundant reason why he should exercise them now to stop this cheese racket.

## *2 Cents a Hundred Down the Drain*

THREE years ago the American Dairy Association, actively supported by ice cream, butter and cheese manufacturers, and the bogus farm co-operatives too, came into New York State to sell its bill of goods to dairymen. The declared aim was to advertise the virtues of milk and milk products. Of course, producers were the ones selected to shoulder the cost, so the 1945 campaign was primarily a dues-collecting drive at the rate of two cents on every hundredweight of milk made in June.

At the time we advised dairymen to have nothing to do with the ADA. We said that, as set up in this milkshed, it was a fraud on all milk producers, and we gave our reasons. Some of ADA's bigwigs claimed we were unfair in our criticism. We told them we would be glad to correct any mistake if they could show us where we erred. We are still waiting for their explanation. Perhaps it is because they have become too busy handling farmers' money.

Unfortunately, some men and women joined up three years ago before the whole scheme was thoroughly aired in these columns. If they are still tied up, they should get out now. There are, as far as we can see, no benefits to be derived from membership. Our original suspicions about ADA have ripened into firm convictions.

ADA is still the "front man" for the butter, ice cream and cheese manufacturers. There may be some small crumbs for western farmers, but, based on New York State's milk advertising fiasco in the 1930's, we doubt it. Certainly no fluid milk producer can derive any profit or even comfort from membership. What specific benefit can he point to after ADA's three years of ballyhoo?

Yet, as is to be expected, the fanfare continues. The first year's advertising budget was $270,000. Last year it was $1,200,000. This year it is $1,800,000. And for what? In its latest press releases publicizing its plans for this month, ADA gives the answer: an "ice cream and cake" campaign, in conjunction with the ice cream manufacturers association; a "cottage cheese-cling peach salad" project; and a Butter Carnival in Sauk Center, Minnesota.

According to the publicity, the battle cry of dairy farmers is "Back ADA in June." Nearer to the truth would be "Back ADA in June — or any other month — and watch your two cents go down the drain."

## *What Farmers Say*

Your March 6 issue was indeed the best copy of The R. N.-Y. I have received since the war. Living here in West Central Minnesota as we do, you may think that farmers' problems very much different than out East, but I do get a big lift from your well written articles; they are so complete.

As a reader, I would like very much to have you show pictures of your writers, such as The Pastoral Parson, H. S. P., L. B. Reber and the many other writers and your editors. Yes, and especially the editor who gave us "Dictator in Albany", and "Too Many People?" in your January 3 issue. His picture should be first.

The R. N.-Y., 7 years for $2.00, is a bargain and if you want more readers here, let me know in what way I can help. Personally, I think you should have a million subscribers and call your paper "Rural America." L. K.

Minnesota

(Ed. — We appreciate the ambitious goal set for us by L. K. As for the photographs, we'll wait at least until our Centennial Issue. Why disappoint our friends with pictures when the written word is more informative, and probably a lot better looking?)

With reference to your April 17 editorial on the reduction in Federal income taxes, I've often wondered why all commentators on the subject miss what to my mind is the most vital point.

Every farmer and business man says to himself, "I know that things are too high, but if I save, I must pay tribute to the Potomac Pirates, $25 to $50 on every $100, so by gosh I'll keep right on repairing and spending for deductible things." I'll bet that five to 10 billion dollars have gone into labor and commodities for this very reason, adding flame to the fire.

Watch the healthier attitude in the future of paying off debts and saving to invest. Just that much edge will be taken off inflation. J. W. H.

Pennsylvania

## *Brevities*

"THE Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."—Psa. 23:1.

WHEN electric fans are installed and operated in a well built poultry house, they provide an efficient and economical means of ventilation.

IT was on June 14, 1777 that Congress "Resolved that the flag of the United States shall be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union shall be 13 stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." In 1916 President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed that henceforth June 14 was to be Flag Day.

## Countryman's Journal

When Father said he felt we could afford a parlor organ, it was the beginning of a long period of happy evenings. An unusually good apple crop had brought a new range for the kitchen and a nickel-plated base burner for the living room. It was a fairy story come true to know that in the same year we could have an organ. The first five years on Mountain View Farm were touch and go in some respects. Father's salary for preaching in the village church was $500 a year. There were four growing youngsters. He was trying to build a herd of cows. He wanted very much to buy a pair of young Morgan mares and raise colts.

We had plenty to eat and enough to wear. The thing that pinched was the mortgage. Father had bought the farm for $3,000 but had paid down only $500. The mortgage was so written that each year for five years a principal sum had to be paid as well as interest at six per cent. It was close figuring those first few years. But Father's belief in the apple orchard paid off. The old Baldwin trees had been neglected for years. From November to April he worked in the orchard. As a seven and eight year older it was my job on Saturdays to use a dull barn hoe to scrape off the loose bark from the trunks and main branches. After five years came a real pay-off. There was money left over after all bills were paid. Father bought the stoves; he set aside a sum for a rainy day; he earmarked a bit toward his Morgans. And still there was money.

"Rosy," he said to Mother one Fall evening when we were all in the kitchen, "how would you like to see what Sears has for an organ?" I remember that evening. I knew, as Father did, that one of Mother's great longings was for an organ. She loved music. School lessons were forgotten as we children rushed to the living room closet for the catalogs.

"Now children," Father said, "your Mother is choosing the organ." But his smile and the way he looked at us over his spectacles meant we could go right ahead. Mother was peculiarly quiet as she turned the pages of the big volume, reading the descriptions and studying the pictures. Father had a catalog in his lap. We children were around the red and white checked cloth table.

"Frank," Mother said looking up, "is there a limit on the amount we can pay?" I could almost feel Father's pride as he answered. "No limit, Rose. They run from $68.50 to $32.50. You choose the one you want. We'll be using it for years. Better get a good one."

We chose the $49.85 organ. Mother was happy as she listened to comments from all of us. The name of the instrument was the Beckwith Majestic Grand Organ. It had won a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition, the Highest Medal at St. Louis World Fair and Special Awards wherever shown. At the top of the page was some really conclusive writing. "A noble organ of Imposing Size and Magnificent Design, with a mellow tone of startling quality and wonderful sweetness. This organ is all that the most captious could ask for and appeals instantly to the artistic sense. The design is very rich and well balanced, and it will prove an ornament to any mansion in the land. In tone quality it stands today in an unrivaled position of pre-eminence. The tone is of a beautifully sweet and sympathetic quality, of the most satisfying and sublime character. . . It is well named for not only is it Majestic in name, but majestic in character and majestic in tone."

It was a tall imposing instrument. There was "a beautiful, genuine, bevel-edge French plate mirror in the center of the canopy top." The mirror was also a door to a "very commodious and substantial bric-a-brac closet." There were all kinds of ornamental filagree work. The scroll work was backed by heavy dustproof cloth. As the catalog said, "altogether, the general design of the case is one of immediate appeal to the most artistic. It is fitted with a panelled fall board in keeping with the majesty of the design, large casters and ornamental side handles. The pedals are covered with beautiful carpet, with heavily silver-nickeled and highly burnished pedal guards."

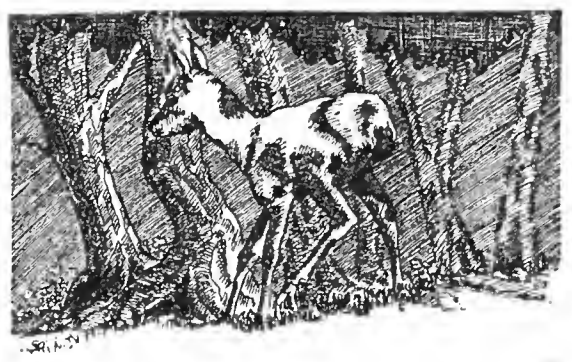
It was interesting to read about the mechanical parts. The reeds were of the largest size possible to use and the tongues were double-riveted to the reed block. The valves were faced with genuine sheepskin. The bellows ran from side to side of the case. The grand orchestral valve was especially emphasized, since this is the part that closes the opening to the reed cells. The Majestic Grand had five octaves and 11 stops; four sets of extra quality reeds; one full set of Principal reeds, 24 notes; one full set of Melodia reeds, 37 notes; one full set of Diapason reeds, 24 notes; one full set of Celeste reeds, 37 notes. The 11 stops were: Principal, Diapason, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Cremona, Diapason Forte, Principal Forte, Treble Coupler, Bass Coupler and Vox Humana. The case could be either quarter sawed oak or black walnut. It was 87½ inches high, 46 inches long and 24½ inches deep; boxed and packed for shipment it weighed 495 pounds. At the bottom of the page in a special box was this announcement: "Free. With this organ we give, without extra cost, a beautiful stool, as illustrated, with adjustable seat, handsomely turned legs, brass claws with brass balls for feet, substantially built in every way."

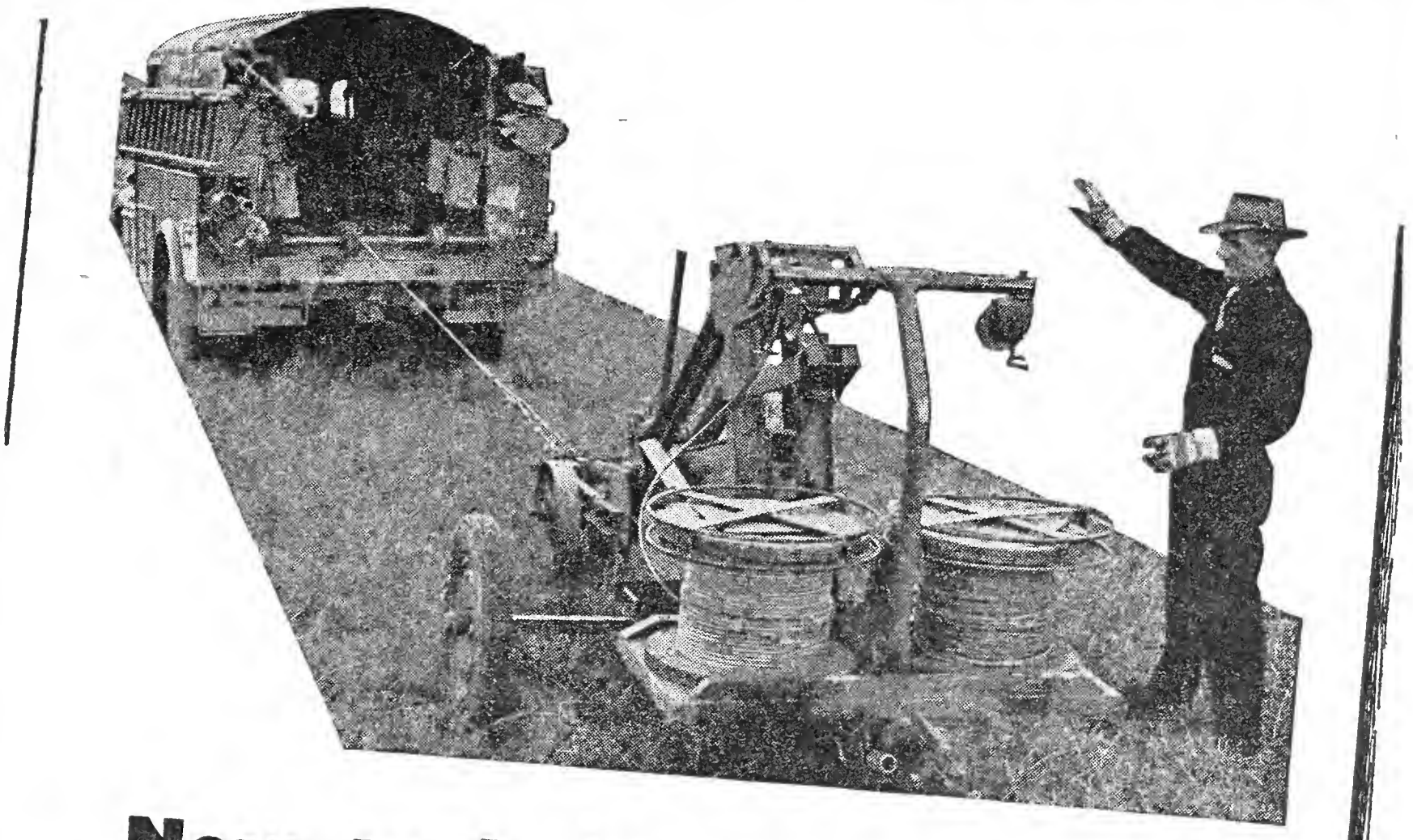
When the organ finally came and was set up against the south wall in the living room, it marked the beginning of a pleasant custom along Valley Road. Mother taught the girls to play. I picked up enough so I could play the old favorites by ear. That is, I played the melody as written, but I fitted in the alto, tenor and bass. I learned to transpose keys so that a high tune could be brought down to the range of average voices. The custom was for the neighboring farmers and their families to drop in on Friday evenings after chores and supper were out of the way. It was a happy and anticipated event of the week for five or six families from about 1912 to 1916. I don't remember just how it started but Friday was a logical evening for the dozen or so children to stay up a bit later.

Gradually those evenings developed a pattern for the hour or more we gathered in the living room. Mother played the organ and we sang the old, old home songs, the southern songs, and beloved hymns. Some of those men and women had beautiful voices, not trained, but naturally keyed to tunes and harmonizing. There were certain rollicking songs that Father and the men particularly liked: The Bull Dog on the Bank, Marching Through Georgia, O Susanna, Goodbye, My Lover, Goodbye. There was poignancy in some: Darling Nellie Gray, Love's Old Sweet Song, Juanita, When You and I Were Young, Maggie. I don't think we ever missed the Little Brown Church in the Vale and the glorious chords and harmony of God Be With You Till We Meet Again. We sang Sweet and Low, Annie Laurie, In the Gloaming, and Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party. Even on a hot July evening jolly Mr. Adams would call for his favorite Jingle Bells, and Mr. Smalley had to have his pet song, Tenting Tonight. He had a deep powerful bass and he liked Tenting Tonight, When the Roll is Called Up Yonder, and Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown, because it gave him a chance to sing the resonant low notes.

After the singing the women folks went to the kitchen. Each had brought a cake or two and cookies. We had glasses of cold creamy milk. Simple, unpretentious and home-like, rich in fellowship and neighborliness, those evenings around the organ were a good anchor in life.

H. S. P.



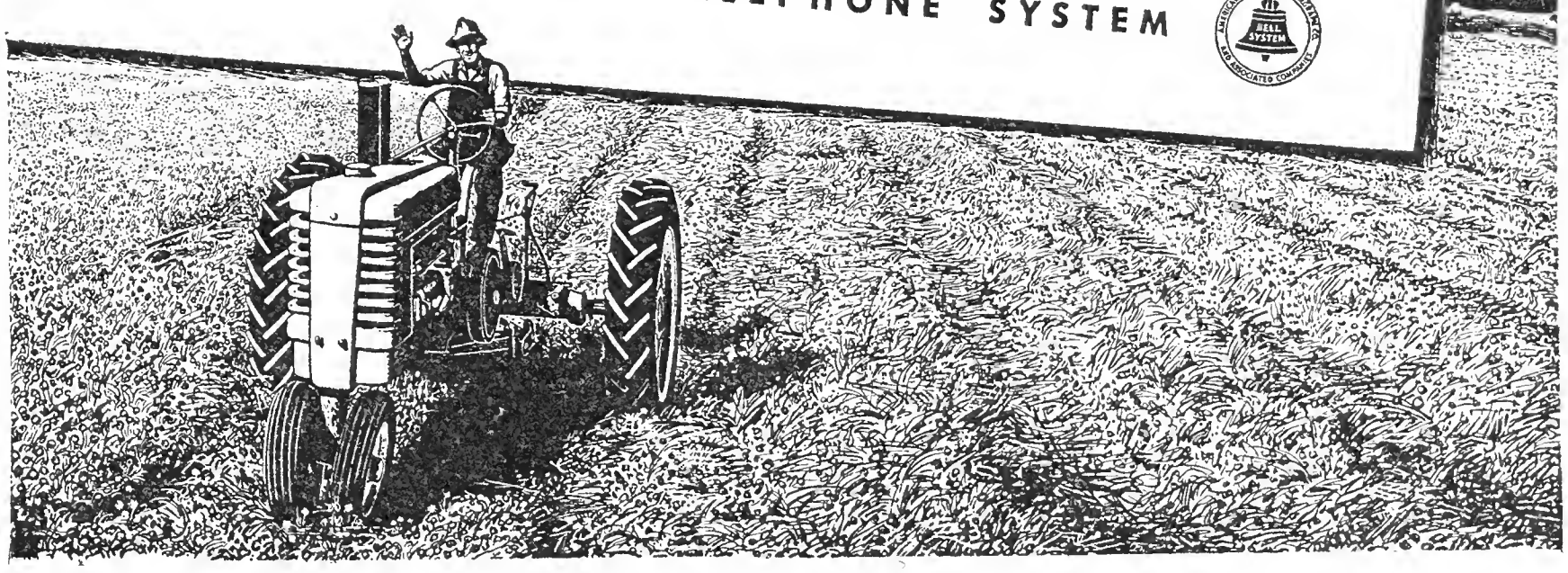
# New tools help speed our rural telephone program

New tools and the fullest use of fast construction methods have helped us make record progress on our vast rural telephone expansion program.

Where soil conditions permit, specially designed plows dig trenches, bury wire and cover it, all in one fast operation, and portable power-driven augers cut deep pole holes in a matter of minutes. Stronger telephone wire reduces the number of poles needed per mile. New ways to use the same wires for both electric power and telephone service or the same poles to carry both power wires and telephone wires help get telephones in quickly in many remote areas.

Since the end of the war, we have added about 800,000 new telephones in the rural sections we serve—a measure of progress on our $200,000,000 rural expansion program.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



RESULTS PROVE OUR WORDS!

The De Laval Milker advertisement above, which appeared last year, told how Indian Spring Farm, Darlington, Md., owned by Mr. Charles W. Collier, had changed to the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker and discarded their previous make of milker.

At the time he changed to the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Mr. Collier said: **"We wanted to establish an absolutely uniform pulsation rate which cannot be changed by the individual operators. This cannot be accomplished with non-magnetic type milkers."**

Mr. Collier wished to give his herd and his improved breeding program, involving the use of proved sires, every opportunity to achieve maximum production by establishing a system of uniform milking.

Now let's see what actually happened. For the year 1946 on 2X milking the 200-cow Indian Spring Farm Jersey herd averaged 422 lbs. of butterfat per cow with the other make of milker. For 1947, also on 2X milking, the 200-cow herd averaged 478 lbs. of butterfat with De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milking!

That's a gain of 56 lbs. of butterfat per cow — or a total of approximately 11,200 lbs. over the entire herd!

So again we say: **"Right, Mr. Collier! Uniform pulsations mean more production, more profits!"**

Results prove our words.

**When are YOU going to change to THE NEW DE LAVAL?**

**ONLY DE LAVAL**

Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker gives you the "Magnetic Heart" which assures UNIFORM milking and which means the highest milk yield per cow and greatest profits.

De Laval
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK 6
427 Randolph St., CHICAGO 6 · 61 Beale St., SAN FRANCISCO 5

**The De Laval Separator Company, Dept. 40-I**
**165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.**
*Please send me printed matter on:*

☐ De Laval Milkers ☐ De Laval Water Heaters
☐ De Laval Separators ☐ De Laval Milking Truck
☐ De Laval Freezers ☐ De Laval Can Hoist

Name_____
Town_____ RFD_____ State_____

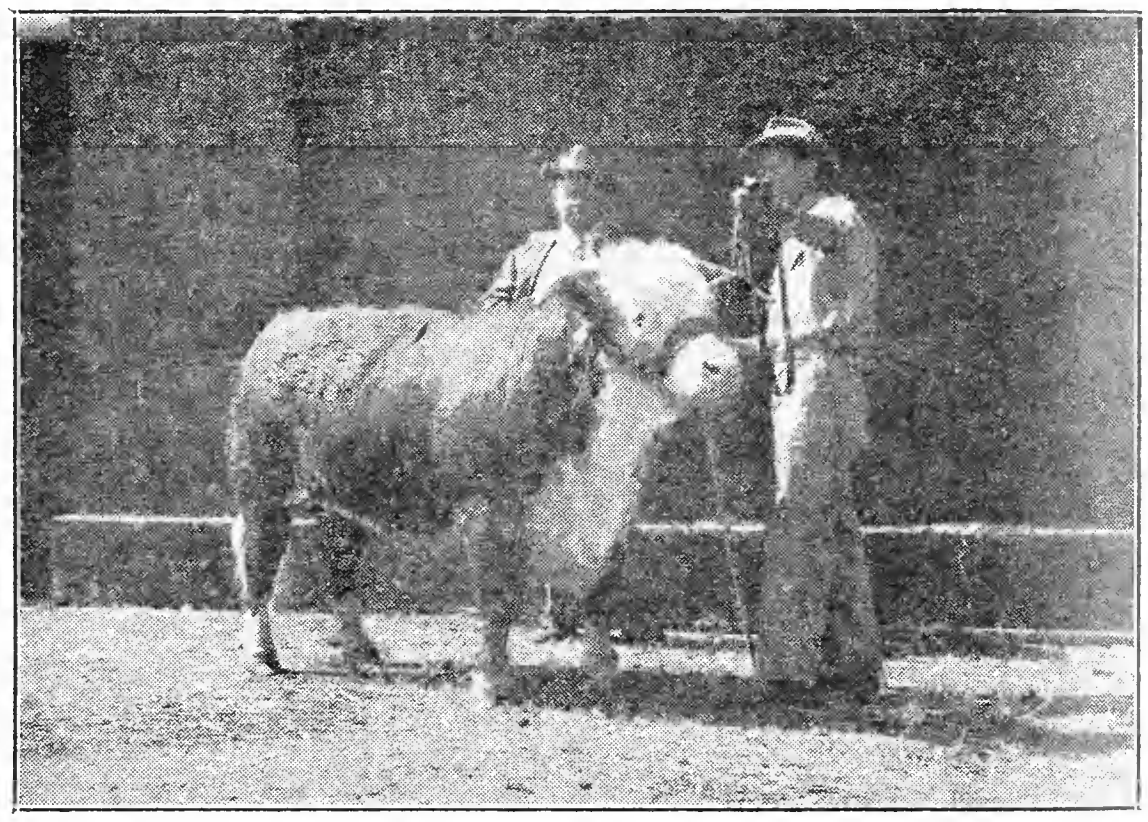

# When Steers Are Pasture Fattened

*By R. W. Duck*

If beef cattle are to be fattened on pasture, there are several things to be considered before starting on such a program. The most practical and significant factor is whether the steers have been home raised or are to be purchased. If they have to be bought, it must be understood that good doing feeder steers of any age are scarce in the Spring and therefore comparatively high in price. The reason is that most of our feeder cattle are raised in the great grazing areas of the West where the beef breeding cows drop their calves in the Spring on range. The calves follow their dams that season and many of them are sold as feeder calves the next Fall. On the other hand, if they are carried through the Winter on the home ranch, principally on roughage, then the usual and most profitable plan is to allow them to graze for another season and sell them as yearling feeders the following Fall. Less frequently they are carried through still another season and sold when grass gets short as two-year-old feeders. No matter which of these operations is followed, it results in the bulk of feeder cattle being marketed in the Fall.

### Young Steers More Plentiful

Several years ago, when fat cattle prices were a great deal lower, range land was more plentiful, living costs were cheaper, and the preference of the housewife was for a large steak, cut thick. As a consequence, two-year-old steers were favored for fattening in our feed lots. Today, however, meat is more expensive, most families are smaller, and the thrifty housewife wants a smaller sized steak, although she still likes it cut thick. This can only be done with a lightweight carcass of beef. Because of this trend younger cattle have gradually assumed market preference. Two-year-old steers have consequently become correspondingly scarce at the livestock markets, and even long-yearlings of good quality are now more difficult to buy than younger cattle.



*It takes good beef bulls to sire the kind of steers that will make profitable fattening gains. This deep bodied, thick fleshed Hereford bull, held by Robert Genereaux, was bred by Holcomb Hereford Farm, Ontario County, N. Y. He is owned by Fred J. Hines, Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y., in rear.*

On many Northeastern farms there is considerable land which can be advantageously converted into pasture to be used for fattening beef cattle. In addition to supplying the cattle with a source of economical gains, such a program helps to build up the fertility of the soil. If beef calves are purchased for pasture fattening purposes, it is better business, on the average, to carry them through either one or two Winters on roughage and good pasture alone in the Summer, before they are fully grain fed on pasture. The reason being that as their paunch develops with age they can make more efficient use of grass and thus render a larger return from being pasture fattened as older animals instead of being fattened on pasture as calves.

### Flies and Pasture Gains

When either long yearlings or two-year-old steers receive grass alone, they can be expected to make daily gains of from one to two pounds per head, provided they are good type feeder cattle and have received little or no grain before being pastured. In tests covering several years work at the Missouri Experiment Station it was demonstrated that such gains, even on excellent forage, were more in the nature of growth rather than finish. However, these comprehensive trials also brought out the important consideration that good quality feeder cattle may be carried for one or more seasons on grass alone, and then be grain fattened either in dry lot or on pasture, in accordance with the most favorable selling price for well finished fat cattle and the cost of grain used. On most Northeastern farms an average daily gain of one pound per head for yearlings is a good seasonal average on pasture alone.

Beef steers on unsupplemented pasture will make their greatest gains during May and June because, as the season advances, the grass becomes short and less nutritious and palatable. Adequate shade and a constant supply of water and salt are likewise essential at all times. Another item which will lower pasture gains during the Summer and Fall is the annoyance caused by flies. This can now be practically eliminated by spraying the cattle with either wettable DDT, or some of the newer insecticides. The oil sprays containing DDT should not be used for spraying livestock because they are more liable to produce bad results from possible poisoning. We have received no reports of ill effects when proper strength wettable solutions of DDT were used on either beef or dairy cattle. Records were recently kept on one Kansas cattle ranch where 601 steers were sprayed three times at about three week intervals during a two month period at the height of the fly season. The DDT-sprayed cattle gained a total of 18,030 pounds more during this period of time than a comparable group of the same number of unsprayed animals. It took only 15 pounds of DDT powder in 900 gallons of spray to do the job. This figures to a return of 1,202 pounds of beef for each pound of DDT applied; indeed, a profitable investment. Another ranch, also in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, conducting a similar test netted a return of 1,285 pounds of additional beef per each pound of DDT; and a third ranch had a return of 2,306 pounds of extra beef.

Because of these and other tests cattle feeders are finding that both blood sucking and horn flies are no longer uncontrolled and dreaded pests. It should be noted, however, that greatly increased gains of cattle on Summer pasture, through the proper use of effective insecticides, will occur only when the flies are bad. If there are few flies to annoy the cattle, no such benefits from increased gains will accrue. In order for steers to make the gains mentioned on grass alone, it is essential that the pasture supplied be of excellent quality and abundant. On most Northeastern farms it will take about two acres of pasture to carry a yearling steer through the season. On good pasture a 1,000 pound yearling steer will frequently consume as much as 100 pounds of grass in a day's grazing; however, on alfalfa and clover they will not eat so much of the green forage.

Other factors which must be considered when cattle are to be fattened on pasture alone include the final degree of finish which it is possible for them to attain, the comparative sell-

(Continued on Page 407)

**FEED MOLASSES**
Steel Drums — Tank Wagons — Tank Cars
EASTERN MOLASSES COMPANY
121-125 WATER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.


## GUERNSEYS


**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY**

Three large Dairy Farms in Bucks County, Penna. Total acreage 423, ten miles south of Allentown, Pa. Completely equipped with modern machinery. Barns and houses thoroughly modern.

**GUERNSEY HERD OF 155**

Accredited and certified. Herd Sire is the combination of Langwater Romulus and the noted "Beauty Family," from Coldspring's Farm. Other sires are of Langwater breeding. This herd produced over $3,500 worth of milk in April. 85 head are Calfhood Vaccinated. Owner is retiring from farming and offers a real bargain to sell as an entirely. Offer withdrawn after mid-June, following which date this splendid herd will be offered at auction on Juy 9th, at which time the farms and equpiment will also be offered at auction.

*For Further Information and Prices, Write—*

**THE PATE SALES CO.**
2064 Lawrenceville Road
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

BUILD A BETTER INCOME WITH
**GUERNSEYS**
There's always a ready market for quality Guernsey offspring . . . a constant demand for premium-priced GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk. Send for helpful, illustrated booklet, "Breeding Guernsey Cattle". It's FREE!
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
841 Grove Street, Peterborough, N. H.

**FOR SALE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS**
Up to serviceable age out of high record daughters of FOREMOST PEACEMAKER, 138 A.R. daughters including 2 World's Record and 2 Class Leaders. Sire is a son of DOUGLASTON LADY AUGUSTA, 12106 M 607 F Jr. 3, 5 high producing A.R. daughters, and a grandson of FOREMOST PREDICTION, 101 A. R. daughters. Also a few attractive heifer calves.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL
Born Oct. 1943 "Capaulin Africander Primus." Sire Primrose Africander Lad. Dam Kilsfindles Cresentina Reg. Holstein bull, born March 1946, "Penstate Inka Sally Jim," sire Osborndale Chieftain Inka Ormsby, dam, Penstate Joab Inka Sally." MT. LORETTO
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. Tel: Tottenville 8-1500


## BROWN SWISS CATTLE


*ANNOUNCING*
**The Complete Dispersal**
OF THE
**ELMA RUTH FARM**
OWNED BY
**SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN**
EAST LONGMEADOW, MASS.
**FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1948**
PROMPTLY AT 1:00 P. M.
At the farm, 43 Somers Rd. (On Route 83) East Longmeadow, Massachusetts
**45 PUREBRED BROWN SWISS**
A top bull, fresh and springing cows, bred and open heifers.
Auctioneer: E. M. GRANGER, Jr., Thompsonville, Conn.
*Write For Catalog to*
**GEORGE W. DEVOE**
**NEW MILFORD, CONNECTICUT**


## RABBITS


RECORD OF PRODUCTION WHITE NEW ZEALANDS will make money for you. Healthy vigorous stock bred for meat, fur and fancy. R. O. P. Stands for the best in rabbits. Information free.
R. O. P. RABBITRY, LEOMINISTER, MASS.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH WHITE AND SANDY ALSO GIANT CHINCHILLAS, YOUNG STOCK.
CHAS. ELMER :-: LYONS, NEW YORK

ANGORAS — English and Americans, excellent breeding stock, either sex; $8.00 each. THE DOUBLE H WOOL FARM, WINTER ST., KINGSTON, MASS.

Ped. New Zeland Whites 8 to 12 weeks; $5. ea. Heavy, good producers. Kelsie Agor, Mahopac Falls, N. Y.

Raise Rabbits. Breeders supplied. Bulletin, literature & rabbit guide, 25c. Hartman Enterprise, New City, N.Y.

FLEMISH GIANTS — Young. About 4 pounds. $5.50 pair. Money back. R. WRENNER, MONSEY, N. Y.


## GOATS


RAISE DAIRY GOATS — All about goats and goat milk in big illustrated monthly magazine. Sample copy 25c. SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY year subscription only $1.00 (regular $2.00 a year). Booklet, "Primer for Goatkeepers," FREE on request.
DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Dept. 867, Columbia, Mo.

PEDIGREED SAANEN DOES
TWO FINE, LARGE THREE YEAR OLDS. EXCELLENT BREEDING STOCK, $75 AND $85.
J. ABKARIAN, R. D. 1, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

PUREBRED NUBIAN DAIRY GOATS
HERBERT GERICKE
2876 Arthur Kill Rd., Staten Island 9, New York


## April Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of April, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op.... | $5.38 | $.1144 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | 5.26 | .1119 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op..... | 5.12 | .1089 |
| Erie Co. Co-op..... | 5.12 | .1089 |
| Monroe Co. Co-op..... | 5.10 | .1085 |
| Sullivan Co. Co-op..... | 4.98 | .1059 |
| Mount Joy Co-op..... | 4.98 | .1059 |
| Delaware Co. Co-op..... | 4.895 | .1041 |
| Crowley's Milk Co..... | 4.885 | .1039 |
| Chenango Valley Co-op.. | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op.. | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Rose Lake Dairies..... | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Sheffield Farms..... | 4.87 | .1034 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 4.76 | .1013 |

These are basic prices. Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others. The Market Administrators' prices are New York, $4.87; Buffalo, $4.97; Rochester, $5.23.

## Earlville Holstein Sale

The 225the Earlville Holstein sale was a large one. One hundred and nineteen consignors sent 310 animals through the sale ring and 104 buyers paid $91,302 for them. The averages were: 91 cows $393; 86 bred heifers $361; 71 open heifers $176; 41 bulls, age 15 months, $281; 16 orphans and baby heifers $74. A Canadian cow topped the sale at $840.

G. W. Burrows, Harpursville, N. Y., was the largest buyer, 20 head for $4,910; Bahler Brothers, Abington, Conn., 11 head $4,410; W. C. Violl, Rehoboth, Mass., 11 head $4,090; L. R. Dale, Lebanon, N. Y., eight for $2.900; Herman Michaelis, Lagrangeville, eight for $2,830; O. D. Smith, Canastota, eight for $2,445; and John Mogul, North Brookfield, Mass., seven head for $2,585. J. R. P.

## DOGS


**PUPPIES FOR SALE**
Collie-Shepherds, Police-Shepherds, beauties, herd driving instinct. Males $12.00; females $8.00.
W. L. ECKERT, TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND

COLLIE PUPPIES — Registered, choice puppies from selected parents of Bellhaven, Hertzville, To Kalon, championship boodlines; suitable for showing, breeding, companions, watchdogs. Sables, tri-colors, merles.
F. RUDE :-: MEXICO, NEW YORK

TOY FOX TERRIERS
PURE BRED GENUINE TOY FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. U. K. C. Registered. Stamp appreciated.
Mrs. A. Edwards, Church Lane, Bridgehampton, L. I.

ST. BERNARD PUPS — 3 MONTHS OLD. AKC REGISTERED. ONE MALE $50 and TWO FEMALES $40 each. VIRGINIA REBENSCHIED
IRONIA, NEW JERSEY Phone Succasuna 4783

COLLIE and ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, for stock, watch or companion, farm raised. Priced reasonable. R. B. SLAGLE, FLANAGAN, ILL.

PUREBRED COCKER PUPS AND DOGS, Non-Registered or REGISTERED. Reasonably priced. V. S. KENYON , MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

A. K. C. Registered WHITE COLLIES; S. A. CHINCHILLAS; Giant Chinchilla Rabbits; Golden Hamsters. Whitepine Kennels, Box RNY-311, Long Eddy, N. Y.

PEDIGREED IRISH SETTERS and COCKER SPANIELS, MEIER PINEKNOLL KENNELS, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, New York

NINE SHEPHERD PUPPIES — Two months old, parents good cow dogs and kind. Females $8; males $12.
FRANCIS HULL, GRAND GORGE, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: NEWFOUNDLAND COLLIE, mixed, one female, Black with Brown on four legs. 3 months old. $25.00. ROY LANDIS, MOHNTON, PENNA.

FOXHOUND PUPPIES whelped Aug. 5th. WALKER-BLACK AND TAN CROSS. Real Hunting Dogs.
WILLIAM W. BUCKBEE, R. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

PUREBRED GERMAN POLICE DOG PUPPIES
Males $30; females $25. EVERGREEN CROFT,
FREEHOLD, N. Y. Telephone Freehold 17

For Sale: Beautiful Registered English Shepherd Pups. Real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males $15; females $12. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N.Y.

COLLIE PUPS
Males $25; females cheaper. Year old female breeders.
MAIDA PUTNAM, GRAFTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Ped. Smooth Fox Terrier Pups Nelson's Poultry Farm Grove City, Pa.

*Farm Raised* SHEPHERDS ARTHUR GILSON DeKalb Junction, N.Y.

Reg. Collies-Setters-Beagles All colors. Woodland Farms, Hastings, N. Y.

For Sale: Airedale pups eligible for A.K.C. $25. ea.
NORMAN TREBLE, R-4, ALBION, NEW YORK

SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS — COLLIES
TWEEDON KENNELS, MEXICO 3, NEW YORK

COLLIES — REG. SABLE PUPS, Reasonable price.
HILLCREST FARM ALTMAR, NEW YORK

DALMATIAN PUPPIES, beauties, friendly, healthy. Write, ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Paradise, Pa.

Beautiful, Healthy, Pedigreed COLLIE PUPPIES. Just-A-Glen Collie Kennels, R. D. 1, Wellsville, Pa.

GREAT DANES, REG. PUPS, BROOD MATRONS.
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REGISTERED DORSET RAMS — For Early Lamb Production. Suitable for purebred and commercial flocks.
THERON S. LESHER, NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.

TRIO KARAKUL SHEEP $100.
A. E. BUYERS, WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

WANTED — ROMNEYS LAMBS AND EWES.
LYMAN SESSEN, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.


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**NEW YORK STATE JERSEY CATTLE CLUB**
TENTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE
**SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1948**
AT THE HARRY ANDREWS FARM IN WATERLOO, NEW YORK
A great group of highly bred animals in all stages of lactation. There are daughters of 12 different Superior Sires, Tested Sires, or DHIA Approved Sires. Also immediately afterwards a sale of heifer calves for benefit of 4H work in the state.
*Catalogs on Request to*
COL. GLEN WEIKERT, Auctioneer
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Groton, Vermont

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES
**REGISTERED JERSEY COWS**
THREE AND FOUR YEARS OLD
WALGROVE FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES
**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES**
Out of high producing dams by the outstanding Five Star Bull
SIGNAL ESTELLA STANDARD
WALGROVE FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y.


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**Angus Beef Is Best**

You can raise better beef if you breed and feed Aberdeen-Angus. Forty times in 42 Chicago International interbreed carcass contests, Angus beef has won the grand championship. Proof that Angus beef is best. More Angus breeders are needed to supply the growing demand. Write for free literature.
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Dept. RN, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois

**3 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls**
Two are by our herd sire Globe Hill Magic Master 2nd. One is by Royal Bandolier of Glen Rass 5th. All are of service age from our Bangs free and T.B. accredited herd.
MATHER-PELTON FARMS, ADAMS, NEW YORK

HERBERT'S HILL FARMS, INC.
R. D. 4, WEST CHESTER, PA.
ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDING CATTLE
Several well bred cows, heifers and bull calves. Herd sire Great Oaks Elbamar 2nd, first prize at Ill. & Mich. State Fairs 1946. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N.Y.

ANGUS YEARLING BULLS
T. B. AND BANGS TESTED
STAUFFER HOMESTEAD FARM, East Earl 1, Pa.


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FOR SALE
**POLLED HEREFORD BULL**
Ioway Domino 27th—Six Year Old Herd Sire of FARMLANDS POLLED HEREFORDS
One of his sons was just made Grand Champion Bull of the Florida Hereford Ass'n Show and Sale at Ocala, Fla., and topped the sale at $1000. Another son was Grand Champion Steer at the Eastern New York 4-H Club Sale, beating 17 Angus and 9 Herefords. All his daughters have been retained in our breeding herd. He is sound, a fine type and of excellent breeding. I regret that I have no further need for him.
**WEBSTER TILTON**
COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK

FOR SALE
**HEREFORD BEEF CATTLE**
STEERS, HEIFERS, COWS
CALVES AND BULLS
**BOB-O-LINK FARMS**
**Wolcott .·. New York**

**— HEREFORD STEERS —**
Call, write, or wire for prices on beef type cattle weighing from 400 to 800 pounds. With any office in the West we buy directly from the range. Save on high prices. All cattle sold by the pound with commission.
BACHRACH CO., PHONE 54, PLYMOUTH, OHIO

**REGISTERED HEREFORDS FOR SALE**
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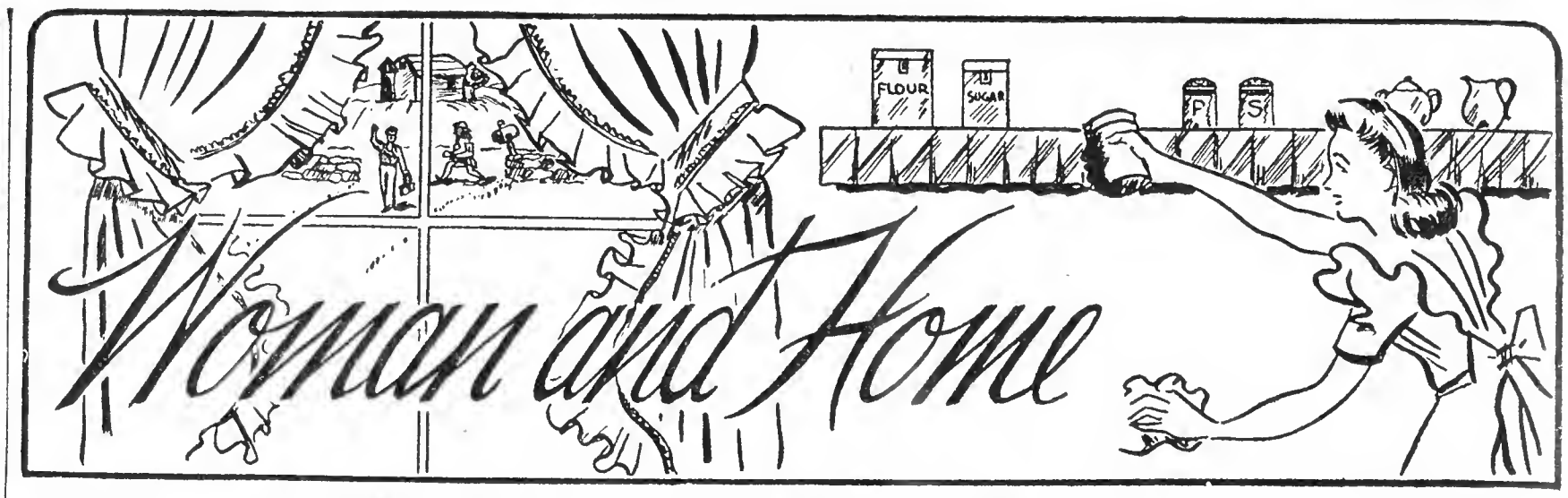



# News and Clues on Fine Homemade Jellies

Just the right quiver to that jelly, the true fruit flavor, and the way a glass of clear jelly holds up on the cupboard shelf — these are prime concerns for jelly makers at home. As to methods to get a jelly of such character, good cooks differ. They differ even as to what a perfect jelly is for the good reason that each woman aims to please her family's taste. Therefore, whether you are a defender of the pure fruit juice and sugar method, nothing added; whether you hold with adding commercially prepared liquid pectin, or with the prepared powdered pectin, you will find below various ways and means to suit your taste in jelly making.

As one reader, Edna E. Starboard of Massachusetts, puts it: "My family (for 39 years) likes a jelly that is very firm. I know many homemakers will not agree with my old-fashioned methods. But, thank goodness, we can all make jelly as our families like it."

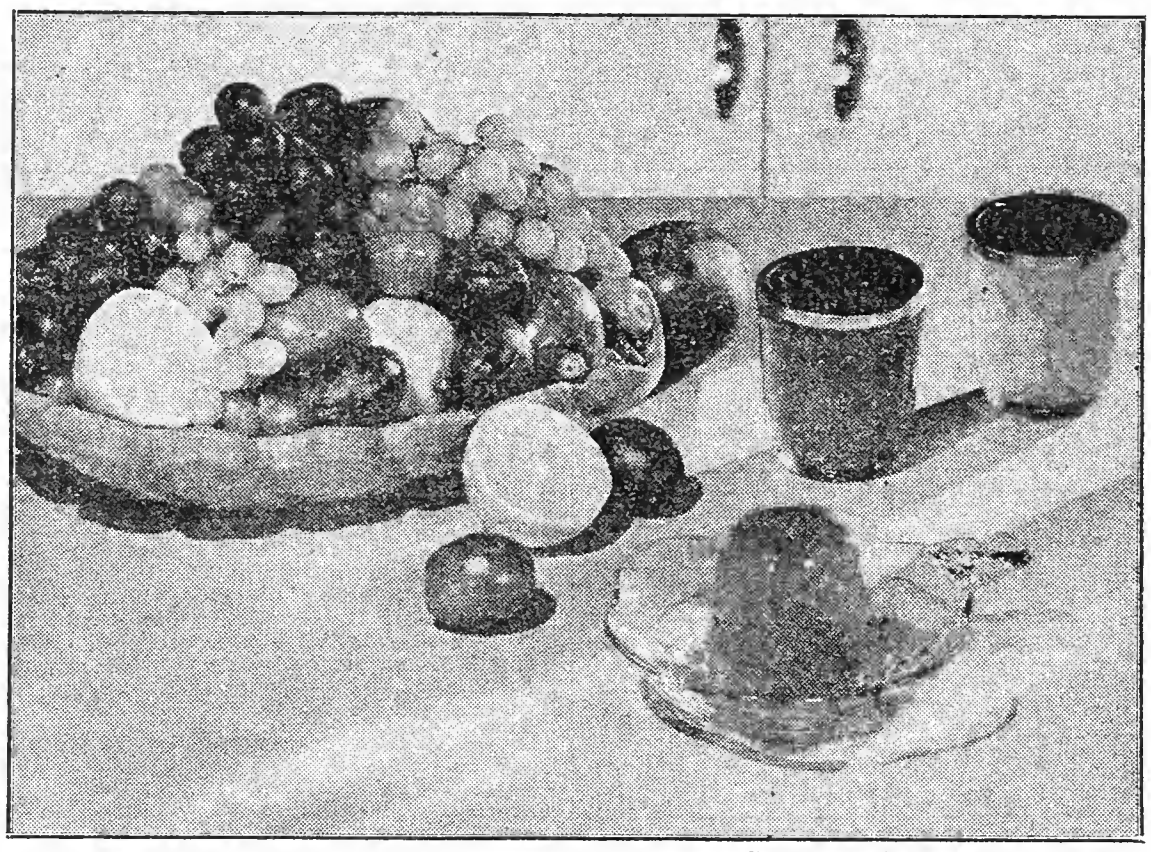
Many who prefer the prepared pectins stress the following of directions carefully. Since those directions are on the containers, we need not repeat them here. On the other hand, the boiling of fruit juice and sugar alone is an art in itself. It reflects so many replies from readers, that our "boiling down" of the secrets of their own experience appears in greater detail. As Nellie K. Wadhams, New Hampshire, has said before this: "I have no axe to grind." These readers also have no axe to grind, nor has your Woman and Home Editor. We thank one and all for their generous response to our jelly query of February, called "We Are Wondering."

P. S.

### Experience With Prepared Pectins Liquid and Powdered

"There is nothing like the liquid pectin in bottles," says Mrs. S. M. Dederick, New York State, "and I am not prejudiced; I much prefer it to powdered pectin." Mrs. Ernest Conrad, also of New York, writes: "I prefer the powder which I find very satisfactory." Mrs. F. E. Swaine, Mass., says the liquid kind gives her best results and that she likes it "because it makes more from the prepared fruit, is quicker than other methods, also the color of the finished fruit is better." Mrs. E. J. Wood, New York, says the liquid pectin is "so easy to use; no fuss, no muss, and is sure if you follow directions." Mrs. Wm. Ostermann, Maryland, writes: "I have used all three ways and I prefer the pectin powder because it is cheaper; and if I use only half for a small amount of jelly, the other half will keep until used." Dozens of other readers express themselves in like terms of praise.

Mrs. Wadhams, out of 21 years of jelly making, agrees that prepared pectins make a lovely jelly, if directions on containers are carefully followed. But in selling homemade jellies she found that her customers preferred her products made in the old-fashioned way. Her survey, here, of the jelly question covers the main guides for anyone's success, and the reasons for it.



— Courtesy of Ball Brothers Co.

*Jelly making is an art; but the right quiver, flavor and appearance, to suit the family taste, can be achieved by understanding and following the main guides to fruit preparation and cooking of this homemade table delicacy.*

### What, Why and How of Pectin

Fruit juice must have both pectin and acid to jell. Pectin is a colloidal substance found in some fruits plentifully and not in others. When fruit is ripe, it has less pectin than green fruit has. As the fruit ripens, the starch in it is gradually changed to sugar. In this process, the pectin is gradually lost. Fruits that contain pectin in large quantities are apples, quinces, raspberries, blackberries, plums, grapes, cranberries, currants. Fruits lacking in pectin are peaches, apricots, cherries, pineapple, chokecherries and elderberries. The white lining of orange skin has plenty of pectin, which is what thickens marmalades.

Long boiling destroys pectin, which is why we make jelly in small quantities and keep it boiling hard throughout the process. Slow simmering will make a tough, taffy-like product one would hardly call jelly. This is why one should never make jelly when it is raining or the atmosphere is damp — a low barometer slows down the boiling action and tends to destroy the pectin before the jelly test is reached.

### Test for Pectin in Fruit Juices

Many pectin tests are given by the experts, but my own test is simple. I wet thumb and forefinger with the juice and rub them together. If the juice is rich in pectin, you will feel a smooth, thick feeling, as if many soft and tiny particles were in suspension in it, which is indeed the case. Do not try to make apple jelly out of cider, for the pectin is in the pulp, core and seeds, which are not to be found in pure cider.

### Amount of Sugar to Juice

Many people use pound for pound of sugar and juice in making jelly. When I make jelly with my own homemade pectin from apples, I find that pound for pound is unnecessarily sweet and that flavor and consistency are better if three-fourths of the weight of the fruit juice is added in sugar. Thus: 2 lbs. of fruit juice (including homemade pectin) times ¾ equals six fourths; or 1½ lbs. sugar. However, equal parts of sugar and juice is the usual practice.

### The Jelly Test

Dip a clean spoon — one that has not been used previously in the process — into the boiling juice and allow the juice to drip from it. If it pours off in a sheet, or drops off in two or more drops simultaneously, the jelly is nearly or quite done. Be sure you do not test only from the skin on top because atmospheric pressure has thickened it there. To avoid this, stir juice thoroughly just before testing. If you get the jelly test, try it about 10 times in rapid succession; then if it reacts uniformly, remove the jelly from the stove, skim off the scum, and pour into sterilized glasses or larger jars.

### Jelly Blends

An ideal jelly has three qualities: it is tender to cut but firmly jelled, it has a delicate true fruit flavor, it has piquancy on the tongue. Often this combination can be best obtained by a blending of different fruit juices. In a Raspberry Chokecherry Blend I use 1 lb. apple juice (for pectin); 1 lb. of red raspberry juice (delicate fruit flavor); 12 oz. chokecherry juice (for piquancy); and 2 lbs. of sugar. Boil rapidly until the jelly test is obtained, then pour into sterilized glasses. This amount will make about two pints of delicious jelly.

### To Prevent Mould on Jellies

Commercial jellies are vacuum packed. I keep mould off my homemade jelly in jars larger than glasses by sealing in sterile air tight jars and letting jars stand 15 minutes in a kettle of boiling water which has been removed from the stove. Do not do this unless you are sure your jar is watertight. This process takes the place of sunning in the kitchen window in setting the jelly.

### Have You Tried Homemade Pectin?

Slice thinly 4 lbs. of not too ripe apples, or use 4 lbs. of cores and skin. Add 9 cups water. Boil rapidly in shallow pan 15 minutes. If the apples are not very tart, add the juice of one lemon. Drain in colander through 4 thicknesses of cheese cloth. Sterilize and bottle. For 1 cup of fruit juice and 1 cup of sugar, use one half cup of apple pectin. Bring quickly to a rolling boil and boil rapidly until you get the jelly test.

Nellie K. Wadhams

(Continued on Page 403)

## Cheese Puff Tastes Good

For good use of cheese, a special dish to serve, and something nice to eat that is easy to get, cheese puff is the thing. Just put it together and bake in a greased dish large enough to allow for puffing. Mix 1 cup bread crumbs; 1 cup American cheese, cut in small pieces; 1 beaten egg; 1½ cups milk; salt and pepper. Bake for about half an hour at 350 degrees F. and serve hot at once. D. T.

## Tried and True

Auto grease on work clothes leave black ugly stains. Rubbing with lard and good soapy washing helps a lot; same treatment for tar stains.

When you break a glass, dampened absorbent cotton batting helps in picking up the tiny pieces dangerous to leave about. The slivers stick to wet cotton.

If you let a seersucker garment dry thoroughly, then iron it lightly on the wrong side, it stays like new; i. e., if you need to iron it at all R. A.

# How I Raise African Violets at Home

African violets are one of the mostup rewarding plants I know. They take special care but not too much, and I learned by trial and error. But their lovely blossoms, and many colors and kinds, give endless chance to fill the windows and the eyes with pleasure.

Before telling you what methods I have come to use in raising them, just let me say that a year ago I had a Blue Boy African violet that had been blossoming almost continuously for six years. Today I have 30 different varieties grown mostly from leaves or given me by friends. Through the Handicrafters-Gardeners column I made happy exchanges and more friends. I must also tell you that once I lost all my collection, many more than I now have, through a sudden frost that came long after the plants had seemed safe on the porch outdoors. These are the heartaches that also come to violet enthusiasts. But I never tire of beginning each new leaf in the hope, so often justified, of their bloom and beauty.

For starting new plants, I have tried several methods such as rooting the separate leaves in woodsy soil, sand in a glass covered aquarium, water, and from seed. Good results followed with each, and I kept a notebook for many items to remember. Light, temperature, soil and care are never uniform with different people, so that what I consider my best method may not prove best for you. Experience is the real teacher.

However, what I now do is this. For a starting garden I use indoors a four foot long metal windowbox, filled with good porous soil (two parts good garden soil, two parts rotted leaf mold or peat moss, and one part sand). I then place three empty clay pots (two inch size) into the soil at equal distances down the length of the box, and sunk into the earth to within an inch of their tops. With holes at the bottom, the watering I do is through these pots, for even distribution and gradual soaking of the water by the soil. I keep the soil thus moist at all times by merely filling the clay pots. The frequency of watering all depends upon the dryness of the room's air, which varies greatly.

As I acquire the individual leaves of the African violets for starting, I place the stems in this soil. The moisture soon starts growth and little plants take shape. These I transfer, each into a container, a two inch flowerpot for the first transplanting. As they grow I change them to the four inch pots, and then the six inch sizes when plants are really large. All these pots should have bottom drainage. I have like success with glazed and unglazed pots. At no time in the violets' lives is the soil allowed to dry out, nor get really wet and soggy; here is where trial and error count. Little plants, when thumbnail size, can be transferred from the starting box to separate containers. When this baby plant has really started from the mother leaf, I break off the mother leaf. This I root again as before. That is why I like a longer stem on my leaves than when I use a leaf for only one new plant. In the pots I water them from the bottom, saucer style.

I never use water that is below room temperature. I never place any of these plants in direct sun, but always have a curtain between them and the windowpane, to shield against direct sunrays. Especially for young plants, I like a north window. This violet is a slow growing plant but I know no other to give more return for so little care, once one knows what to do. I wish I could describe all my more than 30 kinds and colors; but among them are Blue Boy, in four varieties, Blue Girl, Topaz, Amethyst, Ionantha, Pink Beauty, Red Head, White Lady, Orchid Flute, Ruffles, Myrtle and Bicolor.

African violets are my constant delight. I have a list of over 100 named sorts, many of which I desire, and hope some day to have in bloom in our home.

S.

## Fine Homemade Jellies

(Continued from Page 402)

OTHER CLUES FROM READERS

Mrs. Wilfrid Dufault, N. Y., gives the following reasons for preferring fruit juice and sugar "in the pot" for jelly: "One can make little dabs of jelly from skins or other leftovers when preparing other fruit dishes. 2. Time is saved because one does not have to stand watch so closely. 3. Less sugar is required. 4. Therefore, this is a less expensive method. 5. The flavor is more distinct and color natural. 6. Made this way the jell must cool before parafining and the depth of the wax is more easily discerned than when poured into hot jelly."

Mrs. John M. Beck, West Va., says: "The secret is not to put too much water on fruit; just barely cover the fruit with water." Mrs. John H. Sandberg, Maryland, says. "I use the 'sheeting' test for telling when juices will jell. It never fails."

Mrs. Ella Kling, N. Y., describes her favorite sheeting test: "Fruit for jelly must contain enough pectin or have tart apples mixed with it. When the strained juice is measured, and equal measures of sugar set where it will become well heated, the juice is allowed to boil (but good) until it seems to coagulate on sides of the kettle. Then the heated sugar is added gradually and a good rolling boil is obtained after the sugar dissolves. Now it will soon be ready to sheet off the spoon in gooey drops, two of which will run together. It may then be turned into sterilized heated glasses."

Mrs. K. F. Leslie, N. Y., writes: "From the cook book my father gave my mother in 1878, I get the best results: Measure equal amounts of sugar and juice. Spread sugar in pie pans (shallow pans) and warm in oven, stirring occasionally to keep sugar from overheating. Boil juice, for 20 minutes, then empty sugar in; it dissolves almost immediately. But to make sure, let the pot boil up once, well. Skim before adding sugar, and again after boiling up. Put into heated glasses at once. I find the mixture often begins to jell before all is in the glasses. By this method I find the color is finer and taste better, than when the sugar and juice are boiled together for more time than as above."

Another method comes from Mrs. F. C. Karle, N. Y., "My jelly is as stiff as can be to suit my husband's taste. I cook my juices one-third down. (One third is boiled away.) Then I measure it and take cup for cup of fruit juice and sugar. These I mix and boil them hard for two minutes. Then boil less hard for two more minutes, four minutes only in all."

Elderberry, chokecherry and wild plum make excellent jelly, using apple with each. Mrs. A. B., Pa., says: "For the full flavor of chokecherry apple jelly I want nothing but juice and sugar; the apple of course furnishes the pectin. Wild plum and apple is truly delectable." Mrs. William Geib, N. Y., adds either "green grapes or green apples to elderberries, the latter flavor predominating for fine results."

LEMON JUICE IN JELLIES

Mrs. R. L. Capwell, Conn., writes: "A dear old lady I knew, but practical and a little stern about it, told me long ago, 'put in enough lemon juice and you can make jelly out of old overshoes.' This I haven't yet tried, but I do use lemon juice. The canned lemon juice does as well but the flavor is less delicate. I use the juice of one lemon to one cup of fruit juice, and cut down 20 to 25 per cent on the sugar. You might not like so tart a jell. This is marvelous with peach peelings or apple peelings, or other rather 'feeble' material."

Likewise Mrs. H. A. Hoover, Pa.: "I keep plenty of lemons on hand in jelly making time, using ½ teaspoon of juice to a pint of liquid. Last year I made 40 pints of raspberry jelly adding lemon, and of course did so with all our other jellies."

---

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## Old Bridal Elms of New England

I love the quaint old custom of old colonial days
Of planting two elms together at the parting of the ways:
One for the bride, one for the groom; then he carried her over the sill,
And they started their life together in the cottage on the hill.
I can see those elms from my window now towering over the land;
The man and his bride are forgotten, but the house and the elms still stand.

— *Lillian Stickney*


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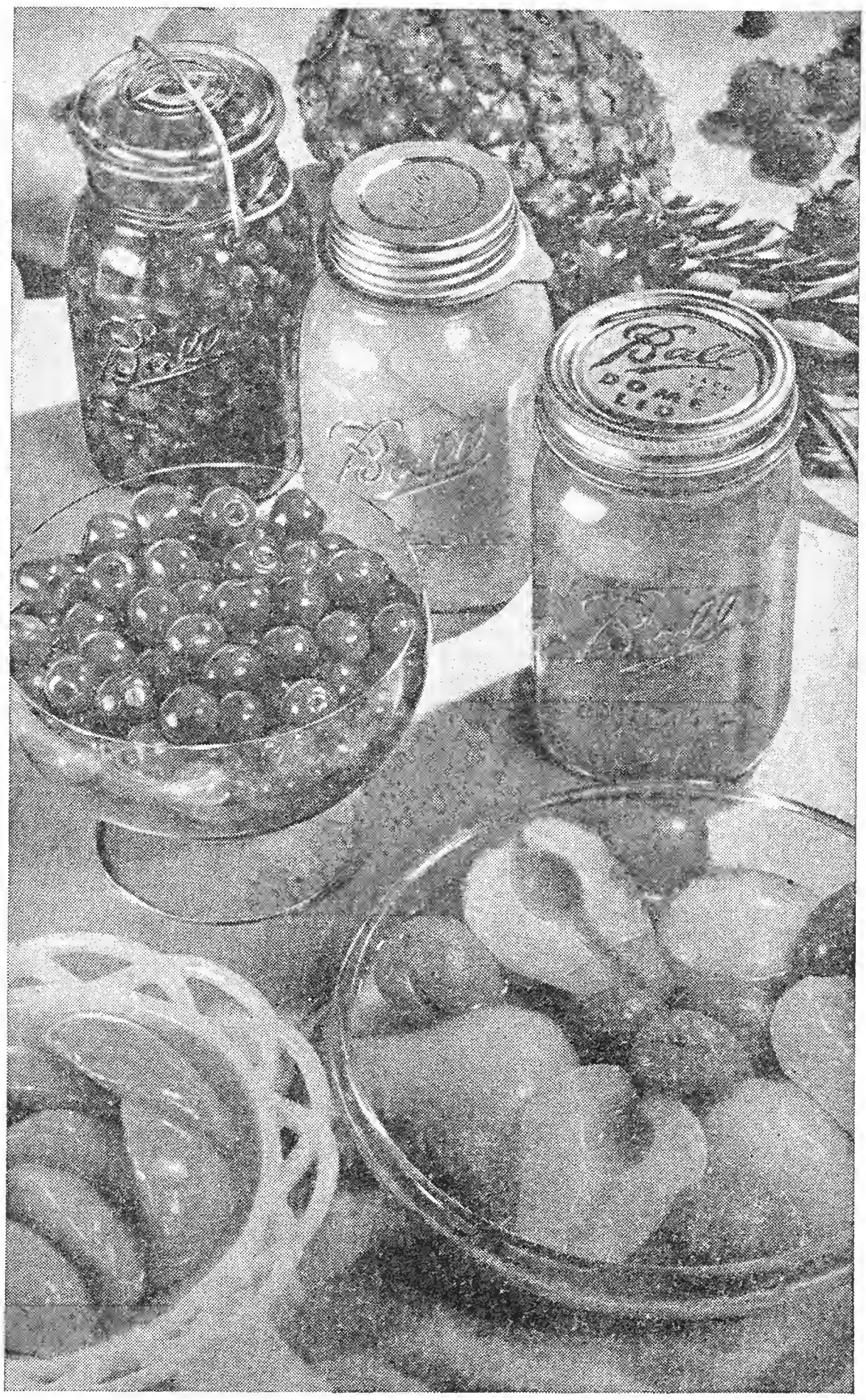


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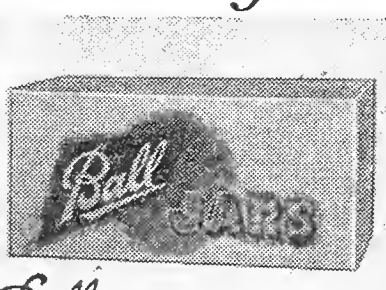


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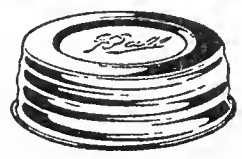


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## *The Visiting Nurse*

### Health Quiz and Answers

A. Can an expectant mother mark her baby?
B. Is a common cold contagious?
C. Why does a person faint?
D. How should you treat a person who has fainted?
E. Do first or baby teeth need care?
F. Is night air dangerous?
G. If a medicine prescribed by a physician cured my neighbor, should I take it too?
H. Is it best to expose young children to the contagious diseases so that they will get them over with early?
I. How can one keep his own teeth for a lifetime?

THE ANSWERS

A. No expectant mother can mark her unborn baby by anything which she may see or hear no matter how shocking. Certain drugs, however, taken without a doctor's orders, may do a great deal of harm to the infant in the making. And unless the baby is given, through the mother's daily diet, enough of the right kind of food he may bear the marks of undernourishment. Deformities and birthmarks really are rare. When these do occur the mother-to-be is in no way responsible for, nor even aware of, their development.

B. When anyone who has a cold, coughs or sneezes germs fly out of his mouth and nose. These germs are contagious. They may light on something or someone and get into another person's body. They are very apt to cause a cold in the second person. That is why colds "run through the family" as they do.

C. A person faints because so much of the blood suddenly leaves the brain that the brain can't carry on normally. A person may faint from sudden shock, great fatigue, unbearable pain or severe bleeding.

D. A person who has fainted should be laid flat with the head lower than the feet so that the blood will be encouraged to return to the brain. Give plenty of fresh air. All clothing must be loosened especially at the neck and across the chest, to allow easy circulation. When consciousness returns give a drink of black coffee — not too hot — or a few sips of water to which aromatic spirits of ammonia have been added. Follow directions on the bottle.

E. First or "baby" teeth should be carefully cared for. The infant learns to chew with them. They should stay in the gums until pushed out by the second teeth. If they leave the baby's mouth before then the jaw may shrink and there won't be space enough for the second teeth so they will be forced to overlap. Irregular teeth not only spoil a person's appearance but tend to pave the way for indigestion since food can't be chewed properly. Some scientists believe that the first teeth are used by nature for building the permanent set so that if lost early the second teeth will not be strong. A dentist should examine baby teeth regularly and fill all cavities.

F. Night air used to be considered "dangerous" because people who stayed out in it so frequently came down with malaria. It is now known that malaria is caused by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. This germ-spreading lady likes to fly by night. She is the reason for night air being dangerous. Mosquito control will make night air perfectly safe.

G. A medicine which cured one person might cause another's death. A doctor's prescription is written out only after the physician has studied the patient's symptoms and understands his condition exactly. When a person has been "cured" he should throw away all prescriptions left over. Why? For several reasons: One is that drugs grow stale when kept a long time. Another is that what was right for one illness might not help another illness, even when symptoms seem the same. A third reason is that when a left-over drug is kept in the house, a child or adult could easily take the medicine by mistake with serious results.

H. No child should be exposed to any disease. If he is well and strong, however, it may be best for him to have the mumps before he reaches the teens, for mumps go hard, sometimes, with adolescent boys and men. The other catching diseases should be carefully avoided because there is great danger of serious complications. A baby has not lived long enough to build up body resistence to infection; a school child is better able to recover. But every little boy and girl should be given protection against smallpox and diphtheria, as well as any other disease which the doctor can prevent by immunization.

I. A person can keep his own teeth by proper care and correct diet. Heredity does make some teeth seemingly short-lived. But that should be accepted as a challenge to an even more persistent struggle against "store teeth." From the time that the first teeth appear until one is about 70, the teeth should be carefully examined at least twice each year by a competent dentist. Even the tiniest cavity in the tiniest tooth should be promptly filled. No one need know what a toothache feels like! The dentist should do all within his power to keep the teeth within a person's gums. The gums need care too; lemon juice, orange juice or tomato juice drunk daily helps keep the gums healthy. Naturally, teeth should be brushed twice a day with a stiff, clean toothbrush; toothpaste may be used but either table salt or baking soda is equally good. Toothpicks often cause trouble by forcing food down into the gums causing irritation and inflammation. Instead use a small bulb syringe such as is used for irrigating the ears. Its nozzle should be pressed against each between-teeth-space and water forced out from the bulb to flush away food particles. It is these particles, especially of sweet foods, which hasten tooth decay.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N

### Rolling Up the Socks

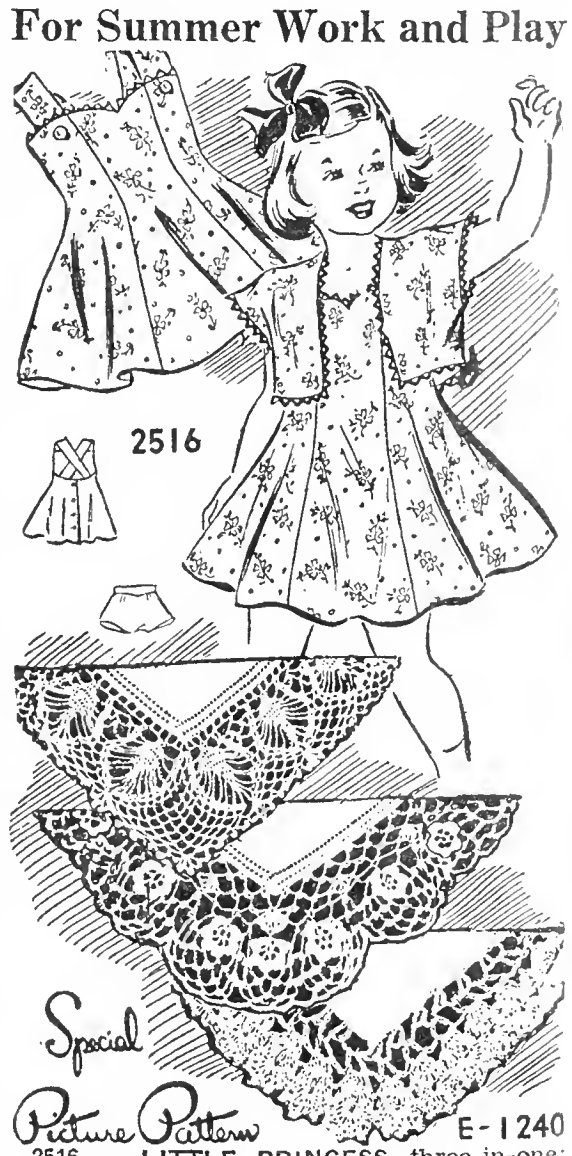
My high school son objected to having his socks rolled into a ball tucked into the top of one sock, as most mothers do in putting away clean laundry. Son said it stretched the top of the socks, especially the woolen ones. So now I sort them, put each pair together, roll them up, and then just slip a rubber band around them.

In this way, each pair is kept together, the tops are not stretched, and the socks can be placed in his drawer without getting mixed up. He slips the rubber band off and drops it into a small box, kept there for that purpose, when he takes out a clean pair. F. B.

### Canning Wools!

To keep moths from getting into balls of yarn, and odds and ends of yarns not used up, just put them into glass jars (those coffee jars will do) and screw the covers on tight. If clean and moth free when "canned," these wools are safe for a long time. Jars take little space in closets and it is easy to locate the yarns when needed as there are no wrappings to be undone. Also you can see what the jars hold. Try it! E. A.

### For Summer Work and Play

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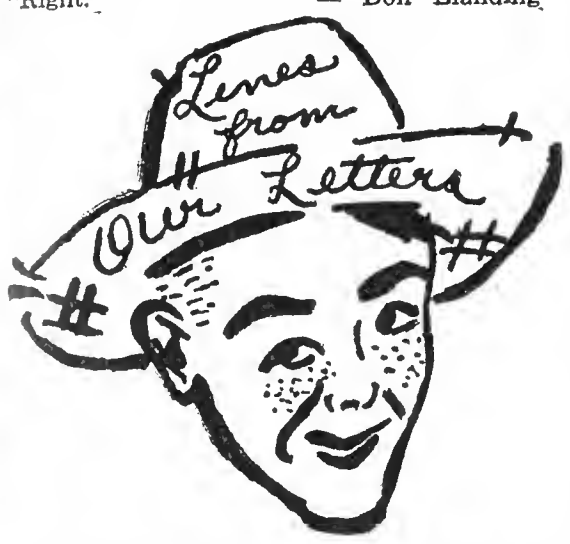
Drawn by Katherine Rhinehart, 15, New York

MEMORY VERSE

VALUES

I used to think that I knew black from white
And day from night
And wrong from right,
But as I live and learn from day to day
I find that gray
Comes in some way,
And I'm not quite
So sure I'm right
When I say "White"
"Night"
"Right."

— Don Blanding




Drawn by Donald Littebrant, 17, New York

Dear Friends: Though I live in the country, it's not on a farm. I am a sophomore and enjoy writing to people. I already have several pen pals in Europe: three in France, one each in Denmark and Greece. I also write to a girl in New York who had her name in the "Letters Wanted" section. I have several hobbies, and enjoy most everything, especially horseback riding each week with a Girl Scout Troop. If we had a farm I would like very much to raise, breed and show horses. I enjoy camping and go every chance I have. Art is my pastime and I also go in for photography. By the way I think it would be super if Our Page could be on two pages and include pictures taken by our camera friends. Swimming is another sport I enjoy, and archery. I have no brothers or sisters and often wish that I did. My pets at the moment are two Angora cats, a white one that is deaf, and one of her kittens that is black with a white vest and double toes on all four feet. — Loys Mundy, 16, N. J.

Dear Boys and Girls: My hobbies are writing letters and collecting small dolls. I like most sports, some of which are ice skating and roller skating. I am in the eighth grade and like to travel very much. I have never ridden on a train or in an airplane although I would like to some day. I hope to hear from some of you. — Gertrude Wheaton, 14, New York.

Dear Our Pagers: Today I saw my first copy of The Rural New-Yorker and glanced through until I came upon Our Page, which I read without stopping. I sat right down to have my name in that wonderful magazine. This is the first year I have lived on a farm or in the country and each day brings better adventures. My favorite sports are bicycle riding and basketball; my favorite animals are horses and dogs. My hobby is always changing but at the present time it is photography. —Carol Smith, 14, New York.

Dear Friends: This is my first letter to you. I live on a dairy farm. My hobby is my three horses but I also like to ski, swim, play the guitar and do most outdoor sports except baseball and football. I like all kinds of music except jazz which I can't stand. I love living on a farm and hope to raise horses sometime. Who are interested in horses, especially those who wish to become riding instructors or trainers? — Jeanne Gagnon, 18, Massachusetts.

Dear Our Pagers: Our Page is very interesting, especially the drawings. I live on a farm of 130 acres with about 25 head of cattle, a team of horses, chickens and a beautiful little dog. As I don't go to school I have to help my father do the chores morning and night; in the Summer I have to help hay. I used to hate doing the work on the farm but now I am starting to like it. It will be only five years in July that we have lived on the farm. My hobbies are collecting pictures of boys and girls and addresses and also collecting foreign money. My best sports are swimming and bike riding or horseback riding, when I have a chance. — Priscilla Pratt, 17, Vermont.

Dear Friends: On our small farm in Otsego County, we raise mostly chickens. Right now we have 565. My sister has a cow and three calves. I raise purebred registered pigs and ducks. I like fishing, hunting and horseback riding. What do you raise? — Bob Black, Jr., 11, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: My main interest is horseback riding. I don't have a horse of my own but I ride every chance I get. My hobbies are singing, writing short stories and poems, drawing, playing the piano, collecting stamps, napkins, post cards, post marks, fancy bottles, recipes, nicknacks and movie stars' photos, and having pen pals interested in horses. — Barbara Sutton, 13, New York.

Dear Readers: Each month I eagerly look forward to The Rural New-Yorker; the first thing I do is turn to Our Page and read it through and through. My hobbies are indoor roller skating, collecting snapshots, writing letters, dancing, horseback riding, swimming and all outdoor sports. Already I have quite a few correspondents from the Page. — Marie Ponsi, 15, New Jersey.

Dear Our Page: Not until six months ago did I know that there was such a thing as Our Page. Now I am almost the first one to get The Rural New-Yorker. My hobbies are collecting movie stars' pictures and bike riding. I hope to go to Texas some day. I have over 200 movie stars. I am in the eighth grade at school and enjoy pen pals, boys and girls. — Phyllis Bryant, 11, N. Y.

FROM A FRIEND IN THE TROPICS

Dear Friends: I am a reader of The Rural New-Yorker and as you may guess Our Page is my favorite page. I live in the country in Trinidad but I go to high school in a large town about 20 miles from here. My favorite hobbies are sewing, swimming, table tennis and many outdoor sports. Would some of you please write to me? I will tell you all about the "land of the hummingbird." — Rosita Lall, 16, Trinidad.

Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

Dear Fellows and Girls: I enjoy reading Our Page. It certainly helps us get acquainted with others. I am a 4-H girl and like to sew, read, dance, listen to the radio and hear from other 4-H'ers and farm boys. I live on a farm and we raise dairy cows. — Shirley Paul, 17, Pennsylvania.

Dear Our Pagers: I live on a 50 acre farm and have a horse of my own. My hobbies are riding horseback, collecting stamps and pictures of movie stars. I have 38 stamps of Vermont and the pictures of 17 movie stars. I am in the seventh grade and have three sisters and four brothers. I am a 4-H member and so are my sisters. I would like to receive letters from other 4-H'ers. — Ella Gilman, 14, Vermont.

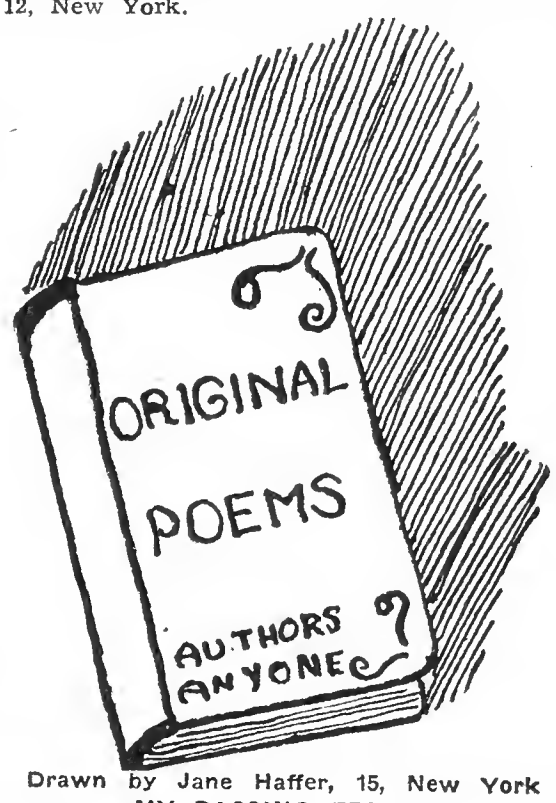
Dear Friends: My parents have been receiving The Rural New-Yorker ever since I was a baby. I have been wanting to write in and tell you how much I enjoy Our Page and maybe acquire some pen pals. I live on a 272-acre farm and we have about 80 head of cattle. I have a saddle horse that I call Judy; she is all black. I have just recently joined the 4-H Club; I am a sophomore in high school and belong to the Library Club. — Joyce Wells, 16, New York.

Dear Friends: My hobby is collecting candles; so far I have 16. I am not in the 4-H Club but may join soon.I have two cats, a dog, four hens. Also a pair of Bantys; I am going to raise some. I like The Rural New-Yorker very much and I always read Our Page. I would like to have some boys and girls write to me. — Marie King, 12, New York.

Drawn by Edna Hayden, 14, New York

Drawn by Leslie Nudd, 16, New York

Drawn by Elaine Loucks, 18, New York




Drawn by Jane Haffer, 15, New York

MY PASSING FRIEND

I often sat beside the brook
And watched it run away;
I couldn't ever understand
Just why it didn't stay.
It was just like a human life
That rippled through the years —
And met each obstacle on the way
With laughter or with tears.

— Ruth Lewis, 18, New Jersey

SPRING

The lovely Spring season is finally here,
The sky is blue and bright and clear,
The flowers peep out of their last Winter beds
And smile as they nod their pretty heads.
The birds stretch their wings as they gaily sing
The song of glorious, beautiful Spring!
Mr. Sun shines bright from his home in the sky,
And the butterflies seem to dance as they fly;
The clouds are fluffy and fleecy and white,
And in the cool evening the stars shine bright.
Oh, I'm so glad I'm alive in the Spring
To see the flowers and hear the birds sing!

— Peggy Ann Lentz, 12, New York

DREAMLAND

There is a land somewhere
That we all dream about —
But we don't do much about it.
Where there are no wars,
No tears or sorrow,
Only peace, contentment and joy —
Will they be ours tomorrow?
What are you doing?
Are you willing to help?
Will you do your share
To make a dream world
The world of Tomorrow?

— Edna Bowens, 19, New York

AN OLD DESERTED HOUSE

One day a lot of us decided to take a walk to an old deserted house near our place. My aunt and cousins were the last to live there and they moved out about 20 years ago, so you can imagine what shape the house has gotten in. All the windows are out, there aren't any doors, the porches aren't safe to walk on, and so on. To get to this house he had to go through a lot of brush and weeds that were over our heads. When we got there we were brave and went in to look around. (We had my dog with us.) We went into a room that was once a kitchen. In it was a table covered with bottles and they were covered with dust. We went into another room that was supposed to be a livingroom. There we saw an old gas stove, a table and a broken rocking chair. The plaster was half off. Then we decided to go upstairs. In one room there was a bed built into the wall. In another there was a lot of old newspapers and magazines. After exploring upstairs we decided to go outside and look around. In an old shed, that was once a wash house, we found old wooden egg crates and other boxes.

We walked around outside awhile in the fresh air and then decided to go back in the house and see what was in the cellar. Down there was an old gas stove, some empty bottles and a barrel. In one corner was a long hole that was covered with a lot of loose dirt. We didn't bother to see what was in it for coming down the upper steps was a thump, thump, thump as if someone was coming. All of us hurried out of the cellar doorway, ran a little way and then stopped to look around.

What do you think we saw coming out of the old deserted house? It was only my little dog Tippie. We waited until Tippie caught up with us and then we started for home. On our way we were talking about our little walk and decided that some thumps had come from the railroad tramps who had been staying in the old deserted house! — Ella Johns, 15, Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania

Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

Drawn by Anna Everline, Delaware

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and the name and State of the person to whom you are writing. Then this should be put into an outer envelope addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will not be mailed.

New York — Ruth Mitchell, 11; Mary Jensen, 12; Sarah Brewer, 15; Vera Brewer, 13; Helen Kulikowski, 16; Shirley Thomas, 16; Gertrude Wheaton, 14; Tom Baldwin, 12; Joyce Wells, 16; Joan Randall, 16; Patricia Wohlschlegel, 16; Dorothy Mosher, 17; Barbara Schutz, 14; Carol Smith, 14; Betty Chantla, 19; Elizabeth Wunderlich, 13; Barbara French, 13; Barbara Sutton, 13; Bob Black, 11; Dorothy Hayden, 18; Marjorie Latremore, 12; Judy Kaufler, 13; Violet Thompkins, 12; Helen MacDonald, 13; Joyce Martino, 14; Catherine Calie, 13; Cleris Burrows, 15; Phyllis Bryant, 14.

New Jersey — Patsy Hickey, 13; Louis Mundy, 16; Marie Ponsi, 15.

Vermont — Priscilla Pratt, 17; Ella Gilman, 14.

Maine — Betty Closson, 15.

Massachusetts — Jeanne Gagnon, 18.

Pennsylvania — Shirley Paul, 17.

Maryland — Marian Miller, 15.

Trinidad — Rosita Lall, 16.

England — Eric Lumer.

Drawn by Janet McCleneghan, 16, New Jersey

This is the season we have all been looking for, Summer! School will be out and we can look forward to things we like best to do or things we have planned to do during the Winter.

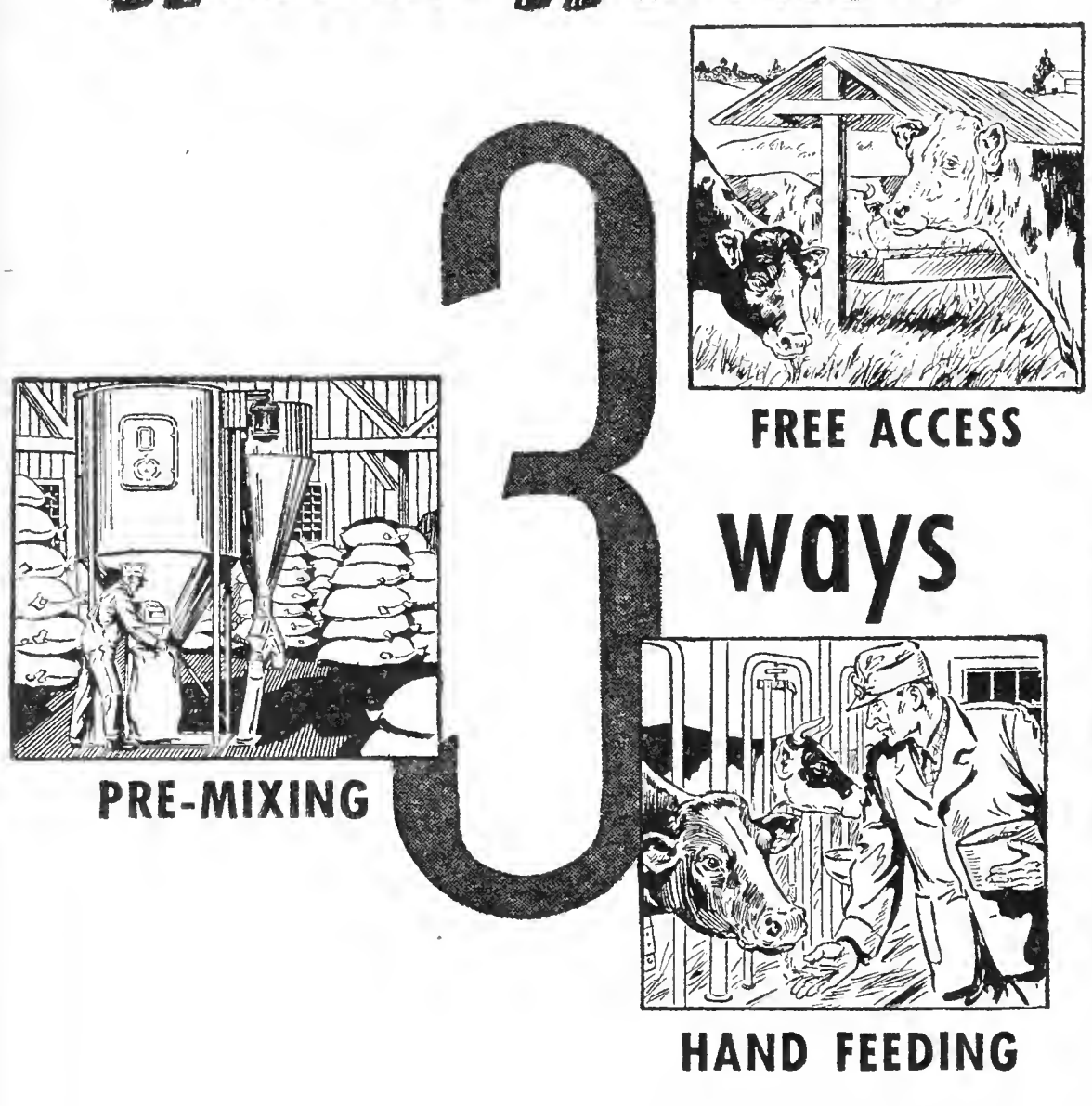
Hazel Lorson of Maine, a star contributor of awhile back, has offered her stamp collection to anyone who will pay postage for whichever stamps he or she wants. Here is a wonderful chance for you stamp collectors. You may write to her the same way you do others on the Page and I shall see that the letters are forwarded to her.

I was surprised and pleased to hear from a different quarter of the hemisphere, Trinidad. It would indeed be wonderful, Rosita to get an idea about the "land of the humming bird." A land in the tropics is to us a place of beauty and mystery. We'd like to hear at first hand some of its characteristics and customs. So we are looking forward to a letter from you soon, perhaps next month.

Speaking of July, don't forget we have a great holiday coming up; in fact, a bang-up one, the Fourth of July when Americans celebrate the issuing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, by the Continental Congress. How we have grown since the time of the Colonies. Let's reflect some of this spirit in the next issue of Our Page.

Send all contribbutions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to state your name, State and age. — E. U.

Fight "HIDDEN HUNGER"

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## Lamb Nursed on Bottle

For many years I have had a small farm of grade Hampshire sheep. The Susquehanna River flows through the country near our farm in Lycoming County, Pa. On April 15 this year it overflowed, and I drove down to look the situation over. When I came home, I found that a young ewe, born in March 1947, had given birth to a good lamb. So, we called it Noah. She didn't want to nurse her lamb, so all day I tried to get her to let it nurse. Finally I picked up the lamb and went to the barn, with the ewe following. I then examined the ewe and found that she had a very sore udder. I massaged it well and held

*With patience and proper care this little lamb was nursed on a bottle until his mother's sore udder cleared up, after which she allowed him to nurse naturally. W. F. Coleman of Lycoming County, Pa., is shown feeding his lamb.*

her down while her baby nursed. Later I got a nursing bottle with a nipple and proceeded to feed the little fellow warm cow's milk fresh from the udder with wonderful success. I also forced the ewe to let the lamb nurse each morning and evening, and besides this I gave it milk every three hours from the bottle. In four days the ewe's udder cleared up and she has allowed her baby lamb to nurse in the natural way ever since.

A little patience in these matters will go a long way, and prevent having to raise lambs like this one entirely on a bottle. It saves time in the end. W. F. C.

Pennsylvania

## Shoats are Coughing

I have some shoats which I slop feed. I notice that some of them, when they eat and sometimes when they run, stop and cough. They act like they were choking or short of breath. Is this anything like thumps? If not, please describe thumps. Also, can you tell me what would make pigs cough like that? I have often seen pigs do this. L. R.

Delaware

The coughing in shoats to which you refer is caused by an infestation with the large, round hog worm. Coughing is a symptom of this condition and represents the lung stage of this parasite which is commonly known as thumps. Heavy infestations with this worm also produce a condition commonly known as thumps, which is manifested as a hiccough, associated with spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm.

The treatment is twofold in character — preventive and therapeutic. Prevention of the condition lies in rotating them on pasture which has had no hogs on it for at least two years, and thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting their pens, using any standard disinfecting solution. For medicinal treatment it has been found that the internal administration of either phenothiazine or sodium fluoride is very effective. Both can be given in suitable dosage on the feed if desired. The recommended dosage for phenothiazine is eight grams for pigs weighing 25 to 50 pounds; 12 grams for weights of 50 to 100 pounds; 20 grams for weights of 100 to 200 pounds; and 30 grams for hogs weighing over 200 pounds. It is best to give a second treatment in about three weeks, and do this each Fall and Spring. Sodium fluoride should be mixed with the dry feed to the extent of one per cent and fed for two days. No precious starving is necessary with either of these drugs.

## Feed Value of Roots

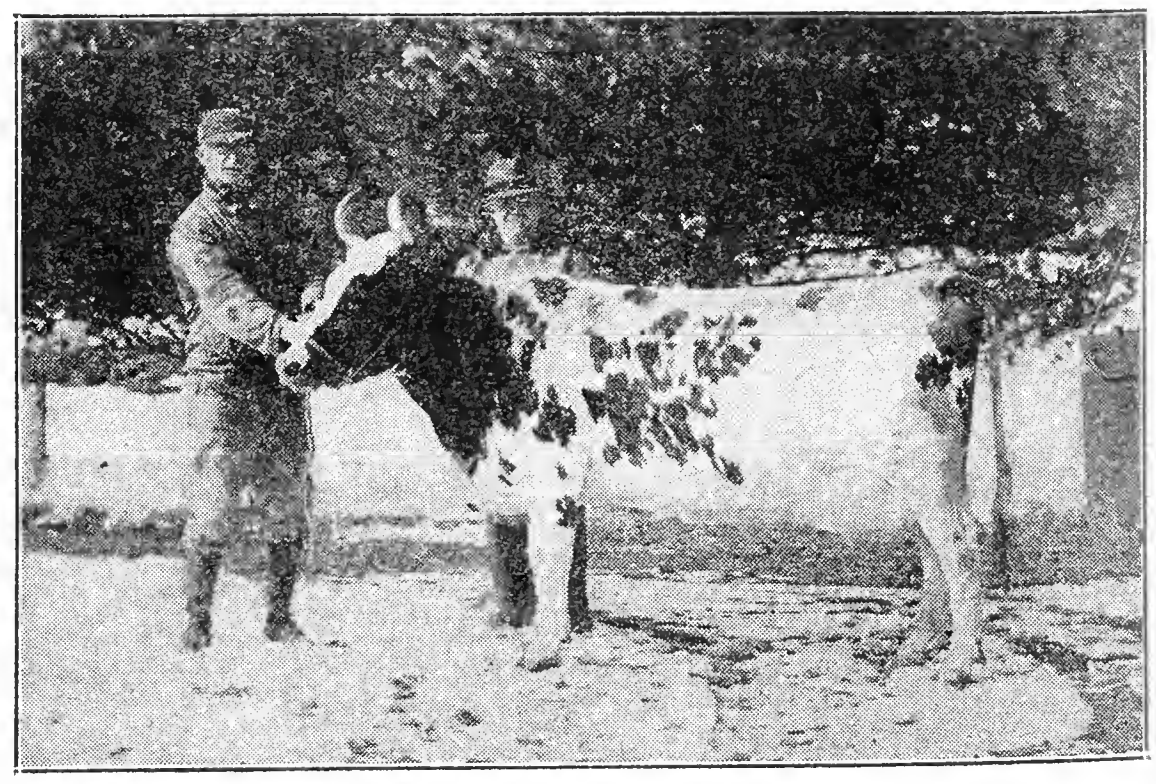
I am interested to know what feed value mangel beets, carrots and turnips have for milk cows and growing stock. J. E. W.

The root crops mentioned are classed as succulent feeds because of their high water content. In terms of dry matter carrots contain approximately 12 per cent, mangel beets and turnips nine per cent each; this compares with about 28 per cent dry matter for corn silage. In terms of digestible protein these root crops are approximately comparable to corn silage, with an average of a little over one per cent. Their total digestible nutrient content has an average of between eight and 10 per cent while that of corn silage is about 18 to 19 per cent. It can be seen, therefore, that they can be used as desired to replace part or all of the corn silage.

Carrots have the advantage of being very high in carotene which imparts a yellow color to milk, and this has the same place in nutrition as vitamin A, as it is the substance from which vitamin A is synthesized in the animal body. Mangel beets are well relished but should not be fed until they have been stored for some weeks, because if fed when still fresh they often produce an excessive laxative condition. It should be mentioned also that they do not impart an odor to milk as do turnips and rutabagas; consequently the two latter root crops should be fed only after milking and after all the milk has been removed from the barn.

## Leading D. H. I. A. States

The 10 leading states in Dairy Herd Improvement Work (D.H.I.A.), according to a recent official report, as of January 1, 1948, are as follows: (1) New York, 161 associations, 87,568 cows; (2) Pennsylvania, 145 associations, 71,131 cows; (3) Wisconsin, 141 associations, 80,091 cows; (4) Michigan, 114 associations, 43,474 cows; (5) California, 105 associations, 15,307 cows; (6) Minnesota, 99 associations, 41,110 cows; (7) Iowa, 87 associations, 35,239 cows; (8) Illinois, 82 associations, 34,485 cows; (9) Indiana, 75 associations, 23,590 cows; (10) Ohio, 71 associations, 24,077 cows. California has the largest percentage, 17 per cent, of all its dairy cows in this official testing work, while Pennsylvania and New York have a little over seven and six per cent, ranking second and third respectively, in this respect.



*It takes a good cow to produce like this registered, eight-year-old Ayrshire, owned by Daniel J. Bowen, rear, held by Si Cargain, Walden, Orange County, New York. In her first 146 days on test she has produced 10,772 pounds of milk containing 459 pounds of butterfat, a 4.26 per cent test. She is still going strong at a rate of about 80 pounds daily.*

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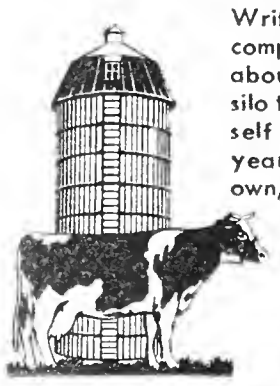

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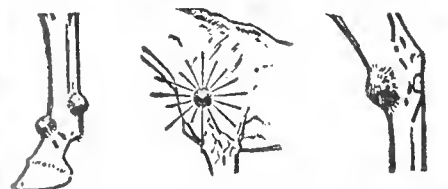

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# When Steers Are Pasture Fattened

(Continued from Page 400)

ing price of grass fat cattle, and the quality of the carcass produced. Tests at several experiment stations have shown that when cattle are fattened exclusively on grass, they will have a much lower dressing percentage than when comparable cattle are fattened on grain. The fat on their carcass is usually quite yellow in color, although this is not especially objectionable to the retail trade. Grass fat cattle usually grade no higher than medium, and the meat on their carcass is not as palatable or tender, because of the lack of finish mentioned.

### Grain Feeding Methods

There are several methods in which grain may be fed to fattening steers on pasture. Regardless of the plan used, it is very important that they be handled properly when first placed on pasture. If the cattle have been wintered in dry lot and fed principally silage, it is advisable to gradually discontinue this silage feeding for several days prior to being turned on pasture in the Spring. Their hay allowance, on the basis of dry matter, should be correspondingly increased. The reason for this is that new pasture is apt to be very laxative and the dry roughage will help to overcome this condition. It is a good plan to continue feeding them some dry roughage for the first week or 10 days after they go on grass. However, the difficulty is that they will not eat the hay unless their pasture feeding is limited. The new grass is so palatable that they prefer it to any other kind of feed; consequently, if given all they will consume at the start, they gorge on it and severe scouring may result. When this condition develops, especially with cattle which have been fed some grain during the Winter months, they will lose considerable weight very rapidly. They go off feed; as a result their later gains are retarded and are also made more expensive.

If some grain has been fed during the Winter, then it should continue to be fed for several days on pasture, together with the limited grass allowance mentioned, even though it is desired to feed no grain throughout the rest of their pasture period. The most serious feeding mistake that can possibly be made is to suddenly turn out the steers on lush Spring pasture, with a complete and abrupt change from their Winter plan of feeding. After the cattle have become accustomed to Spring grass, the use of both dry roughage and grain may be discontinued. It must be remembered, though. that no grain allowance means smaller average daily gains. Just how much less these gains will be depends on the quality of the pasture provided, and also on the amounts of grain which might be fed.

If an unlimited grain allowance is used, to obtain a top grading finish in the shortest period of time, it will be a good plan to take advantage of all possible benefits and economy of gain from early June forage. By following the suggestions discussed it will not be long before the cattle will eat all the grass they can hold without any bad results. They will make good returns on this early June grass and these are low cost gains. Then in the early Summer they can be gradually brought to a full feed of grain; when this situation has been attained, they can be changed over to a self-feeder in order to save labor and thus cut costs.

Assuming that values of feed and cattle are both relatively high, with no great distinction in price per pound between good and choice fat cattle, limiting the amount of grain allowed is generally the most profitable operation, as compared to full feeding. When the amount of grain is limited, it may be supplied in either one of two ways. It may be restricted in amount throughout the entire fattening period. When this is done, the steers are usually fed just enough grain so that they will make maximum utilization of the pasture supplied. On the other hand, the cattle may be kept on pasture alone as long as they are making gains of one or more pounds per head daily. As the forage becomes short and of poor quality, with a consequent reduction in rate of gain, enough grain should then be allowed to produce a good rate of gain. As to which of these systems is best to follow, will vary with the price and availability of grain and the quality and amount of pasturage to be grazed. This season pastures in general are good and grain is comparatively high. Therefore, it would be best under such circumstances to limit the grain feeding entirely during the first part of the fattening period, adding grain as needed in the manner suggested. Meat is also scarce and high in price, consequently grass fattened beef, using the latter program mentioned, should sell in most local markets very little below the price of higher finished cattle.

*Judging contest for Juniors, F. F. A. and 4-H members at the recent Northeastern Angus Sale at Cornell.*

## Northeastern Angus Sale

Quality of Dee-L-Vee, 957159, two-year-old heifer owned by Dee-L-Vee Farm, Eden, N. Y., was awarded the grand champion female ribbon at the 12th Annual Northeastern Aberdeen Angus sale held at the New York State College of Agriculture on Saturday, May 1. She later topped the sale at $2,450. Her new owner is R. E. V. Blanton of Richmond, Va. Reserve grand champion female was Rally Blackberry 7th, owned by Rally Farms, Melbrook, N. Y.; she too was bought by Mr. Blanton for $800.

Grand champion male at the sale was Rajah of Blackbriar, consigned by Blackbriar Farms, Dover Plains, N. Y. He was purchased by Edward Rawls of Morris, N. Y., for $1,385, the top price for bulls sold. Reserve grand champion male was Rally Zar Eric 14th, also owned by Rally Farm, sold to Ray Watson of Clyde, N. Y., for $950.

Forty-eight lots, six bulls, 42 females of well bred, well fitted Angus cattle were sold at an average of $507 each.

A feature of the forenoon program was the judging of each class by J. Milton Tudor of Olin, Iowa, president of American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Assn., prominent Angus breeder.

The sale was under the direction of Myron M. Fuerst, Pine Plains, N. Y., assisted by John I. Miller, Ithaca, secretary of the Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders Assn. Col. Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo., was auctioneer.

To encourage youth in obtaining Angus cattle, a part of the sale was set aside for Juniors. Three animals were reserved for boys and girls under 21 years of age. No others could bid.

Of these Erica Ebonier 6th, consigned by Chemung Farms, Chemung, N. Y., was purchased by Howard Smith of Pike, N. Y. Edella 5th of Dee-L-Vee from Dee-L-Vee Farm, Eden, N. Y., went to Wayne Keller, Bergen, N. Y. (who purchased a calf at the sale last year). The third one, Rufflands Koma 2nd, consigned by Rufflands of Red Hook, was sold to James Post, Perry, N. Y.

Some 35 4-H members and F.F.A. boys judged two classes of heifers.

E. C. G.

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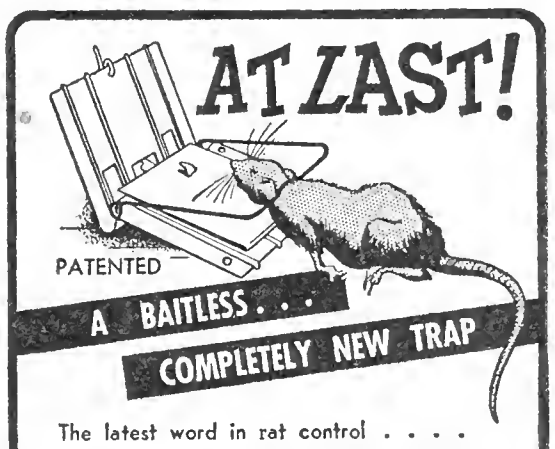

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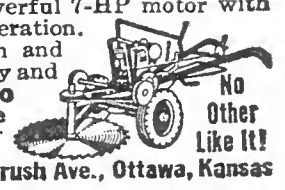

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*By L. M. Richardson*
*Research Farm Manager*

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**"Many poultrymen feed too much corn. Corn is a good grain — but in limited amounts. It puts fat on a pig and it puts fat in the abdomen of a pullet. Where you want the "surplus" of stored food in your pullets is *meat on her breast.* Then she'll have the stamina to start laying and keep at it, with less danger of fall molt.**

"The best pullets we have ever raised over a period of 10 years — with the best egg records — are the ones on Hi-Valu Scratch Pellets.

**"Here's why!** *Hi-Valu gives you scientific control of the protein level and the complete diet of every bird.*

"Hi-Valu complements the mash formula instead of diluting it. Since there is more protein in Hi-Valu you feed it in greater amounts than you would scratch grain. Thus you save again by feeding less of the more expensive mash.

**"Here's our simple feeding schedule. It's easier than judging the amount of scratch needed. Simply feed in the proportions shown.**

**12 to 14 weeks**
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"The idea of Hi-Valu Pellets came as a result of research to find a way to control the **whole diet** of the bird. To prevent too much scratch grain upsetting the applecart. The result has been larger framed pullets — heavier — but with meat on their breasts not fat in the abdomen.

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*L. M. Richardson*

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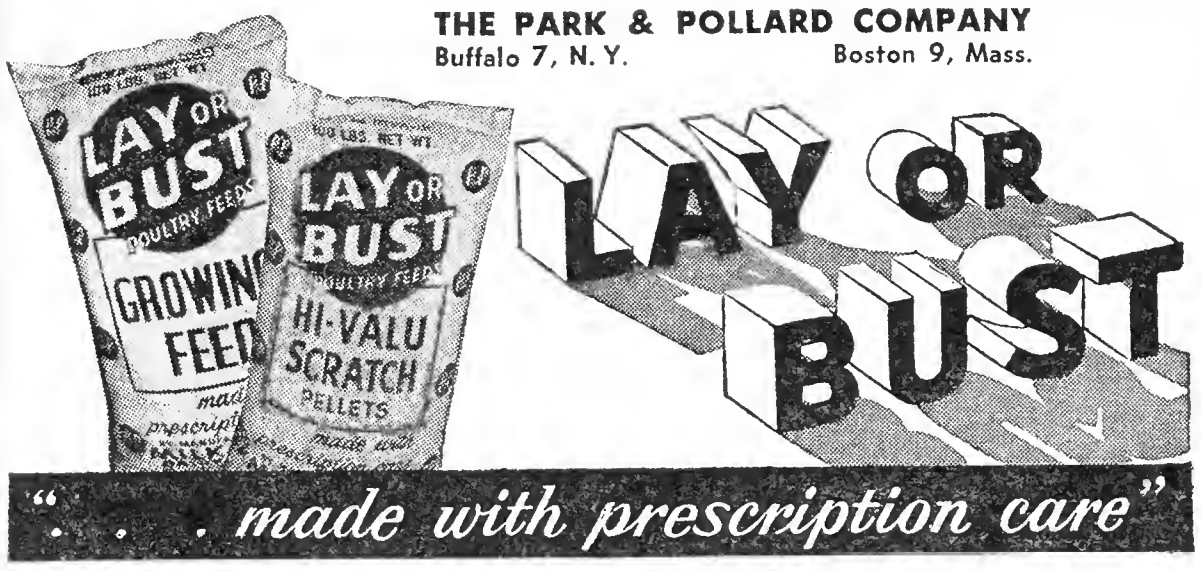



## Newer Developments in Poultry Breeding

Some important new discoveries related to poultry breeding deserve careful consideration by poultry breeders. This relatively new science has made remarkable progress in recent years with the result that our leading breeders now operate on known genetic and physiological principles. Very consistent progress has been made, so that the United States leads the world in scientific poultry breeding and these methods have proved to be economically sound.

### Fertility

A satisfactory level in hatching eggs may or may not be a problem in some flocks but it is a well-known fact many high producing hens give low fertility. High fertility from old birds in midwinter is often difficult to attain and eggs for early hatching are normally in good demand.

A recent study at the Massachusetts Experiment Station covering a 10-year period using Rhode Island Reds bred for high egg production since 1916 has revealed some interesting information. Females were classified for viability for three periods using the mortality rates in their sisters as a criterion. Fertility records included 616 pullets, 472 yearlings, 96 older hens. The mortality rates in the families from which these female breeders come ranged from 0 to 65 per cent. There was a consistent increase in fertility as the mortality rate increased. In other words, lower viability was constantly associated with higher fertility. There is evidence that the female sex hormone associated with high fertility renders the bird more susceptible to the fowl paralysis complex and also to other disorders responsible for increased mortality.

During the past six years at the Massachusetts Station, the mean fertility of pullets was 86.63 per cent, yearlings 81.58 per cent and older hens 82.96 per cent. In the 10-year period preceding, the mean fertility of pullets was 76.01 per cent, yearlings 75.69 per cent and older hens 68.70 per cent. Fertility therefore declines slightly as females grow older but age is not a very significant factor because, in six years out of 16, yearling females gave higher fertility than pullets. In this flock of Rhode Island Reds fertility has greatly improved in the last six years.

In males, fertility declines more rapidly with age. Hays and Sanborn (1939) showed that cockerels gave a mean fertility of 82.94 per cent, yearlings 71.88 per cent, two-year olds 68.94 per cent and older males 24.06 per cent.

### Sterility

Sturkie and Pino (1947) recently demonstrated that White Leghorn males may be sterilized by doses of 2,000 units of X-rays; this agrees with observations on other animals and man. Excessive use of all-night lights may also reduce fertility of males and as a rule should not be continued for more than 30 days.

In recent studies on old males of the Rhode Island Red breed, hormones have failed to improve fertility in such males during the cold Winter months. Pregnant mare serum and thyroxine were both tested. Artificial light apears to offer the most promise but this method is still in the experimental stage.

### Egg Shell Color and Hatchability

Hatchability is determined by the percentage of fertile eggs that hatch. This character is governed by inheritance but may be modified by nutrition, incubation, disease and other environmental factors. In 1947 Godfrey showed that egg shell color affects hatchability in New Hampshires. His data indicate that eggs with light colored shells and those with very dark colored shells do not generally hatch well but that medium brown eggs give the highest hatchability. It appears that selection of eggs of medium brown color would be desirable from the standpoint of hatchability. Munday (1947) made similar observations on Rhode Island Reds.

### Age of Parents

Results over a 15-year period from 1933 to 1947 in the Massachusetts Station flock of Rhode Island Reds are very revealing. During this period 821 pullet breeders had an average hatchability of 83.2 per cent, 570 yearling hens averaged 82.9 per cent, 143 two-year-olds averaged 80.2 per cent, and 33 older hens averaged 74.6 per cent. There was no significant decline in hatchability until the fourth laying year.

When identical females are compared, the results are different. A total of 131 females were used first as pullets and again as yearlings. Their mean hatchability as pullets was 87.6 per cent compared with 81.8 per cent as yearlings. Twenty-five females were carried over three years with the hatchability as follows: 91.8, 84.3 and 83.0. There were 70 females that began their reproductive record as yearlings with a hatchability of 87.1 per cent. When two years old, their average was 77.9 per cent. For 20 females used as yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year olds, the hatchability was 93.0, 87.0 and 74.4.

In these experiments pullet breeders were retained for future breeding if they exhibited high hatchability. Evidently if hatchability is at a high level in the first year, there is a decline in later years. If there were no selection for hatchability in the pullet year, there is little evidence that hatchability would decline significantly in the first three laying years in a flock bred for egg production.

There is no evidence in our data to indicate that age of males affects hatchability and there appears to be no reason to anticipate such an effect.

### Temperature and Egg Weight

A study was made using 409 Rhode Island Red pullets at this station hatched over the six year period from 1937 to 1942 on the possible effects of temperature on egg size. These data show that the decline in egg size in this latitude with temperatures going as high as 95 degrees was insignificant. Our data establish the following facts: 1. Feed consumption declines in very hot weather; 2. Body weight also falls off; and 3. A small decline in egg weight in Summer generally accompanies the decline in feed consumption and reduced body weight. This behavior appears to be normal and characteristic and does not necessarily link up with high temperatures.

### Eye Color and Type as Indication of Viability

Sansbury (1947) reports some preliminary results in selecting White Leghorns for viability. His selections were based solely on shape of pupil and color of iris. Grade one birds had clear, distinct and perfectly round pupils; the iris color was solid reddish or light bay. Grade two birds included all individuals that failed to qualify for grade one. By selection the percentage of birds with normal eyes was increased. This was accompanied by a decreased mortality and an increased egg production.

### Selective Breeding to Reduce Mortality

A breeding project was carried over three generations at the Massachusetts Experiment Station, using close inbreeding in an effort to establish high and low mortality lines by selective breeding. Records on mortality were secured on three generations of Rhode Island Reds including two inbred lines: one selectively bred for high mortality rate, and the other for low mortality rate. Stock bred for high fecundity, without inbreeding, was used as controls. Samples of morbid and dead birds were examined by patholgists. From these data the following deductions were made:

1. Selective breeding using half-brother and sister matings produced two lines that differed significantly in mortality rate.
2. Selective breeding failed to give a line that had a lower mortality rate than was observed in the controls.
3. Although the avian leukosis complex appeared in all lines, it was not a major disorder in the two inbred lines. This disease was the major cause of death in the controls from eight weeks to six months but not between the ages of six and 18 months.
4. The incidence of the avian leukosis complex was higher in females than in males.
5. Cannibalism was more prevalent in the two inbred lines than in the controls.
6. Injury from fighting was an important cause of death of males in all lines.
7. High mortality line females were very inferior egg producers; low mortality line females were mediocre egg producers; and the control line females were superior layers.
8. In general, the data indicate that heredity does play an important part in mortality rate.

F. A. Hays
Massachusetts


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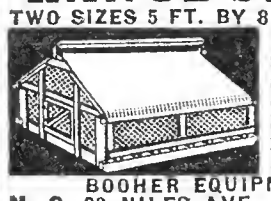

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# The Henyard

*By T. B. Charles*

## Pipe for Radiant Heating

Please tell me something about the kinds of pipe to use for radiant heating in a poultry brooding house, as I want to install one sometime during the Summer. A. R.

Ocean County, N. J.

Wrought iron pipe is considered excellent for radiant heating because it expands at about the same rate as concrete, when subjected to various weather and temperature changes. Galvanized pipe has not been found suitable for this purpose. However, either steel pipe or bare, black iron pipe can be used with satisfactory results.

Pipe size is dependent on the degree of heat desired. The larger the pipe used, the lower the water temperature necessary to attain a given degree of temperature. The more common diameters of pipe used for average sized brooder houses vary from one and one-quarter inch to three-fourths inch. Pipes are usually spaced about 12 to 16 inches apart for one and one-quarter inch pipe, and from nine to 12 inches apart for three-fourths inch pipe. The return pipes should be from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. Care must be taken to place necessary air vents in the line so that air pockets will be eliminated. Also with a closed hot water job an expansion tank should be provided, in order to take care of water expansion as it becomes heated.

Any such system should be installed and tested before the concrete is poured over the pipes. Due to the expansion of concrete when it is heated, an insulating strip should be placed around the concrete slab to avoid pressure on the building. When this system is employed, only a comparatively thin layer of litter should be used, otherwise the floor will be insulated and the desired heating results will not be obtained. It is always advisable to have a building contractor, who is familiar with this kind of construction, check the plans before they are installed.

## Rats on Rampage

The rats on my place are on the rampage, eating feed and even killing some of my chickens. Please advise me about a program to follow to get rid of them. MRS. J. M.

Rats can only be controlled by two methods: first, rat proof your buildings; second, by a cleanup and poisoning program. Your big job is to rat proof your chicken house. Close off all rat exits with metal or concrete. Close up all places on the outside or under the building where rats can gain entrance. If you have double walls, this will be a greater problem, but it can be done. After you have wiped out all hiding and breeding places in or around the buildings, you are then ready to start a poisoning campaign.

There are many good rat poisons. Just contact your county agricultural agent, who works cooperatively with the U. S. Wildlife Service and he will be able to suggest types of poison, as well as methods of poisoning, so as not to kill any pet cats, dogs, or children in the neighborhood. It is best to remove all other food, and to pre-bait using meat or fish, or whatever feed you decide to use. Thus for a few nights you get the rats to eating your unpoisoned feed. Then about the fourth or fifth night mix in the poison and put the poisoned bait where the rats have been eating. This should result in a good rate of kill. Those rats that don't die will then visit your neighbors for a while; but some will remain or return later, so you will need to use this poisoning program about three or four times a year, depending on the amount of rats you see or evidence of rats around your premises.

## Range Feeding Pullets

Please advise me about feeding my White Leghorn pullets on range this Summer. A. S. K.

Assuming that you plan to feed a scratch and mash combination, these birds will be eating about two-thirds mash and one-third grain when they are about 12 weeks old. They will continue to increase on grain intake until at four and one-half to five months of age when they will be eating about equal parts of mash and grain. You can use any good commercial mash feed. The scratch mixture can be varied with cost of ingredients and availability, but a ration made up of 500 pounds cracked yellow corn; 250 pounds oats and 250 pounds of feeding wheat can be used as a basis.

Feed costs can be reduced to some extent if you have and maintain a good succulent grass range. As much as 10 to 15 per cent of the total feed cost can be saved. Some people who have such a range practice restricted feeding. They let the hoppers go empty for an hour or so, depending on the feeding available on the range, and thus force the pullets to forage more for their food. However, unless you have a green succulent range, do not attempt this restricted feeding program.

By catering to the appetites of your birds, you can vary your feeding from day to day to keep the birds on the alert for feed. Some poultry growers feed their mash pelleted on the range; it saves feed wastage from wind blowing the feed out of the hoppers.

## Cooked Meat is Reddish

Some of the chickens which I buy show some red in their flesh after they are well cooked, especially around the meat near the bones. What is the cause of this, and are they all right to eat? MRS. W. S. E.

Birds which are poorly bled will often show some red in their meat when cooked. It is also quite possible for birds that have been in cold storage for some months to show some pink tinge when cooked, especially around the meat near the bones. This red condition is not injurious and such birds, although not quite as appetizing in appearance, are all right to eat.

## Egg Shell Trouble

I am having egg shell trouble. They are too thin and weak, and as a result break easily. I am feeding considerable stale bread and rolls. Is this the cause? What should I do?

Suffolk County, N. Y. MRS. W. H.

You should let your birds have laying mash all day long. If you use stale bread or rolls, they should be used sparingly, otherwise it will dilute the mash too much to give best production and good firm egg shells. Try this out and if your trouble does not cease, add some cod liver oil to the birds' moist mash. This should help egg shell formation.

## Rust Proofing Brooder Stoves

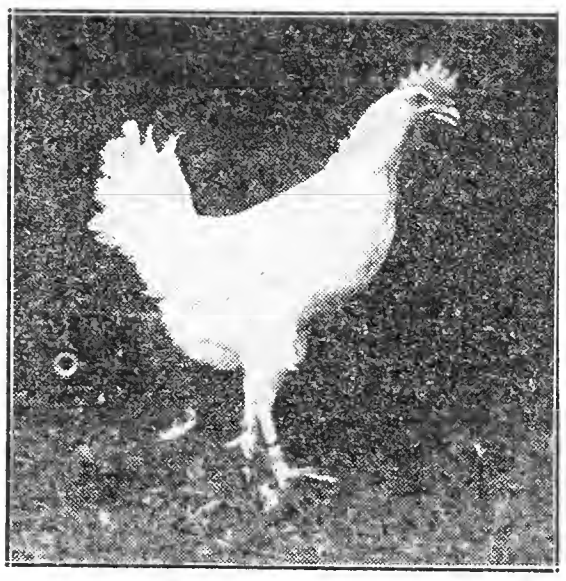
What is an effective and cheap way to rust proof brooder stoves before they are put away for the season?

Ulster County, N. Y. E. D. R.

Brooder stoves should be thoroughly cleaned and then coated with some used motor oil, which has been drained from the crankcase and saved for such a purpose. An old paint brush makes a good means of applying this oil. It should also be applied to the brooder stove pipe.

## Liver Pills for Hens

I have a flock of New Hampshire hens and a few weeks ago one of them, the best layer, became very droopy, refused to eat, and moped around for several days. Someone had told me that New Hampshires were subject to liver trouble so, just as an experiment, I gave my hen two liver pills. In two or three days she was perfectly well and has started laying again. MRS. G. S. T.



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# Early Summer Egg Production

Good egg production can be summed up in a very few words. It is a conceded fact that the heavy laying trait is inherited, so starting with good stock is of primary importance. Growing the pullets under ideal conditions to promote vigorous bodies comes next. Comfortable laying quarters with sufficient floor space is also a "must" if the birds are expected to fulfill their obligations. The production of eggs thereafter depends on the care of the flock, balanced food, sufficient ventilation and light, plenty of clean water and grit, and last but not least, the proper type of nests and frequent visits to same. The heavy laying virtue must be bred into the birds. But that trait alone will not produce eggs day after day if the pullets haven't had proper care during their growing months. Nor will they lay steadily if vigor is lacking. Breeders have their hands full to supply the ideal bird that will grow vigorously, and lay heavily throughout the season; more than ever livabilty and vigor are being stressed.

Two years ago I bought a wonderful flock of promising pullets. They began to lay at five months and production increased steadily for three months until it hit 85 per cent. It was a pleasure to handle their plump, sleek bodies, and their bright red combs were a sight for sore eyes. But something went wrong soon after the peak was reached; although their feed consumption remained about the same, production began to drop. I came to the conclusion that they were losing weight. Either the feed they were getting was not of the same caliber that their breeder had used, or the important requisite of inherited vigor to withstand heavy production was lacking. I concluded it was the latter, as the birds were a trifle small for such heavy production. Sometimes, no matter what the operator does to induce and promote steady laying, the flock goes on a sit-down strike. This too has happened to me several times.

Although I am not very well versed on the technical side of progeny testing, experience has taught me that the heavier strains of Leghorns have a much better chance to uphold their production than the lighter ones. An egg a day entails quite a strain on the bird. If she isn't watched almost daily, something lacking in the care or feed may cause her to lose weight, which of course means less eggs and higher mortality. There is no such thing as overfeeding a Leghorn. If there were some system of stuffing the feed into them, I would be for giving it a trial.

Growing big, strong bodies is impossible if the parent stock lacks this same characteristic. The factors that enter into successful egg production are so many and complex that the least one can do is to get the very best stock to start with, and then give the best care possible. Some birds are apt to develop tumors in later life, and these birds become a total loss as far as selling them for meat is concerned. Poultry dealers are becoming so tumor-conscious that any endeavor on the part of any producer to market them reflects not any too well upon him. But the producer can maintain steady production by proper care, if the birds are fundamentally sound and have what it takes; all they ask is the required nutrients and reasonably good care and management. Although my present houses are not insulated, I do believe that sudden temperature changes are harmful, even for the older birds. I guess we all dream of the day when our laying houses will have all these requirements; I know I do.

By proper care, I do not mean merely warm houses, nor just plenty of food. In order to get top production, small details sometimes become important. Certain types of hoppers, for instance, do not induce high feed consumption. I've tried them all: the self-feed type to fill only once every few days, the flat bottom, the convex, the concave, round, oval and square types. I have found the common "V" type the best in the long run for my purposes. In this kind of hopper, every last bit of feed goes to the bottom, thus eliminating the danger of mold. Stirring the mash in the hoppers frequently is a bit of psychology which works well with any chickens. It may be the same mash to you but to the birds it is fresh feed, and how they go to it.

A good roomy nest probably means more to the hen than almost any other one thing. It is orthodox to see the layers in their cages, row upon row, shelling out the eggs, but upon closer examination, most of these nests are found to be too small for the purpose. Although some hens naturally gravitate to one particular nest, this doesn't mean they like the resultant crowded conditions. They would much rather have some of the partitions removed, to create room to move around in. To avoid egg breakage, plenty of room should be provided. In my old wooden nests I simply knocked out every other partition. Big, roomy nests also will minimize the floor egg-laying habit. The community nests are good, the walk-in egg-laying room better. Let the hens enjoy this phase of their existence, and they'll do their utmost for you.

Early Summer creates its own problems in the uninsulated laying house. The fluctuating temperatures caused by cool nights and hot days cause discomfort to the birds, making them huddle for warmth during the night and gasp for breath in the midday heat. Some sort of ventilation must be supplied in order to keep the birds vigorous and strong. The heavy laying hen easily falls victim to Summer colds, so drafts should be eliminated. Although my houses were built to face south, I would much rather have them turned toward the east. The westerly winds which blow up a gale in this part of New York State create a hazard in houses which face south.

Culling is always important to the wideawake operator. All birds which show signs of molting, excessive broodiness or just plain loafing, should be immediately liquidated. Remember, roosts are for night occupancy. The loafers and drones can be spotted quickly by their habit of day roosting. They know that the busy layers are out to get them, so they go up there to get out of harm's way. I have seen layers patrol the roosts just to make it miserable for these drones; if you observe your hen's actions for a time, you will see the same thing. The easiest way for the beginner to spot a cull is to watch how the flock acts. The good layers seem to know; they will show you the non-layers, if you watch for it. Nine times out of 10, the hen on the roost, or the one getting henpecked, is not laying. So, let the good hens do the spotting.

STANLEY M. KENNEY
Chautauqua County, N. Y.

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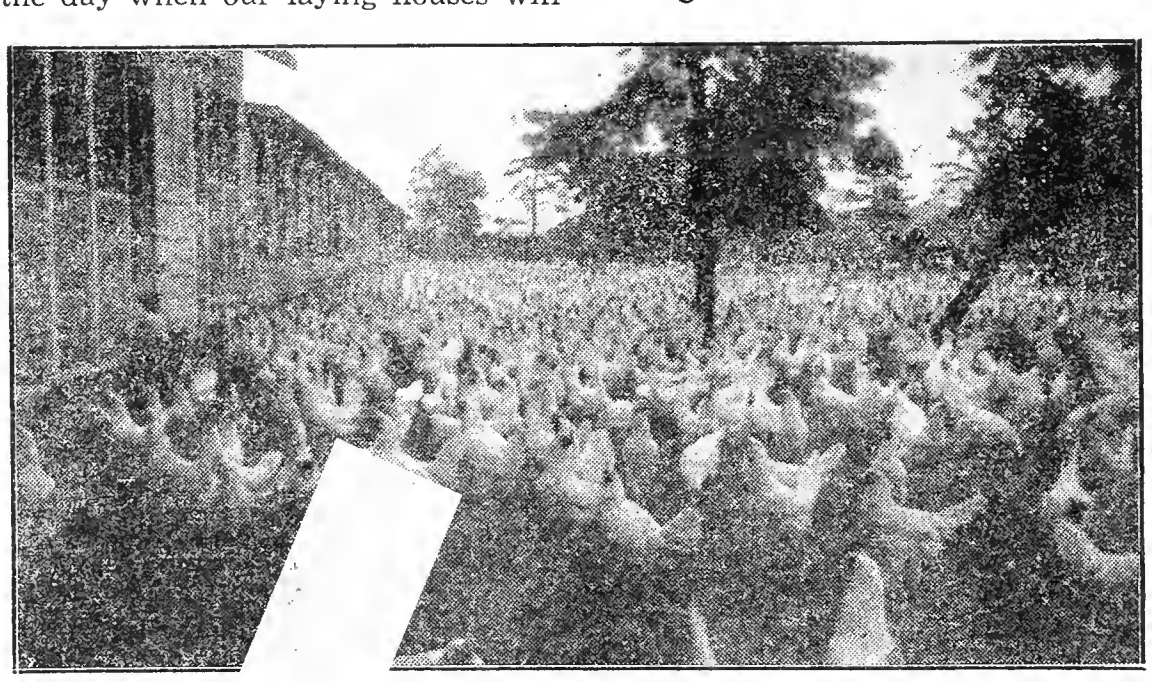
Employers of migrant labor in New York State are required to register information with the State Department of Labor on their plans to use migrant labor during the coming season.



*At the poultr flock of 3,20*

*William Passikoff in Monmouth County, N. J., his eghorns are laying well. They are allowed on range during the Summer.*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## Grange News

At a recent meeting of the West Bingham Grange No. 1938 of Potter County, Pa., the Young People's Degree Team conferred the first and second degrees on a class of four candidates. This puts into action the decision of these youths to continue the fine work of last year which led to their receiving the coveted award and ribbon for 1947 from the State Grange.

Cumberland County Pomona Grange No. 2 recently presented five one-act plays at the Middle Spring Grange Hall near Shippensburg, Pa. A very large audience thoroughly enjoyed the program. A collection was taken to defray the expense of play books. During the evening Pomona Master Raymond Smith spoke on the efforts being made by this Pomona Grange to secure a traveling library for the county. Pomona Grange is also making a drive to secure new members.

York County Pomona Grange No. 40 was guest of Red Lion Grange No. 1781 at a recent meeting at East Yoe, Pa. The well attened afternoon session enjoyed a successful variety program of entertainment, consisting of readings, piano and other instrumental solos, and vocal numbers. The highlight of the afternoon session was the installation of officers for 1948-1949. Installations were beautifully done by Pomona Masters of Chester and Delaware Counties, Furman H. Gyger, Jr., ably assisted by his wife and other officers of Chester-Delaware Pomona. The afternoon meeting was concluded by an inspiring address by the new Pomona Master, Reuben Snyder, using a timely subject of "Looking Ahead." The evening session met with the officers in full regalia, after a delightful meal, with Master Reuben Snyder in the chair. After a general business meeting, appointment of committees and a discussion of their functions and duties, a full auditorium settled back to a much talented entertainment put on by the gifted Lecturer, John David Kilmore.

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A feature of Grange work in Vermont is the remarkable extent to which masters of that State Grange for the past 75 years have been identified with public service, as well as attaining prominent positions in the National Grange itself. Vermont has had 10 State Masters previous to the present administration of Harold J. Arthur of Burlington, and all of these men have made distinguished marks for themselves in genuine leadership. Six of the 10 were members of one or both branches of the Vermont State Legislature; while Charles J. Bell, fourth master (1894-1906), was Governor of the State (1904-1906); and E. P. Colton, first master (1872-1876), was Lieutenant Governor in 1878. Practically all these past masters served on important boards and commissions in the State, especially along agricultural lines. In National Grange leadership, Alpha Messer, third master (1886-1894), was Lecturer of the National Grange six years; and Orlando L. Martin, eighth master (1918-1926), at different times filled the National Grange positions of assistant steward, lecturer and overseer. Governor Bell was chairman of the National Grange executive committee for several years. Clement F. Smith, sixth master (1908-1912) was National Grange Chaplain; and Willis N. Cady, seventh master (1912-1918) was for some time secretary of the executive committee of the National Grange. Henry A. Stoddard, tenth master (1934-1946), was assistant steward; and Albert W. Lawrence, ninth master (1926-1934), served a long term as Priest Annalist in the Assembly of Demeter of the national organization.

The present Master, Harold J. Arthur, has held official positions in the State Legislature for more than a score of years, beginning as page in the Senate in 1921, executive messenger for Governor Weeks in 1927, and since 1931 clerk of the House of Representatives, except five years' interruption for military service.

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Maine State Master E. Carroll Bean called the two-day 16th annual New England Grange Officers' Conference to order at the Bradford Hotel in Boston recently. All the New England States were well represented by State Grange officers and other leaders, all of whom reported on conditions in their own localities. Record Grange growth was reported and extraordinary enthusiasm due to the anticipation of entertaining the National Grange next November was evidenced. Brother Bean, who will be host State master since the National Session is to be held in Portland, Maine, this year reiterated his determination to beat Ohio's Seventh Degree last year class of over 18,000. Other New England leaders pledged themselves to help make the goal possible. National Master Goss was present and spoke on the importance of Grange activities in helping the United States carry out her responsibilities as a world leader and the principal proponent of democracy in the world today. He also offered suggestions for accomplishing better Grange work, stressing service to the community. Other visitors who contributed to the meeting were: National Overseer and New York State Master Henry D. Sherwood, Pine Plains, N. Y.; National lecturer Edward Holter and Mrs. Holter; High Priest of Demeter Emeritus Charles M. Gardener of Springfield, Mass.; National Grange Monthly Editor William A. Ayres and Mrs. Ayres of Westfield, Mass. Ruth E. Gardener of Rumford, R. I., served as secretary. The Connecticut State Master Sidney G. Hall was elected chairman for next year, while Mary C. Arthur of Vermont was elected secretary-treasurer.

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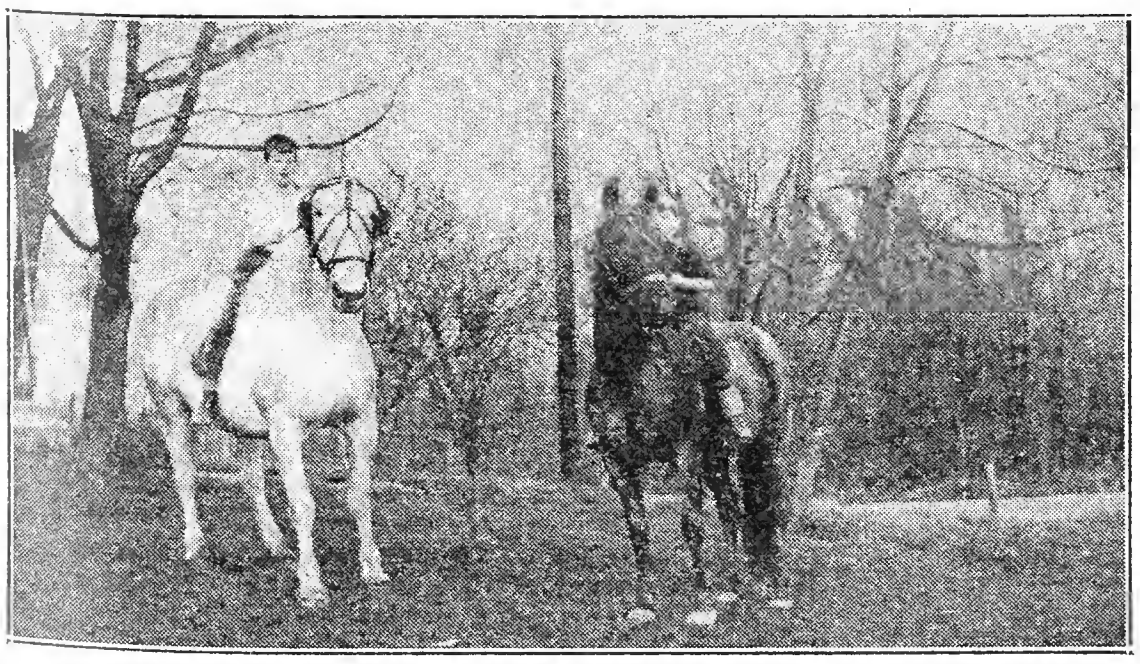
New York State Grange Master Henry D. Sherwood offers the following practical suggestion relative to Grange publicity: "On many occasions you have heard me mention the importance of good Grange publicity. Newspapers and radio offer excellent opportunity for good publicity. But there are other ways also. A few days ago, Brother Maurice Mallory, Deputy in Broome County, mailed me a news bulletin published by one of his Granges, Sherwood Valley No. 1589. This is one of our younger Granges, but they know the value of publicity. It was a splendid publication telling the story of this particular Grange. There were messages by the master, lecturer, secretary and the chairman of the Legislative Committee. Other news items pertaining to the Grange made this publication very valuable and attractive to the reader. Publishing and sending this two-page sheet to each Grange family each month is bound to create greater interest among the members of that Grange. I think it would be a splendid idea of more Granges would follow the example of Sherwood Valley Grange."

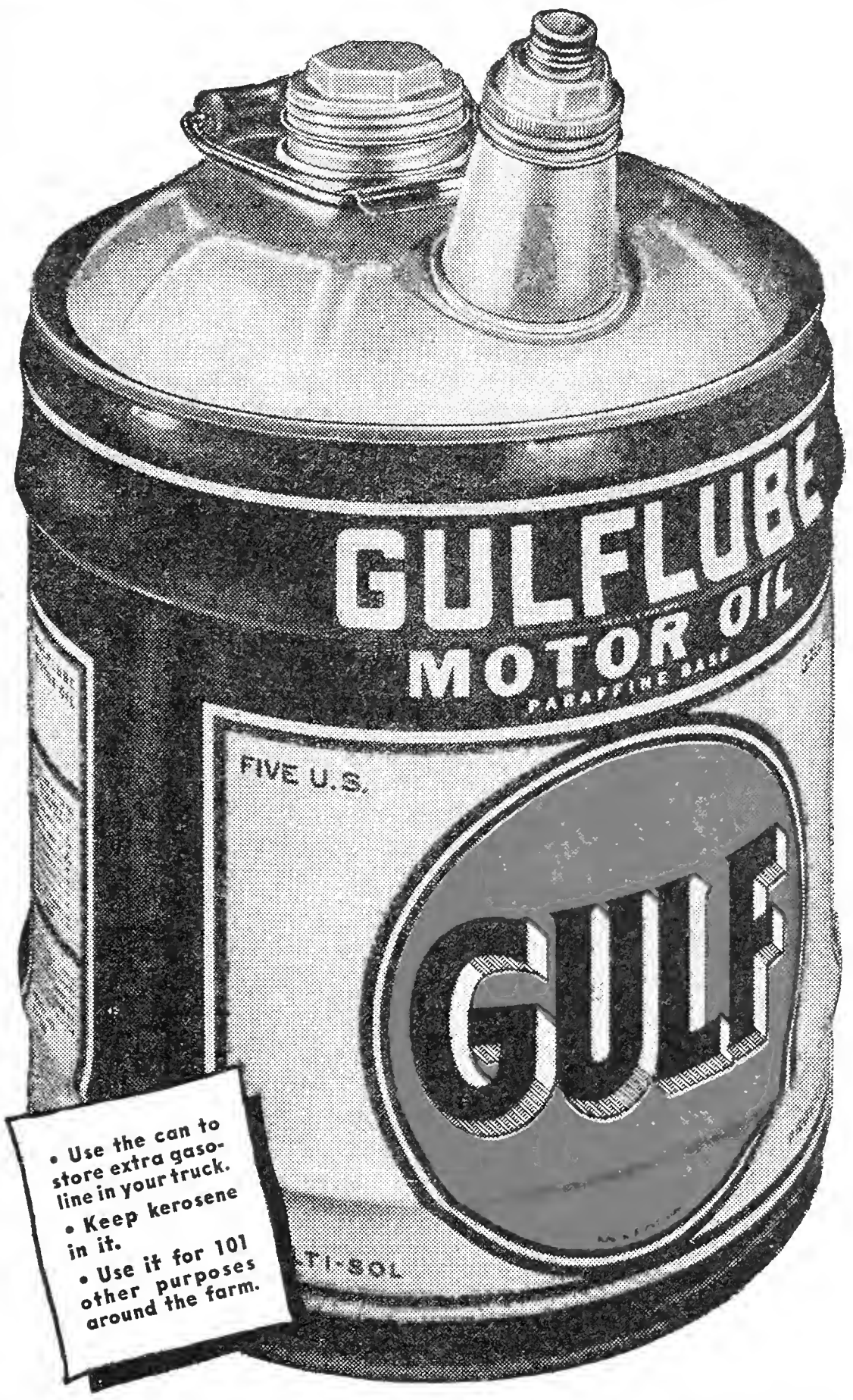
A member of Webster Grange, Monroe County, N. Y., Mrs. Robert Woodhull, advises that Webster Grange had 787 members, and that a class of more than 20 are in waiting to come in. This makes Webster the nation's largest Grange. D.



*When the farm horses are not being worked, these younsters like to exercise them. Billy Pierce, 13, is riding the white horse and his brother Bernard, 11, is on the blue-roan, at the farm of their grandfather, William Swain, near Swain in Allegany County, New York.*


# This 5-gallon utility can is yours

**Each time you buy Gulflube Motor Oil in the New 5-Gallon Container!**




THE BEST REASON we can think of for buying Gulflube Motor Oil in this new 5-gallon size is that you get two things for your money.

You get 5 gallons of the new Gulflube Motor Oil, and that's a good buy in itself. For Gulflube is a premium-type oil, refined by Gulf's Multi-Sol process.

You can count on it for better engine performance—instant lubrication. Its full lubricating body protects bearing surfaces.

And at the same time, you get a strong (all metal) 5-gallon utility can when you buy Gulflube in this 5-gallon size.

This 5-gallon can has a tilted spout for easy pouring—a carrying handle—two caps that screw on tight and keep contents from spilling.

At the store, you'd have to pay good money for a can like this. But now you can get it merely by buying your Gulflube Motor Oil in the new 5-gallon size. Ask about it at your Gulf Station.

Gulf FARM AIDS

# Balance IS IMPORTANT IN FEEDING . . .

Moon's Quality Starting and Growing Mashes contain the right balance of vitamins and minerals to promote rapid growth and development of your chicks and growing pullets. Write Geo. Q. Moon & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for name of nearest dealer.

GET THIS NEW FREE BOOK
"FEEDING POULTRY FOR PROFIT"
Contains many hints on successful poultry feeding and management.



# SEND NO MONEY

FOR OUR TOP QUALITY PULLORUM TESTED **BABY CHICKS**

200,000 big, fluffy chicks weekly. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chicks shipped when you want them. All chicks guaranteed true to breed. Shipped parcel post f. o. b. our hatchery. Send orders now. DON'T DELAY. Pay your postman,

| | Prices Per 100 | | |
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| | Non Sexed | Cockerels | Pullets |
| White and Barred Rocks..... | $9.90 | $11.95 | $12.40 |
| Columbia & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds N. H. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes..... | 10.95 | 11.95 | 13.40 |
| White and Brown Leghorns, White Black and Buff Minorcas..... | 10.95 | 4.50 | 19.40 |

$6.90 ANY BREED ANY SEX
NO SEX GUARANTEE

HEAVY ASSORTED STRAIGHT RUN
$8.95 Per 100

White Pekin Ducklings, $26.00-100; $14.00-50; $7.50-25; $3.60-12. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Poults 85c ea.

**MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES, Dept. R, Mt. Healthy, Ohio**



**LET DUCKS MAKE DOLLARS FOR YOU!**
**GIANT WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS**

They are big profit producers this year because: 1. They're easy to raise. 2. Quick turnover (marketable in 9 weeks). 3. Bring top prices. 4. Cost little to raise. EASY TO ORDER FROM THIS AD — Just check the number and grade you wish. Indicate the date you want delivery. Clip out this ad and mail it. We will ship ducklings postpaid. Send check or M. O. with order or we'll send C.O.D. 100% LIVE ARRIVAL AND COMPLETE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY MICHIGAN'S LARGEST HATCHERY. THESE LOW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT.

I Want My Ducklings Shipped On Or About
(Give date wanted)
Cash with order ☐
Ship C. O. D. ☐

| AAAA MATING | | SUPREME AAA MATING | |
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| ☐ 12 | $ 4.95 | ☐ 12 | $ 4.45 |
| ☐ 25 | 9.95 | ☐ 25 | 8.95 |
| ☐ 50 | 15.95 | ☐ 50 | 14.95 |
| ☐ 100 | 29.95 | ☐ 100 | 27.95 |
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**POULTRY PLUCKING MACHINES**
NEW and REBUILT
Everything for the Poultry Dresser.
**LUDWIG ROTHSCHILD**
1671 Amsterdam Ave., New York 31, N.Y.



KIRBY'S OHIO U. S. APPROVED-PULLORUM CONTROLLED POULTS. Featuring "RIVERVENE" STRAIN WHITE HOLLANDS, one of America's finest strains. Raise poults from this wonderful strain for greater profits this Fall. BELTSVILLE TYPE SMALL WHITES also available. Choice quality JERSEY BUFF POULTS. Sexed Toms or Hens can be supplied. Air shipments accepted. Send for Free White Holland Turkey Book. KIRBY HATCHERIES
BOX 101 :-: URBANA, OHIO



**Mattern's Reliable Chicks**
MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
MATTERN'S HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.



PURE PIT GAME CHICKENS $5.00 EACH. RACING HOMER PIGEONS $2.00 PAIR.
WILLIAM MEDERS, Bedford Rd., Cumberland, Md.

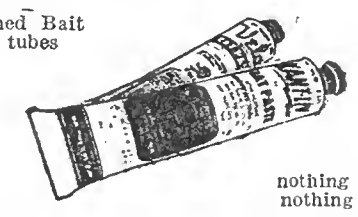


GOSLINGS — TOULOUSE AND OTHER BREEDS. $3.00 EACH. TWO WEEKS OLD.
HUNI'S MOUNTAIN FARM, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.



# DESTROY RATS the NEW EASY WAY

Poisoned Bait in tubes



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Squeeze some paste on paper on floor . . . its penetrating aroma draws rats . . . they eat and die. Two kinds are available. One contains powerful ANTU, the other contains FORTIFIED RED SQUILL safest of all rat poisons. Baits containing these poisons are recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Both attract rats and kill them.

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LYN WHITE INC., Dept 5, 429 W. Bway, N. Y.

Enclosed find $.....for....., big economy tubes enough for 50 baitings @ $1.00 each postpaid.

☐ Velo with ANTU
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*GENUINE*
**Broad Breasted Bronze**
# POULTS
*Tube Tested—No Reactors*
SPECIAL PRICE 50c EACH
**WINNECUNNET TURKEY FARM**
NORTON, MASS.



DOME'S STRAIN WHITE HOLLANDS and BELTSVILLE SMALL WHITE POULTS from Pullorum Clean Stock for May and June delivery. Circular. HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PA. Phone 2557



— BELTSVILLE WHITE TURKEY POULTS —
$68.50-100; 50-$30.50. Pa. - U. S. Pullorum Passed.
MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, Richfield 16, Pa.



Bronze Bourbon Reds, Royal Palm. Pullorum clean Poults, Eggs. Elsie Hallock. R.F.D., Warren, Conn.



# WHITE RUNNER DUCKS

They lay the year around. Ducklings, fifteen for $4.50; thirty for $8.00; fifty, $12.50; twenty-four dollars per hundred parcel post prepaid. Hatches weekly. Circular Free.

**John H. Weed, Glenwood Farm, Vineland, N. J.**



DUCKLINGS: Mammoth Pekins $25-100. Giant Pekins $27. White Runners $25. Hens $30. Colored Rouens $40. Add 2c per duckling less than 100.
ZETTS POULTRY FARM, DRIFTING, PENNA.



DUCKLINGS— World's Famous Long Island Mammoth White Pekins $28-100. Hatches weekly. Limited amounts
FLOYD W. MOTT, EASTPORT, L. I., N. Y.



"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings — $7.50. 100-$24.50.
MEADOWBROOK :-: RICHFIELD 22, PA.



GOSLINGS Toulouse, Emdens and Crosses, $1.75 for day olds. $3.00 for started goslings 4 weeks or over. B. SANDER, R.D. 2, Harpursville, New York



**-TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS-**
75c each. Prepaid by Heavy Breeder 2 years
$8.00 each. P. V. VOLI, NEW YORK



PUREBRED WHI GOSLINGS for sale,
$1.75 each postp AM KIELB
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OUCKLINGS: kins. Price reasonable.
HARRY BUR' ORTH COLLINS, N. Y.



**RINGNE' SANT** AND MALLARO DUCK EGGS 25c
each. Chix is for restocking or shooting.
GAME BF Broadway, New York, N. Y.


## Care in Shipping Eggs

Negligence in shipping is the prime factor in egg breakage. Weak cases, carelessly repaired, and old, damp, flabby flats and fillers are responsible for this annual loss which runs into thousands of dollars. Second hand cases, if they are to be used over and over again, should be gone over carefully before they are filled; replacing the weak portions with strong material, and wiring before shipment. Eggs can stand quite a lot of abuse in transit, and in most cases they do, but only if the proper precautions are taken in packaging. Once I accidentally dropped a full case on a cement pavement, but because the case was strong and the fillers dry and new, only a few cracked eggs were the result.

Most egg receiving stations handle their shipments with care, but the turnover is so large that several cases must be stacked on one another in order to facilitate their movement. Where the cases are received in poor condition with sides bulging and the bottoms and covers hanging by a hair, you might say that extra time is consumed, which is always valuable. This will always reflect unfavorably on the shipper. Efficient poultrymen know this, so they spend time and care in repairing old cases.

Lately, due to the dearth of cottonwood, fiber cases have come into more or less general use. Because of their variety, no set rule about them can be given, except that they are satisfactory when new. However, when they are to be used repeatedly, they should be stored in a strictly dry place, never in the egg-room because this will soften and weaken them. The type which depends on glue to hold them together are never safe and should be avoided because of the necessary humidity in all egg-rooms.

A short visit to a modern egg receiving station will be found to be instructive and well worthwhile. Huge stacks are constantly in motion to make room for more. One would wonder at the tensile strength required to stand up under modern handling conditions. One might even see a few of the "orphans," the weak sisters, put aside with as much care as possible, their sides barely holding together, covers splintered and ragged, or lost altogether.

I have shipped thousands of cases, with but a negligible loss. I have used cases which, when received by me, looked more like kindling than anything else. Many of these had to be rebuilt completely, salvaging only the sound portions, such as some of the ends, middles and sides. Sometimes, but this is very seldom, breakage in transit is no fault of the shipper. When this happens, the carrier invariably pays for the damage.

We all use second hand cases at times, whether we like it or not. Do not store them in rat-infested buildings, above all, and I repeat, keep them away from dampness; this will ruin them quicker than you think. When receiving a shipment of old cases, inspect them carefully, especially the bottoms. Store them in a dry place. It is better to remove all flats and fillers, to avoid rat and mouse damage. Keep a supply of material for repairing broken cases. Do not use damp fillers, as the musty odor will penetrate into the eggs. Where it seems necessary, wire the ends and fasten the wire at least two-thirds of the way up the sides. Your trade will be appreciated to a much larger degree if all possible precautions are taken. Remember that negligence in shipping is responsible for most of the egg breakage in transit. S. M. K.

## NEPPCO Egg and Marketing School June 15-18

The NEPPCO Egg-Grading and Marketing School will celebrate its 21st birthday at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., June 15 through 18. Shifting from its Fall date to mid-June, the school is expected to draw a record attendance from egg handlers, commercial interests, cooperatives and egg men from the State and Federal governments and Northeastern colleges and universities.

Sponsored jointly by the University, the U. S. and N. J. Departments of Agriculture and the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council (NEPPCO), the school will be holding its third successive session at Rutgers. It has preciously been at Cornell, Maryland and Connecticut, being inaugurated at Ithaca in 1927. The school has been under NEPPCO sponsorship for 14 years.

An all-inclusive fee of $30 will cover tuition, meals, lodging and all gratuities. Tuition cost, exclusive of lodging and meals, will be $12.


## Danger of Disease
**Among Baby Chicks**

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

**Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks**

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

**You Run No Risk**

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct post-paid, if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, $1.00, $2.50 and $4.00.

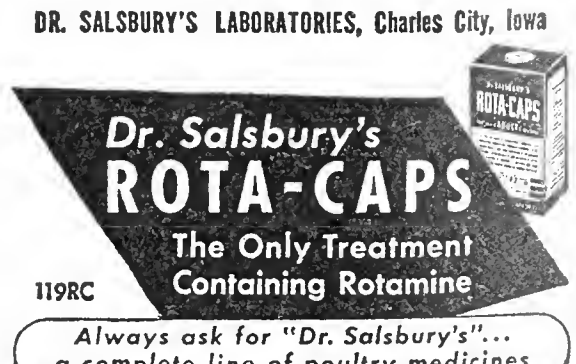
**Walker Remedy Company**
**Dept. 694, Waterloo, Iowa**

Dr. Salsbury's
# ROTA-CAPS
**Remove Large Roundworms, Intestinal Capillaria Worms with Gentle Action, Due to ROTAMINE**

● Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS remove damaging intestinal Capillaria worms many other treatments don't get . . . because only ROTA-CAPS contain Rotamine. Its gentle, efficient action is easy on the birds. Economical, individual treatment.

● So, don't risk needless feed and egg loss. Buy Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS at hatcheries, drug or feed stores, now.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa




*Always ask for "Dr. Salsbury's"... a complete line of poultry medicines*



# CHAPMAN FARMS Chicks

WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, CROSSES

Egg profits this Fall will go to those who have a flock of healthy pullets in full production. Our chicks are bred especially for more eggs per bird, quality meat, and high livability. Customers report yearly flock averages up to 235 eggs per bird!

N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED—PULLORUM CLEAN
Order Chapman chicks now—get that profitable pullet flock started. Write today for new folder and prices.

BOX R

CHAPMAN FARMS 240 WARREN ST. GLENS FALLS, N.Y.



**ALLEN'S CHICKS**
DELAWARE U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
REDS ROCKS CROSS
Write for Particulars
ALLEN'S HATCHERY, SEAFORD, DELAWARE

# R. N.-Y. Seeks Ban on Cheese Buying

In a letter addressed to Herbert L. Forest, Acting Director Dairy Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has asked that the Department take immediate action to stop the excessive diversions of milk into cheese, the lowest priced use, and thus increase the return to producers during the current flush period. The letter follows:

May 14, 1948

Hon. Herbert L. Forest
Acting Director, Dairy Branch
Production&MarketingAdministration
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Mr. Forest:

New York dairy farmers, and many others who are sincerely interested in safeguarding farmers' interests, are disturbed and aggravated by the excessive cheese purchases throughout the milkshed. This racket began last year and, according to the New York Market Administrator's report of May 13, 1948, it is well on its way to duplicate, if not exceed, its own record of last year. As a result, the pool price to producers is depressed, cheese buyers' profits are excessive, and both producers and milk plants continue to withdraw from the New York pool.

The main reason for this threefold evil is the formula pricing of Class IV-B milk. The formula base is the quotations on the Plymouth, Wisc., Cheese Exchange. For the past year these quotations have been so out of line with the true value of cheese in the New York wholesale and retail markets that there is ample ground for the suspicion that the quotations are controlled and therefore manipulated by the large cheese buyers. There is good reason for this suspicion when cheese buyers are today paying premiums of 50 to 60 cents a cwt. for so-called "surplus" milk. This practice imposes an unfair penalty on the 100 per cent fluid plants (or nearly 100 per cent fluid plants) because they are being forced to carry the burden of an artificially high percentage of cheese utilization with a corresponding subsidy to cheese buyers. As a result, the pool price, especially in the flush months, does not represent the true value of the milk that is marketed under the New York Order.

Milk used for cheese in the New York shed must therefore be placed in a higher price bracket. In order to accomplish this with the best possible results for producers, and therefore without delay, the most effective means would be to suspend temporarily the Class IV-B classification, thereby automatically placing a Class I-A price on all milk going into cheese (section 927.4 (c) (1) ).

Last year 7.6 per cent of all milk used otherwise than in Class I returned the Class IV-B price to producers. The same percentage in 1946 was 2.5 per cent, in 1945 4.9 per cent, in 1944 3.7 per cent and in 1943 3.5 per cent. The April 1948 record evidences the same trend as in 1947. Even though production dropped nine per cent under April 1947, cheese utilization for April 1948 made up 5.5 per cent of the total, and 12.2 per cent of all uses outside of Class I. Cheese utilization for the first four months of 1948 accounted for 5.7 per cent of the total non-Class I utilizations. Last year the corresponding percentage for the first four months was 5.8 per cent.

It is clear therefore that just as great, and possibly greater advantage, is being taken of the cheese pricing formula by the entire cheese industry, except for producers, as was taken last year. It will probably get worse this month and, if it is not checked, will reach its peak in June. A suspension order issued immediately should effectively curb this racket in cheese, at least in respect of June milk.

Coincidentally, pressure is presently being exerted from two different sources for changes that may adversely affect New York producers. The first comes from certain producer groups who have petitioned for an increase in the minimum Class I-A price for June milk from $5.02 to $5.46 a cwt.; it being argued that the competition from adjoining markets will continue to draw producers and plants to those markets if the Class I-A price is not immediately increased. The possible danger in this proposal is that it will increase the extra heavy burden which the Class I-A milk already has carried for some time in supporting the pool price and also because it will be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the consumer price which may result in an even lower utilization of milk in Class I-A.

The second proposal comes from ice cream and sour cream manufacturers in the form of a petition to the New York City Board of Health to widen the milkshed by permitting them to import Western cream. They express alarm over the present low production of milk. It is worth noting, however, that while April 1948 milk production was nine per cent below last year, that fact did not seem to place too great a strain on Class I, in which only 54.47 per cent of the milk was utilized, as compared with 50.66 per cent in 1947 and 57.96 per cent in 1946.

Assuming, however, that both these requests, the one from certain producer groups and the other from ice cream and sour cream manufacturers, are meritorious, it is respectfully submitted that the temporary suspension of Class IV-B would alleviate the crisis alleged to exist by these two groups. First, it would increase the producer pool price, thereby lessening the incentive to seek other markets. Second, it would make available for ice cream and sour cream manufacture the milk that would otherwise be sold at the Class IV-B price.

We feel that the New York Market Administrator's report of May 13 discloses ample reason for the necessity of immediate action in respect of this Class IV-B price. We therefore request that the matter be given your immediate careful consideration so that sufficient producers in the New York milkshed can be encouraged to produce sufficient milk to meet the normal market demands.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM F. BERGHOLD
Editor

## Results of Brandywine Angus Breeders' Sale

Brandywine Angus Breeders of Southeastern Pennsylvania held their first annual Spring Sale of unfitted cattle at Herbert's Hill Farm near West Chester in the heart of the native bluegrass and clover section of Chester County on May 1; all cattle were from Bangs and TB accredited herds. Forty-four cows, a few with calves at side, and three bulls were sold for an average price of $352 a head. This average was considered highly satisfactory for good quality unfitted cattle ready to go into pasture as breeding stock.

A feature of the sale was the spirited bidding for the heifer "Pure Pride of Ada No. 698407" offered by A. D. Thayer of Gwynllan Farm. She was finally purchased for $500 by Andelot Stock Farms of Chestertown, Maryland. Buyers of five or more head each included: William Garthly of Schwenksville, Pa., who purchased seven cows; M. L. Nute of Kennett Square, who purchased six cows; O. F. Haas of Rosemont, five cows; and John Kramer of Chester Springs, five cows. Bulls were bought by W. H. Davidson of Rock Run Farm, R. D. 2, Pottstown; Mrs. K. McLean of Malvern; and Thomas L. Noble, Sr., of Palermo, N .J., at prices ranging from $420 to $460 each. D. M.

## Paul K. Rice

Paul K. Rice, well known poultryman of Tompkins County, N. Y., and active in civic affairs, died suddenly of coronary thrombosis on May 6. He was 46 years old.

Together with his two brothers, James E., Jr., and John, Mr. Rice had built up a very successful poultry business at Egg and Apple Farm in Trumansburg. He was the son of Professor Emeritus James E. Rice in whose honor a bronze portrait head had been placed in Rice Hall at Cornell on the same day that Paul Rice died.

In addition to his father and his two brothers, Mr. Rice is survived by his wife, two sons and three sisters.

## Chenango Valley Co-op. Pays 15.4c Dividend

At its annual meeting, held recently, Chenango Valley Farmers Co-operative, Oxford, N. Y., declared and paid a dividend of 15.4c per cwt. on all 1947 milk. The total dividend amounted to $30,522.

For the year 1947 receipts totalled $952,433 after deducting $42,000 paid to the producer settlement fund. The 1946 receipts were $898,462. Payments to producers two years ago were $851,705, at the rate of $4.385 a cwt. Last year, producer distribution came to $887,991, or $4.492 a cwt., exclusive of the 15.4c dividend.

# Subscribers' Exchange

*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 415.*

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

WANTED to buy: Large farm with equipment on milk contract. Write BOX 70, Madison, N. Y.

18 ACRES, macadam, Chenango County; 6 rooms, bath, 2 fireplaces, electricity, running water, large henhouse, brooder house; drive through barn for 9 head. At present buildings used for poultry. Will house 1900 layers. Price $6,100. Broker, Box 225, Norwich, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Seven room house, hardwood floors, bath, insulated, oil burner, water heater; acre good garden soil, largo garage, small barn, chicken coop. Near lake. Approximately 45 miles New York City. Price $10,000. BOX 7493, Rural New-Yorker.

TO Buy: Solid old farmstead for raising ducks or chickens. Write lowest price on quick sale. Owner may stay, if wishes, as boarder. Box 671, 207 East 84th St., New York City.

FOR Sale: 200 acre going poultry farm and small hatchery with established chick business. 5,000 laying and 8,000 brooding capacity. 10-room house and 4-room tenant house. Poultry and eggs picked up at farm for New York markets. Located 17 miles east of Ithaca. Partly stocked. $13,000, half cash. Write for inventory and full particulars. George Wright, Richford, N. Y.

TWO Colonial homes, large acreage. Producing dairy farm. Large stock farm. All located in Southside Virginia. Healthful, year round moderate climate. L. T. Bagley, Box 92, Blackstone, Virginia.

36 ACRES, bungalow, basement barn; near city. Electricity, water, easy terms. Alvord Claus, Dolgeville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Cottage with acre of land, 5 rooms, truly modern kitchen and bath, attached workshop, garage, excellent condition throughout. Strawberry beds, chicken house. William Mack, R. D. 2, Castleton on Hudson, New York.

POULTRY breeding farm and hatchery, 20 acres, 3,800 layer capacity, 26 range shelters, brooders for 5,000 chicks, incubators 20,900 capacity, other buildings, all improvements and farm machinery. Modern 8-room house, bath, oil heat, attractive grounds; near village, 65 miles from New York City on Long Island. Price $35,000 complete, stocked; terms. BOX 7400, Rural New-Yorker.

SALE: 25 acres, 5-room house, electricity, barn, apples, berries; $3,000, Half down. Picture and details. Rosemurgy, Herrick Center, Pa.

FOR Sale: Due to illness, fine income making stock and poultry farm; 195 acres. Very good buildings; near markets. Maurice Sullivan, Route 2, New Oxford, Penna.

WANTED: Medium sized farm within 120 miles Philadelphia. State full terms. BOX 7499, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Filling station with lubritory, stocked and equipped. Also selling ice cream soda and other articles. New 6-room house on main highway. Price $17,900. Douglas Crooke, College Highway, Southampton, Mass.

100 ACRE productive dairy farm. 40 level crop land, 25 forest, fenced pastures, orchard; 12-room house, 2 barns, silo, garage, chicken coops. All electric. $6.000. Hauser, care Bluhm, R. D. 6. Towanda, Penna.

WANTED to buy: Butcher, retiring, wants income producing mountain property 100 miles from New York. All offers considered. BOX 7502, Rural New-Yorker

95 ACRES: Bare farm with 12-room house in good condition, newly painted. Barn for 19 stanchions, chicken house, telephone, electricity, running water. 20 miles from Binghamton. Gravel road, school bus, ¼ mile from Post Office and store; $5,000. Write to BOX 50, Triangle, N. Y., Broome County.

WANTED: Going dairy or fruit farm. Must border lake or good stream. Pay all cash. State full particulars. BOX 7507, Rural New-Yorker.

BUFFALO area: 500 acres, 50 in wheat; dandy buildings, grand farm-support 100 cattle; only $70 per acre; get illustrated brochure. Otsego County beautiful dairy estate, remarkable herd blooded Holsteins, 50 head; illness, sacrifice $60,000. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill 1, N. Y.

QTR.-LOGGED lake camp, fireplace, electric, bath, furnishings; accommodate to 8; $5,500. Luxurious camps in Adirondacks, private or commercial; brochures. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill 2, N. Y.

GRAND "Georgian" town house (brick) for inn, tourists; spacious grounds; roomy barn; $19,500. Lake resort hotel; $32,000. Others. Wants? Hendrickson Bros. (28th year) Cobleskill 3, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Nature lover's paradise. Game, fish, timber; 306 acres. No reasonable offer refused. Larsson, Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED: 2 to 4 level acres within 90 miles New York City with 200 feet on Route 9 or 9W. BOX 7511, Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm in Smithtown, L. I., almost new, capacity 9,000 broilers, automatic heating and feeding. Spacious 2-family country house, newly remodeled, all improvements; 3½ acres; baragin at $26,000. Charles Modica, Hauppage, N. Y.

FOR lease: Winding River Ranch Stables, located in Toms River, N. J., 16 horse barn, 2 box stalls, including 4 school horses, beautiful tackroom, fireplace, lights, telephone and sewerage. 25 miles beautiful trails. Here's an opportunity for a go-getter and a real money maker. If interested, write or telephone for appointment. Philip Maimone, Box 367, Toms River, N. J. Phone: Toms River 8-1201 or 8-0067.

HOTEL and farm for sale, 13 equipped rooms, beer, liquor, package license. 150 acres, dairy barn, $14,000: $6,000 down. Windsor Hotel, DeRuyter, N. Y.

FURNISHED village house near Oneonta; $3,900. BOX 7524, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Small farm, 70 miles New York City on or near lake; up to $10,000. Write particulars BOX 7520, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale: Shenandoah Valley Virginia; 8½ acres, 10-room house, barn, necessary outbuildings; 100 miles from Washington, D. C.; near Skyline Drive and U. S. highway 11. Modernly equipped. Priced to sell, want to retire, $10,000. Picture sent if interested, can give immediate occupancy. Mrs. O. M. Gochenour, Edinburg, Virginia.

FARM for sale: 4 acres, heavily fruited, 5-room house, good well, barn, 2 garages, farm tools included, possession immediately, good roads, school bus. Telephone Highland 5381. Box 431, Highland, New York.

GENERAL store: Meats, gasoline, etc.; living quarters; lots, garage, barn. BOX 7436, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Delightful Summer home for family or club; Lewis County, 50 miles northwest of Utica, N. Y., foothills Adirondacks. Woods, landscape, lively stream through property. Cottage, garage, barn. Particulars. Owner L. H. Stone, Box 54, University P. O., Syracuse 10, N. Y.

FREEHOLD, N. J. vicinity, modern dairy and poultry, 250 acres, ideal health resort or ranch. Completely modern buildings and machinery. BOX 7529, Rural New-Yorker.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1 90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. clover $12.00; Goldenrod $9.00, Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

HONEY: Delicious Fall flowers, 60 lb. can $9.00; 5 lbs. $1.30 liquid. Postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

FIVE pounds light amber clover honey postpaid third zone, $1.50; two for $2.80. Send for list 37 honey items. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

VERMONT clover honey: Fancy grade, guarantoed pure and of best quality 5 lbs. $2.00; six 5-lb. pails $10.75 postpaid to third zone. John Malloux, Salisbury, Vermont.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, 80 cents pound; 5 and 10 lb. pails. 2 oz. cakes $1 pound. Prepaid third zone. Dudley Leavitt, So. Royalton, Vt.

WHITE Honey: 60 pounds $11. Bees $15. Busy Bee Farm, North Abington, Mass.

HONEY: Very light amber, clover blend: $9.75 per 60 pound can; two $19.00. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, New York.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade, $5.50 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

DELICIOUS oranges or grapefruit, $4.10 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

VERY light amber clover blend liquid honey, in 60 lb. cans at $9.45 postpaid into third zone. Homer M. Dunn, Lisbon, N. Y.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

REST and relaxation! Vacation on modern farm. Moderate rates. Adults only. 65 miles from New York City. Mrs. Paul Scheffel, Montgomery, Orange County, New York.

ENJOY vacation in mountains. Home cooking. Goodwin's Hillside Farm, Wellsboro, Pa.

PRIVATE licensed childrens home, on waterfront. Best care. Rates $50 per month in advance. W. R. Gray, Rt. 3, Cambridge, Md.

COMFORTABLE rooms, all modern conveniences, pleasant surroundings; home cooking. Adults only. Single $28; couples $50. Whitney Homestead Farm, Susquehanna, Pa.

FARM boarding homes and wage homes wanted for teen-age boys for Summer or longer; within 100 miles New York City, in New York State. Protestant religion. Inquire Director of Social Service, St. Christopher's School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

VACATION on beautiful farm in New Hampshire now. $25 weekly. Write BOX 76, Acworth, N. H.

FARM vacation wanted, no boarding house. Protestant. Single man. BOX 7471, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Two elderly boarders for Summer. $20 weekly. No drinking. H. Boutilier, Readfield, Maine.

ROOM, board wanted, private farm, entire Summer. Woman, two children, ages 2 and 6. Davis, 35-28 95th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

WILL board and room two elderly gentlemen. For information write to BOX 344, Woodstock, Va.

SPEND your vacation on a real farm, in the beautiful Bald Eagle Valley. All modern, convenient, fishing, swimming and sight seeing trips. Rates reasonable. Mrs. Peale Haagen, Beech Creek, Pa. Telephone Mill Hall 6512.

WILL board girl, age 9 to 12; $35 month. Rechter, Andes, N. Y.

OFFERING. Gentleman, lovely quiet country home; $18 weekly. BOX 7491, Rural New-Yorker.

BASIC Villa Farm, Freehold, N. Y. Telephone Greenville 13F23. Homelike, modern, beautifully located, plenty good plain home cooking, excellent beds; near amusements, churches. Adults only. Rates $22 and up; $4 daily. Booklet. Helen Ditges.

ELDERLY folks to board permanently; $60 per month. M. Larson, Box 155, Callicoon, N. Y. Phone Callicoon 192.

FOR Rent: Two rooms and kitchen, secluded, on hilltop. $150 season. Particulars. BOX 7509, Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER, sons, 3-9, husband weekends; desire board weekly, monthly. Good environment for children. Telephone. References exchanged. BOX 7523, Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER boarders, two baths, large rooms, porch, lawn Lavatory in bedrooms. Home cooking. Near Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon. Sunset Lodge, Wellsboro, Pa. Phone 8-4729.

REAL Christian wants board, room, religious place, with companionship Christian girls and Christian women. BOX 7521, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 69, sober, active, executive training, wishes living accommodations in quiet, refined family of adults only. Handy in house, outside. BOX 7519, Rural New-Yorker.

PRIVATE home, aged or disabled people cared for. Permanent retired preferred. $100 monthly write P. O. L. Box 471, Worcester, N. Y. Otsego County.

MAN wants board in country for Summer, Connecticut or Massachusetts. Give monthly rate. BOX 7518, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN seeks board in country, willing to help work. BOX 7526, Rural New-Yorker.

SEEKING farm board one month, 2 women, 3 children; radius 75 miles New York. Swimming desired. Write M. Dunner, 155 Audubon Ave., New York 32.

BEAUTIFUL country house has year around accommodations for elderly ladies, who need rest, good food and personal attention. Private bath rooms. Mrs. Alfred Weber, R. F. D. 2, Nassau, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: 10,000 watt generator. Burton, Blauvelt, New York.

ITALIAN bees for sale. Several colonies. No shipping. Toepfer, 3-12 Berdan Ave., Fair Lawn, N. J.

WANTED: Garden tractor with equipment, running condition or need of repairs. State description and price. BOX 93, Port Jefferson Station, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Manure spreader, new or used, in good condition. BOX 7446, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Garden tractor, 1½ horsepower with mower, attachments. G. Saivo, 103 Todt Hill Rd., Staten Island 2, New York.

WANTED: Stationary engine, 15-40 horsepower, condition unimportant. Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York Box 71.

FOR Sale: Hydraulic cider press, 36-inch rack. Harry Oehlbeck, Clarkson, N. Y.

HAY baler, Admiral, 17x22, for sale. Reasonable. T. Brady, 3980 Provost Ave., Bronx 66, N. Y.

WEAZEL: Army, pulls in mud, water, fields. Has 18 inch tracks, can be used in place of tractor. Perfect condition, price $500. M. Wahl, Modena, N .Y. Telephone New Paltz 6144.

FOR Sale: Broken flag stone at quarry. Percy L. Bartle, Box 46, Yulan, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Craine silo 10x28. Used one season. Like new. Reasonable. Southlawn Farms, Northport, N. Y. Telephone 43-J.

FOR Sale: Farmall "A" tractor with corn planter and mowing machine attachments. International hay and green crop loader. Allis Chalmers (WC) mowing machine for tractor. Equipment in excellent condition. Sunny Vale Farms, Lafayette, N J

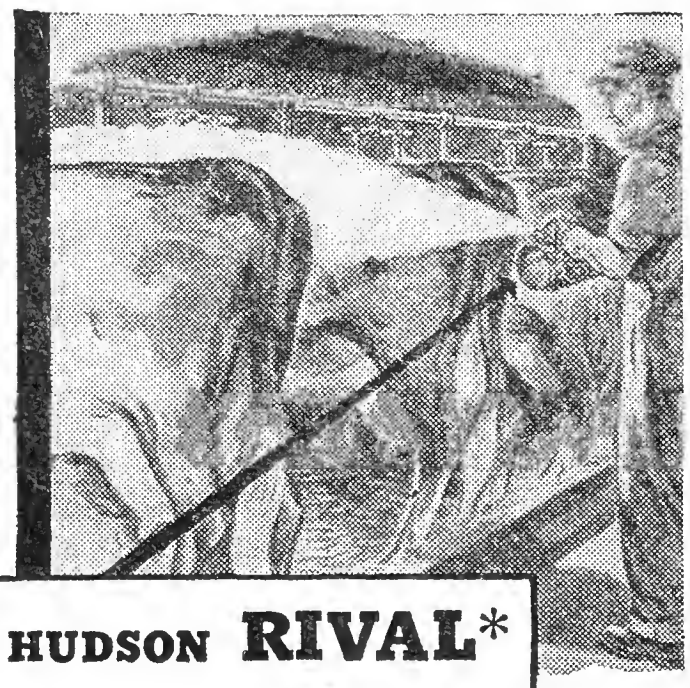
FOR Sale: Cider mill hydraulic double pump and equipment in A-1 condition. Friend Hughey, Honesdale, Penna.

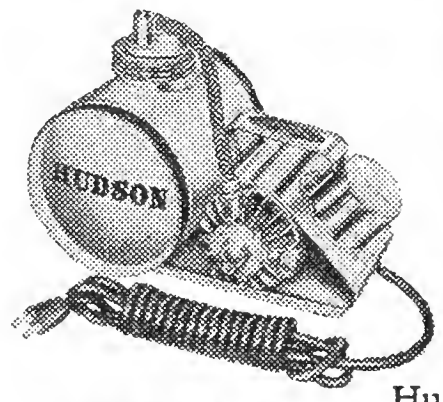
FOR Sale: Red Fox 16 in. hay chopper complete, $350. Used very little and guaranteed. George Da Vall, Kingsley, Pa.

PRIVATE Long Island dairyman wishes to contact up-state hay raiser. Own hauling. No broker. Write. Give telephone number. BOX 7508, Rural New-Yorker.

*When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page : : :*

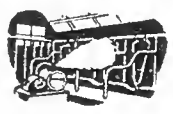
# New, Modern Way to KILL FLIES *FAST*— Without Work!






**HUDSON RIVAL***
*Lektrik-Spray**

Now, spraying cows takes half the time—and no real work at all! Now, all you need do is fill the 3-quart container of the Hudson Rival "Lektrik-Spray"... flip a switch ... walk from cow to cow ... while this electric sprayer throws out a spray that kills flies faster, more effectively. No more tiresome hand-pumping ... the "Lektrik-Spray" saves so much time and is so easy to use that you'll spray oftener and more thoroughly. That means better protection from flies ... a better-producing herd. *Ask your Hudson dealer for your Hudson Rival Lektrik-Spray today.*



**Before Cows Come In,** have a fly-free barn—set time switch and let sprayer run.

**Prevent Disease**—Kill mites, lice, germs in poultry, hog houses—all farm buildings.

Write for free **RIVAL** *Lektrik-Spray Folder*

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Sprayers and Dusters
Hay Tools and Barn Equipment
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Poultry Equipment
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TESTED AND PROVED EQUIPMENT

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Makes inside walls acid-proof and air-tight. Free descriptive folder at your farm supply dealer.
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CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN
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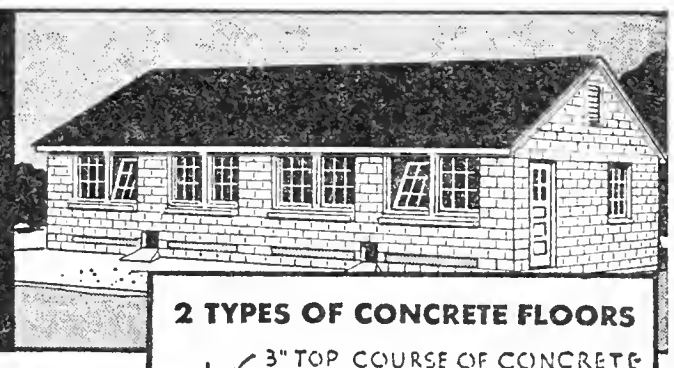
*Boost Poultry Health and Profits with*
**CONCRETE FLOORS**



You can lessen your daily poultry chores, improve flock health, and increase egg production and profits by keeping your hens on concrete floors. Properly constructed concrete floors are warm and dry, easy to keep clean, and help in saving feed and labor. Best of all, they keep rats out and simplify parasite control.

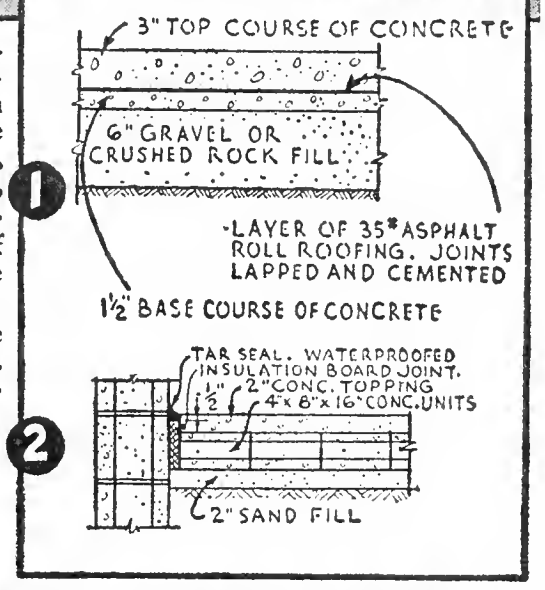
The diagrams at the right show two types of floor construction that keep ground moisture out and are easy and inexpensive to build.

Concrete floors are but one of many concrete improvements that quickly pay for themselves. Concrete can't burn or decay and gives a lifetime of service with little repair expense.

Write today for helpful free literature (distributed only in the U. S. and Canada) on

Poultry Houses
Brooder Houses
Egg Storage
Ratproof Floors
Egg Coolers
Making Concrete

2 TYPES OF CONCRETE FLOORS




----------PASTE COUPON ON POSTCARD AND MAIL TODAY----------

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**
Dept. K6A-16, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Dept. M6A-10, 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Dept. X6A-3, 20 Providence St., Boston 16, Mass.
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete ... through scientific research and engineering field work

Please send me free literature on (list subject) .....
*Name* .....
..... *Street or R.F.D. No.* .....
..... *Post Office* ..... *State* .....

*When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.*


# *Publisher's Desk*

Spring is here and with it the old "Spanish prisoner" swindle is in full swing, but with a difference. He has now become the "Mexican prisoner." Years ago the "Spanish prisoner" asked the mere sum of $70 to release certain baggage from the government, which contained valuable government securities and would be a fortune for the benefactor and also sufficient for the education and maintenance of the prisoner's daughter. Later the sum was increased to $1,000; then to eight and 10 thousand and a few years ago to about $200,000. All the securities in any case would become the property of the "guardian" who would undertake to protect and maintain the daughter. Now the apex seems to be reached. Because of the high cost of living the "Mexican prisoner" asks nearly $400,000 for the same protective aid to his daughter. The scheme is said to have originated with Francois Villon centuries ago when he was in prison. It has been used with success many times and the scheme is referred to again so that our readers will not fall into the trap — for that is what it is.

Can an owner with a heavy mortgage be restrained from cutting hard maples which were planted generations ago by a former owner?
C. F. H.

A mortgagee, i. e., the person who holds a mortgage on a piece of property, certainly has the right to restrain the owner of the property from cutting any valuable wood or timber on the property. Timber is considered as part of the security covered by the mortgage because it adds to the value of the mortgaged land, and there is usually a provision in the mortgage that the owner of the property agrees in no way to impair the security. If, therefore, an attempt is made to cut down timber, the mortgagee can bring a proceeding to enjoin the owner from doing so.

A thirty-count indictment has been returned by a special Federal Grand Jury against the Northern Trust Life Insurance Company of Aurora, Ill., the All-American Insurance Agency and the Nation-Wide Insurance Service. The Grand Jury heard testimony from 29 policyholders in various states. The companies were indicted on charges of using the mails to defraud in the nation-wide sale of hospitalization and accident policies. The indictment charged that 87 per cent of all claims were rejected from 1945 to 1946. When benefits were paid, the indictment charged, they averaged only $34, although the companies were credited with taking in $200,000 in collections. We venture to estimate we have had two to three thousand inquiries in regard to these companies, and we hope the inquirers took our advice. When taking out insurance avoid limited policies. That has become a slogan in our insurance advice.

I received a check for $109.44 from the railroad. This is full settlement and I thank you for your vigorous action. After a year and a half I had almost counted the amount lost, but you were able to conclude the matter in a short time. Surely your record of service is unique among publications.
N. DE V.
Connecticut

The claim arose over goods that were damaged in transit. The excuse for delay in settlement was that papers were with "connecting carriers." After seven letters to the Claims Department failed to jog the "connecting carriers" into action, one to the President of the railroad brought a settlement. Enter your claims promptly and follow them up vigorously.

I wish to report that my complaint about the stove has been taken care of. You got action. Thanks to you, we now have a satisfactory stove. The company has a satisfied customer at slight cost to themselves and you have another booster. I guess everybody just wins when the right thing is done.
N. M.
New York

Here was a complaint calling for minor adjustments to a stove, but at first it did not get into the hands of the right party, which sometimes happens in large organizations. The value of a "satisfied customer" is priceless in any neighborhood and advertisers realize it. That is why the guarantee of our advertisers is an asset for them as well as for our readers, as N. M. points out.

Can you please tell me if this advertisement is on the level or is it one of the schemes to get your dollar? It purports to be a formula perfected and used by a dairyman for seven years on how to save on butter.
MRS. W. H. H.

We would not advise you to spend even a dollar on this formula for a mixture, that is called butter. The formula claims a housewife can make two pounds of butter from a quart of homogenized milk and three other ingredients. One is a half pound of butter, which was not mentioned. The third could be the elbow grease required to mix it. The result would not be real butter, but a buttertype spread. A pound of real butter contains 80 per cent butter fat. A test of the $1.00 formula is said to have shown a very small percentage of fat. We heard some time back of the "Minute Churn" which claimed to make butter in three minutes. It did produce a coagulated bulk, but it was not butter. The churn disappeared. So will this formula.

"The Puritan Church" contest is now past history and must take its place alongside of the stand-out frauds this country has experienced. From all reports the people who have donated to it are "out of pocket."

This is a quotation from a business letter. We are sorry for those who sent donations to a church that religious authorities had never determined had held religious services. The address of the church was a business office. People of the town did not know the church. The originators of the contest will be prosecuted on mail fraud charges. The record is enough to discourage anyone from following up contests. If the authorities had some way to nip these frauds first hand, much money would be saved.

Two men, Akers and Forrest, sold maps to a buried "Gold Hoard" to a wealthy 82 year old Texas woman. She paid $272,000 for same. In four years she dug up "gold bars" all over her ranch but, alas, they were brass. One of the men, Akers, advised her to keep the bars hidden because it is against the law to have gold bars. Finally Akers agreed to "sell the gold" and supposedly trucked it to Galveston, but returned stating he had been held up and the load stolen. In a lawsuit to recover Akers was protected by the statute of limitations, but had failed to file income-tax returns for the period when he was selling maps to the lady and was obliged to serve a penitentiary term and pay $2,512.86 in taxes. He sued in Federal courts to collect the $2,512.86 claiming the $272,000 paid him was not derived from capital or labor and was untaxable. The court ruled he was liable for the payment and the Court of Appeals upheld this decision, stating that while the profit from an embezzlement is not taxable, the profit from a swindle is. Akers and Forrest each received two year sentences. Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.

The Department of Commerce has struck a blow at the black market in American gift packages to Europe. They have prohibited "stockpiling" of parcels abroad and have tightened control on shipments by commercial gift-packaging concerns. This applies only to commercial gift packaging concerns and does not apply to non-profit organizations, which are operating under special licensing provisions for relief shipments. Make sure you are dealing with responsible agencies when sending goods abroad. The Post Office departments warn that inadequately packed shipments will be rejected for mailing. Complaints have been received from foreign offices that parcels arrive in bad shape. For overseas shipments wooden boxes, or cartons of solid fiberboard, or strong double-faced corrugated board only, should be used. Tie with a strong cord in four separate pieces.

A Federal Grand Jury has indicted Mrs. Edith Singleton Wood, on charges of mail fraud. Mrs. Wood was proprietor of a correspondence school for aspiring authors. She offered to teach her "students" how to reach the high planes of successful writing. She advised them, the government said, "fame and fortune are the results to be obtained by those who acquire a technique." The high plane she has reached through her technique has resulted in personal disgrace.

## REAL OPPORTUNITY

Manufacturer of corrugated metal pipe for surface and subsoil drainage, dam spillways, stream diversion, cattle passes and well liners desires aggressive sales representative. Leads furnished. Sales experience and car essential. State age, qualifications, references. BOX 7527, Rural New-Yorker.

## *Subscribers' Exchange*

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives good physical condition. Must be United States citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor'a Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Experienced chambermaid-waitress for Connecticut Summer home; references. $120 monthly. Other help. Mrs. Greenfield, 399 Park Ave., New York City.

WANTED: Attendants, male and female. No experience necessary. Starting salary $183.98 per month, less maintenance. For information write R. G. Wearne, M. D., Sr., Director, Wassaic State School, Wassaic, N. Y.

PLAIN cooking. G.H.W. 2 adults. References required. Nantucket June-October. O'Brian, 2101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

HERDSMAN: 30 Holstein milkers, excellent barn; modern house, good wages. Only man experienced high producing cows considered. Bontecou Farms, New Paltz, N. Y.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Superintendent of Nurses, Montefiore Sanitarium, Bedford Hills, Westchester County, New York.

RELIABLE man, or man and wife, for residence and minor work on small farm, including milking and light gardening. Northern Connecticut. BOX 7457, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Elderly couple or single man or woman to make their home with us and to help on farm. BOX 7459, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man, couple for poultry breeding farm. David T. Cohen, Guilford, Conn.

PLEASANT home for congenial middleaged lady in exchange part time care of five year old girl. Can be permanent. Mother, widow. Write fully BOX 231, Southampton. L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Farmer, married, reliable; must understand beef cattle and general farming. Farm located Columbia County. BOX 7461, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man, general farm work, drive tractor, no milking; $100 per month, room, board and laundry. BOX 7462, Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE girl or woman for general housework. No objection to elderly woman or woman and one child. Experience not necessary. Full maintenance. State salary. Streett, Ghent, N. Y.

WANTED: Two good men for modern dairy farm. Modern houses, best working conditions, top wages paid to quality workers. Edelweiss Farms, Inc., Wickatunk, N. J. Phone Holmdel 9-7221.

WANTED: Reliable woman wanting permanent home and salary, general housework, light cooking, automatic washer, small home Long Island. Two children. Own room, bath. References. Write BOX 7465, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, married or single; steady job for the right man. Must be sober, honest and a good worker. Give complete information first letter. BOX 7472, Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE couple for general work in small boarding house July and August; $200 per month with room and board. Write to William Filippini, R. F. D. Swan Lake, N. Y.

GENERAL houseworker: Woman with child acceptable. Private quarters; country home. References. Mrs. John Calhoun, Millbrook, N. Y.

FARMER, manager, dairy farm; shares or good proposition. Near New York or Long Island. BOX 7480, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Landscape gardener with knowledge of flowers; chambermaids; night watchman and general outdoor workers. Higby Club, Big Moose, N. Y.

COUPLE: Wife to do cooking and housekeeping. Man, gardener and general farm work in Monmouth County, New Jersey. All year round job for a reliable couple. Include reference, experience, salary first letter. BOX 7482, Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE experienced couple with good references as working manager estate. Light farming. Handy with tools. Care livestock. Wife assist housework. Small family. Separate modern cottage. Columbia County, New York. Permanent. Reply full particulars. BOX 7483, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Young girl or woman, general housework, in a small, clean, modern, equipped boarding house. Must be strong, willing and able. State salary, experience if any; age. Eusner's, Monticello, N. Y.

COUPLE Wanted: Middleaged, no children, gardener-houseman, cook and working housekeeper; separate living accommodations, complete maintenance; state salary desired; permanent year-round position for desirable couple. Columbia County, New York. Apply in writing. BOX 7477, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN for broiler growing farm in Central Jersey. Must be interested in poultry growing and willing to apply himself to the job. Married man preferred; 4-room apartment for living quarters. Write experience and references in detail to BOX 7478, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN: Single or married; no field work. Steady work, good wages for the right man. J. Amchir, R. F. D., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Call Hempstead 1317.

COUPLE for country home, year round. Wife, cook, houseworker. Man, care of grounds, handyman, drive car. Separate 2-room apartment, bath. Four in family. House, modern, all automatic equipment, including dish washing machine. Reply to Syme, Essex, Conn.

SALESMAN: Age 25 to 40. To call on farmers in Binghamton area representing local feed dealer. Knowledge of poultry and dairy required. Nutritional knowledge preferred but not essential. Salary, bonus and expenses. Enclose snapshot in replying. BOX 7484, Rural New-Yorker.

LIVESTOCK buyer: Man who is a good cattle dealer. Write experience and wages. BOX 7489, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted: Couple; experienced, reliable poultryman. Woman, light housework, plain cooking. Separate modern small apartment available. Bertram Schicimer, Holmes, N. Y.

WANTED: Man, boy or girl for general farm work. State wages; room and board furnished. Prefer no drinking or smoking. Russell Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

MARRIED man wanted on dairy and tobacco farm. Five rooms available. Personal interview and references requested. Fuller Bros., Suffield, Conn.

WANTED: Girl for general housework, rural community. State salary desired. References required. Answer to Mrs. B. J. Friedman, Box 226, Moodus, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER for two adults, permanent, modern home, pleasant environment, good wages; one mile from Albany; bus service. BOX 7487, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced. 4-room house, all improvements. $130 milk, eggs, privileges. Buchberg, R. D. 1, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED: Neat girl or woman who likes to cook. Own room. BOX 7485, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man with some farm experience to help on poultry farm. Milk family cow. Good board and wages. Give age, experience, farm references, wages wanted. Post Office Box 666, Manchester, Conn.

WOMEN attendants in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WAITRESS wanted: Good working conditions, salary. References. Osborn Home, Harrison, N. Y. Telephone Rye 7-0247.

WANTED: Elderly man to work on small country place; two cows. Good place for right man. BOX 7496, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: A thoroughly experienced married herdsman for commercial Guernsey herd; must have A-1 reference, understand De Laval milking machine; also like to have two single dairy men; two time milking. Up-to-date farm and steady position. BOX 7497, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN for herd of 130 cows on Long Island. Clean, efficient worker with knowledge of modern dairy practice. Graham graduate preferred. Starting salary $180 per month, house, milk, etc. Production bonus. Six day week. BOX 7498, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: 2,000 Leghorns, modern laying house. Comfortable home, salary plus bonus. Experienced man only. Bontecou Farms, New Paltz, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced harness maker on repairing riding tack and fine luggage. Wages $50 per week. Balmer & Ferris, 21 Bank St., Stamford, Conn.

WOMAN wanted that understands dairy farm, to work as a partner, with single man. Frank Michael, East Otto, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED dairy and general farm hand; single man. Connecticut farm. Good hours and working conditions. References. BOX 7504, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable advanced registery testers. $6.00 to $6.50 per day and expenses. State references and experience. BOX 7506, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, L. I. farm, N. Y. C. Longacre 4-2910 or BOX 7514, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: A single capable dairy farmer to work on a modern farm; registered herd; labor saving machinery. High wages to qualified man. New York State. Write BOX 7513, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Middleaged, responsible woman, white or colored. Light housekeeping, good, plain cook. Position on poultry farm. Family consists of young business couple and seven month old baby. Mother will assume care of baby with help from housekeeper. House small and compact. References required. BOX 7510, Rural New-Yorker.

RENT, food, electricity, telephone, in six comfortably furnished rooms and screened porch, in exchange for light farm chores and care of three year old boy while mother works. Prefer parents with teen age boy and girl. Father to have outside job. Permanent if desired. A small farm two miles from town Write: The Double H Wool Farm, Kingston, Mass.

COUPLE: White, no children. Gardener, handyman, driver's license. Wife laundry by electricity. Family two adults. Private furnished quarters. Give meals, few outside help only. Permanent position. Two acres. No animals. Bus lines; near city. State wages for work. Everything else provided. Give particulars first letter. BOX 81, Rye, N. Y.

LADY under 40 who wants a home, to help in store and house. Write BOX 50, Triangle, N. Y.

RELIABLE single man for general farm work, experience necessary. Mrs. Mira H. Bradford, R. F. D. 3, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

WANTED: Caretaker-gardener, small L. I. estate. Wife do laundry for small family. Heated apartment, own furniture necessary. References essential. Write Miss Sydorink, 33 East 22nd St., New York City. Gramercy 5-0205, evenings after seven.

VACATION boy for general farm work and farm painting. C. H. Phillips, Ottsville, Pa.

WANTED: Good reliable man to do general farm work on modern dairy farm; good wages. William Nagele, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

GIRL or woman not over 45, unencumbered, cheerful, active, good health. General work for couple in sixties. House quiet, seashore location. Salary $25 weekly. Complete details, snapshot first letter. John Dauth, Peconic, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: Woman, light housework, permanent position in the Berkshires. Two adults. Salary adequate. References required. Mrs. S. B. Buck, Sheffield, Mass.

WANTED: Homemaker, middleaged, Protestant; refined and congenial. Must love children and country. Good home in preference to high wages. BOX 7515, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Two women to undertake cooking, chamberwork, occasional assistance two children, or single woman as cook. Small family; Westchester, near New York. Excellent home, wages, every consideration. Must be capable, superior. Protestant, available for interview, not necessarily previously employed. Write BOX 7451, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER: Pleasant, between 23 and 35 who wants good, permanent home with considerate people. Four in family. Two boys, age 8 and 11. Light cooking. Write, stating salary desired and references. BOX 507, Mahopac, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced housekeeper for co-educational college-preparatory boarding school in the country. Must like young people and be willing to lend a hand in any direction. Write Putney School, Putney, Vermont. Telephone Putney 95.

GENERAL houseworker, own room, radio, assist two children, light laundry, washing machine. $100 month, pleasant surroundings. References. Mrs. D. Dayan, 3 Main Place, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSEPARENTS: Mother and father for eight teenage girls or boys. Man has additional assignment as carpenter, plumber, or electrician. Year round farm school near Ithaca. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

CROPS manager wanted for large general farm near Detroit, Michigan. Excellent opportunity and wages is offered to a well trained and experienced man. Must know how to plan crop program and daily work. Also require complete knowledge of pasture management, erosion control, and machinery maintenance. Please write in detail giving qualifications, positions held, and references. Burlingame Field Pierce and Browne, Inc., 45 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

COLORED handy man and wife. Man must drive car and be useful. State wages wanted. BOX 7535, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man or single man who can board himself, for work on modern poultry farm; must be sober and reliable. Separate house, farm approved for training. BOX 294, Milltown, N. J.

WANTED: Working assistant poultry farm manager, capable of assuming responsibility, opportunity for advancement. Central Jersey. Write fully. BOX 7528, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER: Small 5-room house in country near Danbury. Man, invalid wife and nurse. Cooking, general housework. Bendix washer. Refined surroundings, pleasant room. $25 week. BOX 7531, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-Caretaker: Year round on country estate, Western Massachusetts. Vegetables, flowers, chickens, general maintenance. Also work if desired for wife and one son. Separate cottage available, heat, water, electricity. Give details, experience, family, wages desired, references. BOX 7536, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife for small estate, who appreciate good home and environment. Man to take care of 5-acre estate. Woman to handle housework and cooking. Both must be capable and pleasant. New separate living quarters. Excellent wages. Located in small town in central Pennsylvania mountains. BOX 7525, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

HOMEMAKER: Refined American, 48, seeks permanent, modern home, anywhere within 100 miles N. Y. City. One gentleman. Reasonable wages. Must exchange highest references. Full particulars first letter please. BOX 7447, Rural New-Yorker.

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

GAMEKEEPER, 15 years experience, pheasants, waterfowl, vermin control. Would consider caretakers position on private estate. Married no children. Edward Decker, R. D. 2, Monroe, N. Y.

CARETAKER-Gardener, experienced, married, three children. Cottage. BOX 7448, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, handyman, married, childless, experienced, reliable. BOX 415, Beacon, N. Y.

ELDERLY lady, refined, would like position in Summer boarding house in the mountains. Write to 14 Laurel St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. or telephone Hackensack 3-0194R. S. A. Meixeil.

SMALL family of three, daughter 16, desires permanent independent apartment or cottage for rent. Man to care for lawn, hedges, pruning, etc. as hobby. My position allows lots of time for same. BOX 7460, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as manager or herdsman on a beef cattle farm. Give full details in first letter. Kenneth Hall, Box 323-A, R. 3, Uniontown, Pa.

HOUSEMOTHER, former teacher, B. A., M. A., Protestant, middleaged, desires group boys, preferably 9-10 years. Can handle 15 alone. June 1st. BOX 7466, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: Practical nurse, age 46. Capable, for 1-2 adults on modern farm or shore. References. BOX 7467, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN: Honest, capable, wants any kind of work; town or farm. BOX 7468, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married dairy farmer, Graham graduate, wants job on up-to-date dairy farm taking care of cattle or what have you. BOX 7470, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY widow would like light work in Christian home. BOX 7473, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN: Young man, single, two dependents. Experienced with purebred cattle, feeding, breeding, and raising young stock. Best of references. Prefer separate quarters. BOX 7474, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN: German-American, wants permanent housekeeping position in country; has boys 5 and 14. Private quarters. Best of references. BOX 7481, Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE farm manager or caretaker. Married, no children, sober, capable and dependable. BOX 7476, Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH School boy 16, wants work July, August, September. Has farm experience. Good home and board; reasonable compensation. H. Just, 150 High St., Orange, N. J.

POLISH-American young man. Learn poultry work and gardening. Room 510, 1790 Broadway, New York.

TELEPHONE operator, experienced, wants full time work in rural exchange, New Hampshire or Vermont. BOX 7486, Rural New-Yorker.

LADY: Good cook, wishes position in either tavern, bar, grill serving lunches or in road stand or small restaurant; year round or Summer. Would also be interested in estate or farm boarding house, cooking for hired help. Am thrifty, economical, don't smoke or drink. Give full details in answer. BOX 7492, Rural New-Yorker.

DANISH woman wishes to help in small christian home in country. BOX 7490, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man 18, desires work with rural trucking company, modern dash crop or stock farm; experienced. BOX 7494, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middleaged, reliable, don't drink; references. Gardener, lawn, repairs, handy; cook, houseworker, serve. BOX 7495, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager: Practical, scientific, profitable farming. Shares or salary. BOX 7500, Rural New-Yorker.

LOOKING for good help, retired watchman, single, very active and healthy, well educated, total abstainer, familiar with poultry and dairy cattle. BOX 7501, Rural New-Yorker.

SPECIALIST: Animal husbandry, seeks share farm proposition. F. Haas, 860 W. 181st St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, 30, industrious, capable, experienced with children, seeks position take charge motherless children in country or farm home for Summer. College background, cultured, adept housekeeping, also some sports. Happy surroundings more important than remuneration. Mail BOX 7503, Rural New-Yorker

MIDDLEAGED, competent German couple. Complete charge adults' home. $210 plus maintenance. Go anywhere. References. Write details. BOX 7505, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER-Manager, 60, active, seeks modern home. One gentleman. Reasonable wages. Go anywhere. Full particulars in first letter please. BOX 7512, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, Christian, middleaged. Outdoor work. Good poultryman. No tobacco or drinking. Gnegy, Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

MARRIED man, 30, raised on farm, desires job on estate or small beef farm; mechanical minded. BOX 7522, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER: Married, no children; experienced, general estate work, lawns, flowers, vegetables, fruits, live stock; chauffeur's license, mechanical, other repairs; references. Stephen Decker, 117-42 133rd St., South Ozone Park, New York.

WOMAN age 50, healthy; wants work on farm in N. Y. State where there are young children as mother's helper. BOX 7517, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, refined housekeeper, good cook wants position. Has son 14, happy home more important than high salary. References. BOX 7516, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER and nurse, under 40, desires position in motherless home. P. O. BOX 654, Bayville, L. I., N. Y.

HOLLAND family, immigrating U. S. three to four months, three children, wants farm position. Wife willing to assist. New Jersey or New York preferred. BOX 7534, Rural New-Yorker.

WILL work part time for livable separate house. Married, in 40's. Experienced chickens, orchards, milk goats. BOX 7533, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: Farm experienced, elderly. Caretaker; steady. References. BOX 7532, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED husband and wife and two grown sons wish work on modern equipped farm. Would like job in Pennsylvania. BOX 7530, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Florida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ATLANTIC County: Five rooms and bath, modern bungalow, conveniences; 150 ft. poultry house. BOX 54, Risley, N. J.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

EASTERN Pennsylvania in the world famous Pocono Mountains. 108 miles from New York and 102 miles from Philadelphia. 182 acres. Nearly 120 acres in beautiful woodlands and magnificent rhododendron groves. Lot of good timber. 60 acres level fields. Good 6-room house with slate roof. Barn 24x30 ft. Nearly new machine shed. Garage. Poultry house. Never failing mammoth spring and two never failing spring brooks. Property ideal for farm, country home or estate, dude ranch, camp or club. Annual taxes only $34 Price $8,000. Terms can be had of $2,500 cash and balance mortgage. Write for list of properties for sale. Dale H. Learn, Realtor, opposite Post Office. East Stroudsburg, Penna.

TEN acres crop black muck soil, no buildings; $700 acre. 250 acre stocked farm, $50,000; 5-room house in small village, $4 500. Harry Vall, Warwick, N. Y.

650 acres, 109 cattle, modern buildings, 2 houses; '47 gross $32,000; $50,000, ½ cash. Stock ranches 600 acres, 15 a lake, $30,000. Dairy, poultry, fruit farms, homes, tourist inns, stores, hotels, gas station, lake camps. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Brothers, Cobleskill, "Eastern" New York.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

FOR immediate sale: breeding farm and hatchery. Fully equipped. Located between New York and Phila. Including Old Colonial House built 1741. For full details, write BOX 7432, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS—Country homes, gas stations, etc. Write, free list. Mr. Dougias, Fort Plain, New York.

MAINE farms, many to choose from. Low prices. Free illustrated catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

GENERAL store in prosperous village in New York on good through highway; a complete self service doing a good business; apartments over store; nearly all new equipment; $18,000: $12,000 down long term mortgage. A once in a lifetime opportunity; write. Louis Sauerbrey, 175 North Ave., Owego, N. Y.

100 ACRES by lake. 10-room house, water and electricity, basement barn with drinking cups and stanchions 38 head, new roofs; two silos, new milker pump, motor, and units; electric cooler and water heater. In high state of cultivation. Milk checks $1,000 monthly. Price $7,700. J. R. Silverstein, Nineveh, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Camp, 200 acres; cabins, conveniences; trout stream. Velensky, North Blenheim, N. Y.

254 ACRE Delaware County New York farm, $5,500 with 100 acres tillable, valuable timber, 10-room house, electricity. Barn for 40 cows, garage, poultry house, abundance fruit, spring and brook water. Detailed description on page 19 big farm catalog mailed free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALE: 215 acres, with buildings. Dairy, grain, potato, soil. Write for information. Guss Banzhof, Waverly, New York.

NORTHERN Virginia livestock, dairy farms and country estates. Delightful climate, low taxes, satisfactory labor. Farm management service available. P. M. Browning, Broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

WANT to rent farm in New York State, with equipment; with or without stock. State rent wanted. BOX 7456, Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY vacation: 8-room, completely furnished country home near Penna Grand Canyon. For rent by day, week. Floyd Spencer, 23 Walnut St., Welisboro, Penna.

220 ACRE farm, considered one of best in community, coast to coast bus line, also North and South. Two houses, 1 double, 2 baths, large modern barn and milk house, 2 polished tile silos, stucco office, all buildings have running water, electricity, natural gas, telephone, beautiful valley view. Building lots, ⅓ mile store, 2 miles county seat. Immediate possession. Terms. Phone 83713 Clyde Vanderhoof, Wellsboro, Pa.

RIVERSIDE tourist home, poultry stock farm, all modern, 14 rooms, 90 acres fertile land. Shenandoah Valley. Riverside Farm, Woodstock, Virginia.

IF it's dairy or poultry farm you want, we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

BRADFORD County, Pa.: Fine farms and business opportunities. Free booklet. A. Carl Fanning, Broker, Towanda, Pa.

SACRIFICE: 140 acres, brick house, 80 tillage; main road, facing river; $4,500. Fishing, hunting. J. B. Petty, North Anson, Maine.

FOR Sale: Summer home. Write Mrs. N. W. Fong, Raubsville, Pa.

FARM for sale: 145 acres productive; large house and barn; property on both sides of exeellent road. Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y. Inquire John J. Lord, Room 109, County Court House, 60 Centre St., New York City. Price $18,000.

201 ACRE dairy-equipped. Commute Utica, only $3,000 down; includes team, fine line equipment; all buildings good condition; 7-room home, attractive lawn; barn 30x72, 30 stanchions; new silo; garage; milk house; poultry house; granary; other buildings; 201 acres, 100 productive tillage, balance watered-pasture-woods; lots of fruit; owner reports '47 income $5,000; price, only $8,500 complete. B-5567 QE. West's Farm Agency, W. M. Kaiser, Madison, N. Y. On U. S. 20 east of Madison.

FOR Sale: Five acres, undeveloped. Estell Manor, Risley, N. J. $500. BOX 7469, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Country home, all conveniences; ¾ acre land, main road of village. Velensky, North Blenheim, New York.

GENTLEMAN'S farm, worth $20,000, but will take less. Near Saratoga Springs. BOX 7475, Rural New-Yorker.

SHAWANGUNK Mountains, furnished apartments for rent during season, all conveniences. Lawrence Wdowiak, R. D. 1, Pine Bush, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 300 acre farm located on Route 23, 2 miles Northwest of Stamford, 2-story, frame house in excellent condition, good cellar, good roof, hardwood floors, lights, 2 baths, spring water; 30x100 basement dairy barn in good condition, 38 stanchions, 2 stalls, 2 14x30 silos, water buckets, new 5 stall cinder block garage with 2 stories for 1,300 hens, insulated, water, lights; 30x100 2-story poultry house with capacity for 2,000 hens, feed room, milk house and other buildings. This is one of the finest dairy and poultry farms that we have had the privilege of handling. Write Craine & Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Sherburne, New York, for more complete information.

90-ACRE dairy and boarding farm, 10 rooms, electricity, fireplace, stream, barn for 20 head, silo, milo from town. $11,000. Other good listings. Write wants Photo mailed. T. H. Tillson, Farm Specialist, Walden, N. Y.

LOT for sale: Chestnut St., Islip, L. I. 50x125 ft. excellent location. R. Hulse, 543 2nd St., Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

STOCKED-Equipped dairy farm with fully equipped milk plant retailing 400 quarts daily in Northeastern Pennsylvania. BOX 7479, Rural New-Yorker.

FINGER LAKES: Very good 170 acre farm, all buildings in fine condition, immediate possession. Price right at $10,500. B. F. Butler, Broker, Seneca Castle, New York.

FOR Sale: Farm 103 acres, very productive, 22 cows, tractor, milker, cooler, full line equipment. All level land, modern house with oil heat, nice location; mile to village. Price complete, $22,000. Will sell bare farm. Square Deal Farm Agency, Fly Creek, New York.

WANTED: Small farm, 50 mile radius New York; improvements, reasonable. BOX 7488, Rural New-Yorker

FOR Sale: Poultry farm, 4-story poultry house, capacity 1,500 layers, completely equipped and stocked including small chicks. Brooder houses and equipment. Local market, top prices. Modern 8-room house, electricity, telephone, furnace, hardwood floors, two bathrooms, deep freezer; 2-car garage, tractor and farm machinery. Frank Nugent, Dolgeville, N. Y. Route 1.

FOR Sale: Homestead farm, 130 acres, excellent land, beautiful buildings, modern conveniences, near city, hard road, crops planted, bus, school bus; easy terms. Warren Little, owner, Gloversville, N. Y.

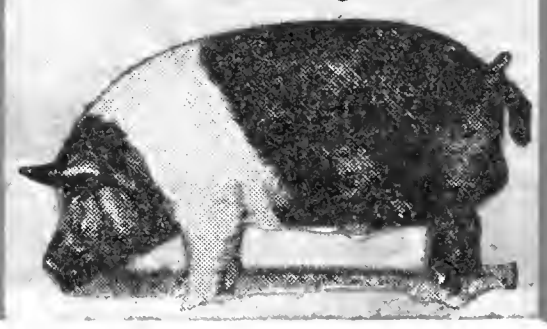
FOR Sale: 40-acre village farm, improved double house, basement barn, excellent for poultry; occupied by owner. Gordon Burgess, Georgetown, N. Y.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 413.***

**Better Breeding plus *BETTER FEEDING***

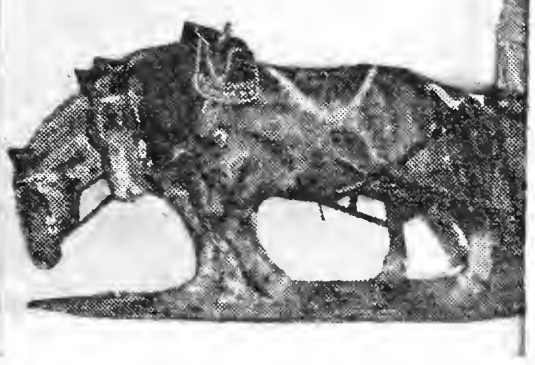
"The American hog is less a question of breed than of feeding and management."

*Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture.*



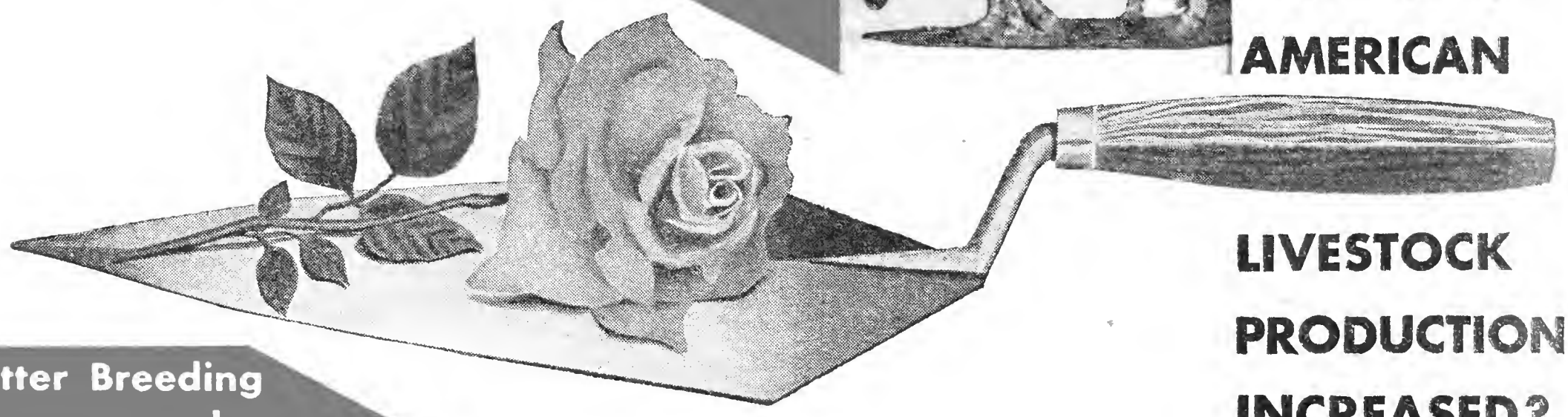
**Better Breeding plus *BETTER FEEDING***

RED ROSE-FED WORLD CHAMPIONS "KING" and "JERRY", owned by Mr. Walter Bardwell, Keene, N.H.



# WHY HAS AMERICAN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INCREASED?

*AT LEFT, in each block, are shown the best types of about a century ago. AT THE RIGHT are shown types of today. NOTE THE IMPROVEMENT.*

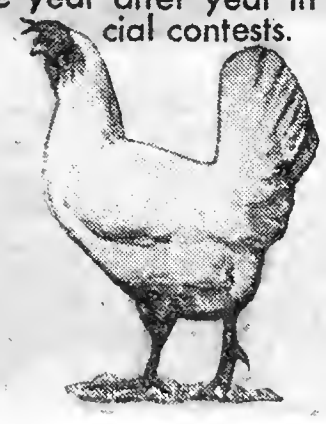


**Better Breeding plus *BETTER FEEDING***

Our HOLSTEIN—RED ROSE ELMWOOD FOBES produced 19,998 lbs. Milk, 698 lbs. Fat in 365 days, 2X.

**Better Breeding plus *BETTER FEEDING***

300 eggs per year were unheard of even 50 years ago. Today whole pens are laying more year after year in official contests.



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# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—M. G. Schneckenburger

The East Elma School in Erie County, N. Y.

# At the Missouri Station

## By R. W. Duck

IT has been several years since I visited the Missouri Experiment Station at Columbia, so on my recent Western trip I stopped in to see what they have been doing. The farming trend in Missouri is toward grass. Soil erosion his taken its relentless toll, just as in many other States. As a consequence farmers are going in more and more for contouring their fields and then putting them down in permanent pasture. However, they plan cropping and rotations so that sufficient land is left available for enough corn to meet their own feeding needs. With few exceptions, farmers are not raising corn to sell as a cash crop. As other corn belt States are finally forced to use a somewhat similar program, it will mean that Northeastern farmers must of necessity raise a considerable part of their grain requirements, instead of buying them.

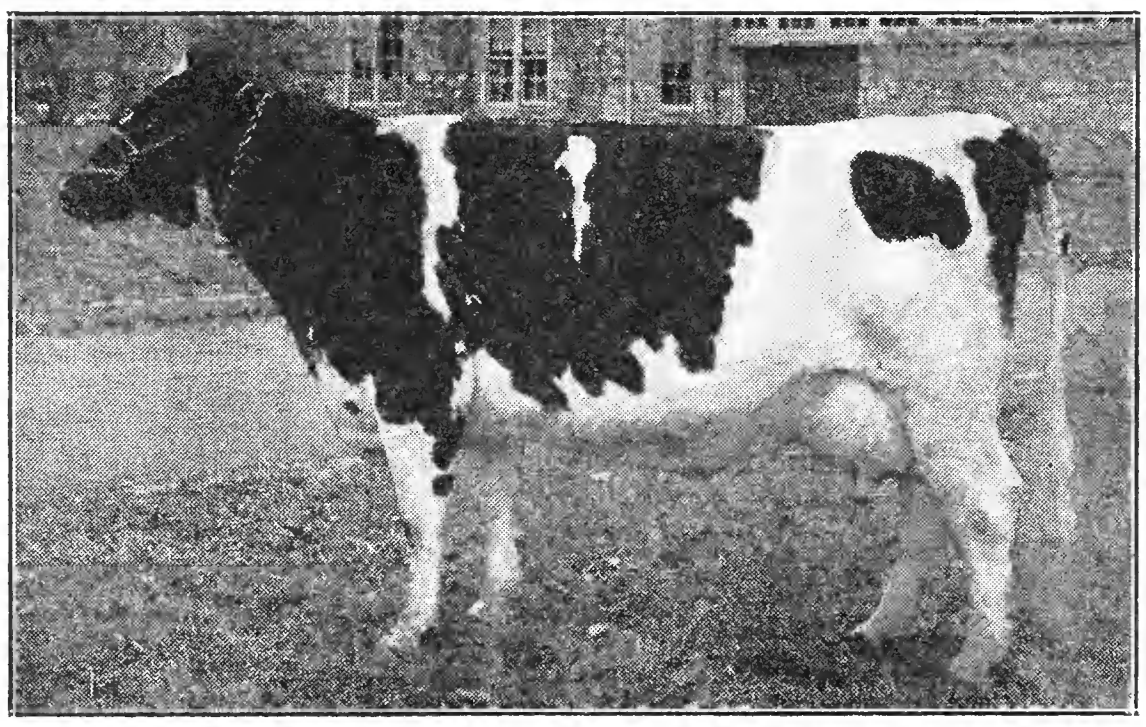
### Dairy Cattle

In line with this farming program which is making maximum use of grass. Dr. H. A. Herman and his associates of the dairy department have recently conducted studies concerning the growing of dairy heifers with varying amounts of grain. Using comparable groups of dairy heifers, it was observed that normal gains and growth could be attained by feeding not to exceed 900 pounds of grain for the first two years, as contrasted to the usual 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, provided the heifers were allowed all the good quality hay and pasture they would consume. Economy of production will be an increasing factor in dairying, and Missouri as well as other Central Western States may soon be offering strong competition to dairymen in the Northeast. Illustrative of this Missouri now ranks ninth in milk cow numbers, with a little over 1,000,000 head producing over four billion pounds of milk a year.

Not only are many Missouri farmers paying close attention to production costs, but they are also improving their herds by taking advantage of the excellent artificial breeding service which is being offered. This is operated through four central stations, located to meet the geographic needs of the members. Dr. Herman stressed the importance of time of insemination. Their field work has shown that best breeding results were obtained when the cows were inseminated at about the middle of their heat period, approximately 10 hours following its inception. From their records kept on almost 2,000 dairy cows, the average length of gestation for Guernseys was 284 days, Jerseys 280 days, and Holsteins 278 days.

### Animal Husbandry

Because of the high price which prevailed for corn during the past Winter, Prof. L. A. Weaver and his assistants tested out the possibility of substituting shorts and alfalfa meal for part of the corn that is ordinarily fed to fattening hogs. The results of this trial show that when the fiber content of the ration gets above three and one-half per cent, which is about the average for a good hog fattening ration, the rate of gain will be decreased and the amount of feed to produce a unit of gain will be materially increased. The most efficient ration used in this test consisted of corn 80 per cent, tankage 10 per cent, soybean oil meal five per cent, and alfalfa meal five per cent. In order to lower pork production costs, when a suitable ration is being fed, it is therefore necessary to use only good shoats and to adopt labor saving devices, such as self-feeders.



*The dairy herd at the Missouri Experiment Station is composed of high producing cows, representing all the various breeds. This officially classified "Excellent" Holstein, M. O. W. Zirc Ella, has a six-year-old record of 18,168 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent butterfat. Her son is being used as a junior herd sire at the Missouri Station.*

Since 1938, investigators at the Missouri Station have been conducting trials to discover how extensively roughage and pasture can be used in the production of fat steers. As a result, it has been found that after beef steers have been grown for two winters, principally on good quality roughage consisting of hay and silage, and pastured for two summers on good pasture, only a relatively small amount of grain is then needed in order to make them sufficiently fat to sell well. After feeding cattle in this manner, following their second Summer on grass, less than seven bushels of corn were needed to finish good type beef steers to a condition grading commercially as "good," with a liveweight averaging almost 1,175 pounds.

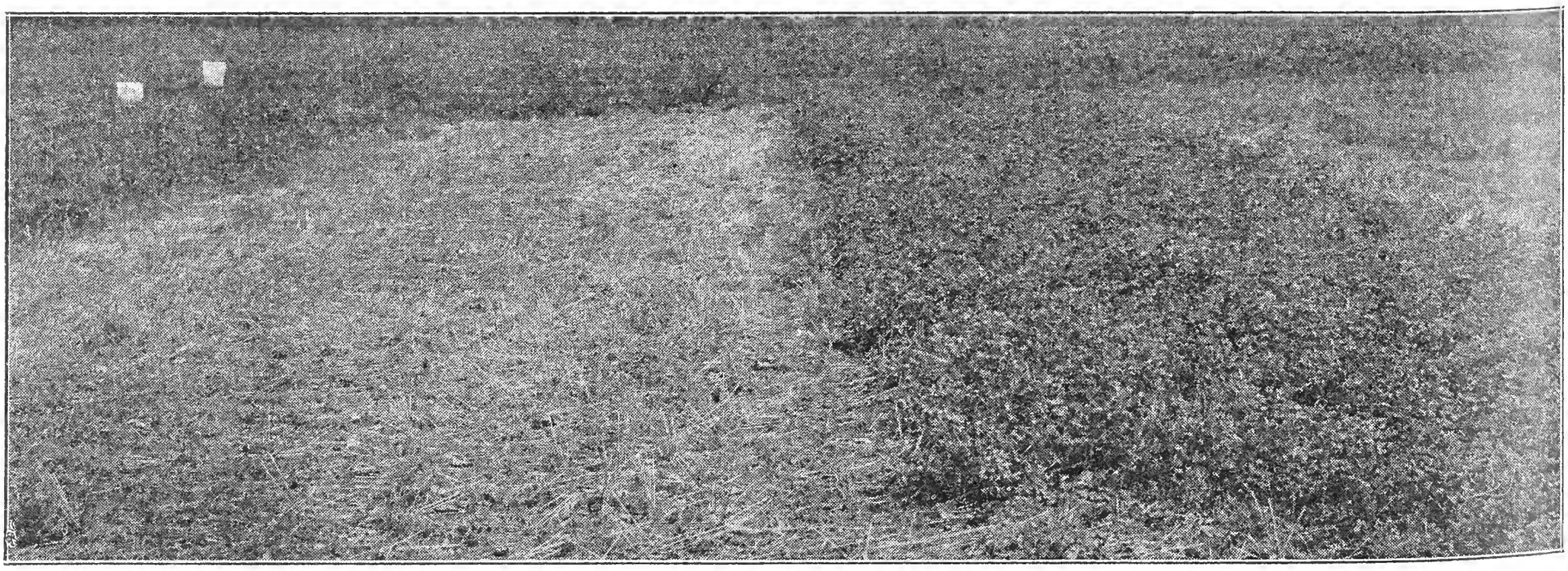
It is a common practice in the Corn Belt to allow ewes and lambs to graze on winter wheat whenever weather permits. This not only provides cheap feed, but it also makes the wheat stool better and the yield higher than if not so grazed. It should not be closely grazed, just enough so that it keeps making a healthy growth. In tests at the Missouri Station last Winter, all the lambs produced by ewes which were grazed on winter wheat, as compared to hay fed ewes, proved to be larger lambs at birth, and these lambs maintained this advantage until marketed. When lambs were creep fed on a ration of 10 parts shelled corn and one part soybean oil meal, as compared with lambs allowed no grain, the creep fed lambs did much better. When these two groups of lambs were later fattened in dry lot, after weaning, the lambs which had received no grain up to weaning time required 78 per cent more legume hay and 44 per cent more grain, to attain a suitable market condition, than those which had been allowed grain in a creep. The creeps were openings small enough to permit the lambs access to their grain but excluded the ewes.

### Soils and Crops

A new concept of soil fertility and its relation to both animal and plant life is being studied and investigated by Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht. He is continuing several fundamental soil tests which were established at the Station over 60 years ago. On some of these long time test plots it has been definitely established that lime is not nearly so essential to grow legumes as is generally supposed, provided all other essential plant minerals are supplied. As an example, potash is just as much needed as lime.

In talking this over with Dr. Albrecht, he stressed the fact that for some time past, as well as in most present instances, the emphasis for crop improvement has all been on bulk. He remarked that it is much easier to obtain increased yields than it is to get the essential life producing qualities incorporated in the plant tissues. A constantly increasing disease rate for both plant and animal life furnishes supporting evidence for his contention. Soil erosion, continuous grain cropping, and improper and inadequate fertilization have so depleted most of our farm lands that it is a wonder we are not worse off than we are. His constructive investigations have demonstrated that in addition to the usual needed nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, many soils are now deficient in the trace elements, such as boron, copper, zinc, manganese and iodine. If these, as well as possibly others, are not present in sufficient amounts, all life which either directly or indirectly subsists on vegetation, will suffer.

(Continued on Page 422)



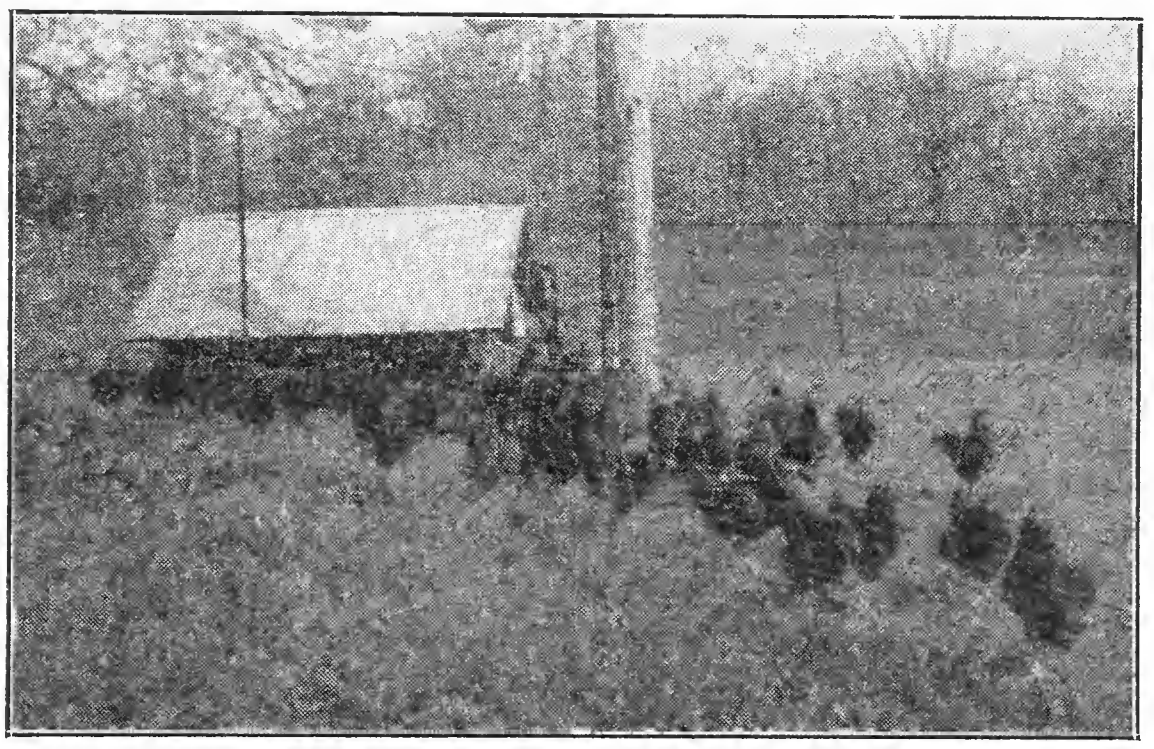
*Both these experimental plots at the Missouri Station were seeded down to sweet clover. The plot on the right has received suitable amounts of lime and potash; the one on the left was untreated. Most of our farm soils will no longer produce field crops unless they have needed applications of proper fertilizing materials.*

## Warm Weather Care of Poultry

LOOKING back over the records of Cedar Ridge Farm, we find that the years in which we have raised a third late flock of chicks have been by far the most profitable. With a nice bunch of pullets to begin laying in the late Fall, we have been able to clean out all the old hens, cull the early hatched birds heavily, and still go into the Winter laying season with all pens full of vigorous, high producing stock.

Chicks started now seem practically to raise themselves. They just need plenty of good food, cool, clean water and a place to warm themselves. To our everlasting regret, when our poultry plant was wired, we did not have heavy enough cable put in to carry an electric brooder. However, for warm weather we use electric bulbs. The first year we raised chicks, we bought a very cheap kerosene stove that clogged up and exploded. We saved the hover and had an electrician put three sockets in it and fix it so we can plug it in. We use three 100-watt bulbs at first. By reducing the size of the bulbs, we are able to decrease the amount of heat as the chicks grow. We tore a muslin feed bag into strips about six inches wide and glued it to the edge of the hover so it hangs down around the sides to keep off drafts while the chicks are tiny.

Chicks may be removed from the heat when they are five or six weeks old in the Summer if they are moved on a warm night (we find all birds are easier to move after dark). Care must be used not to frighten them so they pile up and smother. We always move a few dozen out to the range shelters a few days ahead of the others. The advance guard is fed and watered inside the shelter. They become accustomed to their new home and when the others are moved out, they will lead them inside at night. We always try to be around at dusk, though, as a few might decide to spend the night on the ground and all the others will settle down with them. We leave feed and water in the shelter a few days to make sure the timid birds get enough. Wire shelters should have burlap bags pinned on the sides with nails to act as a windbreak until the birds get hardened.



*Healthy pullets are usually hungry and looking for feed. These nice Rhode Island Reds are on range at Cedar Ridge Farm in Fairfield County, Conn.*

Growing birds consume a great deal of water. Keeping it cool in hot weather is a problem. If the pan sets in the shade and the pipe runs underground, just changing the water three or four times a day is sufficient. If no natural shade is available, some sort of canopy should be constructed over the water supply. If no pipe runs to the range, perhaps a rubber garden hose can be used with a float at the end. This would allow the pan to be moved each day. In a permanent location, the pan must be set on a wire covered platform over a dry well filled with stones. This will prevent the area around the waterer from becoming wet and slimy. The range should be clipped and the hay removed before the young chickens run on it, otherwise they will swallow the long pieces and become cropbound.

We like to house our pullets just about the time the first egg is laid. In early hatched birds, this is apt to be from the 16th week on. Not only are the birds less upset by handling at this time, but they seem less susceptible to pullet disease. Besides, the range is usually bare and dirty by the time the birds are old enough to lay. In wet weather it is unpleasant to care for laying birds on range and almost impossible to keep the eggs clean.

Nice pullets deserve clean laying pens. We first clean out all the old litter and manure, then we scrape all caked matter off roosts, feeders, and floors. We find that an ordinary edging tool for flower beds makes an excellent scraper. Difficult spots are dampened so they come off easier. Ceiling, walls and floor are thoroughly swept down with a good stiff broom. In pens with cement floors, we wash everything down with the hose. We use hydrated lime to whitewash our wooden walls and ceilings. A fairly thick solution of lime and water makes a nicer looking job. This has a tendency to clog ordinary sprayers, but we find a stirrup pump handles it very well. Roosts, wooden floors, water tubs, wooden feeders, nests — all are sprayed with creosote to kill mites. Last of all, we scrub windows, painted woodwork, light fixtures, pans, feeders, and screens with a household disinfectant in hot water. The pen is then left to dry for a couple of weeks. This is a good time to make repairs such as replacing window panes or putting new wire on the roost.

Chickens can stand a lot of heat provided there is plenty of fresh air circulating through the house and plenty of cool water deep enough so their wattles can get wet. Old hens are usually fat and are especially prone to heat stroke. In warm weather all windows should be open. If enough air is not thus provided, perhaps another opening may be cut in the wall or a screen door used to furnish cross ventilation. We had a lot of trouble with a second story shed we converted to a laying pen. It was not insulated and the afternoon sun beat down unmercifully on its roof, making it like an oven. A carpenter friend made an opening a foot square in the peak of the roof about the middle of the pen. He made a saddle of tin and slipped it under the shingles on each side to keep out water. He cut a circle in the middle of this and soldered to it a tin pipe that stuck up about a foot. He cut out the sides and covered them with wire to keep out birds, then put on a peaked roof. We haven't lost a bird in that pen from heat in the six years since he fixed this ventilator. We stuff an old bag in it during zero weather.

Regularly once a month, we paint all the roosts in the laying house with nicotine sulphate for louse control and follow up with a second coat 10 days later. Hydrated lime or superphosphate sprinkled over the roosting pits every other day will help keep down odors. Fresh shavings added to nests a couple of times a week will help keep eggs clean. Laying hens seem to need more oyster shell and grit in warm weather. Three or four inches of litter on the floor is sufficient and will make the pen seem cooler. When cleaning the pits, we remove some of the old litter. It makes that much less to take out when the old pens are cleaned.

Now is the time to cull heavily when the price of feed is high; and so is poultry meat. Early morning lights will help the old birds keep up the level of production as they can eat while it is cooler. K. R. L.

Connecticut

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## Observations on Conservation

FOR the benefit of the many thousands of R. N.-Y. readers, I would like to list a few personal observations on the value of compost.

Observation No. 1. — During the last war I was employed by the Middletown, N. Y., airport. The higher officers each had a plot of ground to raise their own vegetables. We plowed and got the land ready for them. All of it was heavy sod land. Late in the Fall we had to clean out the whole plot. On one certain plot I noticed large tomato plants. By pulling out I noticed large earthworms in each ball of ground adhering to the plants. Not everyone knows the function of this lowly creature. No wonder those plants were so healthy.

Observation No. 2. — I had been told that a florist in California pays a big price for earthworm castings. To prove this, one day I gathered a large amount of the earthworm castings at the Muhlenberg College campus in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where I am employed as Head Gardener. I repotted a large rex begonia plant. You should see it today. The new leaves have a much brighter color. In one word, one can see what the earthworm casting is doing to potted plants.

Observation No. 3. — Experience in compost making. At my home in Hershey, Pennsylvania, I always had a pile from 25 to 35 feet long. In it went all our garbage and greenhouse waste; in fact everything that would rot. We used this compost for potting, raising vegetable and flower plants. Our customers reported that the plants they bought from us yielded wonderfully.

Observation No. 4. — We wanted to get an acreage planted to asparagus. We seeded and plowed and plowed and planted it for three years to get it in shape. At the last plowing I noticed black streaks of humus all through the crumbly soil. We could ditch it 14 inches deep and plant our asparagus roots. The third year after we sold our first asparagus, all the customers said, "Mister, your asparagus tastes so much different and better."

Observation No. 5. — Next we sold the place and bought a house with a large lot attached to it. Here we had our compost pile again. One Summer we planted our celery in rows enriched with plenty of compost. The plants were not cut back as usual. They were six to eight inches high, yet they did not wilt. The neighbors would ask, "what do you put in your compost pile?" The strawberry rows, 100 plants, yielded 35 quarts.

Observation No. 6.—In a greenhouse planted with vegetables I raised carrots, beans, cauliflower, tomatoes, radishes, lettuce, and beets. To raise such a variety, one invites insects under ordinary conditions, yet we never sprayed our crops and we had excellent results. When planting the greenhouse, a two inch layer of compost was spread on the soil (groundbed), dug in and the seed sowed, etc. Our visitors exclaimed that they never saw such healthy plants. The outstanding success was a tomato plant which attained a height of nine feet and six feet in width. It bore 150 ripe fruits. Here again, compost keeps the soil in that pink of condition to produce a real healthy crop even under greenhouse conditions.

Observation No. 7. — On the same place, but in the truck patch, from six quarts of onion sets we raised 300 pounds of bulb onions.

Observation No. 8. — In my garden last Summer we had a variety of vegetables. Our potatoes yielded very well and the tubers were all clean and large. No lime dust for the early black fly, nor any Bordeaux for the blight. Our bush beans grew and grew and yielded well, but no bean beetle. The beetle does not seem to like the taste. Our pumpkins in a real prepared compost mixture yielded enormous vines and large pumpkins. Both our neighbors as well as the students at Muhlenberg College can testify that my garden was something worthwhile to behold. We cannot continue to mine the soil and grow good crops.

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If these experiences mean anything, we in the United States would need no soil conservation. The soil would take care of itself, drinking off the rains, and there would be no erosion at all. Valuable farm land could be still more fruitful. Equally important we would have more healthy people in the city and country.

Must we learn the hard way, as one farmer put it in the Middle West, that nature had to open their eyes first? Or is too late? W. G. W.

Pennsylvania

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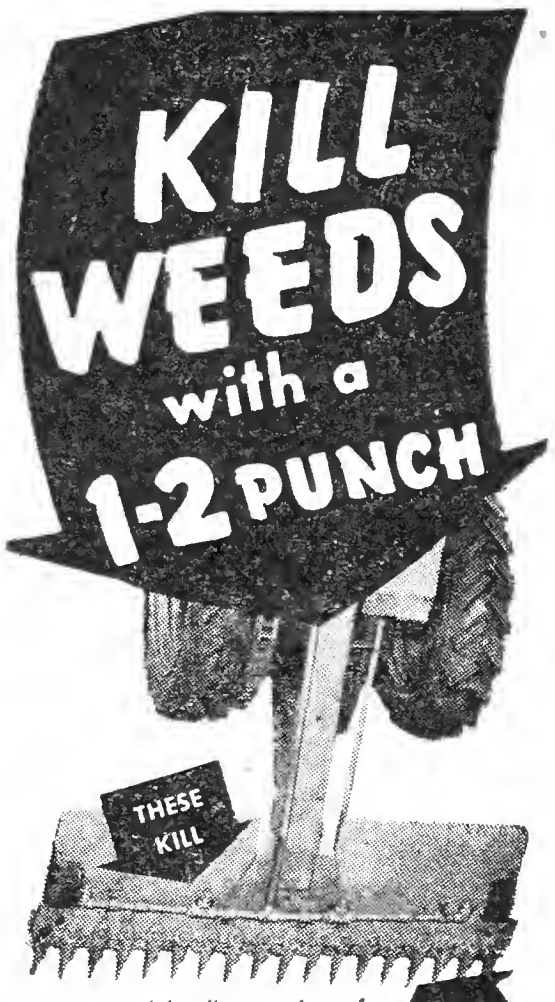


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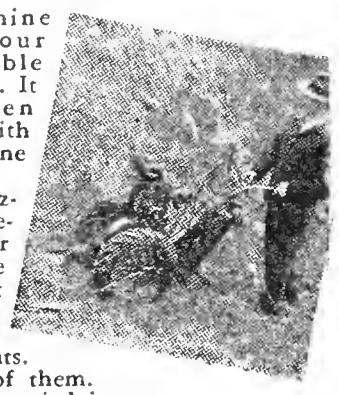

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## Honey and Honey Bees

Comparatively few people realize the extent of the honey industry and the value of honey bees to agriculture and the nation generally. Altogether too many people are "afraid of bees." A dog trainer once said, "To train a pup, you must first know as much as the pup." What he meant was that we must understand the pup. Once we understand a pup, we usually find him to be a good friend. If the American people in general, and the American farmer in particular, had an intelligent understanding of honey bees, their nature and their work, they would find them to be not only interesting and friendly, but amazingly useful as well.

It may surprise some R. N.-Y. readers to know that there are over five thousand volumes on bees and honey in the U. S. Government's libarary at Beltsville, Maryland; that there are over four hundred and fifty feet of shelf space filled with such literature in the Dr. C. C. Miller Memorial Library at Madison, Wisconsin; and that Dr. E. F. Phillips, Bureau of Entomology, Cornell University, has said, "There is more literature in print about honey bees than any other living creature except man."

The honey bees of the United States produce about 250 million pounds of marketable honey annually, which is equal to a solid freight train of honey 50 miles long. The bees use about three times this amount themselves. About five million pounds of beeswax are also produced each year. But the real value of honey bees does not consist of the honey and wax they produce, but in the fruit, vegetable and field crops they pollenize. This service to man is so great that it is difficult to even estimate its value. Some carefully conducted tests already made seem to justify the statement that honey bees are, as pollenizing agents alone, so valuable to agriculture as to be practically indispensable.

Commercial bee keeping is no "bed of roses." The necessary investments are surprisingly large. The labor must be highly skilled and intelligently applied, at the right time, to a long list of details. The beekeeper faces the same risks as the farmer, and then more of his own. The profits are seldom large, and are often non-existent. In some cases, costs exceed income. But if honey bees should disappear generally from our farms and countryside, it would constitute a catastrophe to every person in our country. Without honey bees to pollenize the blossoms, there would be little clover seed or fruit produced, and soil fertility would deteriorate rapidly. Clovers are essential to the dairy industry, and dairy products and fruit are essential to health.

Each farmer would do well to plant more alsike, white, Ladino and sweet clover in his fields, pastures and waste lands. This is abundantly worthwhile for soil conservation, to increase soil fertility, and to produce the best forage for his animals. Nor should buckwheat be neglected. Then the hard working little bees will have something to eat too. In some cases beekeepers have been willing to co-operate in funishing alsike clover seed where the farmer will co-operate in cutting the crop at the right time so the bees can get the use of it. The mere presence of blossoms is no guarantee that there is any nectar in them. The time and extent of nectar secretion depend on the weather, the soil and other factors little understood. With alsike clover, nectar secretion usually begins about 10 days to two weeks after the first blossoms appear. The real honey flow must follow, and may take two, three or more weeks. It is never advised to cut alsike until a majority of the heads have turned brown. Perhaps 50 per cent of the farmers cut their alsike before the bees get a bite of nectar, and this is, to the bees, as great a calamity as a hard killing frost early in August would be to the farmer.

Then there is the matter of poison sprays in orchards, etc. Thousands of colonies of bees are killed annually within the United States through the improper use of such sprays. Consult your agricultural college as to the best ways to use all poison sprays and dusts, and always contact the beekeepers in your community well in advance of their actual use.

The little honey bee (*Apis mellifica*) has a philosophy of life that we humans would do well to emulate. It is a philosophy of service, a philosophy of giving, not getting. The more you study these happy creatures (happy because they are busy and useful), the more you will respect and admire them; and the more you watch them in the sunshine, and listen to their contented hum — an anthem to industry and a symphony of peace and security — the more you will love them. J. E. M.

Rockland County, N. Y.

## Tomato Leaves Shrivel

The leaves on my tomatoes usually shrivel and dry off too early, with the result that the fruit is injured and the production lowered. What do you suggest? I give the tomatoes the best spot in my garden. Each year I dig under some garden compost, and give each plant a trowel full of sheep manure and one of bone meal when they are about a foot high. Plants are set 18 inches apart, that is the rows, and in the row about 12 inches apart. So far I have not used any sprays or dusts. The plants are tied to trellis and very little pruning is done.

New York G. F. F.

In this part of the country defoliation diseases are quite prevalent on tomatoes, and nothing can be done to prevent this entirely. It is a good plan to have a succession planting to give good fruit late in the Summer and Fall. A good way to do this is to plant seed directly in the open ground where the plants are to be grown, about the time the early plants are set out. Put five or six seeds in a place and then thin to one plant after they are well started.

Your fertilization program does not provide for sufficient potash, and I would suggest that you add to your present treatment a smali amount of the 5-10-10 complete fertilizer, putting a level teaspoonful at the bottom of the hole covered with two inches of soil before the plants are set. After the fruit has begun to form, scatter a small handful around the plant, but not in direct contact with it.

## Advantages of Mulching

As an amateur gardener I wish to testify to the benefits of mulching vegetable and berry plants. Mulching not only conserves moisture in hot, dry seasons, but it also saves a good deal of cultivation. It is especially helpful during the first year's growth of young plants. I use a hay or straw mulch on nearly all of my grape vines and fruit trees, as well as strawberry, raspberry and blueberry plants, also on many vegetables.

For the small gardener a bale of long straw will go quite a way. The cost for this should be less than a dollar. I bought 12 bales this Spring for 50 cents each. Hay disintegrates much more rapidly, but straw will last for several seasons.

If you have some old hay available on your own place, it is probably more desirable to use it around fruit trees, as it will help to enrich the soil. At least, that is the method I have been following on my place in Hunterdon County, N. J., from which nothing hereafter will be carted off that will protect and enrich the soil. R. B.

*Mulching conserves moisture and keeps down weeds. These plants, red raspberries in foreground, blueberries in background, have been mulched with straw.*

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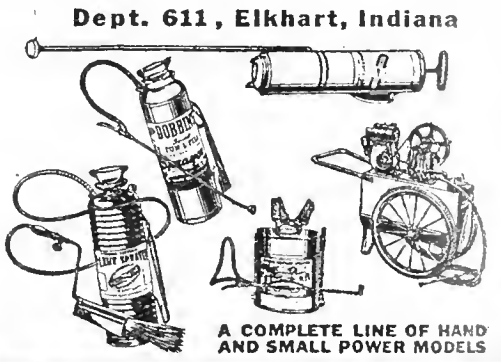

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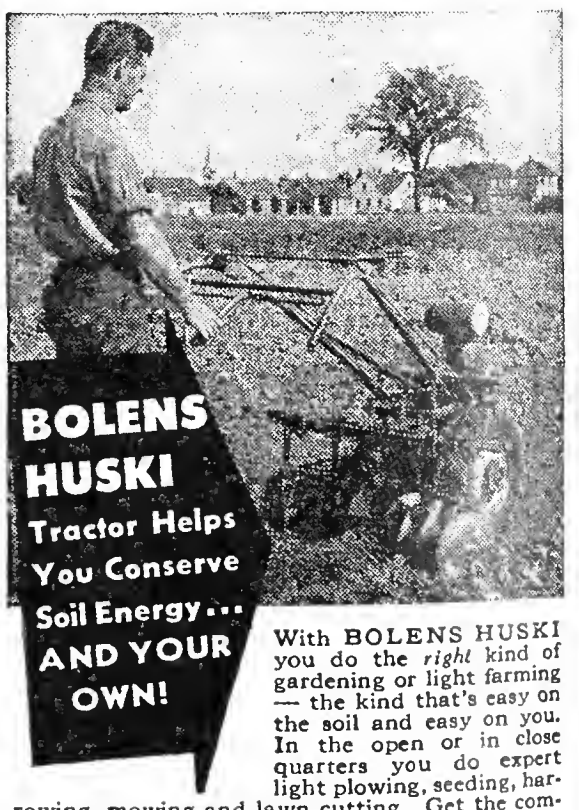


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## Directions on Recapping Chimney

I read an article about recapping chimneys and was wondering how to do it. I would like the particulars about it. I was having my chimney recapped, but it doesn't stay and would like to know how to do it.

Montgomery County, N. Y. R. K.

To make a successful job of recapping a chimney, there are three factors or conditions that must be considered: 1. There should be six inches of flue lining above the top of the brick work. 2. The top of brick work and outside of flue lining must be clean of soot and dirt. 3. A good quality of concrete must be used to do the job.

The six inches of lining above the brick work are important because a slip cap should be made to insure a good chimney draft. The cap should be two inches thick at the edge of the chimney, and five inches thick at the flue lining. This will make a sloping cap and allow an inch of lining projecting above the concrete. If there are not from four to six inches of lining above the brick work, it is recommended that a piece be added to make this suggested height.

The top layer of bricks and outsides of the lining must be clean. All the soot and dirt that has collected must be removed to insure a good bond between the concrete and brick, and concrete and tile.

A good quality concrete must be used. A mixture of one part cement, 2½ parts sand, three parts gravel and enough water is recommended. The size of the largest piece of gravel should not be over three-fourths of an inch. Any volume measure may be used to measure amounts for the mixture, but use the same measure for all ingredients.

Forms to hold the concrete may be made by nailing boards onto the outside of the chimney and allowing them to stick up just two inches above the top of the brick wall; this is the height of the concrete at the edges. The flue lining will be the inside form. The outside form will have to be braced in some manner so that they will not slide down the chimney. If the forms are put around the chimney tightly and a stiff mixture of concrete used, there will be little trouble in working the concrete or slight danger of its running down the chimney. E. L. P.

## Electric Pump Doesn't Work

A short time ago a small electric, single cylinder, horizontal pump with 40-gallon pressure tank was installed on a pipe line from a spring to give more pressure on our house lines. The spring is located 1,000 feet away, three-fourth inch new copper tubing, and approximately 40 feet above the pump. The pump does not seem to catch. no extra pressure on tank when running. Water runs through the pump into house lines the same as before the pump was put in, even though pump is not running. Can it be pressure from the spring that keeps the valves open? How could this be? F. R. L.

Hampshire County, Mass.

I doubt that there are any valves in the pump because even a very inefficient pump should boost the pressure somewhat. Is it possible that the pump cylinder is installed so that the valves, which are usually round check valves, cannot seat themselves by gravity according to their design; and perhaps the pump is connected with an intake, where the discharge should be. W. M. F.

## Cesspool Problem

I have a cesspool problem. The present cesspool is 10 years old, constructed of cinder block cement bottom, having two compartments, with connection between. It serves five adults, is about four feet deep, same width, length about eight feet. It is located at sea level about two blocks from the sea. Recently the cesspool has forced waste back up. Will laterals cure this problem? What other possible ways of handling this disposal are there? J. K.

New Jersey

If your cesspool has given satisfactory service for 10 years, it may be that a good cleaning will solve the difficulty, at least for a period. Then, too, it may be that the size of the cesspool is too small for the present number of persons using it. In the latter case, the installation of laterals to increase its capacity will undoubtedly be the best solution. W. M. F.

## Garden Tractor for Use in Spraying

I have a one and one-half h. p. garden tractor, rope starter, and a wheelbarrow 12 gallon hand sprayer with a cylinder. Could you tell me how to convert the two units into a power sprayer? The 12 gallon sprayer tank has a small air pressure cylinder, open tank. N. J.

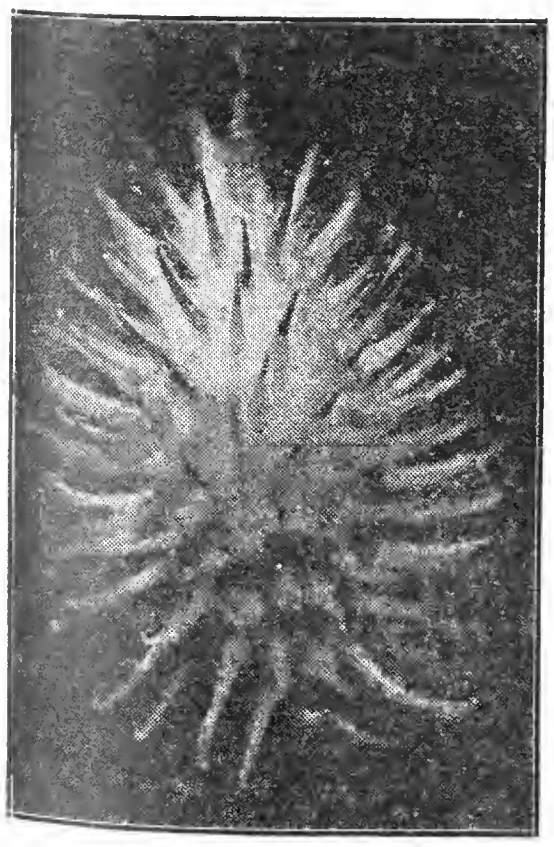
Connecticut

It is possible to use a garden tractor's power to good advantage for spraying garden crops, lawns, trees, etc. The manufacturer is in the best position to advise you on this. It would be possible to utilize at least the 12 gallon tank from your present sprayer. W. M. F.

## The Pesky Cocklebur

Of all the weeds that grow, the cocklebur weed is the most irritating and prolific weed with which we have to contend. Its range covers most of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains; in some localities, in the Middle Western States, it grows abundantly on every bit of spare ground.

That the cocklebur is one of the hardest of weeds to eradicate is well known, but just why it is so hardy is often not understood. It is one of those weeds whose seed are widely scattered by any living creature that wears a coat of hair or cloth to which the seeds can adhere. Under a microscope, the seeds reveal that each of the tiny spines on the bur has a little hook. This hook is so constructed that it enters a substance easily but is hard to withdraw, the same as with a fishhook. Sticking to hair or clothing, the burs are carried long distances to start new colonies. The seeds of this pesky weed are unique. Each has two seeds, one designed by the Creator to sprout the first year after ripening, the second in the following year. Thus each bur has two chances for reproducing itself; if by any chance for first year's progeny is killed, the same seed has a second try on the next year.



*The cocklebur contains tiny spines which adhere to hair and cloth, thus spreading this weed over wide areas. Each bur contains two seeds, one of which will sprout the first year and the other the second season; consequently it is hard to eradicate.*

The most noxious aspect of the cocklebur is the fact that it is poisonous to stock who may eat it while in an immature green state. Pigs are apt to eat the green plants, and many cases of poisoning have been reported by farmers whose pigs have have hogged down a cornfield infested with this weed.

About the only thing that can be said in favor of the cocklebur is that the individual plants are easily killed. By intensive cultivation for a period of two years, one may usually keep them under control, but it takes hard work, and plenty of it. A small patch can be eradicated by suitable application of 2,4-D, but early mowing is less expensive and more practical as a control measure in fields which are infested. In the Fall the seeds are transported from place to place. If the plants are cut, raked and burned, it will aid greatly in keeping down this weed. P. H.

Pennsylvania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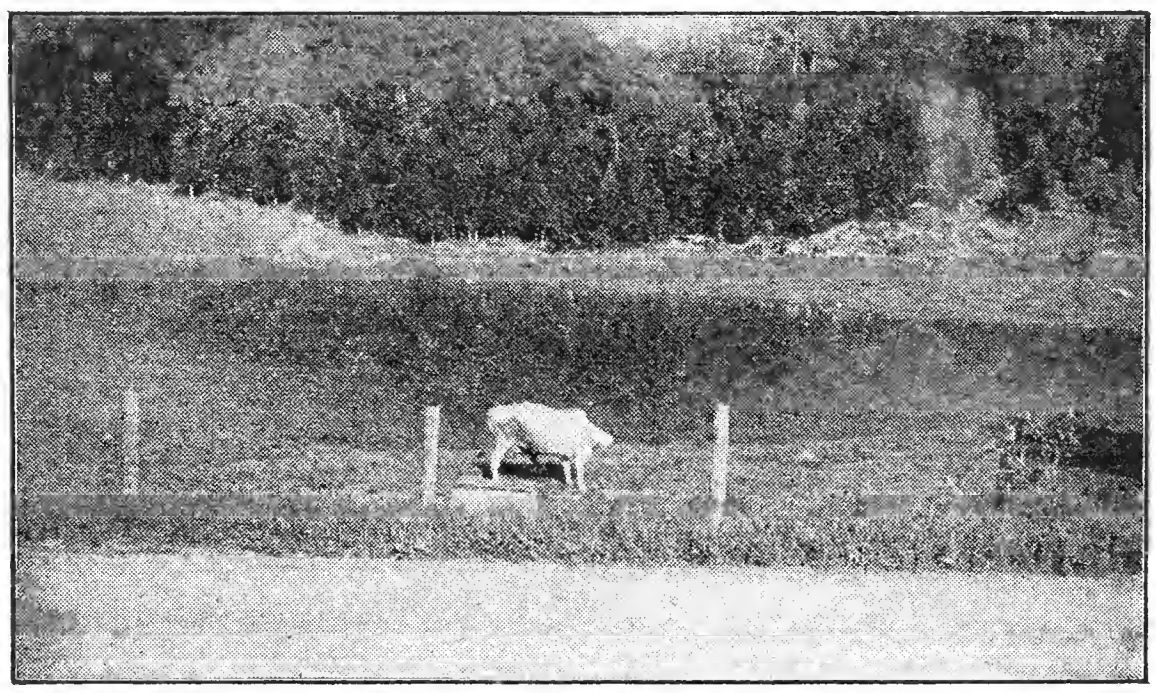
# From Dream to Memorial

Memorials dedicated to perpetuating the deeds and ideals of men have taken many forms. Often a great building, a high mountain peak or a hall of learning is named in honor of a man of courage or wisdom. Sometimes an elaborate statue, a plain bronze plaque or a simple marble shaft, commemorates an individual, but high in the hills of Vermont there is a picturesque, man-made lake, which serves as a fitting memorial to a hard working, humble farmer.

As a youth, Frank Patterson had visioned a sparkling lake spreading itself across the narrow, alder valley on the Orange County farm near Brookfield where he was born. It was easy to visualize, for a rushing trout brook and the green hills would make an ideal setting for a lake. But life on the Patterson farm was one round of working years, and the ambition to dam up the stream and create a lake seemed destined to remain a dream. When the partnership of Patterson and Holden was created, after the marriage of his daughter Anna to Homer Holden, the dream was likewise assumed by the new partner along with his share of the responsibilities of a thriving farm enterprise. Besides operating one of the largest dairies in Central Vermont, Patterson and Holden were concerned with a large butchering business, a busy blacksmith forge and the manufacture of wooden bull rakes, which have enjoyed a good reputation far and wide. Their farm was the first in the county to erect a silo, the first corn harvester in that section was theirs, and they were among the earliest to use milking machines. Nevertheless there was always time to dream of the dam and a lake behind it. When worldwide depression slowed all business to a near standstill, Frank Patterson and Homer Holden paused for breath; but only momentarily. In the Fall of 1923, when Frank, by then known as Gramp, was nearing 70, the lake project was finally undertaken.

This time it was not to be just a frogpond in the shallow valley down across from the house, but the real thing, a lake of sparkling water held back by a dam which would of necessity be over 300 feet across and nearly 25 feet deep. Although an early Winter forced a halt in the work, and next Spring's lively freshet washed away almost all of the preliminary labor, the project was resumed with enthusiasm. The acres of alders were cut off and drawn away, other trees were removed and the proposed lake bed graded. Tons upon tons of native stone found their way to the dam site as crumbling stone walls and ancient foundations were hauled from a wide area. Each stone was carefully, masterfully, laid in place by Frank Patterson. It was hard work. With no bulldozers or power shovels, only a backbreaking Fresno scoop and horses and men, sometimes the task seemed impossible. But the dream and the determination persisted and the dam was completed. The sturdy stone structure measured 70 feet at the base, 300 feet across the top, and 20 feet in thickness. Soon it was holding back the water to cover 14 acres of the valley land.



*At the lower end of Frank Patterson's lake the clear, cool waters are much liked on a hot day by the Jersey cows. A 300 foot dam holds back enough water to cover 14 acres of low land on his Orange County, Vermont, farm.*

The lake had hardly filled up before the partners were contemplating another venture. Why not harness this pentup power and make the pond useful as well as beautiful? Grandson Frank had studied electrical engineering at nearby Norwich University; he therefore planned a light and power system utilizing the newly created body of water. From his drafting board came the prints for a giant waterwheel, 14 feet high and 16 inches wide. Such a wheel would cost money, so the Pattersons and the Holdens built it themselves in the farm workshop. Entirely of rust-proof metals, it was made in sections requiring over 3,000 bolts. A miniature power plant, replete with all necessary controls and equipment, was erected at the base of the dam. On a late afternoon of an October day in 1933 the electric lights were turned on for the first time; Patterson and Holden had achieved another distinction in Brookfield history. For weeks afterwards there came a steady stream of curious visitors, interested in seeing how cows could be milked from water in a pond and light generated by a big wheel.

Even though the lake and power plant had involved considerable thought and effort, the farm and dairy meanwhile had not been neglected. The same keen enthusiasm went into all the work to come. By 1942 the Patterson and Holden Jersey herd was the recipient of an All-New England award when the 60 cows on test each averaged 410 pounds of butterfat. A few months later many Vermonters had their first glimpse of a field-type hay baler, another innovation by these aggressive operators. With the passing years, electric lines of the large systems found their way to Brookfield and the little power plant became silent. However, when storms or technical difficulties caused the main line power to fail, it was an easy matter to switch over to current from the wheel. Stocking the lake waters with some 3,000 young and active trout was destined to bring hours of pleasure in fishing and watching, for years to come. Wild ducks have found the place good and proper to raise their young; occasionally deer slip out of the spruce grove in the morning mist to drink.

Frank Patterson died in 1943. But the lake, as a boyhood dream, had become a reality. In its construction he had taken much pride and satisfaction. Today, like a sparkling jewel among the green hills he loved, Frank Patterson's lake is a beauty to behold. It remains as a fitting memorial to a man of integrity, hard work and vision. W. H.

## At the Missouri Station

(Continued from Page 418)

Experiments at the Missouri Station have shown that it is frequently a mistake to make a blanket recommendation for the application of fertilizer; rather it is the part of wisdom to consult with a competent person, skilled in soil analysis, or have the county agricultural agent assist in having proper soil tests made, so that money is not thrown away on improper fertilization. Dr. Albrecht's parting thought was: "Let us hope that knowledge of our soil will arrive before human nutrition goes so low through neglect of soil fertility as to reduce thinking capacities to the point where we cannot save ourselves by saving our soils."

### Fruits and Vegetables

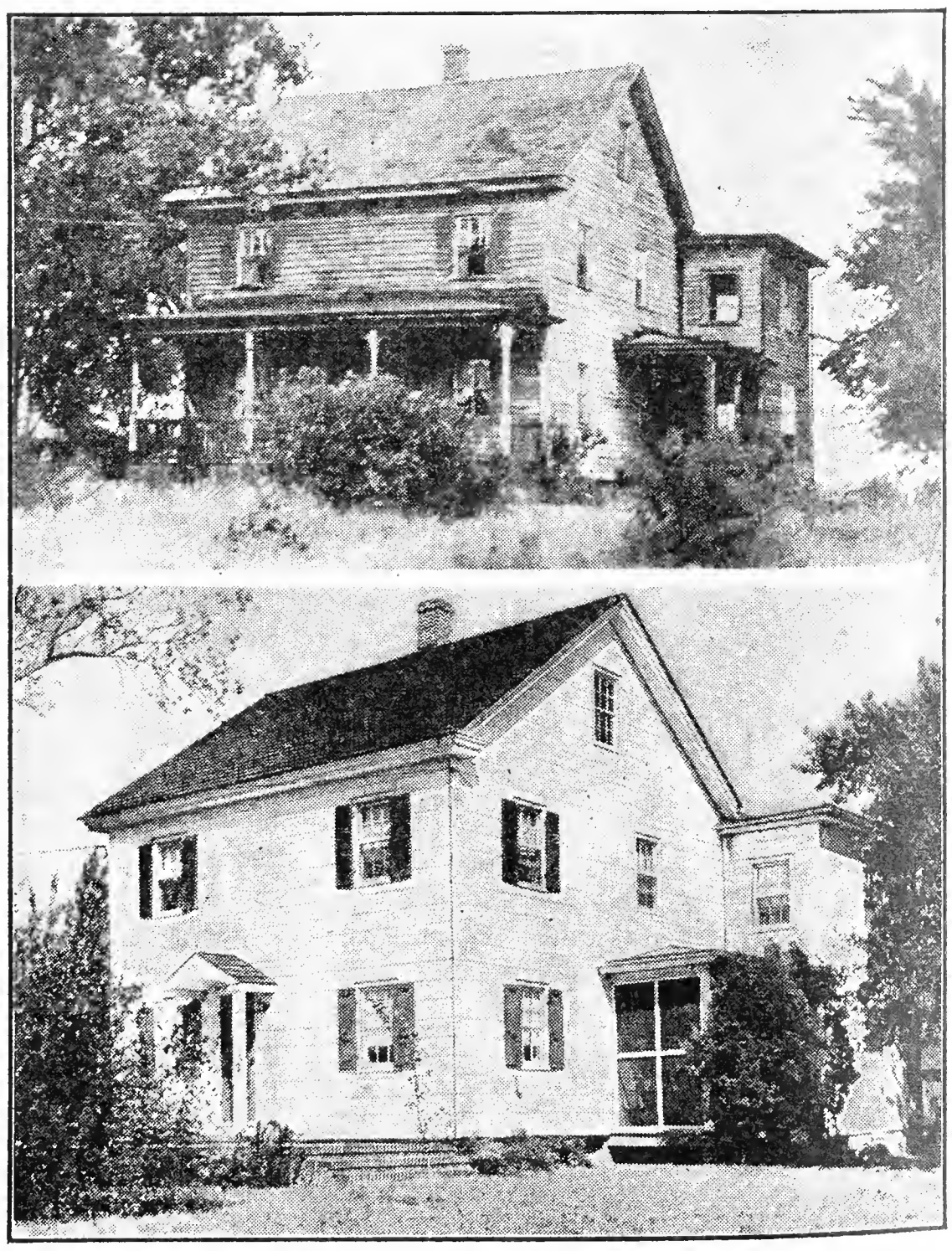
The horticultural department, through its investigators, at Missouri has found from tests that the application of a dormant oil spray is advisable in most orchards where DDT sprays have been used for the codling moth. This is suggested in order to control San Jose scale and also red mites, as the use of DDT favors the build-up of these pests. The recommendation is to apply a dormant petroleum spray oil diluted to give three gallons of actual oil in each 100 gallons, applied when the buds begin to swell. If used later and the oil gets inside the buds, it may cause injury. As an alternate spray to use on peaches in place of lead arsenate, benzene hexachloride was found to be effective against curculio. Its use every two or three years in place of lead arsenate will eliminate possible arsenical injury. Benezene hexachloride should not be applied later than about six weeks after petal fall, because of the risk of its imparting an off-flavor to the fruit.

In discussing the outlook for the famous Missouri Elberta peaches with Dr. A. D. Hibbard, he stated that their March cold spell had injured this fruit, and that consequently not more than half a crop would likely ripen. On the other hand, their apples have not been injured and the prospect is for a good crop. Dr. T. J. Talbert, head of the horticultural department, and Dr. A. E. Murneek called my attention to the work which they have been doing with the use of hormone sprays on various vegetables. When B-napthoxyacetic (NOA) and p-chlorophenooxyacetic (CIPA) were used under commercial greenhouse conditions on tomatoes, whole plant spraying proved to be more effective than flower spraying, used once a week. Whole plant spraying increased the yield of Break o'Day tomatoes up to 75 per cent, with a great reduction in the number of small fruit. Field hormone sprayed tomato plants did not improve in yield; however, the size of fruit was somewhat increased. In other tests with beans, the pods were usually darker green in color when treated with hormones, with increases in yield ranging up to 25 per cent. Composition of the hormone beans was no different from that of untreated beans.

### Poultry

One of the most practical and interesting experiments encountered was recently conducted by Prof. H. L. Kemster, head of the poultry department. As all poultrymen and farmers are well aware, powdered skimmilk has been practically unobtainable, even though quoted at a price of well over $200 per ton. In addition to its importance as a source of high grade protein, dried skimmilk is a carrier of riboflavin (vitamin G), needed for normal growth and health. In discussing this subject Prof. Kemster mentioned that growing birds which do not receive an adequate and regular supply of riboflavin are very prone to develop curled toe paralysis, as well as other possible ailments. Yeast is also a good source of riboflavin but it, too, has been comparatively high in price and difficult to obtain. He therefore tried adding crystalline riboflavin to growing chick mash, at the rate of two grams to each ton of feed. It was first thoroughly mixed with small amounts of soybean oil meal, and this was then gradually added to the total mixture. A total of five per cent soybean oil meal was used to bring up the protein content to the desired level. Crystalline riboflavin has been selling at 15 cents a gram. Its use as suggested not only lowered the cost of the ration but, when fed to growing birds, it proved to be equally as satisfactory as a mash containing powdered skimmilk.

Another valuable investigation, recently completed by Prof. E. M. Funk of the poultry department, has great commercial possibilities both for egg handlers and housewives. His experiments have demonstrated that when shell eggs are thermo-stabilized by being processed at 130 degrees F. in either water or oil, for a period of 15 minutes, they stand up well for comparatively long periods of time. When shell eggs are so treated, any fertility is eliminated, the albumen is stabilized and, after as long as six weeks, the albumen and yolk remain firm and attractive in appearance, just like a strictly fresh egg. One of the larger packing companies has already adopted this method, using a special egg processing oil for the heat treatment. It means that in the near future the housewife will be able to obtain better quality eggs at her favorite grocery store. It will also help the poultryman because improved quality eggs, with longer keeping properties, will mean that more people will like eggs better, thus resulting in greater demand. Experiments such as these and the others discussed are of help to farms and farmers.



*No matter how poorly a farmhouse looks, it can be successfully modernized if it is still structurally sound. The before-and-after pictures above show the transformation effected in a dilapidated dwelling simply by removing an outmoded porch and covering the exterior with white asbestos cement siding. The asbestos siding, besides providing fire-safety and lasting protection against wear and weather, gives the home a smart, up-to-date appearance. This improvement was made on the home of Jack Croshaw of Burlington County, New Jersey.*

## Insects Can be Helpful

With a few notable exceptions, the insect has never been popular. In the Middle Ages, when there were no chemical pest destroyers, lice flourished exceedingly along with many other injurious insects. In those days they were actually brought into churchly courts and solemnly banished from the land. There are records in France of certain vine-destroying bugs banished and in Brazil, during the 17th century, certain termites were brought to judgment for undermining the foundations of a monastery and carrying off flour sacks.

To many of us the beetle is the black, shiny, rustler which often makes a night visit to the cellar very unwelcome. Yet one member of this largest of all insect families, the lady bird or lady bug, has been popular for centuries. Her name originally was Beetle of our Blessed Lady; she was so titled in medieval days because she got rid of many garden and other destructive bugs. She is still doing so, one of the gardener's best insect friends. Ladybirds from Argentina have been brought in to attack the mealy bugs which were ruining the citrus crops of California; another importation from China went to work on the San Jose scale in the apple orchards of the State of Washington.

The scale insect is the plague of orchard and forest, yet even two members of that family are useful. One is the lac, or hundred thousand insect. The female lays thousands of eggs on the twigs and branches of certain trees, covering them with a black, sticky substance. Scraped off this forms the base of our phonograph records, and other good things; from it is designed the lovely Chinese lacquer work. Another useful scale insect is the tiny cochineal which breeds on the Opuntia cactus. The Aztec Indians made a rich crimson dye from their crushed bodies, and they still are found in parts of Mexico. In Europe they are used in various ways, for the coloring of candy, and as the base of a beautiful palette color, called crimson lake.

The glowworm which is no worm but the humble mate of the lordly firefly, a beetle, has somehow learned to destroy the snail and its shell, thus helping many gardeners. Her fine winged mate in the tropics where the living lamp glows brighter, has often served to light the way in the blackness of a torrid night; it was the world's first flashlight. It is also used even today in the dark tresses of the ladies of South America and Cuba, a living jewel.

Among the most beautifully colored of the beetles are the scarabs, looking like live gems as they scurry to and fro, getting rid of the world's worst rubbish. In most insect families it is the female who counts because she does most of the work. But in getting rid of refuse, about the nastiest job for the whole insect family, the male scarab is allowed to help the female. Because the eggs were laid in dead matter, and from them came living creatures, the ancient Egyptians regarded the scarab, or burying beetle, as a symbol of resurrection. Tombs of kings, queens and notables revealed jewelry carved in scarab form. It appears on the royal seal and for other ceremonial uses. Because of her shining wing covers this beetle was dedicated to the sun god, Ra.

Everybody loves the bee, except when an annoyed bee leaves its sting behind in some portion of the anatomy. For centuries honey was man's only sweet, before either cane or beet sugar had made their appearance. In some parts of the world it still stands alone. Some animals too love honey, the bear for one, and a quaint little badger-like creature, the ratel of South Africa, which has gone into partnership with a bird, his honey guide in hunting. The bird does the scouting and the ratel, with his sharp claws and thick fur immune to stings, brings down wild bee hive, grubs, comb and honey. Then the two feast. Bees are the most active pollinators of all and the wild bees also serve. The velvety bumble with the deep bass buzz is steward for our chief fodder plants, the clovers. In New Zealand, in order to insure crops of red clover, the early colonists had to bring in bumble bees, which were not native there. They were imported from the Old Country, and soon there were great ranches and contented sheep.

Butterflies also, as they dart hither and yon, manage to carry around much of the golden dust which wakes the sleeping seed to life. Moths have the very special job of visiting those flowers which open under the moon and stars, such as the beautiful night-blooming cereus of the cactus family, the evening primrose, and a host of others. One little moth, doubtless related to the tiny pest who eats into our favorite clothes, takes under her wing the pollination of all the yuccas. This little Pronuba has special tools which enable her to get into the tiny blooms of the yuccas, including that ugly duckling, the gaunt joshua tree or praying yucca. Another small moth rescued millions of acres of what had once been good farmland in Australia but had become a cactus jungle. This time Argentina came to the rescue again for there this small moth laid its eggs on the cactus joints, and the caterpillars ate their way through. They repeated the performance in Australia, the Land Down Under, and were given the sonorous title of cactoblastus cactorum.

Everybody knows about the silkworm. Japan who borrowed sericulture from her elder sister, China, was so grateful for the jobs it gave to thousands of Japanese families, that they called bombyx mori, the silkworm, the honorable little gentleman. During the last world war this great industry dwindled. Now it is being revived with such new and promising titles as Long Security and Tranquility.

Nobody likes the ant, even if King Solomon did tell us to imitate her industry. Yet she also serves. The wonderful weaver ant of India, and some other oriental lands, which uses its own silk spinning larvae to make nests of leaves joined together and "stables" for their various insect cattle, get rid of certain pests. In China they place nest and ants in orange trees where they get rid of injurious bugs; on the island of Java they do the same good work for the mango. Even the deadly, black, blind driver ant which goes out on huge and orderly expeditions devouring everything in its way, serves. She cleans out every native hut along the way of all other vermin, including rats and mice. In Africa and elsewhere the tenacious, large jaws of the bulldog ant are used to draw together the edges of a gaping human wound. The body is then cut off and the head left in until the gash has healed.

The Dragon fly, in earlier days dreaded for its supposed sting and known as the devil's darning needle, is really not only harmless but beautiful as it glints swiftly past in the sunlight; it devours countless mosquitoes. Incidentally it is the female mosquito which does the buzzing and the biting. The male is quite harmless.

In the Middle Ages, when harmful insects were brought into formal court, they had their legal defenders. It may well be that if some of our supposed enemy insects were brought into court today, there would be learned gentlemen, the entomologists, to take up the cause of some of our helpful insects. W. H.

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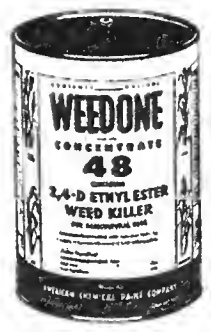


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# *Ferns for the Garden*

Ferns are found in such profusion in most parts of the Eastern States that it is rather strange that they are not used in many different ways by the average gardener. Here is a great family of charming plants which, if used carefully, would enhance the whole effect of any garden. Ferns can be planted to fill up empty places where nothing else will thrive; they can be used for mass effects, ground covers, rock gardens, wild flower corners, as edgings around water gardens and for tall and gracious backgrounds. They can enrich and complement the flowering plants of each season.

As you walk down a wooded road and out into meadows and fields, you are bound to observe that ferns grow everywhere. Every kind of situation and soil seems to have its particular fern. Some grow in a dense mass along a shaded path, others spread over a sunny rocky slope; some live alone and away from their kind, others thrive in marshes. Some ferns die at the first frost and others retain their deep color until the next Spring. There are ferns not only for every sort of spot but there is every kind of fern. Some grow to six feet, some are tiny. Some wave their graceful fronds in a wide circle, others stand up stiffly, still others lie flat on the ground; some are delicate and lacey, others coarse and thick. Some ferns look more like flowering plants than ferns, but wherever you find them, or whatever kind they are, ferns are beautiful and interesting.

Since there are ferns growing under every sort of condition in nature, one therefore may assume that a fern can be found for each corresponding type of place in a cultivated garden. Before transplanting, it is wise to consider just what fern will fit into your own scheme of things. There is no need to force a shade loving fern to withstand the scorching sun when there are plenty of others which love the sun. So in searching for ferns, why not look long and carefully at what your garden needs and affords, and then take plants from their natural haunts that grow in similar locations? Try to determine each fern's native preferences, and carry these out in the garden.

Early Summer is the best time for moving ferns. They are no harder to transplant than other plants, following wise choice and sensible ground preparation. Move ferns on a dull day and water all disturbed material for several days as it adjusts. Incorporate leaf mold and soil from the original site and watch carefully to replace the root stock into the new ground as it was in the old. Some ferns grow deep; others sit almost on top of the soil, with roots spreading under a thin layer of leaf mold. Try to duplicate these details for garden success.

A few pointers on how to determine that one fern is different from its neighbors, and thus what to look for, will add to your study of this fascinating subject. The most obvious differences between members of the fern family are these: size, height, shape, texture, color and, of course, location. Among ferns that appear similar the differences are: manner of reproduction, shape or tapering of fronds, color and texture of stalk, type of root stock and position of roots in or on the ground. Because the manner of propagation is occasionally the sole way to identify seemingly identical ferns, it helps to look into the several ways that the plants reproduce their kind. Some carry the tiny spores on the backs of their fertile fronds, some send up special stalks on which the fruit dots are borne. Some have little bulblets full of seed on their backs, others throw out underground runners which send up shoots. The rare Walking Fern propagates not only with seeds but by rooting the tip of a long tapering frond; others interrupt their fertile fronds in the middle to develop spore covered leaves. In many cases, the very names of the ferns tell the secret of their reproductive methods. Hence, knowing the name helps complete the circle of acquaintance.

To name and identify some of the most noticeable and common ferns, growing in woods and by the road, is fairly easy. The immense and magnificent ones, over four feet high, are among the Ostrich, Cinnamon and Interrupted ferns. If standing in a bog, they may belong to the Marsh or the Chain group, or yet may be those Interrupted ferns that prefer wet feet. All these are the huge varieties. In the woods again one finds the group of ferns that vary in lesser height and size, also color. These are delicately cut, beautifully formed, spreading in circling grace and growing in masses or singly. These include the Common Wood ferns (loveliest of all). Shield ferns, Lady ferns, New York ferns, Beech ferns and their many variations. Then there are the Evergreen ferns which grow abundantly in deep shade on rocky slopes; a deep green, glossy and leathery, they include the Christmas fern, Holly fern and Common Polypody. Up along a sunny dry slope one finds stands of light, almost yellow-green ferns, strong appearing in the mass but, on close view, delicately lacy. These are likel
Scented variety. Com
most everywhere
along damp ditch
tive fern with st solid, uncut fronds. Finally c es the Bracken, familiar all over America. As for the rarer ferns, not so adaptable as the above mentioned for amateur transplanting, there are the Spleenworts, Maidenhairs, the Royals, the little Walking fern, the Bulblet, and others beloved of the fern enthusiast both in native setting and for cultivation.

Though the names of various ferns at first sound peculiar and confusing, many of the names derive from obvious characteristics, the manner of producing seeds, or location of the latter on the plant. The Ostrich fern is named for its lovely ostrich feather look. The Cinnamon is so called because the fertile fronds, standing up in the center, are that color. The Interrupted fern interrupts its fertile fronds halfway up the stalk to produce spore covered leaves. The Marginal fern bears its fruit dots on the leaves' margin; the Marsh fern grows in the marsh. Because it is evergreen, we have the Christmas fern; the Holly fern, because it is evergreen also and has little spikes along its edges; while the third evergreen is the Polypody (many feet) named thus for its spreading root stock. The Fragile fern, though lasting well through the Winter, will snap at the stalk at the slightest touch. The Hay Scented fern speaks for itself when crushed or dried. As for the Lady fern, it is not very well named, for she withers in middle age and looks haggard near the end of July!

Returning now to actual choice of ferns for transplanting to the garden, we see that this little study can produce better results. We avoid the mistake of taking Lady ferns in great numbers, only to find them spoiling the picture late in July (the only fern that does turn brown in Summer). Instead we choose several others of the Common Wood ferns. The Interrupted fern makes a splendid tall background but its tough root stock, difficult to dislodge, suggests more experience with others first, such as the Cinnamon or the Ostrich kinds. For heavy shade in the garden try the Wood ferns, various Shields, or even those which belong to the Evergreen trio. A fine ground cover for a rocky dry place would be the Hay Scented fern; also the Sensitive, adaptable and lasting until frost. Seek out, for the rock garden and wild flower corners of your garden, the many other ferns suitable for these spots, chosen according to their native habits, as you search for them in your profitable rambles.

ISABELLA B. LEWINE

# Making Butter on the Farm

Although farm butter making is no longer practiced in most dairy sections, it is still practiced where dairying is supplemental to other types of farming. As a matter of fact, economic conditions during the past few years have revived farm butter making and many old churns have been returned to service. The large number of small improved churns sold since 1942 establish that farm butter making has been increased in certain areas.

Farm churning is a good means of utilizing milk when bad weather prevents its delivery to the milk plant, and in June some surplus milk can be churned and stored to advantage in locker plants. This is a good practice as the vitamin content of June butter is higher than at other seasons. Either a separator or gravity separation can be employed to obtain cream for farm butter making. A 33 per cent cream should be separated when a separator is used; in other words, for average milk a gallon of cream should result from each full can of milk separated.

Milk for separating should be properly strained and the milk should be at a temperature of 90 degrees F. or above. It should not enter the bowl until it is up to proper speed. A vibrating bowl has usually been improperly assembled. It should be taken down and reassembled. A correctly assembled bowl that vibrates should be repaired by being properly balanced. When gravity is used, the milk should be placed in cans in cold water for 12 hours; the cream can then be skimmed off. Gravity separation generally produces a cream that contains 24 per cent or less of fat.

Cream for farm churning should be held cold and sweet until churned. It should then be heated to 160 degrees F. or below. The cream should be held at this temperature for at least four hours before churning. Farm churns vary in size from two quart glass containers to barrel type churns. Churns should be washed with hot water just before using. The cream should not be placed in the churn until it has cooled off. A churning temperature of 60 degrees F. is generally employed during the Summer. The cream should be added to the churn through a metal strainer. The churn should be about one-half filled when ready for churning. Artificial color at the rate of 20 drops per gallon may be added. After two minutes of churning at the desired speed of 60 revolutions per minute, the churn should be stopped with the bottom up. This allows an opportunity to remove the plug and allow the air and gases to escape. Churning should be complete in 20 to 30 minutes. The buttermilk is removed through a metal strainer. When the butter grains are the size of wheat kernels, the churning is complete. Cold water, equal in volume to the buttermilk removed, is added to the churn. The churn is revolved four times and the first wash water is drawn. This procedure is repeated.

The butter is worked in a bowl or with a butter worker. These should be rinsed with hot water before coming in contact with the butter. Salt is added at the rate of one and one-half ounces per two pounds of butter. The butter is worked until the salt is evenly distributed. Crocks or paper containers are used for packing the butter. The paper containers similar to those used for freezing liquids are desired when the butter is churned for locker storage.

Overloading the churn, employing too low temperatures, churning cream that is too fresh, churning cream that is too thin or churning cream from cows well advanced in the lactation period causes butter to churn slowly. Adding hot water to the cream in small amounts sometimes aids in churning cream that churns slowly for one of the above given reasons.

It is not desirable to freeze cream for storage to be churned at a later date. However, cream placed in the storage and frozen is suitable at a later date for ice cream making. Such cream should contain 33 per cent of fat. It should be heated to 160 degrees F. and cooled before freezing.

A gallon of cream testing 33 per cent should yield three pounds of butter. In making farm butter, the yield should be checked. When the butterfat test and weight of cream are known, the butter yield should be 1.2 times the pounds of fat. As for example, 20 pounds of 33 per cent cream contain 6.6 pounds of fat and should yield 6.6 times 1.2 or 7.92 pounds of butter.

Good butter contains 80 per cent fat, 16 per cent moisture, 2.5 per cent salt and 1.5 per cent protein. Butter is an excellent source of vitamin A which is so essential for life and health in people of all ages.

J. C. MARQUARDT

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Grocery manufacturers in the wheat flour milling business use nearly one-third billion yards of cotton sheeting annually for flour sacks.

# Pastoral Parson

The Parson knows a host of friendly people. One of the real pleasures in writing this column is that his post box so frequently holds kindly letters from distant places. He keeps them all because each one means a friend.

Several years ago, the Parson happened to mention his unsuccessful search for the seed of the Kudzu vine. Soon along came a letter from Mrs. H. P. Salton, of De Lancey, Delaware County, New York, and with it some of the wanted seed. It just happens that the Parson has an aunt in that vicinity, Mrs. Emma Wilson, of Delhi; so, when he was visiting her later in the Summer, he dropped over to meet Mr. and Mrs. Salton for a pleasant visit. The Kudzu vine grew beautifully, but the Winter completely killed the roots. The experiment ended, but out of it came the memory of that cordial couple whom he met one Summer evening.

That is the way it has gone through the years; the greatest return for the Parson's labors has been that priceless possession called friendship.

We were talking of that yesterday at the local physician's office. Like thousands of rural areas, this one has long needed a resident physician. Even with good roads and modern cars, it is a great comfort to people to know that there is a physician close by. Many larger towns also have the need of more doctors and one can scarcely blame the young physician who casts his lot in the larger place with its more certain promise of success. Indeed, he who deliberately chooses the rural area must have courage, for people are inclined to look upon him a bit skeptically until he has given cause for their confidence in him.

There are many occasions when the Doctor and the Parson in a small community naturally work together in the ministry of healing, for oftentimes the full strength of each must combine to achieve success. That is why the Parson dropped in to get acquainted soon after the new doctor arrived in the neighborhood. And Doctor Minck was just the kind of man this community needed. As opportunity has afforded, the Parson has become better acquainted with the Doctor and he has learned something of his background. In it lies a wealth of experience in the Army and in hospital work, together with a disposition which will make him an ideal family doctor. He is an idealist, having deliberately chosen to settle in this community in order that he might become its physician. People are already beginning to have confidence in him, and he is finding it increasingly difficult to spend any time in his garden between calls. Yesterday, when I stopped for a visit, I found that he was making out the individual records of his patients. These will become invaluable as time goes along. In some cases they may actually determine the question of success or failure years from now, because individuals react differently to treatment and frequently a knowledge of the patient's history can give an accurate basis for a proper decision. The telephone rang several times during our conservation, such as a mother calling up to report a child's symptoms of the moment. The physician listened carefully to each one and gave a word of advice or a promise to call during the day. His time was being spoken for quickly.

Leaving the office, the Parson knew that he had met just the man for this community; and he is what thousands of other rural communities also need—a doctor who will make his profession a career of service to his community. He too will find that ultimate possession — friendship.

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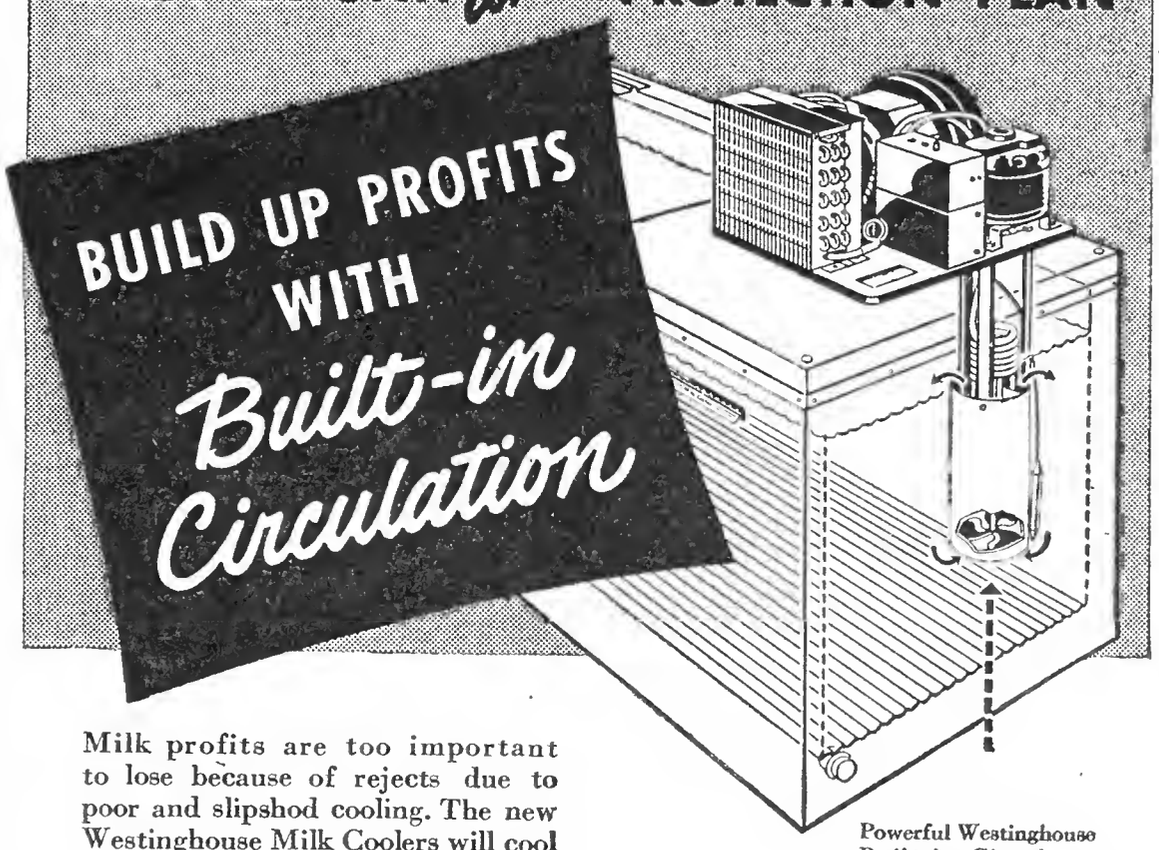


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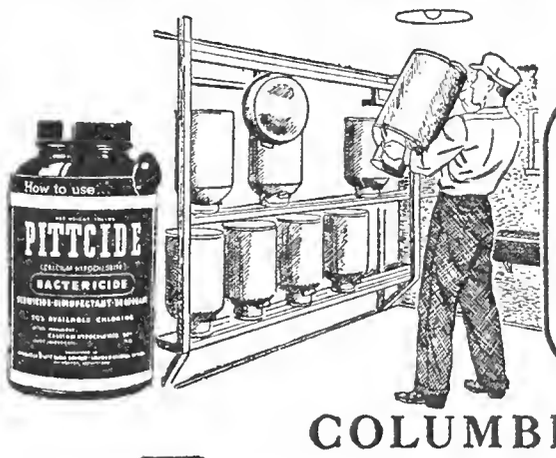


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# The USDA'S "Banner-Buy" Program

"Buy under the Banner" is the advice that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is giving to housewives in York and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where the Department's new plentiful foods program is undergoing a rigorous test. The program is an attempt to answer the problem of high food prices as well as to conserve scarce foods to back the American foreign policy.

So far, the program, which acts as a guide to housewives toward foods in plentiful supply, has proved successful enough in its May tryout to warrant its continuance throughout the month of June in the two Pennsylvania communities.

The Office for Food and Feed Conservation is approaching the problem by offering suggestions on how to relieve the inflationary pressure on scarce foods through an abudant seasonal food plan. This plan is geared to achieve positive response to food conservation among consumers and without the development of food practices adverse to such important segments of our agricultural economy as the livestock, dairy, and poultry industries or any other farm enterprise. The aid of the retail food industry is being enlisted in order to emphasize plentiful foods and to experiment with methods of merchandising these foods. A "Banner-Buy" emblem has been developed for use in retail food stores to encourage the purchase of this type of food. This is the plan now on trial in York and Lancaster where food stores are flagging their plentiful foods with the government's emblem — a red and white swallowtail banner. Hence the slogan, "Buy Under the Banner."

The emblem is being used in most of the 1,500 retail food stores in the two Pennsylvania communities as an aid in merchandizing those foods designated as plentiful in the monthly list prepared and distributed by the Food Distribution Programs Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Foods are selected for this list on the basis of (1) non-luxury items generally consumed by a large proportion of the population, (2) general availability throughout the country in larger quantities than the markets will readily clear, and (3) appreciable quantities may be wasted or the market depressed unless consumption is stimulated. Retailers are expected to select those items from the list which are relatively good buys in their stores in any one week. When items chosen for this designation no longer constitute good buys, the retailer will select other items from the list for identification with the emblem. The emblem's use will be based on the assumption that foods thus identified will be relatively reasonable in price in contrast with other foods or with the same food at other seasons of the year.

Prior to the start of the emblem experiment in the Pennsylvania cities, food distributors' committees were selected, the membership being composed of citizens of York and Lancaster. At the end of the two week experiment last month, these communities issued the following statement: "The consumer' food conservation program does provide a positive way in which all families can be helped in their cost-of-living problems. The plan enables the food merchant to assist the homemaker by providing plentiful foods at lower prices, and it also helps farmers by providing a more stable market for their produce. Our farmers in York and Lancaster can be assisted directly by finding a bigger market for their products, especially those in plentiful supply."

The plentiful foods program is supplemented by the Department's new recipe and menu booklet, "Money-Saving Main Dishes." This booklet is distributed free upon request and contains about 150 recipe and menu suggestions.

Despite a relatively favorable crop outlook for 1948 the world food situation remains critical. Over much of the world, the supply of food is insufficient to permit full productivity of labor. Because of this acute situation, food conservation in the United States is a vital factor in world recovery. Many factors have contributed to the present shortage. Farm lands and equipment have been damaged by war. Political barriers prevent shipment of much needed grain out of the Danube Basin and Ukraine, the breadbasket of Europe, to Central and Western Europe. To these factors must be added an unstable monetary situation and the inability of farmers in some areas to obtain the equipment and supplies they need.

During the past decade the population of the world has grown from about 2,000,000,000 to 2,250,000,000 persons. Food production has not kept pace with this growth. Today the world has less per capita than it had a decade ago. It is obvious, therefore, that even under favorable conditions, the world will continue to be short of food for some time. In many needy countries, the people will continue to rely heavily upon imported grain. This is especially true of the 16 European nations participating in the European Recovery Progam. Even normally, Western Europe is a food deficit area. In the present period, the deficit has become critical. The economies of these nations cannot be shifted off dead center without large grain imports from the United States and other countries. During the next two years these nations will need all the grain this country can count on safely shipping.

One way to conserve food to help feed the hungry overseas and to combat inflation at home is by using abundant seasonal food as much as possible. The Department of Agriculture has launched a national food conservation program with abundant seasonal food consumption as one of its principal objectives. The overall program seeks to help stabilize food prices, maintain nutritional diets, secure food reserves, and conserve food needed for export. Prior to the inauguration of this program, it was ascertained through a nutrition survey of 400 women at Richmond, Va., that the price-supply situation was of vital concern to 75 per cent of them; that seven out of every 10 expressed a desire to economize by reducing their purchases of some foods; but that 40 to 50 per cent were making inadequate substitutions — the result of insufficient knowledge of nutrition. Those interviewed said they would welcome help. Nearly three-fourths said they wanted information especially on buying and preparing food. This Richmond survey indicated that in order to bring supplies into line with demand, a program was needed to encourage homemakers to make the most effective use of such products of the farm and the food industries as meat, dairy products, poultry, fish, cereals, dry beans and peas, fruits and vegetables, and to encourage more orderly marketing, thereby preventing waste. Present indications are that the "Banner-Buy" program now operating so successfully in York and Lancaster may represent one practical method by which the problem can be solved.

Photo — U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

*Farm products from several States are featured in this display of plentiful foods. Sales of such commodities as potatoes, apples, canned peas and tomato catsup have been stimulated in York and Lancaster, Pa., by the use of the "Banner Buy" symbol.*

## Our Cover Page

The first school house at East Elma was built in 1856 on land donated by Zena A. Hemstreet. Among the early teachers were Francis Cassidy and David Hulstead; also Thomas Baray, who later became a doctor in East Aurora. These were followed by George Dingman, Barton Spooner, Frank Dunham and George Persons.

In the deed of the land for the schoolhouse, Mr. Hemstreet provided that the school building was to be forever open to church and Sunday School services regardless of religious denominations, also for such social and recreative purposes as the residents of the district might desire. As a result, there have been few periods in which a church and Sunday School service has not been a weekly occurrence. Ministers of almost every recognized religious denomination have preached here. Harvey Palmer started the Sunday School and it was due largely to his efforts that church and Sunday School services were conducted in the school house while he was a resident of the community. Mrs. Eugene Simmons was superintendent of the Sunday School for over 30 years.

The social life of the little community centered around the school house. The woolen mill attracted new families, many of the younger members securing employment in the mill, which gave added impetus to the recreative feature of the neighborhood. Many other buildings were erected, a number of them by Mr. Hemstreet, at about the time the school house was built; such as the covered bridge in 1858 over the Buffalo creek, the store, a blacksmith shop, the first Post Office in 1861, a liberty pole in 1863 and others. East Elma was an important lumber region and a progressive town.

The number of pupils attending the school at that time was something quite remarkable for a district school. There were 104 or more names on the teacher's roll during several of the Winter terms. In 1870 under the sponsorship of the older members of the community, a class for the study of voice was held in the school house. The experiment was so successful that the school continued for several winters, with George Ebbs as the first teacher. Under his instruction a musical spirit was developed in the neighborhood and it became stronger with the passing years until East Elma became quite widely noted for its large number of good singers.

Reunions have been held at the school a number of times. About 20 years ago it was decided to hold a regular annual reunion each year on Labor Day. This custom has been continued until the present day, although the date is now the third Sunday in August, instead of Labor Day.

The new school house was built in 1928 and is on the same site as the original one. The old building was sold at the time the new building was completed and moved to Hemstreet Road where it was remodeled and used as a dwelling.

Today, East Elma No. 3 is a modern two-room school house. The first four grades are in the primary room, the upper four grades in the senior room. Of late years the average attendance has been 35 pupils.

Erie County, N. Y. MRS. M. N.

## News from New Jersey

The Hunterdon County Board of Agricultural has planned a busy Summer season. With special committees in charge, a Businessmen's-Farmers' Picnic has been scheduled for Wednesday evening, June 30; a chartered steamer excursion through New York harbor out on Long Island Sound for August 3 and, in cooperation with other farm organizations in the county, the annual Farmers' Day at Flemington Fair for Wednesday, September 1. The farmers' picnic will give the members of the Board an opportunity to invite their business and professional guests to a picnic supper and tour of inspection of the Flemington Auction Market Cooperative Association and the local Dairymen's League Milk Plant. In the past these events have been held at outstanding farms in the county to give the businessmen of the county an opportunity to see how modern farming is carried on. This year's party will show farmers' cooperative marketing efforts. The boat excursion will be taken on a chartered Hudson River Day Liner, the Peter Stuyvesant, and after a sail on the sound, will end up at Rye Beach. In cooperation with the Grange and the Flemington Auction, a full day of feature attractions for farmers is expected to draw a record crowd to the Flemington Fair. Among the educational features will be demonstrations on weed spraying, fire control, egg washing and mechanical bale loading. A horseshoe pitching contest and a parade of modern machinery are other attractions.

Although prospects for the Winter grains, wheat and barley, look particularly good in Northern New Jersey early in June, many farmers find a high percentage of smutted heads in barley, probably due to too much wet weather. In the same neighborhood, however, will be found many fields remarkably free of the disease. Plant pathologists at the New Jersey Experiment Station claim that the hot water seed treatment is the only control and this treatment is not practical for a large volume of seed. The smut is the loose smut which is not controlled by other common seed treatments. Most of the barley being grown is the Wong, Winter barley type. In spite of smut in some fields, prospects generally look good for a high yield.

This past Spring has been one of too much moisture and farmers have been seriously delayed in their corn planting operations as the result of wet spots in many fields. Tony Schaffernoth, Hunterdon County, who has laid his farm out in contour strips, finds that strip cropping is advantageous from the standpoint of wet spots in the field. He claims that formerly his plowing was delayed until the last wet spot in the field dried up. Now, under his strip cropping program, he can farm those strips which have no wet spots and leave the others until the spots dry. Thus, all his farming operations on that particular slope are not delayed. Aside from the advantage of saving soil, strip cropping has this advantage. D. M. BABBITT

# Junior Farmers

"Creating Better Homes Today for a More Responsible Citizenship Tomorrow" was the theme for the recent national 4--H Club week which was observed throughout the nation. 4-H Clubs are community groups or rural young people organized for the purpose of teaching through doing. They are designed to teach better practices in agriculture and homemaking, and to emphasize the finer and more significant aspects of rural life. The goal of 4-H Club work is the development of wholesome, industrious, public spirited men and women. Boys and girls from 10 to 21 years old form its membership. The 4-H Club movement in the United States started about 1900. In 1914 there were 33,000 club members and the movement received its first backing with Federal funds. In 1947, there were 1,700,000 club members in the United States, Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii.

In New York State 46,787 boys and girls were enrolled in club work during 1947. Four thousand persons volunteered their time to lead the activities of these young people. Albert Hoefer, New York State 4-H Club Leader, makes the following appropriate comment: "4-H Club work sets individual problems and goals and teaches boys and girls in their natural environment—the home and the farm. It draws out instead of stuffing in; puts a premium on the boys and girl who works; provides immediate tangible results; sets up visible attainable goals; creates a desire for additional education and provides an opportunity to earn part of the money necessary to pay the bills. It shows young people how to live richer and fuller lives and is designed to develop the highest type of manhood, womanhood, and citizenship. It teaches boys and girls the joy and satisfaction in the accomplishment of a definite job. It teaches young people how to meet together, work together. It offers a program that is permeated with character building possibilities."

*The junior championship in the Holstein division at the last New Jersey Fair was won by this senior yearling, Pleasant Acres Lois Federate Alice, being shown by Alfred C. Strasser, 21. He helps with the show herd and farm work on his father's White Cloud Farm, Princeton, Mercer Co., N. J.*

The 4-H's are the tools through which members seek to accomplish their aims: head, heart, hands and health. The ten guideposts of 4-H Club work are: 1. Develop talents for greater usefulness. 2. Join with friends for work, fun, and fellowship. 3. Learn to live in a changing world. 4. Choose a way to earn a living. 5. Produce food and fiber for home and market. 6. Create better homes for better living. 7. Conserve nature's resources for security and happiness. 8. Build health for a strong America. 9. Share responsibilities for community improvement. 10. Serve as citizens in maintaining world peace.

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Three teen-age Cumberland County, Maine, farmers who have shown proficiency in 4-H work, named by James Golden, County Club Agent, to launch a project aimed at relieving a deficit of pork products in Maine are: David McAllister, 14, Harrison; Clyde Woodward, 15, West Baldwin; and Gilman Allard, 17, Bolster's Mills. Each has received a young purebred Berkshire sow valued at $75.00. Five hogs, four sows and one boar were brought into the State from Iowa by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. The youths have agreed in a contract to properly care for the animals and to aid in the perpetuation of the program by returning one small sow from each of the first five litters to the club agent. The trio was selected after a canvass of 4-H members in the county on this basis of opportunity to expand, his past 4-H achievements, scholarship, facilities for hig raising, leadership and the encouragement from parents.

The Cheerie Hustlers 4-H Club of Monmouth, Kennebec County, led by Miss Shirley Howard, got top county honors at their last county exhibition, by winning the Kennebec Journal Cup for the second consecutive year, thereby being the first club to gain permanent possession. The Work-With-a-Will Club of Benton Falls, led by Mrs. E. A. Wixson, scored second, and the Jolly Workers' Club of Vassalboro, led by Mrs. Mildred Steeves, scored third. The Cheerie Hustlers Club is an all girl club with eleven members enrolled in 23 projects. They held 25 meetings during the past year with a 98.1 per cent attendance. The average score on projects was 91.7 of a possible 100. Miss Howard, who is now a freshman at the University of Maine, is a member as well as leader of this club. Oxford County 4-H Club boys and girls completed a very successful year of club work during 1947. Five hundred forty-nine members were enrolled, carrying a total of 778 projects. Seven hundred sixty projects were completed, for a completion percentage of 97.68 per cent. The value of the projects completed was estimated to be $29,-714.67. Sewing, food preparation, garden and dairy made up the majority of projects carried this past year.

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During the past year the local 4-H leaders of Massachusetts, numbering 1,200, organized and carried through with about 1,040 local clubs. In doing this work they have held more than 13,000 club meetings. Another good year is indicated by a summary of the 4-H reports sent in thus far. They show an enrollment of more than 12,000 boys and girls carrying about 14,500 projects with a value in excess of $425,000. About two-thirds of the members took some part in the 4-H health program, more than one-half in music, more than one-fourth in farm and home safety and about one-fifth in better farm and home methods. Awards amounting to more than $15,000 were distributed in recognition of work well done. Medals were awarded 293 county project winners, gold watches to four State winners, savings bonds to 16 others and trips to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago to 14 more.

Certificates have been recently issued to three 4-H families in Hampden County. They are the Burt Royce family of Monson, the Lewis G. Schaeneman family of East Longmeadow and the Ernest Hall family, Agawam. The four members of the Royce family have completed a total of 72 project years, four in the Schaeneman family 57 project years, and three in the Hall family 43 project years. In all three families the parents have either served as leaders or have aided the club in other ways.

D.

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## Combines in N. Y. State

The use of combines on New York farms has increased rapidly during the past 15 years. There are now more than 4,000 in the State. Crops that are being harvested with these combines include the small grains, grass and hay seed, as well as beans. Wheat was the leading crop harvested last year, accounting for 45 per cent of the total acres combined. Small combines cut an average of 50 acres in 1947, while medium or five foot combines cut an average of 113 acres.


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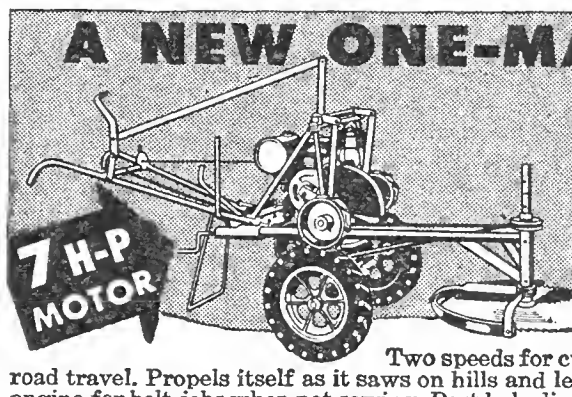

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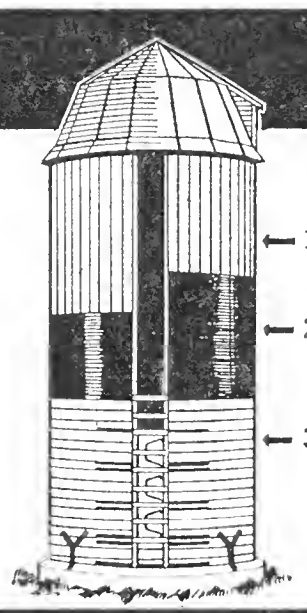

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# The Rural New-Yorker

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*Established 1850*

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## The Word is "Lily-Livered"

WE are not happy in publishing the letter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture (page 436) in reply to our recent request for a temporary suspension of the cheese classification under the Federal Milk Order. The hope had been entertained that Washington would have had the foresight and the courage to take some quick action and thus bring dairymen's returns up to the present true value of their product. Instead, the weak-kneed alternative of raising the Class I-A price was adopted, and the real evil allowed to continue.

In refusing to take any action on cheese prices, although recognizing that some action was necessary, Mr. Herbert L. Forest, Acting Director of the Dairy Branch, argued that there was no precedent for such a temporary suspension, that the remedy suggested might bring worse results, that cheese prices were going higher anyway, and that co-operatives were already arranging to sell less of their "surplus" milk for cheese.

There is no substance to any of these arguments. They are, unfortunately, typical of the government's reluctance to tackle a situation squarely and honestly, and shying away from it with lily-livered excuses.

If lack of precedent were always pleaded as an excuse for failure to act, how could any precedent ever be established? When a milk marketing order isn't working as the law defines, the Secretary is not allowed any discretion. It is mandatory on him to suspend the unworkable provisions of the Order. Mr. Forest admits the unfairness in cheese pricing, yet says nothing will be done.

The only possible effect of suspending the cheese classification would have been to place a higher price on the milk that would have otherwise gone into cheese. Is that a result that Mr. Forest would have considered worse than the present situation?

As for the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange quotations being a little higher in May than in April, that is beside the point. What dairymen object to is that these quotations are being rigged (as they have always been) so that they do not reflect the true market value. The average April price at Plymouth for cheddars was 40 cents. Yet the nationwide price for cheese milk was $4.02 a cwt., equivalent to 44⅔ cents per pound of cheese. New York cheese factories paid as high as $4.25 for April milk, compared to a $3.47 cheese price under the Order. Indications are that the discrepancy in May cheese prices will be just as great.

It is true that co-operatives have been urged by the milk administrator to sell more of their milk in the higher price brackets. It is also true that five co-operatives have since had their co-operative payments suspended because too much of their milk was being diverted to cheese. But such dictator tactics avoid the issue. The real culprits are not the co-operatives. The practice indulged in by them is the inevitable result of the unfair provisions in the Order itself for pricing IV-B milk. It would have been better, and much more effective, to have tackled the evil at its source — by a temporary suspension of the IV-B classification, rather than by hitting at it obliquely with penalties. It might, perhaps, have even deterred the New York City Board of Health from opening up the milkshed to western milk and cream.

## It's Up to Producers Now

THE New York City Board of Health has just adopted a resolution to permit the importation of western milk and cream for manufacturing purposes, beginning August 15 through December 31. As if that weren't bad enough, the Board has further decided to allow the importation of western cream for an indefinite period beginning January 1, 1949. But the most vicious part of the new ruling is the Board's willingness to accept local sanitary inspection in Iowa and Missouri and Arkansas in place of its own New York City inspection. This abject surrender by the Health Board to the milk monopoly's presure for an extra supply of cheap, dirty milk must not be taken by farmers lying down.

They talk about tariff walls being erected to protect farmers. Here is an attempt to build a tariff wall against New York milk producers! Our farmers will still be subject to all the expensive regulations imposed by the city, and they are being asked to make milk under the burden of these health rules, not only for fluid use but for all types of manufacture. Yet millions of pounds of western milk and cream will pour into the metropolitan market, none of it produced according to the same rigid standards and most of it probably never subjected to any inspection at all. How can New York dairymen be expected to compete at such a price disadvantage?

This is the rankest kind of discrimination and an attempt must be made to stop it. If producers can find the right kind of leaders (not those who are to a great extent responsible for the situation that has led to the Health Board's latest action), legal proceedings should be started at once to enjoin the city health authorities from putting their ruling into effect. There is good reason to believe that a court will issue such an injunction, but nothing will be done if producers don't ask for it themselves.

## Pattern For Plenty

FARMERS are watching with high interest a marketing experiment now going forward in York and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where the United States Department of Agriculture is attempting to increase the sales of seasonally plentiful foods with a new program that spotlights products in abundant supply.

The test, described on page 426 in this issue, adds a new element to the merchandising effort that moves farm products into consumption. Commercial advertising is designed to benefit only one brand of merchandise or only one commodity. The "Banner Buy" system, now in operation in the two Pennsylvania communities, goes further in that it may be used to feature any number of commodities when they are in the current list of plentiful foods. This flexible program permits food retailers to shift from item to item according to supply conditions. If the current test shows that homemakers will follow the "Banner" in their food shopping, agriculture may have found a valuable new pattern for solving the problem of plenty.

Orderly marketing always has been one of the sore problems of agriculture, and food often goes to waste — especially perishable products — because seasonal supply and demand get out of balance. Wide variations in prices likewise are frequent. These results are bad for the farmer and the city customer alike. The "Banner Buy" program could prove very useful in clearing seasonal gluts and preventing prices so low that farmers may not recover even their production costs.

Here in the North Atlantic States farmers have had seasonal difficulties with dairy products, potatoes, and some fruits and vegetables. The campaign in York and Lancaster is, of course, only an experiment, but if the results are as good as the first reports indicate, farmers may hope that the campaign to "buy under the banner" will become nationwide.

## New Record for Poultry Industry

USING a billion dollars as the unit of measurement makes it easy to summarize and remember the record-breaking records the poultry industry set last year. The total was over three billion for eggs, chickens and broilers, as compared with about two and one-half billion the year previous when the prices for poultry and eggs were somewhat higher. The 1947 total breaks down into about two billions for eggs, and one billion for chicken meat. The meat record, in turn, was three-quarters of a billion for farm chickens and one-quarter of a billion for commercial broilers.

The eight States listed in a recent U.S.D.A. report as well in the lead in income from eggs measured in millions of dollars, are: Iowa 136, Pennsylvania 135; Minnesota 129, California 106, New York 102, Texas 97, Illinois 89, and Missouri 87. Another list of seven States accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total broiler production. The gross incomes from broilers in rounded millions are: Delaware 49, Maryland 30, Georgia 24, Virginia 22, California and North Carolina 15 each, and Arkansas 14 million. California is the only State listed as a leader in both egg and broiler production.

## Easy Riding Tractors

QUITE a change has taken place in plowing operations during the past few years. There is a vast difference between today's smooth running farm tractor pulling two or more plows and the old-time plow pulled by oxen. While in some sections a team of horses and a good hand plow are still desirable on the majority of American farms the tractor has largely superseded living motive power.

Until recently the stress has been on sturdiness and economy of operation. At the present time, however, both farmers and manufacturers are also thinking in terms of greatest efficiency. Comfort and safety, in so far as possible, in any operation mean longer life both for operator and machine, and therefore increased savings. Besides, the more comfortable the rider, the less tedious the work and the longer the time he can spend in the field.

That is why the new easy riding tractor seat is such a boon to the farmer. It performs a service that assures it a permanent place in our agricultural technology.

## What Farmers Say

I am greatly surprised that a man of Thomas Dewey's caliber, with a background of great work in criminal prosecution and conviction, has not, since assuming office as Governor, found a way to clear out the gang which is running the milk industry in New York; particularly since he has his own herd, being a dairy farmer himself. From where I sit, he seems to be doing very little to change conditions and I am disappointed in not seeing some of his "District Attorney" technique applied to the milk industry. I cannot understand what makes men become so cautious when reaching great heights.

Mr. Dewey is a young man. He has lots of time to become president of the United States. He has had a good administration as Governor of our Empire State. But I hope that before he becomes president, he finds a way and the time to smash the milk racket. I feel confident that Dewey has the "know-how." I am looking forward to the time when THE RURAL NEW-YORKER will be able to write an editorial commenting on the Governor's successful fight on and total destruction of the milk trust.

R. V. L.

Suffolk County, N. Y.

## Brevities

"AND thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment."— Mark 12:30.

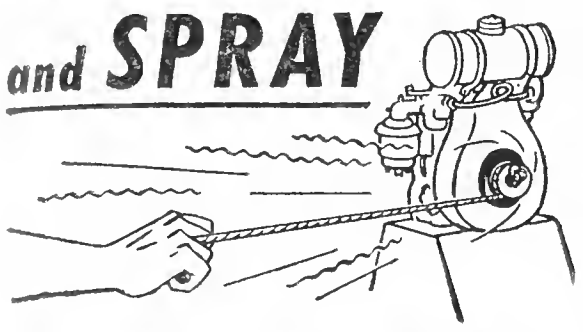
AT the present time approximately one-half of the 6,000,000 farm families of the United States either rent or have frozen food lockers. There are now almost 10,000 plants providing this service.

IT is dangerous to melt paraffin for sealing jars of jam or jelly by heating it over a direct flame. It is a little slower but a lot safer to place the paraffin in a saucepan in a container of boiling water.

THE best time to cut the grass is when it is from one and one-half to two inches high. This will also keep it in the best possible condition. The new weed killer, 2,4-D, will get rid of most of the weeds too.

PREMIUMS for top quality fruits are back in the market again. In order to grow fruit which will sell for an extra price, it is necessary to harvest properly, as well as all the other things such as pruning and spraying. The new hormone sprays will prevent pre-harvest drop of apples.

Just Start the Engine and SPRAY



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Hudson "Trail-A-Spray". 150 gal. tank.

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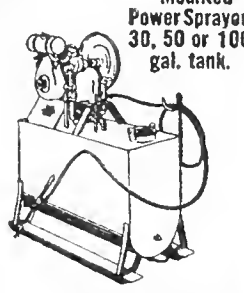
Count the many times you'll wish you had a power sprayer — for applying weed-killer safely, correctly on large fields...spraying the orchard...whitewashing the barn and sheds...high-pressure spraying of livestock... disinfecting stock pens, hog and poultry houses...surface spraying of DDT.

Do these and many other jobs with a Hudson Peerless Power Sprayer. You will save valuable hours of time and back-breaking work — do a much more effective job. The powerful engine does the work — you only operate the controls and gun.

*Built by the world's leading manufacturer* of sprayers, Hudson Peerless Sprayers are built right to serve long at low cost. Easy-starting engines ...long-life high-pressure pumps... double agitators... oil- and chemical-proof hose and fittings assure dependable, trouble-free service.

Hudson Power Sprayer on pneumatic tires. 30 or 50 gal. tank.

Hudson Skid-Mounted Power Sprayer. 30, 50 or 100 gal. tank.



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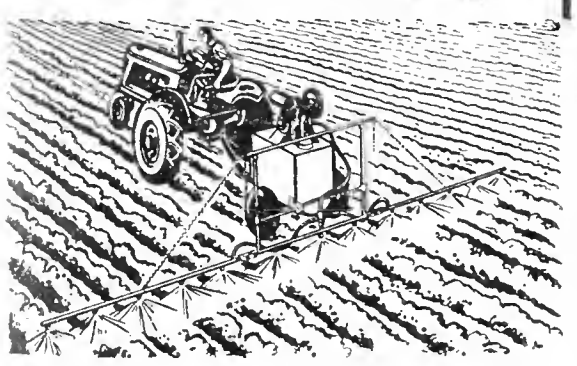

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# The Rewards of Rural Living

In 1931 we were living in a small town in New Hampshire. We had a small place with about 100 chickens, but we wanted a larger place out of town and about this time depression was hitting our small town. We made up our minds that no depression would hit us. The Spring of 1932 we found the place we were looking for, seven miles from town on a country road; large house, barn, our own wood and plenty of field space. We felt it was just the place to bring up our two small sons.

As soon as the snow was gone, we moved. First, we fixed the house with a new roof and kitchen ceiling. Then we began outdoors, fixing up one side of the barn for hens and one side for cows. Before the barn was ready, we had 200 chicks in a large room in the house. This we fixed with heavy paper on walls and floor with sand under the brooders. When the barn was ready, we moved these out and put in 100 more chicks. We bought two cows for our own milk, cream and butter. Then it was time to plow for our gardens. We planted small vegetables for the table, to can, and plenty to put in the cellar, like potatoes, beets, cabbage, carrots. and turnips. That Summer we bought two pigs half grown for Winter use. We bought a tractor to do outside work. It wasn't long before my husband was doing plowing for the neighbors. Then before very long we sold some of our milk, butter and eggs. Those bought our things we could not grow, like flour, sugar, lard and spices, also what little meat we needed.

That first Summer was hard work but by Winter we had plenty of vegetables in the cellar and 400 quarts of canned food. We had no berries but we picked wild ones to can. Had our pigs killed for meat and lard, and bought a half of beef. We had plenty of hens and roosters to eat besides killing roosters to sell at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Had our wood in the shed by snowfall. Then my husband went to work on the snow plow.

The first Winter our little girl was born. Then as Spring came, I didn't have to buy canned vegetables for her as I had plenty to mash for her. The next year we sold the old hens as soon as new pullets began to lay. In the Spring of 1933 we bought 300 more chicks and that year we caponized our roosters. They ate less and gave more meat per bird. These sold even faster than roosters. We also planted vegetables to sell; sold corn, cukes, tomatoes, dry beans and potatoes. I canned about 500 quarts of berries, fruit and vegetables. My husband worked outside of our farm that Summer and it meant long hours every day. But we were happy and strong. Our boys and baby girl were living in good, clean air and had plenty to eat.

During the same season we bought a small bull to have our own beef in the Fall along with our two pigs we had bought early in the Spring. We got a lamb and raised it to eat too. We also got another cow, so that now I was making 14 to 16 pounds of butter each week. We sold all our butter for 35 cents a pound, never going up or down. Eggs we sold from 25 cents to 35 cents a dozen. Keeping our prices down when others went up, and keeping it the same when prices went down, didn't affect us as our customers liked a set price.

In the Fall of 1934 another son was born and that Winter we had all we could ask for. Plenty of canned goods, vegetables in the cellar, milk, cream, butter, our barrel of flour, 100 pounds of sugar and our own lard, pork, beef, hens and eggs; plenty of wood to keep us warm, and by my husband working out part time we had all the money for clothes we needed. Our children grew strong and healthy. When my boys were old enough to go to school, I took them with our little Model A Ford which we had made into a truck. This took time out from work but it at least gave me a breathing spell.

Now we have moved to a smaller place, but we have bought it, which is much better than paying rent. Our children are grown now, the oldest boy works with his father, the second boy is in college, our girl is in her second year at high school, the third boy in the eighth grade, and we now have another boy four years old. Our small farm is not as hard work but it is in a rural district and we still buy from the catalogs. MRS. C. E. R.

## From the Finger Lakes

The June dusk seems to fall so gently, and the day so loath to depart, that we notice the coming of night hardly at all. Yes, it is a wondrous month. Just the other day we asked a grand person, who will celebrate his eightieth birthday this month, what he recalled as a June joy of boyhood days; he answered without hesitation: "Grass butter!" Now that seems as if it might well be one of the recollections of the past. There are events, and even words, which lots of the boys and girls of today will scarcely know the meaning of, what with so many cows standing in white-washed, air-conditioned barns and dining on vitamin-enriched food. It's a rather a sad thought and we are glad we can look out right now and see a neighbor's Guernseys knee-deep in tall, green grass.

But let us get on with a story our friend recalled. He told of a favorite lunch of those long ago days—perhaps when he tied the team in a shady corner and came to the house for water. He would get a slice of homemade bread, go down to the cellar for that jar of grass butter, spread it about a quarter of an inch thick on the bread, and then out to the garden where the strawberries had ripened in the June sunshine until they were almost maroon color. Just as many of those berries were pressed into that butter as the big slice of bread would hold. Grand, old-time eating. And come to think of it, we will take a couple of those what-you-call-'em sandwiches right now.

Nostalgic fever seems to strike most of us in June. Maybe because schools are closing, or it is camping time again; perhaps it is just the weather. Whatever the cause, we too will hang the hoe in the old cherry tree and flip the pages of memory's scrapbook, back to the last day of school in our little white school house. Though we were hoping that all the gang had again passed exams, this didn't seem at the time as important as the plans we had made for the following day, our class picnic on flat rocks above a waterfall. For some it would be the last time to be together as a family or two would move away by Fall, and the eighth graders would enter another school. The night before the day of the picnic was sleepless, worrying about possible rain. But when dawn came, no June day was ever fairer. Mother was up very early and had baked a huge, rich, dark loaf cake with swirls of seafoam icing over the top. There were fat sandwiches, well wrapped, and deviled eggs. There was a clean, crisp apron too, and many admonitions to "stand still" while hair was carefully braided and beribboned. A little cloud passed over the day when it was learned that the neighbor girl had a cold and could not go, so we started the two-mile walk alone across lots.

Yet before we reached the picnic place, a real cloud overtook us, for we met the only living creature we are afraid of — a cow! What happened to the lunch we carried was a sad sight as we ran in panic to the opposite side of the pasture on the edge of the woodland and leaped right over the wire fence into an old orchard. The basket was flung into space and rolled some distance off. Among other calamities, we wept over Mother's wonderful cake; the deviled eggs had got into the seafoam icing, and the loaf was decorated all over, as with cocoanut, with bits of dried moss and strands of crushed ribbon grass. The rest of the walk to the waterfall was made with tears still flowing, but shouts of classmates on our arrival soon dried them up.

That Summer day was so warm and so perfect it seemed rare indeed, yet it was no different from today, after all. That's a comforting thought, a steadying balance, to know that although there may be swift changes in this old world, there will always be locust trees in bloom, wild grape perfume and sweet briar roses wet with dew in meadows in June.

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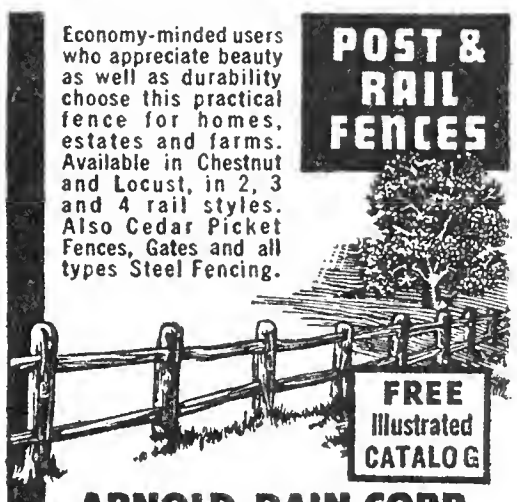

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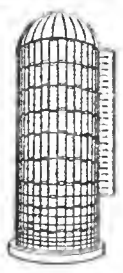

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# We Are Learning About Ponies

In July 1946, we decided that raising Shetland ponies would be not only profitable but a lot of fun as well. Now, a year and a half later, we have learned that it is, at times, discouraging but always interesting, and we still hope that eventually it will prove financially worthwhile.

The first lesson we learned was that you can never be sure whether a pony mare is bred or not. They may stop coming in heat, grow rounder, and even go so far as to have milk drop from their teats, and still not have a colt. For this reason buying a pony mare in foal is a gamble. We have bought six and so far our record is 50 per cent. In one case, we failed to buy a mare that was offered to us as open, and learned later that she foaled in just about a month. With our own mares, we have often had them skip a number of heat periods and then start to come in again. Sometimes they will continue to take the stallion even after they are bred, so that even that is no criterion as to their condition. Since our ponies are all grades, we have not felt that we could afford to have them blood tested, and they are too small for a manual examination. So getting them bred is more uncertain than with any other kind of livestock.

Handling the stallion is a point on which there seems to be no agreement. We were told at first to let him run with the mares; later, never under any circumstances to let him run with or even be in the same barn with them; and again to let him run with the bred mares. Of course, it may be a question of the individual stallion, the number of mares, or merely the opinion of the breeder.

As I say, we started to run our stallion with the mares. He was just two, and as we have only a few mares, it should have been all right. But it did not work. We tried keeping him separate, still without getting the mares settled. We then had him tested and found he was practically no good. We had wasted almost the entire Summer fussing with him and it was August before we were able to get another stud. We kept him separate, merely breeding the mares as they came in. This worked pretty well and by the end of September, there were only a few mares that we had bought late in the season, left to settle. At that time we were told to let the stallion run with them until Spring. So we tried that. We had two mares that were apparently non-breeders. Having the stallion in pasture with them meant that we had to take them out and tie them up. Also we noticed that the stallion was slowing down, so we took him out again. We still do not know the best method to use.

These are the discouraging aspects of the picture. Feeding and housing are comparatively simple. Good pasture as much of the time as possible, with hay the balance of the year, takes care of them except for a short time before and after they foal, when they need a little grain. We use mineral mixture in loose salt which is kept before them at all times.

Here in central New Hampshire, our ponies run in and out all Winter. We gave them half the barn. A deep shed entirely open on one side, with feed racks on the other three sides, would be better as there would be less fighting, and more chance for the timid ponies to feed at peace. The weather does not bother them at all. They have coats that would do credit to a polar bear. They run up in the fields when the snow is up to their bellies, and seem to enjoy the exercise. They love to roll in the snow and come up with their coats plastered.

On the whole, our ponies are gentle and lovable. They are intelligent and easy to handle and surprisingly strong considering their size. They can be used for cultivating and light work, and will prove as satisfactory for this as a horse and much cheaper to keep. We use them in addition for various hauling jobs around the farm.

Of course, all animals have a lot of individuality but I sometimes think that ponies have more than their share. We have had 20, and they are all as different as can be. The fun comes in watching them. It is a source of enjoyment which never tires us. There are three, for instance, that are inseparable. We call them the old maids' sewing circle, as they stand in the shade with their heads together and you just know that they are talking about the doings of the other ponies. If we took one out of the pasture to ride, the other two would follow down to the barn and stand there with their heads over the fence, waiting for their companion to come back. They always feed together and never fight, but let another pony try to horn in on their little party and the ears are laid back while teeth and heels come into action until the unwary intruder is routed. Most of them go in pairs, each having some special pal. Sometimes the friendship is on an equal footing; with others one is definitely the aggressor in which case she drives her selected companion away from the band and keeps her more or less to herself.

We only had two foals the first Summer. When a few weeks old, they were turned out in the fields with the rest of the ponies. One mother was quite bored about her offspring and did not seem to care where she went; the other was very possessive. If her son wandered off at all to see the other ponies, she would start to whinny and run after him. He was quite independent of her and very blase about everything. It was funny to watch him amble along, ignoring her completely as she ran after him, fretting at his waywardness. He was quite a pet and wanted to crawl into your lap like a puppy. Even when newborn, he was quite a lapful. As he grew, it became out of the question to have him plop down in your lap and we had to break him of the habit. Next he took to untying shoestrings. He would nuzzle you all over most affectionately, gradually working down until he got to your feet. Then with a quick nip and jerk, he untied your shoestring and trotted off before punishment could catch up with him.

At Christmas time we advertised the foals, which were then weanlings, for sale and hoped that nobody would buy them. That is the sad part of raising any livestock to sell. You get so fond of them and then have to see them go. The first one went the Sunday before Christmas. The man who bought her, came with a big cattle truck that would hold eight or 10 cows. Poor little Cindy looked so tiny when he led her in and tied her in the middle. Then he threw a big cow blanket over her so that nothing but her head showed, with the blanket dragging on the floor on both sides and in back. When she looked around at us, as much as to ask what we were doing to her, it was all we could do to let her go. We stood in the drive, a sorry group, and watched the big truck with its little load disappear around the corner. The other one, Micky, as befitted his devil-may-care disposition, left in style. He was in the back seat of a passenger car. I have since heard from his new owner who lives not too far from here that he is perfectly content and has settled down with no sign of homesickness, also with the firm intention to make everyone his slave. He would be like that but his poor mother is heartbroken. Every morning, she runs up on the hill, calling and calling for Micky. At night, she hurries into her stall to see if he is not there. It is sad to see her worry so and not be able to explain to her that Micky is all right. The only bright spot is the knowledge that her grief will be of short duration.

These are some of the appealing things that make raising ponies worth the headaches. E. T. L.

New Hampshire

*Ponies are very hardy and long lived. These chunky Shetlands are allowed outdoors almost every day during the Winter at Mossy Stone Farm in Merrimack County, N. H. They like to roll in the snow, and develop thick, warm, protective coats of hair.*


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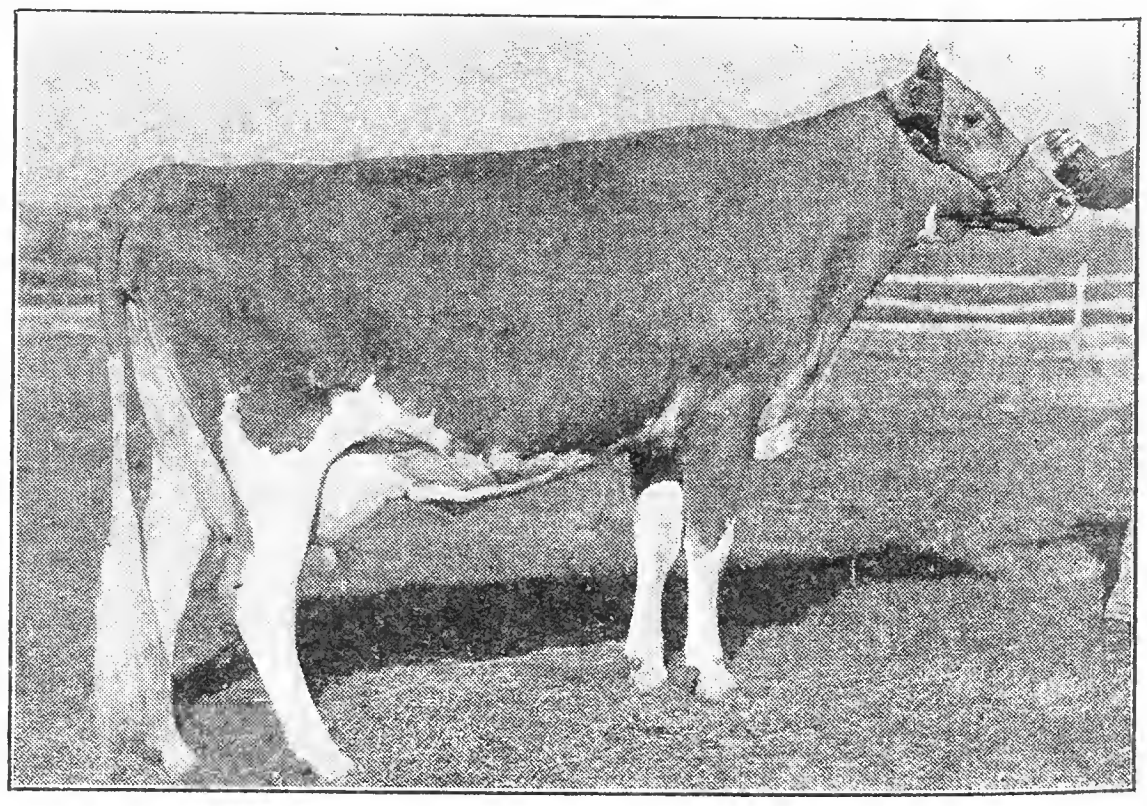

*A new world's record for two-year-old Guernseys was recently made by this heifer, Hominy Hill Betty, owned by H. D. Mercer, Colts Neck, Monmouth County, N. J. During her lactation she produced 18,094 pounds of milk, containing 924 pounds of butterfat, and freshened with twin bull calves.*

# Milk and Dairy News

## MILKSHED OPENED TO WESTERN MILK AND CREAM

On June 8, 1948 the New York City Board of Health adopted a resolution declaring that after August 15, under certain restrictions, it will allow milk and cream for manufacturing purposes to be imported into New York City from areas now outside the New York City milkshed. The resolution directed the Department of Health to prepare the text of appropriate amendments to the Sanitary Code which, when adopted at the July Board meeting, will give effect to the resolution. The measure does not affect fluid milk and cream for direct consumption.

A group of ice cream manufacturers requested that they be allowed to bring milk into New York City from areas not inspected directly by representatives of the City Department of Health, because they claim they will face a shortage of cream next Fall and Winter unless they are allowed to import western cream. The resolution adopted by the Board grants the ice cream manufacturers' request.

The resolution sets forth that the "Board of Health is convinced that an adequate supply of milk and cream is essential to the public health in New York City." Milk and cream "for manufacturing purposes produced in certain areas other than that area inspected directly by representatives of the New York City Department of Health," the resolution continues, "is of sanitary quality and may be safely admitted to New York City for manufacturing purposes and under certain restrictions."

From August 15 to December 31, 1948 western cream will be permitted to come into the city to meet the alleged shortage for manufacturing purposes. After that, while the restrictions will continue, western cream will be allowed to come into the city whether or not there is a shortage. The Board declared that its "experience over a period of years and the data now before it indicate that an adequate supply of milk and cream for manufacturing purposes may not continue to be obtained" from the New York City milkshed. The resolution therefore provides that milk or cream to be used in manufactured food products in establishments approved by and under the inspection of the Department of Health may be received from sources outside the New York City milkshed provided such sources of milk or cream are systematically inspected and approved for purposes of sanitary safety by a public health authority or jurisdiction acceptable to the Department of Health.

## FEDERAL ORDER MILK HEARINGS

A Federal Order milk hearing is being held in New York City this week on minimum Class I-A prices for July through December. Last month the previously established $5.02 price for June fluid milk was boosted to $5.46. The July price is presently fixed at $5.46 a cwt. Proposals are being made to increase the July price to $5.90 and to fix the same price of $5.90 for August Class I-A milk, and a minimum price of $6.34 from September through December.

Further hearings are tentatively scheduled for June 22 at Utica and June 24 in New York City to take evidence on proposed amendments to other provisions of the Federal Milk Order. Chief among these will be the pricing formula for milk going into cheese.

# Off-Flavored Milk

Does feed cause off-flavors in milk, and if so to what extent? What are some of the things to look out for in order to avoid getting off-flavored milk? R. L. H.

Whenever off-flavored milk is being produced, every possible cause should be carefully checked. Very often the cause is a diseased udder condition of the cows producing such milk. This may be in a chronic form and not apparent to the milker. In such instances it is a good plan to have a veterinarian test the milking herd for possible udder trouble. If present, such cows should be placed on the end of the string and milked last. Their milk can be used for feeding to either pigs or poultry, provided it is boiled before being fed.

Certain feeds often cause off-flavored milk. As an illustration, some test work on this matter recently conducted at the Oklahoma Experiment Station shows that from a total of 1,641 milk samples, taken over a period of 140 weeks, the feeds used caused 36 per cent of the off-flavored milk produced. Silage is the most common feed cause of off-flavored milk, but this can be controlled by proper feeding methods. It has been established that the off-flavor produced by silage is imparted to the milk by certain physiologic processes, which take place in the cow, rather than by any external barn odor direct from the silage. If the silage is fed anytime up to two hours, or even somewhat earlier prior to milking, then an off-flavored milk usually results. Also feeding considerably larger amounts of silage than the usual rate of three pounds, plus one pound of hay for each 100 pounds of bodyweight per cow, regardless of time of feeding, usually results in an off-flavored milk. It is therefore the usual practice to feed silage after milking has been completed. If sorghum is used for silage, and cut before the seed has reached the stiff dough stage, it is more liable to give an off-flavor to milk than corn silage.

In the Oklahoma tests, cows were surrounded by fresh silage and milked in this atmosphere without any noticeable off-flavor being imparted to their milk. On the other hand, if the cows were closely confined so that they breathed a strong silage odor, it did produce an off-flavored milk. In some tests at the Wisconsin Station when cows were compelled to breathe a strong odor of garlic for 10 or more minutes, their milk had a pronounced garlic odor, even when they were taken into fresh air and milked several minutes later.

The so-called oxidized flavor, which usually has a decided metallic taste, is often the result of either a low vitamin A or carotene intake. Feeding either grass silage or carrots will help a great deal in preventing and correcting this condition. It does not occur when the milking herd is on good pasture, because fresh green herbage is relatively high in vitamin A.

# Sheep on Midsummer Pasture

Each season as grass begins to get short and dry during the midsummer season, my ewes drop off in flesh. It seems to me it would be a good plan to feed them some grain to help out the pasture. G. H. K.

You are quite right in thinking that midsummer pasture needs to be supplemented in order to keep the breeding ewes in proper flesh and condition. Nothing is so costly as to let the flock get thin and run-down. Parasites attack them more severely and the later costs of gains needed to put them in breeding condition are more costly. If some good hay or silage is available, it can be used to advantage in helping out the mid-season pastures. Then in the late Summer or early Fall some grain should be allowed, enough so that the ewes are gaining about a quarter of a pound per head daily, up until the time the ram is turned with them. As a result they will conceive more easily and have a larger percentage of twin lambs, as the extra feed stimulates the production of two ova at breeding time. A suitable grain mixture to use is one consisting of corn five parts, oats three parts, wheat bran two parts, and either linseed or soybean oil meal one part. On the average, they will need about one-half pound or somewhat more per head of this mixture for a daily feed. The ram should be well conditioned too.


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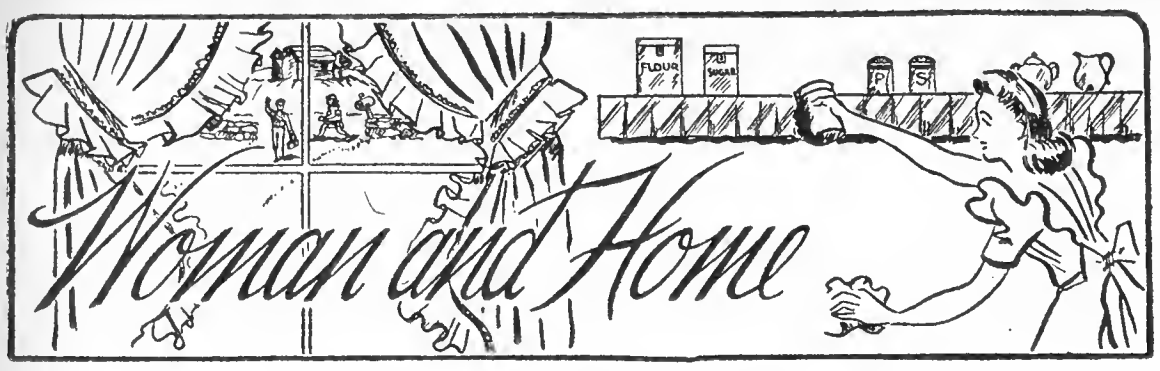


## The Last School Meeting

My father's father sat upon this bench
  Scuffing his boots upon the splintered floor,
Outside the peepers cry, and Junebugs blunder
  Against the lantern hanging by the door.

Dreams were unfolded in this shabby room
  Whose windows looked beyond the sheltering hills;
All freedom roads began as backwoods paths . . .
  "All right, now! Time to settle up our bills!"

Get up and speak. This is the last school meeting;
  It isn't likely you'll be listened to in town.
They say "these schools have lost their usefulness . . ."
  Open the book and write these minutes down.

New York — *Inez George Gridley*

## The Hooking Squares

In answer to many inquiries sent to me (Mother Bee), here are answers to some of the questions about hooking rugs.

Where do you get the burlap? A firmly woven grain sack furnishes four 20 inch-squares. I turn the sack inside out, shake it thoroughly, then unravel the stitching at the bottom of the bag. When the bag is washed and dried, I pull a thread and cut a straight edge, then measure off 20 inches. At that line, I clip the edge with a scissors, pull a thread and cut off a strip. This strip will provide two squares. The other part of the sack will provide two more — four in all, each 20 inches square.

Why 16-inch squares when finished? Simply because multiples of 16 make a rug the desired size; they could be 14, 18 or 20. I wouldn't advise smaller than 14 or larger than 20 inches. If smaller, the design is too small, if larger, the patterns glare at you.

Now to hook these squares, I have a small frame and fasten the burlap to it straight and firm. I sew my square into the frame, sewing over the frame with a small hard twine. Begin at a corner two inches from its outer edges and hook, following a single thread in the burlap for 16 inches. Now at right angles to this side, follow a single thread and hook down 16 inches; and so on around the burlap, leaving an inch margin for hemming. This outlines your 16 inch square.

Divide one side of the square across the middle and hook across for 16 inches on a single thread; and then hook across from the other sides, dividing the whole into four eigh-inch squares. All this hooking is along single threads to make an outline for all the sides of your four eight-inch squares. Now in two diagonally opposite corner squares, draw your designs. I use a pasteboard pattern and mark around with crayons or draw them free hand. Fruit and floral pictures can be cut from catalogs, tin can papers or even wallpaper. The other two corner squares, I mark with hit-or-miss in diagonal lines. You are now ready to hook the designs and to fill in the background, around and between the patterns. When the hooking is complete, remove from frame and hem. The squares are sewn together with carpet thread, not too tight, yet firm, so that the seams lie flat.

So many have shown interest in hooked rugs that I must tell you about my latest: Portrait of a Deer I call it. Using the deer's head picture from a well known advertisement as a pattern, I drew it to about life size; then I used a large dishpan to get the outline for an oval frame. Around the oval I made a rectangle. In hooking, the deer's head was done in tan silk stockings, eyes in black and yellow, nostrils and mouth black, the horns and antlers gray-tan. Inside of the oval around the head the background is navy blue; around the oval I have designed six rounds of alternate bright and dark tones. In each of the four corners of the oblong there are two oak leaves in deep bright red with green veining; all this on a black silk background. The upper hem was left open at each end to insert a rod for a wall hanging. Take my word, and I am usually reticent, the rug is a beauty!

To rug makers who like to do their own designs, let me add that it is simple to press various sized leaves, and then lay them on paper where they may be traced round the edges with crayon, and the veins drawn in. By cutting out such patterns from life, the leaves may be combined into wreaths, sprays and garlands for one's own authentic hooking patterns.

A nursery rug is being planned, but in this case they will be 12-inch, or 24-inch squares marked off into 12-inch squares, using dogs, lambs, rabbits, squirrels, ducks etc. for designs. L. A. W.

## Story of the Elderberry

There is an English saying that "no man has ever yet been known to plant an elder tree and yet the elder tree is everywhere." But our nurserymen offer us several varieties and agriculturists urge us to plant them "as harmless bait to detract wild life from fruit crops" that we cultivate. Elderberries are relished by a great many species of birds, including song birds. The Adams elderberry, for instance, which is said to produce a quart of berries to every cluster, can thus supply much food to birds, sparing our orchards to that extent.

"If the medicinal properties of the leaves, bark and berries were fully known, I cannot tell what our countrymen could ail for which he might not fetch from every hedge, whether from sickness or wounds," was written centuries ago. Our own pioneer grandmothers depended upon all this. For headache they warmed the leaves of elderberry and applied them to the forehead. As a Spring tonic they used dried elder flower tea. For Winter use grandmother carefully dried the elder flowers and stored them in her herb chamber; when the children came down with hard colds she threw a handful of elder flowers and a handful of dried peppermint leaves into a kettle, added a pint or more of boiling water and let the mixture simmer a few minutes. The child was put to bed, well covered with blankets, and given a sweetened cupful of this hot infusion to drink.

To make an ointment "to beautify the complexion" (and to apply to the small boy who had been thoroughly birched at school) she melted a quart of lard, put into it as many elder flowers as the lard would cover, cooked it slowly for an hour, strained and then poured it into small jars. Covered with beeswax this kept for a long time. A similar ointment for bruises and sprains she made from the young elderberry leaves. A syrup for coughs and colds she called Elder Rob. She put ripe berries into a kettle with very little water, crushed the berries and let them simmer to extract the juice. When it was strained she added one pound of sugar to one pint of juice and let simmer a few moments longer. Bottled it was her ready remedy: one tablespoonful to one cup of hot water.

Whether or not present day medicine agrees with the remedies above, as being really effective, they were the homely recipes used in days gone by. We do not set them down here with any idea of cures, nor do we ask you to follow them. They do show, however, what our forebears turned to in their own times. G. R.

## A Honey Wedding Cake for the June Bride

Honey and weddings have a long history of being combined in olden times. In ancient Egypt, we are told that the bridegroom by custom was required to promise his bride a definite amount of honey each year. Among the Hindus and certain Central European peoples, honey was used to bless the home or anoint the bridal couple. In Rome and among the Slavs honey or a honey beverage was served to the bride and the bridegroom as a special part of the ceremony. In a few countries some of these and similar customs still persist.

With June the month of brides, you may be planning a wedding at your home. If so, this Fruited Honey Wedding Cake with its Honeymoon Frosting can serve as a welcome part of the occasion.

FRUITED HONEY WEDDING CAKE

Preparations: Have the shortening at room temperature. Grease and lightly flour a 9-inch tube pan. Start oven for moderate heat (350 degrees F.). Sift flour once before measuring.

Measurements: Measure into sifter: 3½ cups sifted cake flour; 4 teaspoons double-acting baking powder; 1½ teaspoons salt; ½ cup sugar.

Measure into bowl: 1 cup shortening.

Mix in small bowl: 1 cup milk; ⅔ cup honey; 2 teaspoons almond extract.

Have ready: 6 egg whites, beaten to meringue with ½ cup sugar; 1 cup finely-chopped candied cherries; ½ cup finely-chopped citron; 1½ cups chopped nut meats.

Now the Mix-easy part: Stir shortening just to soften. Sift in dry ingredients. Add liquid and mix until all flour is dampened. Then beat 2 minutes. Add meringue mixture and beat 1 minute longer. Fold in fruit and nuts. (Count only actual beating time. Scrape bowl and spoon often.)

Baking: Turn batter into pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 75 minutes, or until done. Cool ½ hour. Remove from pan.

HONEYMOON FROSTING

Beat 1 egg white with dash of salt until stiff enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Pour ½ cup honey in fine stream over egg white, beating constantly about 4 minutes, or until frosting holds its shape. This is a delicate frosting and does not store well over night. Cake should be frosted the day it is served. Spread frosting on top and sides of cake.

**CLOSEOUT** Plastic table covers 52x52 pattern centers, plain borders, red, green or blue. Regular $1.59 value, if not satisfactory return at our expense. Price two for $2.00 postpaid. BERWICK COMPANY, SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE

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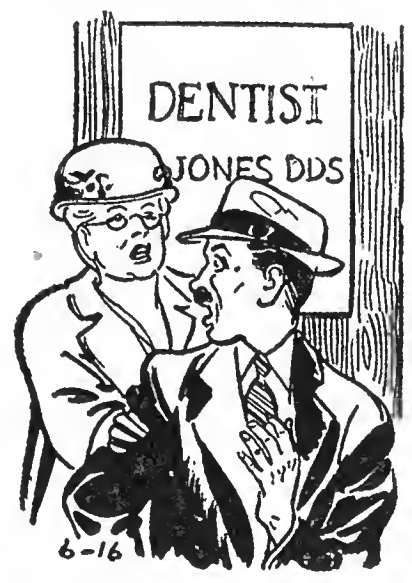
**AUNT HET**
BY ROBERT QUILLEN




"Pa thinks women can naturally endure more pain than men, but that ain't it. They can just endure more without belly-achin'."

Trouble is, Aunt Het, more men ought to take—

**MILES**
**Anti-Pain Pills**

**—for pains following dental work, an occasional headache, neuralgia, muscular pains.** They're pleasant to take—*act almost instantly*. So effective—first tablet usually brings relief. Miles Anti-Pain Pills have been successfully used by millions for many years. *Won't upset stomach or cause constipation.* Get Miles **Anti-Pain Pills** at your drug store. Use only as directed. In 25c and $1.00 packages.

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* The first rising action takes place in the bowl . . . the second waits for the oven. Interruptions don't matter . . . your cakes won't rise too fast . . . then fall!

**DAVIS *Double Acting* BAKING POWDER**
***IT NEVER LETS YOU DOWN***

## The Little Brown House

Some years ago I read a sermon called "I Go A-fishing." In it the author advocated fishing as an alleviator, if not a cure, for nerve disturbances, saying also that if people in high office would go fishing together the differences in world affairs would, in those peaceful surroundings, be smoothed out. It is an idea, and I think of it today when we are having a rain and Maynard has put on his raincoat and gone fishing. He is after brook trout for many large brown ones are being caught in West River and smaller streams near it. This was written when we needed rain and three days of it helped out after the earlier drouth.

We enjoyed reading on this page about cooking dandelion greens. Really old-time Vermonters had a different way: they cooked all their greens with a salted pig's leg, or a ham bone, or salt pork, and even ham and bacon rinds. When nearly done, potatoes were added and the liquid often served instead of gravy to dress the potatoes. This pot liquor contains essential vitamins and mineral salts, too good to waste.

A root that my mother used to gather and nibble on was wild ginger or snakeroot; while sweet flag was gathered, washed, sliced thinly and boiled (drained and boiled again) in a thick white sugar syrup. This candied sweet flag was carried to church by nice old ladies to pass, unostentatiously, to uneasy youngsters during the lengthy sermons of those days.

Do you raise your own garlic? Maybe you, like myself, thought this plant required special soil and knowledge; but a friend brought me bulbs of it last Fall, assuring me that it was easy to grow and hardy. It has proved to be so. Chives have a light lavendar flower and makes a lovely border to the garden bed with neat green foliage. Some time ago I planted just one wild dicentra (Dutchmen's Breeches) as it is not too common here. It grew under the old apple tree and east of our flowering almonds. Then one Spring there was a whole colony of tiny seedling dicentras, so a place was prepared with plenty of dirt from the nearby woods. This year some of the most precocious of those seedlings bloomed and the gray-green, finely cut leaves are beautiful.

One cannot forget the danger from fires on the countryside when dry weather comes. Ours is a tiny mountain town but the fire department has been built up. Several drivers are on call and enough hose has been acquired to reach each house in town from the nearest stream. In return each farmer is asked to keep a path well open to the water supply. In some instances a small pond may be made for use in dangerous dry times.

Our three year old single seedling peonies are now lusty and in bloom. I find that when I plant freshly ripened peony seed in the Fall, some germinate the next Spring, more the second, and some even appear in the third Spring. In this way the roots have been free of disease. We are beginning to appreciate the graceful modesty of the single flowers; but personally I have always preferred singles in the fuchsias.

MOTHER BEE

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

I have over 100 kinds of cactus and would be glad to swap some for different kinds. Would also appreciate any ideas for bazaars — all notions and fancy aprons. — Mrs. E. F. J., New York.

I would like to add to my white china cat and miniature brass collections. I have cuttings of fushias, sedums, cactus, ivies and greenhouse varieties to exchange. — N. V. S., Ohio.

I have hand made bead necklaces that I would give in exchange for perennial flowers or nice house plants. — Mrs. B. B. B., New York.

I have white calla lilies (baby plants), white rose echeveria, and baby finger slips to exchange for oxalis, ivy or cacti. — Mrs. L. E. S., New York.

I would like to send house plant slips for tubrous rooted begonia bulbs or canna bulbs. — Mrs. C. Y., Penna.

I would much like to get seeds of carnations, asters, and zinnias; in exchange I will give seeds of poppies, Sweet William, and broccoli. — M. S., New York.

## Rhubarb Cream Pie

Blend 1 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon grated orange peel, and 1 tablespoon butter or margarine. Add two eggs and beat smooth. Pour over 3 cups cut fresh rhubarb in 9-inch pastry lined pie pan. Top with lattice crust. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees) 10 minutes; then bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about 30 minutes. MRS. A. M. W.

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2236 — PLAYSUIT OUTFIT: 3 pieces, playsuit, button-on bonnet and a cutaway bolero, all in same pattern. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2 playsuit 1⅛ yds. 35-in.; bolero ⅜ yd. 35-in.; bonnet ⅝ yd. 35-in. 16c.

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2392 — SADDLE-STITCHED SCALLOPED dress with a new side closing, nipped-in waistline; skirt has generous flare. Sizes 10-20; 36-40. Size 16, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric. 16c.

E-353 — CROWN CHAIR SET in rose and pineapple design, easy to crochet and stunning in effect. Special Picture Pattern. 11c.

E-542 — EMBROIDERY on pillow cases and towels with scalloped edges are lovely to do and own. Hot iron transfer for 6 motifs with complete instructions. 11c.

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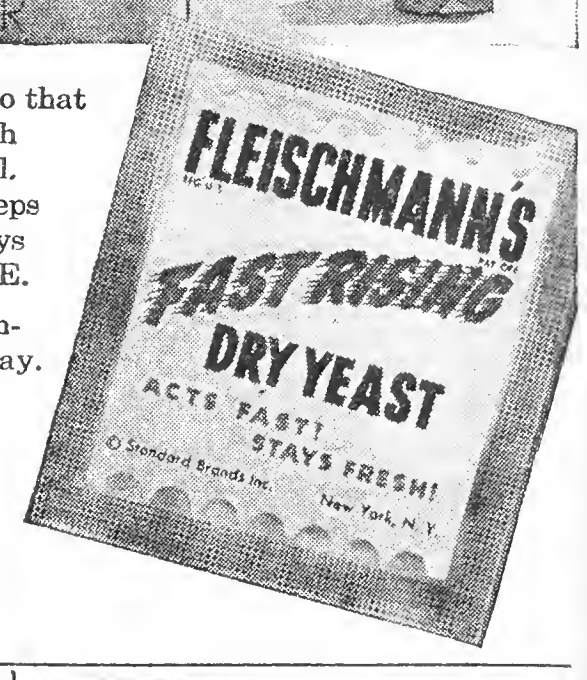


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## Disease Problems in Poultry

Each disease which affects poultry must be handled according to the methods dictated by the best available information. Prevention of outbreaks of disease is of far more importance than treatment. It is important to use recognized management and sanitation practices, both of which have been subjected to considerable change in recent years. Many of the changes lower sanitation materially and yet satisfactory results are obtained. Caution is urged in lowering the standards of sanitation too precipitously lest unexpected unsatisfactory results reach serious proportions. The use of sulfonamides has greatly modified the handling of some poultry diseases, particularly coccidiosis. A considerable amount of those being used are undoubtedly wasted, but the favorable reports seem to outnumber those which are unfavorable. There appear to be many among the latter in which the sulfonamide was not used promptly enough or in sufficient dosage.

An early diagnosis is of the utmost importance in determining how best to handle outbreaks of many diseases. In attempting to arrive at a diagnosis, the laboratory has two things to work with, namely, the specimens submitted and the information on the flock from which the specimens come. Both are important, but frequently insufficient attention is given to the selection of representative and suitable specimens for laboratory examination. Occasionally incorrect diagnoses are made, principally because the specimens examined are not representative of conditions in the flock. Dead as well as living specimens should be submitted to laboratories; a diagnosis is more satisfactorily made on dead specimens in such diseases as pullorum, fowl typhoid, fowl cholera, and infectious laryngotracheitis. The most satisfactory results are usually obtained where specimens are delivered to the laboratory in person by the owner, or someone thoroughly familiar with the flock. Birds showing symptoms of respiratory disease should not be sent to the laboratory by common carrier, because of the danger to healthy chickens which may be encountered enroute. The methods of diagnosing poultry diseases have been materially altered since the recognition of Newcastle disease. In this and infectious bronchitis the diagnosis is more likely to be based on immunity tests than on recovery of the causative virus. This means that recovered healthy birds are examined at a later date to establish the identity of an outbreak.

Coccidiosis, tumors, and fowl paralysis, the ailments diagnosed most frequently in the laboratory in the past, have been replaced by infectious bronchitis and Newcastle disease. The increase in the diagnoses of these diseases is in a large measure due to a desire on the part of poultrymen to obtain accurate diagnoses in order that their flocks may be included in the control programs which are in operation for these diseases. Whether or not this indicates that respiratory diseases have replaced those previously encountered most frequently, as the most important diseases from an economic standpoint, is debatable. An outbreak of infectious bronchitis or Newcastle disease in a laying flock is likely to be responsible for an immediate financial loss of at least fifty cents to one dollar per bird. Coccidiosis, tumors, and fowl paralysis continue, however, to take heavy toll among the poultry flocks.

The testing program for pullorum disease continues at a high level. Testing during the Summer months has increased markedly, relieving some of the pressure during the late Fall and early Winter months. A concerted effort is being made to prevent fowl typhoid from becoming the problem to the Massachusetts poultry industry that it is to the industry in some other States. Experiences in the past four years suggest that if this effort is unsuccessful, the disease may become of major importance. An attempt is being made to follow up on each identified outbreak to ascertain that the infection has been eliminated by depopulation or by testing. In general, fowl typhoid has proved more amenable to eradication from infected premises than has fowl cholera, but this may be due to more effective eradication efforts on the part of the poultrymen involved.

The current reduction in the numbers of chicks being hatched is assumed to be an important factor in the reduction in the amount of material, aside from respiratory diseases, coming to the laboratory for examination.

K. L. BULLIS
Massachusetts

## Along the Way

A Pennsylvania friend writes in to comment on some of our modern laws. This reader praises the U. S. Constitution. We do not always appreciate the old bulwark of liberty.

At the time our Constitution was written, the Bible was the widest read and studied book in the English language. Regardless of whether a man was a believer or not, his thinking was shaped, to some extent, by the teachings and literature of the Bible. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The Constitution was framed in that spirit. The United States hasn't the greatest resources of any country, even though people accept it as a fact. We have, however, made the greatest use of our resources of any nation. Our prosperity has been the result of putting first things first.

Sometimes nowadays on quiz programs I notice how many people are stumped by simple questions, which reveal their ignorance of the Bible. Many children know Buck Rogers but never heard the thrilling adventures of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. They think Superman is wonderful, but they know nothing about the adventures of Joseph, Daniel, David or Moses. All of which reminds me of a story of the Bavarian Alps.

In the mountain villages it was customary for one boy in each village to take the village cows to pasture and herd them all day, returning at evening. A traveler in the mountains observed such a boy who seemed to pluck a blossom, then after looking around, to cast it aside and pick another. The traveler's curiosity was aroused so he inquired of the boy his reason for so strange a pastime. The boy told him that years before there was a boy in that valley herding cows who had picked an unusual looking flower and the mountain had suddenly opened. There was a cave with a gnome smiling at the entrance. The gnome invited the boy to enter. The boy hesitated but overcoming his fear by the pleasant address of the gnome, got up courage to enter. Within the cave was displayed all manner of jewels and gold coins. Another gnome within the cave told the boy to help himself to all he wanted. "It's all yours, take all you want but don't forget the best." The lad filled his pockets. He laid down the flower and heaped his arms with diamonds, spinels, and emeralds. As he started for the exit, the one gnome called, "Don't forget the best." He couldn't carry any more but as he reached the door, the other gnome repeated the warning, "Don't forget the best."

A second later he was outside and the door vanished. The gems in his arms suddenly turned to pebbles and the gold in his pockets to leaves.

Only a story, true; but today isn't America forgetting the key flower which has unlocked our wealth? Aren't we neglecting the power which made our Constitution? If we do, we can look forward to a day when all our wealth will turn to leaves and pebbles.

W. B. T.

## Clean Eggs

Would like to have you tell me how to produce clean eggs, and also how to best clean them if they are dirty.

C. M.
Otsego County, N. Y.

A great amount of work can be saved in cleaning by concentrating on the production of clean eggs. This means clean nests, as well as adequate nesting material; frequent gathering of eggs will also help. One serious trouble is wet floor and wet, dirty litter. For this reason, it is important that, if possible, the house be kept dry; however, this is in many cases impossible. Having taken every precaution to produce clean eggs, there will still be some remaining to clean. If you have a large number to clean daily, you will be interested in a new egg cleaning machine which has been patented and will soon be on the market. If you have a limited amount of eggs to clean, you can use some abrasive material (such as steel wool) to clean off the worst; in some cases this will do the complete job. On the other hand, some eggs are too badly soiled to clean except by immersion in water. In this case, cover the eggs with clean water, but allow them to soak only a few minutes; then remove, and they will clean easily. A weak lye solution can also be used, but it is hard on the hands and rubber gloves should be worn. The eggs should be completely covered with water, otherwise a streak will be left, and the eggs thus given a poor appearance.

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# Poultry Research Notes

Inheritance of feed utilization is one of the important factors to breed for in the domestic fowl. According to C. W. Hess of New Hampshire and M. A. Jull of Maryland, the principal factors that affect utilization are (1) rate of growth, (2) sex of birds, (3) amount of feathering, (4) exposed area of bird, (5) capacity to consume large quantities of feed, (6) activity, and (7) general health.

Inasmuch as feed represents over half the cost of producing eggs or meat, it is obvious that research on the efficient use of feed is due to get a lot of consideration in the next few years. These research workers have indicated that, with the strain of New Hampshires they were using, the fast growing males require 169.3 per cent less feed than the slow growing females. Such information indicates that if you are going to grow broilers, you need a fast growing strain of any breed, and that the males would be more profitable to grow than the females.

Hess and Jull report further that crossbred chickens were more efficient in the use of feed than purebreds sired by the same males. If you are a breeder, I am sure you can readily see the advantage of using this information in your breeding program.

---

The hen's diet has an influence on the growth of her progeny. Recent research by Dr. Bethke and coworkers at the Wooster (Ohio) Experiment Station has indicated that if the hen is fed the proper ingredients in her feed, she is able to give the embryo chick a better send-off, and thus better results in growth. They report that sardine fish meal and condensed fish solubles, which increase hatchability, contain a certain growth factor, or factors, not yet fully defined which are transmitted from the hen through the egg to the chick. Evidence of this carry-over from hen to chick is also reported by McGinnis and Carver of Washington State College. They further indicate that it also has a direct effect on lowering chick mortality.

---

Diets for laying hens during hot weather have been reported by Burt Heywank, Government Experiment Station, Glendale, Arizona. He used protein levels of approximately 13.5 per cent, 18 per cent and 23.5 per cent to 25.5 per cent. His results indicate that the total mortality was appreciably higher in the highest protein groups. His birds on the lowest protein (13.5 per cent) did not maintain body weight in hot weather. He also mentions that it is not advantageous during hot weather to reduce the proportionate amount of grain in a mash-grain diet for laying hens. This, no doubt, explains why in some cases where the grain has been reduced to too low a level in hot weather, excessive mortality may occur.

---

Pelleted and unpelleted mash for laying hens are apparently optional with the feeder. Reports of research show little difference in egg production of comparable lots of birds fed a pelleted or unpelleted mash. However, it is reported that it cost slightly more to produce eggs with the pelleted mash. Body weight of birds was better in the pens receiving pelleted mash.

---

Relative to observations on the incidence and characteristic of blood and meat spots in hens' eggs, C. A. Denton of the Beltsville Research Center reports that as the defects were present in the form of meat spots when the eggs were laid, change must occur during the brief time that the egg is in the hen's body.

Burmester and Card (1938) showed that meat spots are degenerated blood spots. Nalbandov and Card (1944) proposed that blood spots in eggs are the result of intrafollicular hemorrhages that may occur prior to ovulating. They reported that the rate of transition of a blood spot to a meat spot was dependent on temperatures and the pH of the albumin.

Prevalence of meat or blood spots varied between strains of birds of the same breed. It is quite apparent that freedom from, or prevalence of, blood spots is an inherited character and can be reduced by progeny testing, plus suitable matings and culling. There is also a seasonal trend, and in the pullet year this tends to increase from the beginning of production to a peak in June, and drops from then to September, when it remains about constant for the individual.

Forced molting seems to be another practice that continues to be tried out. Recent work by L. R. Berg and C. E. Bearse of Washington State College covered a study of 100 birds. These birds had been in production from 10-12 months and a study of egg quality was made July 2 to July 6. These birds were then forced molted; and returned to 50 per cent production in 12 weeks after the forced molt. These men report some advantage of this plan, as they noted (1) an increase in egg weight, (2) improvement in smoothness of shell, (3) increase in shell thickness, (4) no change in albumin quality after hens had been in lay 10 months, (5) improvement in albumin quality where birds had been in lay 12 months.

If you should try out this forced molting practice, don't overlook the fact that it is sometimes easier to stop hens laying than it is to get them started again. In this area it is usually preferable to have the birds hatched at the proper time to produce eggs when we want them, rather than to force molt birds in heavy production.

---

The effect of ration on cannibalism has been recently reported by Sciable, Davidson and Bandemer of Michigan State College. They tested a basal ration containing a high percentage of yellow corn and low content of protein, phosphorus and fiber and had a high incidence of cannibalism. They report that casein, gelatin, liver meal, meat scraps, blood meal, soybean meal and dried egg yolk were effective in controlling cannibalism to an appreciable extent; whereas yeast and corn gluten meal were ineffective at the levels used. They also report that time of year is not important.

---

Built-up floor litter as a source of dietary factors essential for growth of chickens, has been studied by Kennard and Chamberlain of the Wooster Station. They report that built-up litter serves as a potent source of nutritional factors, including the unidentified animal protein, or vitamin factor or factors. This research work points out why many groups of chicks on litter used by previous groups have done exceptionally well in growth. It also added flavor to the fact that in the case of the farm flock, the chicks and hens do very well on the manure pile.

---

Work on the detection of chickens laying fishy tasting eggs has been done by J. H. Vondell of the University of Massachusetts. He states that with a few exceptions a bird laying fishy eggs had a typical breath. This typical breath resembles the smell of old silage. Thus if you have complaints of fishy eggs, you can either break out some eggs from all hens and try to locate the culprit (which means trapnesting to identify each hen) or you can smell the breath of every bird. All birds that lay fishy eggs appear to be otherwise normal, and in most cases they do not consistently lay these off-flavored eggs.

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Relation of the rate of feathering to the development of keel bursae is reported by P. A. Kondi and R. A. Carvers of the University of Manitoba. They state that early feathering over the keel appears to serve as a protective function. They found that where birds were deprived either through breeding or clipping of the protection afforded by early feathering, breast injury was found to increase both in numbers and size, regardless of sex, breed, or conformation.

T. B. CHARLES

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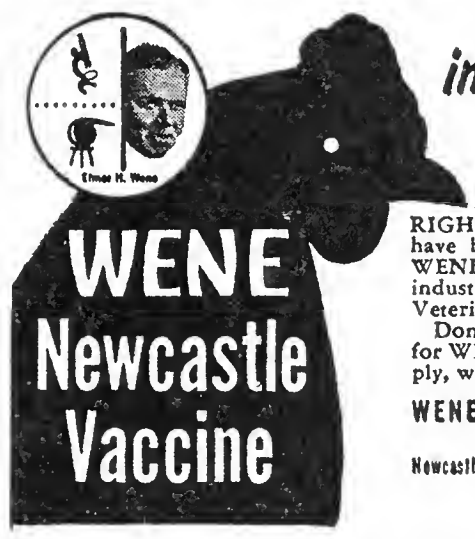


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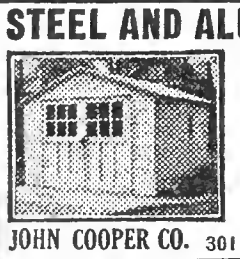

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# *Washington Refuses to Act in Cheese Racket*

The following letter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture is in reply to the The R. N.-Y.'s letter of May 14 (The Rural New-Yorker, June 5, 1948, page 413) requesting a temporary ban on cheese sales:

May 26, 1948

Dear Mr. Berghold:

Your letter of May 14, 1948 describes certain circumstances and conditions which, I agree, justify careful consideration of the basis now in use for the pricing, under provisions of the New York milk marketing order, of milk used in the manufacture of cheese.

I am inclined to feel, however, that the action which you suggest, that is, the immediate suspension from the orders of the Class IV-B definition, is a remedy which is somewhat more drastic than the condition of the patient justifies, and one which could induce conditions equally as unhealthy as those remedied.

One reason for my reluctance to recommend the action you suggest is that it would be somewhat inconsistent and out of harmony with the established practice and procedure for changing provisions of the order. The prescribed procedure, as you know, is to make changes in the order by amendment on the basis of evidence submitted at a public hearing. It is true that the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act authorizes the suspension of any order, or a provision thereof, upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that such order or provision "obstructs or does not tend to effectuate the declared policy" of the act. The suspension procedure, however, is now, and has always been, regarded as an emergency procedure to be invoked only under conditions or circumstances which preclude following the amendment procedure. This policy has been rather closely adhered to.

One example of the type of situation in which the suspension procedure has been employed is the recent action resulting in an increase of 44 cents per hundredweight in the Class I-A price effective June 1. This was done following the receipt, too late to permit issuance of an amendment, of urgent requests from representatives of a very substantial majority of producers and handlers in the milkshed. No request has yet been received, either from producer or handlers, for any action relative to the pricing provisions of the order affecting the June price of milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese. The issuance of the suspension order which you suggest would, therefore, be under circumstances entirely different from those under which the recent order affecting the June Class I-A price was issued.

A second reason for hesitating to recommend the action which you suggest is that it is my understanding that arrangements have recently been made by some of the cooperatives receiving co-operative payments for the utilization of excess milk in the higher-value classifications. The exercising of such authority on the part of the cooperatives should further tend to prevent depression of the uniform price resulting from excessive utilization of milk in the manufacture of cheese, and thus constitute at least a partial remedy for the situation which you describe. Furthermore, recent increases which have occurred in the cheese quotations on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange will mean a higher Class IV-B price, and, consequently, that milk utilized in Class IV-B will depress the uniform price less than would otherwise be the case.

These comments should not be interpreted as representing any reluctance to give complete and careful consideration in accordance with the established amendment procedure to proposals for changing the present formula for the pricing of Class IV-B milk. As a matter of fact, it is contemplated that such proposals will be considered at a pubilc hearing in the near future.

Very truly yours,
H. L. Forest
Acting Director

## New Vaccine for Newcastle Disease

Announcement of a vaccine to protect poultry against Newcastle Disease has just been made by Dr. F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Martin, director of the Station, predicts that the new vaccine will save the poultry industry of the United States hundreds of thousands of dollars in the next few years.

Newcastle Disease is thought to have entered the United States by way of California some years ago and it has spread rapidly across the country. It was first diagnosed in the East three years ago by Dr. Beaudette. During the past year its inroads on poultry profits have been so severe as to cause a widespread alarm in the industry. In young stock it causes heavy mortality and when it invades a laying flock egg production drops to nothing for a month or more.

The Beaudette vaccine can safely be used on chicks four to six weeks old and will produce a life-long immunity. It is a live virus vaccine, which means that it actually produces a mild case of the disease in an inoculated chick, but in most cases this is so light that its effects cannot be detected. Chicks from parents which have had Newcastle Disease inherit an immunity which lasts for about a month after the egg is hatched. The new vaccine can be used on chicks immediately after the inherited immunity has worn off.

The vaccine has been field tested on more than 85,000 chicks in New Jersey with excellent results. Mortality from all causes during the three weeks after vaccination has been under one and one-half per cent, or less than 15 dead from each 1,000 birds vaccinated. Since many of these undoubtedly died from other causes, the mortality attributable to the vaccine is insignificant.

There has been good proof of the effectiveness of the new vaccine. On one farm a poultryman had lost 1,784 out of 4,890 chicks from Newcastle Disease — 36 per cent. Of 1,841 chicks subsequently vaccinated, some of which already had contracted the disease, only 62 died, or a little over three per cent. On another farm the loss in 2,775 un-vaccinated susceptible chicks was more than 2,400, whereas in 581 chicks vaccinated by Dr. Beaudette the loss was only four, or less than one per cent.

Certain precautions must be taken in using the vaccine. Vaccinated stock can spread the disease to susceptible birds for a period after vaccination which is thought to be about three weeks. Where successive pens of birds are being brought along, therefore, it is necessary to vaccinate each pen as soon as the birds in it have lost their inherited immunity, or in other words, at about four weeks of age.

The vaccine will be released by the Experiment Station to any qualified manufacturer of biological products licensed by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. No patent will be taken out on the virus. How soon the vaccine will be on the market will depend on the length of time required for manufacturers to obtain Federal approval to produce the vaccine for use in interstate commerce. It is hoped that poultry producers will be able to get the vaccine in the near future.

## Poultry Farm not a Factory

The New York Board of Standards and Appeals has ruled that Linwood Farm, in Rhinebeck, N. Y., is a farm, not a factory, and that therefore the Labor Department has no power to enforce its industrial regulations on Linwood Farm or on its buildings. The decision, handed down June 7, reversed the Labor Department's prior ruling (The Rural New-Yorker, April 17, 1948, page 294).

The Department claimed that because one building on the farm was partly used for the killing, plucking and picking of poultry, it was a factory and subject to its regulations. The Board of Standards and Appeals held to the contrary, pointing out that the Legislature did not intend to embrace, within its definition of a factory under the provisions of the Labor Law, the type of business conducted by Linwood Farm, which were incidental in its general farming operations.

The Board's decision is sound and reasonable and will be wholeheartedly approved by farmers.

---

Valuable commercial preparations, such as plastics and motor fuels, are now being made from corn cobs and cottonseed hulls. It would be well for farm organizations to keep themselves and their members thoroughly informed on all these new scientific developments affecting postwar agriculture; otherwise the benefits will be concealed from producers and the profits gobbled up by others.


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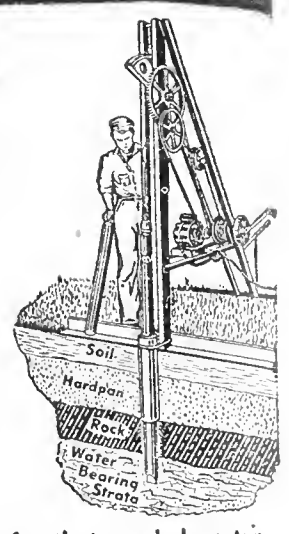


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## Summer Broilers

Within the past number of years broiler production as a commercial proposition has become big business. At the same time there are many small poultrymen in the Northeast who have found that they could supplement their income by growing broilers for Summer and Autumn markets as a sideline. Some of the difficulties that deterred the small flock owner from carrying a sideline of broilers have been overcome. The poultryman, whose pressure of other work prevented him from dressing and retailing broilers, can now install an electric picker that can be easily operated by one person. Heretofore, the disadvantage of the picking machine on the small poultry farm, aside from its initial cost, was the fact that several people were required to keep it operating efficiently. Now a small-sized machine, at a relatively low price, is available and this machine can be run efficiently by one or two people. The space required for setting up and operating this machine is not great. In fact, one corner of a room which has an electric outlet will house this equipment nicely. Again, the amount of water needed to operate the scalding machine is considerably less than that used in large machines.

No method that I have seen employed turns out quite such a fine-looking dressed bird as dry picking; and dry-picking is the method I have used for more than 20 years. However, even an expert dry-picker cannot possibly hope to compete with the machine. and I readily acknowledge that dry-picking is a skill that will soon be obsolescent. Semi-scald and the messy waxing methods, though they too produced fine dressed birds when properly used, are on their way out. The electric picking machine is an efficient time and labor saving device.

Along with the picking machine have come the freezer locker and the home deep freeze. Instead of ordering broilers every week during what used to be known as the broiler season, many customers now place their orders for the desired-sized broilers that they will need for the year; and they order fryers and roasting chickens in the same way. I find this way of doing business very satisfactory, for it is possible to clean up a house of broilers or roasting chickens within a few days, just when they are at their best. Of course, the home freezer also provides a fine storage place for the poultryman who wants to kill off a small flock of broilers at one time and retail single broilers as customers may order them.

The high cost of feed and the uncertainty of supply coupled with the difficulty of getting building materials at a reasonable price have probably kept many people, who otherwise might have carried them as a sideline, from placing orders for cockerels. But where the brooder houses have been vacated by early-hatched pullets, now on range, many a small poultryman can still raise a brood or two of broilers and retail them profitably. (I do not believe there is any money, at present prices of feed and poultry, to be made in growing small flocks of broilers to sell alive wholesale; but there is a fair profit for the poultryman who can give the extra time necessary to retail dressed chickens).

Summer growth is not quite so rapid as in earlier-hatched chicks, but Summer broilers will do all right if they are not crowded and are given reasonable care. Rapid growth, which is one of the most important factors in producing broilers, is speeded up somewhat according to reports from people who have used the regular commercial mashes. While there are some families and many inns and restaurants which still like squab-sized broilers, most consumers want a larger broiler, so it is necessary to keep the broilers until they dress from two and one-half to three pounds.

At this time of year in raising broilers it is possible to allow less space for them than for pullets which are being raised for layers, but the operator should be careful not to overcrowd. Even though coccidiosis is less apt to occur at this time of year, overcrowding and damp litter can still precipitate an outbreak. Roosts are not generally used for broilers, but if they are, they should be flat and broad so that the birds will not develop blisters on the breastbone. Plenty of ventilation is necessary at night, and the birds should be let out early in the morning and allowed to range, though they do not need as extensive a range as pullets. Since these birds are being grown for meat, they should be encouraged to consume as much broiler ration, both mash and pellets, as well as scratch grain and corn as possible. Chickens are very susceptible to change, particularly as regards their feed, so I have found that the feeding of hard grain should be started in small amounts, when they are about eight weeks old. Then hard grain feeding can be gradually increased until it is about one-third of their daily feed intake. Some poultrymen prefer to feed scratch or corn once a day, in an amount that the birds will clean up in a short time rather than keeping hard grain in the hoppers at all times. Also, during the hot weather, the heaviest feedings are given in the morning and evening when it is cooler and the birds eat better. Pellets can be fed to good advantage in the late afternoon, all that the birds will clean up by dark.

The Leghorn, which makes a desirable squab-sized broiler, but gets tough and stringy if carried to larger size, is hardly raised at all in the Northeast for meat any more, though I used to handle hundreds of them for the Summer hotel trade 10 or 15 years ago. Instead, heavier breeds are now grown, and any chickens that are not sold for broilers or fryers will make excellent roasters at Thanksgiving or Christmas time.

Vermont T. FOSTER

## Selling Poultry Manure

Would like to know about handling and marketing poultry manure. It is supposed to be a valuable fertilizer, but most poultrymen do not have much sale for it. H. S.

It would first be advisable to canvass the possible users of poultry manure for fertilizer in your local area. A truck farmer would certainly be a good customer. Many dairymen are finding it very valuable for top dressing pastures. Backyard gardeners can also use it to advantage. Grinders, suitable for pulverizing the manure as well as the litter, would be of the hammermill type, and could be secured from any concerns that manufacture such materials. It would be preferable to store the manure and litter in a building with watertight roof and sides, in order to allow it to dry out thoroughly. It could then be worked over in spare time and rainy days.

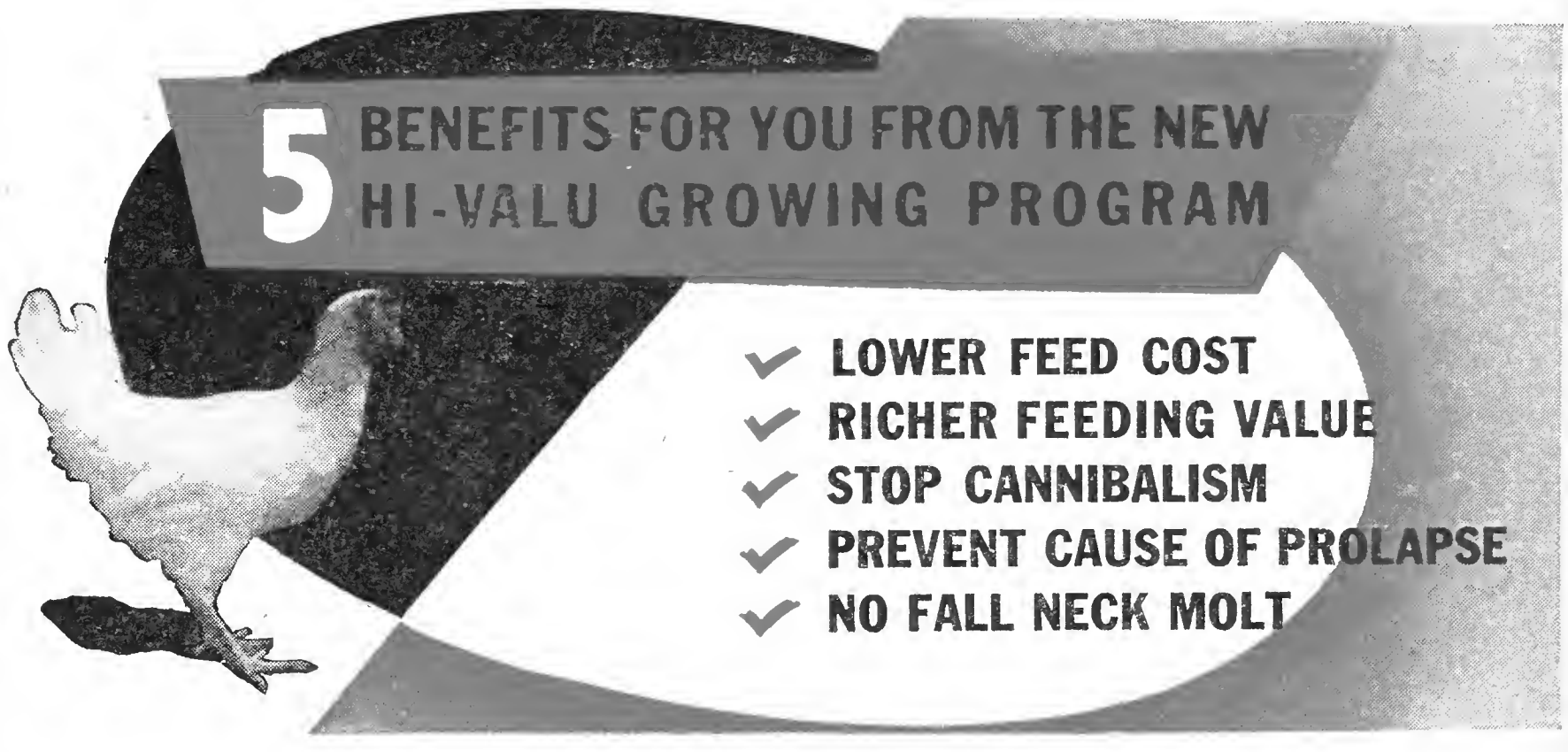
Many poultrymen, who have not found a ready market, have been who needs the manure clean the successful in having a local farmer houses for the material, and thus save a lot of labor. There are many places where a few neighboring poultrymen can work out their marketing of hen-dressing as a group, by marketing in large amounts. This reduces the cost pen unit of machinery for processing, and assures a good volume for selling.

## Early Laying Pullet

We have a Barred Rock pullet that started to lay when she was four months and eight days old. This is unusually early for any chickens we ever raised. We were wondering if there would be any possibility of using eggs from this hen for hatching a strain of early-laying chickens.

York County, Pa. H. R. L.

Breeding inheritance factors are very uncertain. However, your early maturing Barred Rock pullet can, of course, be used as a breeder. She may or may not give you the results you desire. One pullet might be the start of an outstanding strain of birds. On the other hand, she may not transmit the factor for early maturity to a satisfactory degree. If she is good in other characters, such as body size and type, good egg size, and characteristic of the breed she might prove a reliable breeder. If you could develop a flock similar to her, you would have a valuable unit.


**Full body growth**—big framed pullets with meaty breasts — is a problem in nutrition. The result is more eggs and higher profit per bird.

**To get this result** it is necessary to control the complete diet, not just the mash but **both** mash and scratch.

Since some birds eat more scratch than others, regardless of the feeding system, there is no uniformity of nutritional balance in the birds' diet.

**The solution** is a balanced scratch pellet that overcomes variations in quantity and makes-up for nutritional deficiencies of whole scratch grains. This **balanced** scratch pellet — Hi-Valu — brings other definite benefits — and surprising too — a lower cost.

### Why Hi-Valu Costs Less

Hi-Valu utilizes by-products that are cheaper than whole grains yet in combination are richer in poultry feeding values.

### Why Higher Feeding Value

Additional amounts of oats and barley can be used in a pelleted scratch. These grains are rich in nutrients but are not readily eaten as whole grains. Then gluten, wheat feeds, alfalfa, extra vitamins, and minerals combine to make a balanced scratch pellet with about 4% more protein than in whole grains.

You can, feed more Hi-Valu than of scratch grain because it complements rather than diluting the Mash.

**You save over the cost of whole grain and you save by feeding less growing mash.**

**You Can See the Difference**

Birds on Hi-Valu Pellets have larger frames — are heavier with **meat on their breasts** as contrasted with fat in the abdomen.

### Cannibalism

The fact that some poultrymen have constant trouble with cannibalism while others have none is in itself evidence that this is a feeding and management problem.

Cannibalism is promoted by crowding but the tendency may more properly be caused by a nutritional craving in the body system of the bird.

Experience under practical conditions at our Research Farm, over a period of years, shows NO cannibalism with either Leghorns or heavies with birds raised on Hi-Valu Pellets.

### Prolapse

Balanced nutrition with Hi-Valu Scratch Pellets removes the major cause of prolapse by growing large framed birds with **no excess fat in the abdomen.**

### Fall Neck Molt

A month or two of production followed by a neck molt indicates the pullet hasn't sufficient stamina to complete her growth and sustain egg laying too. This tendency is more prevalent when birds are **thin breasted** at housing time.

Birds on Hi-Valu develop meaty breasts. There is a superior distribution of meat on the carcass. This is the natural result of balancing **both** the mash and scratch nutrition.

### How to Feed Hi-Valu

Start feeding Hi-Valu Pellets on the mash in small quantities. (It often takes a few days to teach chicks to eat pellets.)

**7th, 8th, 9th weeks**
3 lbs. daily per 100 birds

**10th week**—4 lbs. **11th week**—5 lbs.
Then feed (free choice or otherwise) in the following proportions:

**12 to 14 weeks**
100 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M.*

**14 to 18 weeks**
300 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M.*

**18 to 24 weeks**
400 lbs. Hi-Valu to 100 Growing M.*

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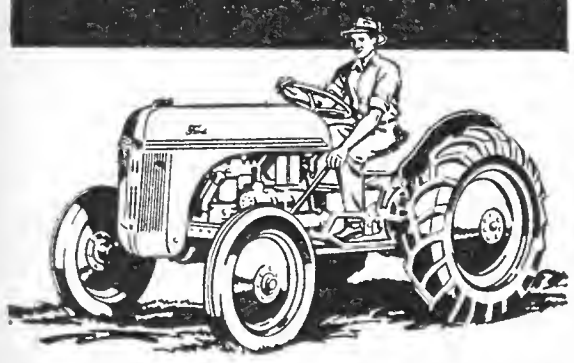

*You'll find you can work more land* by equipping your Ford Tractor with a Sherman Step-Up Transmission. It provides the right gear speed for every job . . . helps save engine wear, gas and oil. For details, see your Ford Tractor dealer today!

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STREAMLINED, MODERN, FARM BUILDINGS OF ALL TYPES

DETAILS IN NEW FARM CATALOG

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# *Publisher's Desk*

Please tell me, if you know, about the DAV Service Foundation $50,000 puzzle contest of Washington, D. C. They offer large sums of money in prizes. I would like to know if this is a fair contest, conducted by honest men. There are so many of these contests that are no good and have been exposed by your fine paper, which is worth far more than the cost of it.
New York F. H. L.

We believe the Disabled American Veterans' Service Foundation has been of great help to veterans. We have contributed to its funds ourselves. However, so many inquiries are coming in about the puzzle contest they are conducting we are forced to tell our readers that the Post Office Department has advised us that the contest did not have their approval and the officers were cited to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued. The matter is still pending and no information is presently available. Contestants may hear from the Trustees with an offer of refund if they did not understand the terms of the contest. If you receive such a card and a time limit is given, reply to it promptly. We feel that our readers should know of the situation. We hope the record will be cleared up. There have been so many misrepresentations in contests of late that a legitimate contest suffers in consequence, and we advise reading all literature carefully before entering any contest. We will have further information in regard to this when it is available.

The final missing part for our planter arrived last night in the mail and I find that it fits O.K. I never would have believed you could get action like that out of the company. Now I am confident that this year we will have a full crop of corn instead of a loss of a quarter of my crop which meant an actual loss of nine acres last year. This will be due entirely to the services of The Rural New-Yorker. Generally you publish the actual cash you have saved your farm family and it amounts to a very sizeable amount every year. But if you could possibly figure out the amounts you save people in cases like mine, I am sure the amount would be more than double. R. A. W.
Pennsylvania

We thank this friend for his kindly expression. The dollars and cents reported are the actual amounts we collect for our friends. The cases in which no money is involved are far greater in number and we believe our friend is pretty nearly right — only our estimate would be even higher than his. Not only are the people involved helped, but untold numbers are warned and kept out of the clutches of the unscrupulous. This can not be measured in cash but it is a satisfaction to us to give help in every way possible.

I was induced to buy stock in the Tropical Planting and Trading Corporation, whose properties were in Santo Domingo and engaged in raising coffee, pineapples, cotton, sugar and timber. I have heard nothing from this company and have not received dividends. Can you find out what became of the properties or what has taken place. G. L. S.
Vermont

Some authorities had no knowledge whatever of the company. Others reported that at one time the company was said to be operating under a Delaware charter with authority to do business in New York State. There was no record of surrender of authority. However the State of Delaware reports that the company is no longer in existence and taxes were not paid. No trace of the company can be found. It sounds like an old orchard proposition, which has always been a favorite scheme. Most of the business of such concerns was on paper and carried in the hat on the promoter's head.

In November 1946 I bought $312.80 worth of nursery stock from Nursery Products, Belmar, N. J. The order was short $52.80 worth of the stock when received. I advised them and they promised that I would get it in the Spring of 1947, but I did not receive it and now I get no answers to my letters. I do not expect to get anything from them, but this complaint should go on the record.
New Jersey R. B.

The Nursery Products moved from Belmar and left no forwarding address. Watch out for it in the event it starts up at some other point. Keep a list of unsatisfactory firms and save money and disappointment.

I bought a place that had been used for pasture. I have notified my neighbor that I did not want to pasture and offered to fence the whole place with the help of one of his men and pay for half the material as well as doing my half of the work. We agreed that I was to build one end and repair the other and they would do the same on the other end. Now they tell me I have to do half of the other two sides. They say they cannot buy wire. They wish to turn their cows into pasture and I do not want them on my land. How can I manage to keep relations pleasant and agreeable without permitting them to pasture?
New York Perplexed

Line fence problems are under the jurisdiction of the town fence viewers. It would be wise to consult them and learn just what your rights are. It is possible you would benefit your land considerably if pasturing were allowed, and a rental charge could be agreed upon. This would obviate a disagreement and give you time to build your part of the fence for next year.

Here is some literature on silkworms. Is it an important industry or a racket? Mrs. L. S. C.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture gave this subject considerable study. Tests have been made since Colonial days, but no single test has enjoyed more than passing success. During the war there was no way to get silk and the idea of raising it here was revived, but it never progressed to any extent. We see no opportunity to make any appreciable amount of money through raising silk worms and manufacturing silk at this time. We would not class it as an important industry in this country. Some silk may be manufactured, but as a business, we doubt if it will make one wealthy or even give pocket money for the effort.

Extraordinary good luck is said to follow for those who have a piece of the Wishing Cork Tree growing in England. According to the Legend the cork must be given away, not sold. To avoid infraction of the rule, a picture of the Wishing Cork Tree and the Legend will be sent for one dollar and a piece of Lucky Cork given away. While a Bible has stopped a bullet because it was in a strategic position, we dislike to disappoint cork carriers by confessing that we have no faith in the virtue of a piece of cork— or any similar substance or article—to bring good luck—or bad luck if you throw it away. Our best good luck comes to us by careful adherence to the path of duty with the Golden Rule and Ten Commandments as our landmarks.

I am taking 13 papers and am cutting out all as fast as the subscriptions expire, but I have been taking the Rural longer than I can trace back. I am 82 and I hope you realize I appreciate the knowledge and help gained from it as well as your past favors. R. D. C
Virginia

We do greatly appreciate the long years of patronage from this old friend and it is such confidence from readers that has helped us all these years. We trust R. D. C. will celebrate our 50th anniversary with us in 1950.

Russell A. Blome alias E. B. Blum, Russell E. Bloem and Russell Harrington is said to have swindled a New York man out of $585 worth of a good liquid stock by inducing him to exchange it for a so-called "productive" gold stock, which Blome failed to deliver. Blome was convicted on a charge of Grand Larceny and sentenced to Attica prison from five to 10 years. There are similar tricksters going through the country and we urge our readers to refuse to make any such switch deals of their stocks until they have consulted competent authorities.

The powerful weight your paper wields, and the mighty fine service rendered for your subscribers, is proved fully to me. This is the second time I had occasion to call on you for help and both times the matters have been settled in a completely amicable manner. R. J. T.
California

To adjust differences in a friendly, harmonious manner is what we strive to do. Many complaints arise over misunderstandings and the parties argue at cross purposes. If we can step in and iron out the kinks in the dispute, we believe a better feeling is engendered all around.

FIGHT BACTERIA *with* B-K

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

B-K is easy and economical to use. It's a chlorine bearing powder with 50% available chlorine. And it's the chlorine that gets the bacteria. Many bacteria, including Thermodurics—those bacteria that survive pasteurization, are the cause of high counts and poor quality milk. Help reduce bacteria for a few cents a day with tried and tested B-K;

**Adopt the B-K Sanitation Plan**

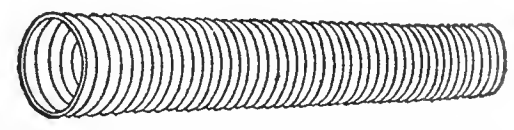
The B-K Plan is a time-tested, economical way to keep utensils clean and sanitized. Rinse all utensils and wipe teats and udders with B-K solution *before* milking . . . rinse and then scrub utensils *after* milking with General Manual Kleanser.

These simple steps have helped many average-sized farms get amazingly low counts—and high profits. Send for helpful literature on the profitable B-K Plan. Write to Dept. RNY, B-K Division, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

PENN SALT
DAIRY CHEMICALS

1869 Penco FOR PERMANENCE
CORRUGATED METAL PIPE

Install for surface and subsoil drainage, dam spillways, stream diversion, well liners, etc.



Easy to handle and quickly installed. Meets Federal and State specifications and supports any condition of traffic or fill. Sizes 6 to 96 inches in diameter; lengths up to 20 feet with couplers. Write for catalog.

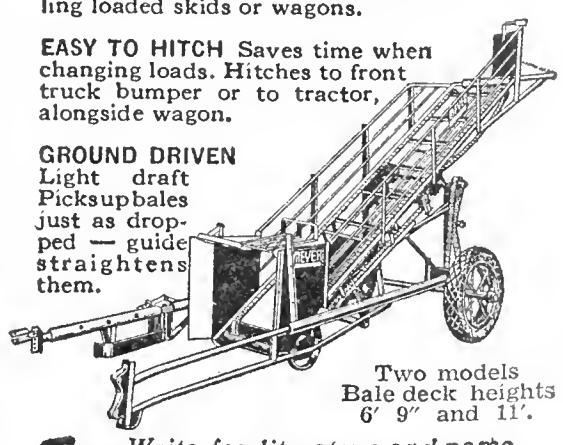
PENN METAL CORPORATION
L. Lewis Sagendorph, Founder, 1842-1909
62 Oregon Ave., Philadelphia 48, Penna.
Fabricators of Steel Lockers, Cabinets, Shelving and Corrugated Metal Pipe.
*In Business Continuously Since 1869*

MEYER *Bale* LOADER

PICKS UP 75 BALES IN 15 MINUTES
Loads your bales — saves your back! You just stack 'em! Saves your baler, too. Frame doesn't strain or break from pulling loaded skids or wagons.

EASY TO HITCH Saves time when changing loads. Hitches to front truck bumper or to tractor, alongside wagon.

GROUND DRIVEN Light draft Picksupbales just as dropped — guide straightens them.



Two models
Bale deck heights 6′ 9″ and 11′.

*Free* Write for literature and name of nearest Meyer dealer.

THE MEYER MFG. CO. Box 662 Morton, Ill.
*Manufacturers of famous* MEYER ELEVATORS

NEW FORDSON MOTORS — CARBURETORS
Complete stock repairs — high tension magneto and bracket assemblies. FISK ALDEN COMPANY.
132 BROOKLINE ST., CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

## REAL OPPORTUNITY

Manufacturer of corrugated metal pipe for surface and subsoil drainage, dam spillways, stream diversion, cattle passes and well liners desires aggressive sales representative. Leads furnished. Sales experience and car essential. State age, qualifications, references. BOX 7527, Rural New-Yorker.

## *Subscribers' Exchange*

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

### HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: **We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largeat herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.**

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

WANTED: Attendants, male and female. No experience necessary. Starting salary $183.98 per month, less maintenance. For information write R. G. Wearne, M. D., Sr., Director, Wassaic State School, Wassaic, N. Y.

WANTED: Two good men for modern dairy farm. Modern houses, best working conditions, top wages paid to quality workers. Edelweiss Farms, Inc., Wickatunk, N. J. Phone Holmdel 9-7221.

WANTED: Man, boy or girl for general farm work. State wages; room and board furnished. Prefer no drinking or smoking. Russell Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED: Neat girl or woman who likes to cook. Own room. BOX 7485, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED dairy and general farm hand; single man. Connecticut farm. Good hours and working conditions. References. BOX 7504, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable advanced registery testers. $6.00 to $6.50 per day and expenses. State references and experience. BOX 7506, Rural New-Yorker.

LADY under 40 who wants a home, to help in store and house. Write BOX 50, Triangle, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced poultry man, single; state age and salary expected. Farm located Long Island, New York. BOX 245, Realservice, 110 West 34th St., New York.

DAIRYMEN, farmers, laborers. Positions are open for sober, steady men, either married or single. Nine hour day; six day week, overtime pay, two weeks annual leave; two weeks annual sick leave with doctor's certificate; annuity retirement benefits after one year employment. Completely mechanized farm; De Laval milking. Dormitory cafeteria dining room, reading room for single men; houses when available for married men. Compare working conditions, comforts, take home pay with what you are now getting. Excellent transportation large cities nearby, schools, churches, shopping. Year around work. 1000 acres, 500 head purebred cattle. Permanent employment. Farm has been operating 30 years. Post Office Box 1, Gambrills, Md.

COUNTRY doctor's home, 50 miles N. Y. C., seeks good plain cook-houseworker, thoroughly trained; mature (40's-50's), excellent health; quiet, pleasant, willing; like little girl, pets; write all details, photo returnable. BOX 7540,. Rural New-Yorker.

MATURE woman, white, Protestant, liking country life, as cook-housekeeper for elderly couple. Modern conveniences. No laundry. $75 per month. High Mowing, Wallingford, Conn.

SINGLE, experienced farmer for work on modern farm with small herd. Fully equipped. Excellent living conditions and good wages. References. Holland Acres, New Milford, Conn.

WAITRESS and general houseworker for small Adirondack hotel July 1st through Labor Day. $18 weekly, room, board, tips. State experience, references. BOX 7542, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker, small congenial home, own room and bath. Willingness more important than experience. State salary. References required. BOX 483, Montclair, N. J.

POULTRY and general farm work in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Single man. Experience unnecessary if willing. Red Rock Farm, Lambertville, N. J. Phone 942-R-11.

ON small country estate between Madison and Guilford, Connecticut, have three room house attractively furnished, modern conveniences, in exchange for part-time domestic help. Reply BOX 7545, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED on or about July 1, instructor in simple woodwork, wood finishing, seat weaving, reed work, and minor crafts for mentally defective boys. Permanent position, yearly increases in pay given to maximum for position, vacation and other leave privileges with full pay, pension plan. Write for full information and application form to F. A. Klauminzor, Director of Training, Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn.

WANTED: Helper on chicken farm; middleaged, single, reliable, sober, handy with tools; steady position. Start $80 monthly, room and board. Cedric Frankley, Spotswood, N. J.

TEEN age girl for light housework or part time care of two small children. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, New York.

WOMAN to help lady in her home; Westchester County Race, 204 E. 79th St., New York City.

HELP Wanted: Mechanic, familiar with excavating and road-building equipment, steady employment, opportunity for right person. Reply George R. Adams, Penafly, N. J.

MILKERS and milking machine operators wanted. Highest wages paid. Ideal working conditions and vacation with pay. Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass., telephone Franklin 419, if no answer call Franklin 1122.

COUPLE: Country home five miles from town. Wife must be good cook, serve, housekeeper. Man, care of yard, help in house, handy man, drive. Furnish references, should have own car. In letter state experience, nationality, salary, age, etc. Two adults in family, a good year round proposition to the right parties. R. Richard Roenke, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED: A man experienced in growing and slaughtering hogs. Age 40-55 preferred, married or single, give details, experience and references. Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, N. Y.

BUSINESS woman with daughter four wants housekeeper having child age two to five. Write Post Office Box 772, Red Bank, New Jersey. Age, references, monthly salary, etc. Send snapshot if possible.

WANTED: An assistant foreman on a dairy farm and estate with up-to-date buildings and machinery. Must know how to operate and repair machinery, tractors, trucks, baler and combine. Must be able to make carpentry and plumbing repairs in buildings. Good salary including house, fuel, light, vegetables in season. Should have own car. Excellent opportunity for right man. State age, experience and family. BOX 7551, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable cook-houseworker with references, no heavy cleaning or laundry; own room and bath. Spend July, August on Lake George. Bruce, Edgewood Drive, Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced, single, strong farm hand. Large herd cows. Must be good milker both hand and machine, and be able to operate tractors. Wages $100-$150 per month, room and board. Must have references for $150 per month. Benjamin A. McGuire, P. O. Box 329, Toms River, N. J. Phone 8-0076-J.

GOOD home, board, living conditions and reasonable wages to capable, conscientious man to work with owner on family dairy farm. Summer or year around. BOX 7555, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man, general farm work; five cows; good teamster; drive car. $100 monthly. Polster, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED: An all around manager for large general farm in Hudson Valley. Top wages and perquisites offered to experienced, capable man. Principal activities beef and orchard, but working knowledge of all other farm practices and products essential. Also a general knowledge of residential grounds and road maintenance desirable. Must be conversant with modern farming methods and machinery. BOX 7557, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Wife cook and housekeeping; man gardener and handyman in Orange County, N. Y., to keep home for single man, no children. All year 'round job for reliable couple. Separate living quarters and maintenance. $175 per month. Include reference, experience, first letter. BOX 7560, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY handyman wanted to care for a small place with good home and small pay. BOX 7563, Rural New-Yorker.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARM manager: Practical, scientific, profitable farming. Shares or salary. BOX 7500, Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER farm work wanted for 16 year old high school boy, weighs 165 lbs., 5 ft. 10. Would like Summer job on small modern, mechanized farm. Have friend my size but need not take both. Salary $50 monthly. Allan Romm, 26 Shawnee Road, Scarsdale, New York.

POULTRYMAN desires to manage poultry farm; New York, New Jersey or eastern Pennsylvania preferred. Very good experience. Chosen "best poultryman at Rutgers University in 1946." Married, 28, no children. John Bowman, R. D. 2, Avondale, Pa.

HANDYMAN, desires position, anywhere. BOX 2, Coney Island.

HOUSEKEEPER: Refined, Protestant, agreeable, 47, plain cook, typist; as companion or for widower's home. BOX 7541, Rural New-Yorker.

AN experienced teacher desires a September position. BOX 7543, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 64, cleanest habits, seeks light work; Summer resort, poultry, dogs, etc. Drives, low wage, maintenance. BOX 7544, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER experienced most branches seeks position operating and developing farm estate on profit-sharing basis or rent outright; expert poultryman, competent builder. Available mid-August. Francis Puret, Felton, Delaware.

FOR Sale: 101 acre dairy farm, gradual sloping ground, 43 tillable, balance woods, well watered pasture. 10-room house, good condition, new roof siding, hardwood floors downstairs, furnace, tap spring water, telephone, electricity; 3-story barn 50x32, concrete basement, 18 ties, 1 box stall, 2 horse stalls, concrete silo, large storage barn, milk house, miscellaneous sheds. Located on macadam with school bus, mail delivery, milk route. One mile from milk plant, town, lake resort. G.I. guaranteed loan now in force. Will sell subject to mortgage. No agents. Price $8,500. Don Shaw, R. D. 1, Guilford, New York.

GOVERNESS, cook; motherless home. Middleaged. Edith Waldron, Copake, N. Y., care Mrs. F. Clark.

WOMAN, 48, son 6, wishes position as plain housekeeper on farm. Mrs. Ruth Henery, R. F. D. 2, Batavia, N. Y.

TWO boys, 14 years old, desire to work on farm, during July and August. Some wages. Bart Vlietstra, 228 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

COUPLE with highest references, experienced dairy farming, desire work on modern farm. BOX 7553, Rural New-Yorker.

CANADIAN, educated, 42; any outside work. Salary secondary to agreeable surroundings. Clean, comfortable room, meals and congenial employers. Available June 15. E. Wallis, Darien, Conn.

MAN, handy estates, farms, willing worker, reliable; also chauffeur. Small wages. George J. Simon, R. F. D. 2, Newport, N. Y.

FARMER, manager, dairy farm. Shares, or good proposition. Near New York or Long Island. BOX 7480, Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTIAN woman, practical nurse, wishes work; companion to lady not bedridden or chambermaid in tourist home. Write Kay Glosenger, 2667 Sumner St., Stamford, Conn. care Clark.

IRISHMAN, Protestant, single, sober, good references, wants steady job, as caretaker, or farm work. State wages. Gordon Davison, 154 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn 17, New York.

SINGLE man, 33, wants job as caretaker, New York State preferred. BOX 7550, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted: All around handy man, caretaker, gardening, lawns, carpenter, painting, mason work. A-1 references. BOX 7549, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN, single, 22, desires general farm work. Reliable. BOX 7558, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, handyman. Dependable. No farming. Dommer, 1392 Second Avenue, New York.

YOUNG, single, experienced farmer, agricultural college graduate, desires position as working manager or foreman on livestock or general farm. Ervin M. Hoag, 140 Palmer Ave., Staten Island 2, New York.

DESIRE to place the best farmer in Connecticut with someone who will appreciate him. He does not drink or smoke, is a tireless worker, and understands crops, cattle, hogs, chickens and farming generally. Reason, I am cutting down on farm operations. Further details will be furnished upon request. BOX 7562, Rural New-Yorker.

## NOTICE !

When you answer advertisements under a box number, write the number of the advertiser on the envelope.

### FARMS FOR SALE. TO RENT. ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Florida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

## *Have You a Farm For Sale?*

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 300,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at 15 cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

FARMS—Country homes, gas stations, etc. Write, free list. Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York.

MAINE farms, many to choose from. Low prices. Free illustrated catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

NORTHERN Virginia livestock, dairy farms and country estates. Delightful climate, low taxes, satisfactory labor. Farm management service available. P. M. Browning, Broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

COUNTRY vacation: 8-room, completely furnished country home near Penna Grand Canyon. For rent by day, week. Floyd Spencer, 23 Walnut St., Wellsboro, Penna.

RIVERSIDE tourist home, poultry stock farm, all modern, 14 rooms, 90 acres fertile land. Shenandoah Valley. Riveralde Farm, Woodstock, Virginia.

IF it's dairy or poultry farm you want, we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

BRADFORD County, Pa.: Fine farms and business opportunities. Free booklet. A. Carl Fanning, Broker, Towanda, Pa.

STOCKED-Equipped dairy farm with fully equipped milk plant retailing 400 quarts daily in Northeastern Pennsylvania. BOX 7479, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS, business opportunities, village and city properties in Finger Lakes region. B. F. Butler, Broker, Seneca Castle, N. Y.

WANTED: Modest house for summer vacation, Swimming. BOX 7537, Rural New-Yorker.

25 ACRES farm land, 12 miles from Norwich, N. Y. No buildings but never failing well about one mile from good road. Write BOX 601, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

RHODE ISLAND: Modern purebred dairy. Jamesway equipped. 60 tieups plus complete set of buildings needed on breeding farm. 100 acres highly productive in alfalfa, clover, corn. Supports 100 head. 70 acres permanent pasture, balance woodland. Owners modern home; 3 units for farm help. Stock and equipment available. R. E. Wallace, Apponaug, R. I. Hillsgrove 1720, Greenwich 633.

51 ACRES, 35 acres tillable, borders river; never failing spring and brook. Hay barn, 15 cow tieup. 50,000 ft. pine. Sherwood Small, Greenland, N. H.

35-ACRE farm, good location, near black-top. Small fruits, trout brook, running water, electricity. Buildings in good repair; ideal for summer home. Stock and tools if desired. Mrs. Arthur Joyal, R. 1, Grafton, New Hampshire.

CHEAP country home, small acreage. Comfortable buildings, electricity, well and spring water. Immediate possession. Virgil Smith, owner, Mount Vision, Otsego County, New York.

FOR Sale: 100 acre farm, Schuyler County. Good buildings. Stock, machinery, $9,500; bare, $7,000. Sacrifice. Possession now. BOX 7547, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Dairy farm, 135 acres, modern barn, modern improvements in house, watered pasture; good road; $16,500. 50 miles New York City. C. Ort, Hackettstown, N. J.

FOR Sale: 10-acre farm, good 6-room house, good water, electricity, fruit; price $3,900. Rudolph Neugebauer, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

107-ACRE alfalfa dairy farm in central New York. Excellent markets for milk, eggs, and cash crops. 12 miles from two college towns. One hour's drive to two large cities. Close to several local towns for trade. Churches of any denomination within easy drive. Modern 8-room house with furnace, matched floors, telephone, electricity, never failing running spring water piped into house and barn. Landscaped lawn. Buildings recently painted. School bus, milk truck, mail pass door. Included is 29 head of Holsteins, two horses, machinery, milking machine and cooler. $15,000. Deal direct with owner. BOX 7552, Rural New-Yorker.

88 ACRES, main U. S. highway, 300 feet frontage, splendid location for cabins (none within 18 miles) in view of picturesque river. Modern 11-room house, insulated, storm windows and doors, etc. Excellent barn for stock or poultry, new garage. New fences and many favorable features. Owner must locate another state, selling at cost. Price $7,500; one-half financed. Myrtle Moscrip with Eastern Realty Company, Whitney Point, N. Y. Phone 144-F-11.

A-1 dairy farm, 120 acres, basement barn, good 8-room house, water in barn and house, 27 cows, 4 heifers, bull, 4 calves, team of horses, full line of implements almost all new including tractor. 30 miles to Buffalo; many other farms to choose from. E. Le Mieux, Broker, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 185-acre farm, Saratoga County. Large woodlot, large barn, 24 ties, silo, milk house, brooder house, two outbuildings, all buildings have metal roofs, brook, nice 8-room house, running water in house, electricity, telephone; priced for quick sale; $6,500 Mrs. E. Goppert, R. D. 1, Porter Corners, New York.

165 ACRES, on macadam highway, school bus and mail. New 7-room house, bath, electricity, furnace, 24-cow barn, drinking cups, silo; new milk house. Included are 24 very fine cows, 3 young stock, team, milker, cooler, machinery. Everything, $12,500; one-half cash down. Free farm list. Darwin Craig, Attorney, Afton, N. Y.

350 ACRES (145 tillable flat) main highway, near city. Two-family house, 18 rooms, two baths, fireplace. Very modern barn for 70, another barn for young stock, two big silos. 86 purebred Holstein cows and young stock and complete tractor machinery included for $70,000. Free farm list. Darwin Craig, Attorney, Afton, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Orange County poultry farm, 7-room house, all improvements, on state road, completely furnished. Houses for 1,200 layers, brooder houses, range shelters, all equipment, some stock, buildings practically new. Price $16,000. BOX 7548, Rural New-Yorker.

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MAINE: Rent Summer; possibly sell; ideally beautiful, extensive lake-shorefront property. Absolute privacy; accessible. Two attractive cottages, fireplace, garage, electricity. Good bathing, fishing. Immediate. BOX 7561, Rural New-Yorker. Telephone Rye, N. Y., 7-2120.

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HONEY: Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

FIVE pounds light amber clover honey postpaid third zone, $1.50; two for $2.80. Send for list 37 honey items. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. clover $12.00; Goldenrod $9.00. Laverne Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

WHITE Honey: 60 pounds $11. Bees $15. Busy Bee Farm, North Abington, Mass.

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ORANGES or grapefruit $4.50 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HONEY: Very light amber, clover blend, $9.75 per 60 pound can; two $19.00. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, New York.

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WANTED: Private, refined family, with children to board healthy 10 year old Christian boy for pleasant six weeks on farm. 100 mile radius N. Y. C. References exchanged. Write all particulars to BOX 7556, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE and two year old daughter seek Summer board in scenic country. Two months if within commuting distance N. Y. C. Send full particulars. BOX 7559, Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD wanted with nice family for Summer by personable, cultured adult young lady using crutches; seeks place where there are young people in family. Will write more fully. Address, Miss Mildred N. Bryde, 67 Brewster Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Stationary engine, 15-40 horsepower, condition unimportant. Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York Box 71.

SEVENTEEN porch glass enclosure, never used. Antique tiger maple chest. Caulkins, R. F. D. 2, Huntington, N. Y.

PINE panelling taken from Presbyterian church built 1760. George Lake, Suncook, N. H.

FOR Sale: 10x20 ft. concrete stave silo, excellent condition; $200. Shongum Farms, Dover, N. J.

WANTED: 25V mower for Farmall H tractor. V. Baar, Box 164, Spring Valley, N. Y.

ARMY power unit, powered by Willys Jeep motor, weight 1,100 lbs. Original cost $910. Reasonable. Brand new. Reidy, 35 Upland Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Phone W. P 9-6650-R.

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WANTED: Timber land with high percentage saw timber, preferably in Dutchess County, N. Y. BOX 7546, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Retail milk wagon, one horse style. Also suitable for hot dog or pop corn stand. $50 complete. ORT, 245 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

FOR Sale: McCormack-Deering Model 24 2-row corn picker, used two days. A. H. Chambers, Kingston, New York.

FOR Sale: De Laval cream separator, excellent condition. Reasonable. Shongum Farms, Dover, N. J.

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### By JOHN J. DILLON

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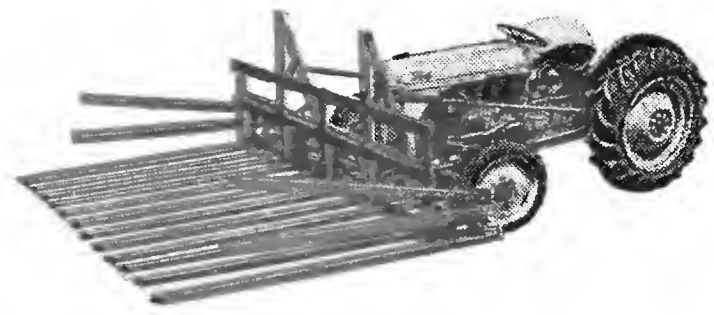

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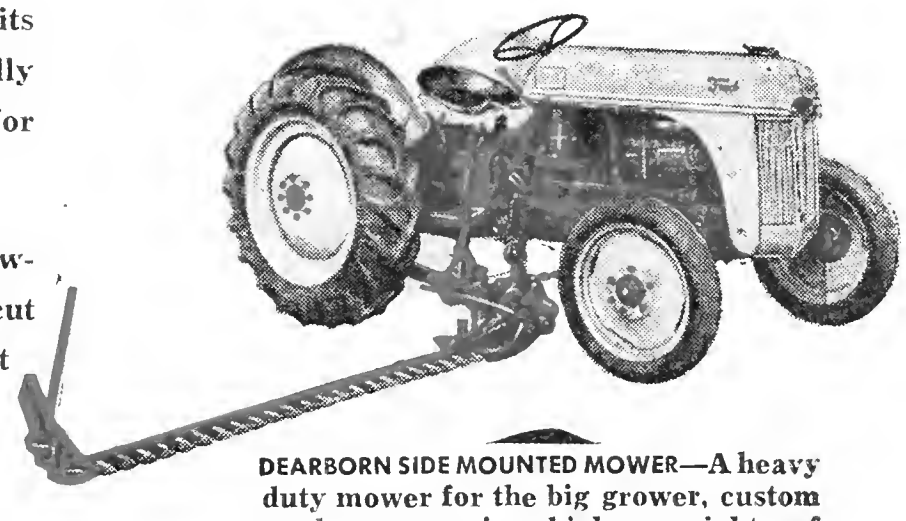

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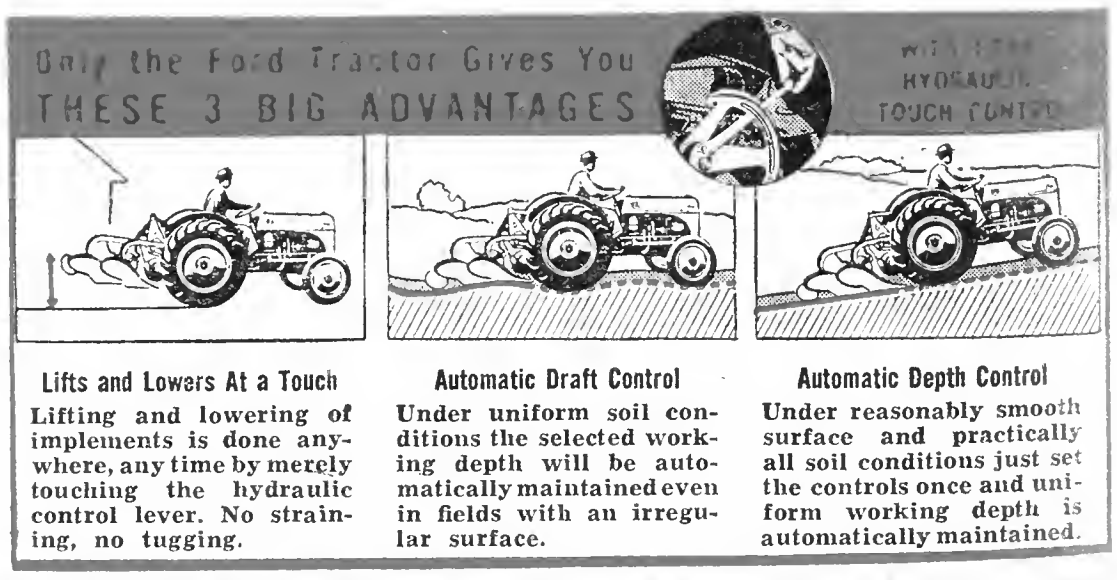


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# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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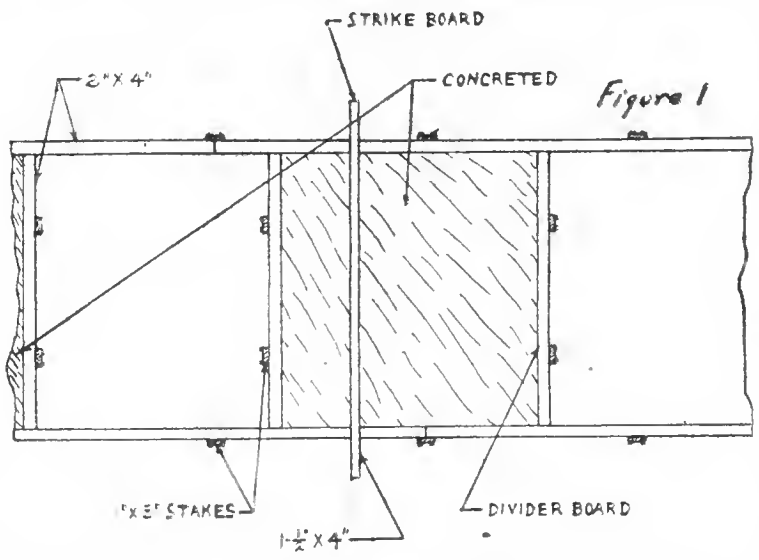
Photo — Bert S. Nordgren

Cultivating Corn on a Delaware County, N. Y., Farm

# Concrete on the Modern Farm

## By Thomas Trail

IN an article published October 4, 1947 in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, it was explained how the proper preparation of concrete was very important, since preparation had much to do with the permanence and strength of the finished work. This story will explain how, with relatively little effort, solid and permanent walks and drives can be constructed to




eliminate the muddy and unsatisfactory conditions frequently found on the farm. Such all-weather concrete work will put an end to the muddy conditions both inside and outside farm buildings. While the first cost for concrete construction is greater than that for some other forms of construction, the cost per year will be low because of the permanence of the work.

### MAKE WALKS SERVICEABLE

In building a good serviceable concrete walk it is first necessary to determine the width needed. Important walks, such as from the house to the road or between buildings that are frequently visited, should be from three to five feet wide. Less important walks may be made from two to three feet wide. Guide lines, in the form of strong cord or mason's chalk line, should be strung on each side of the walk location, the cords being placed four inches wider than the finished width of the walk to allow for the thickness of the form boards. For long walks, stakes will be necessary at intervals to support the guide lines.

If the soil is well drained, it should be excavated to a depth of two inches from one guide line to the other for the length of the walk, and compacted with a tamper. If the soil is poorly drained, however, the excavation should be made eight inches deep, and a six inch thick subbase of well compacted, clean coarse gravel or cinders provided. A wooden tamper should be constructed for compacting earth and fill. This may be made from a suitable block with a handle attached.

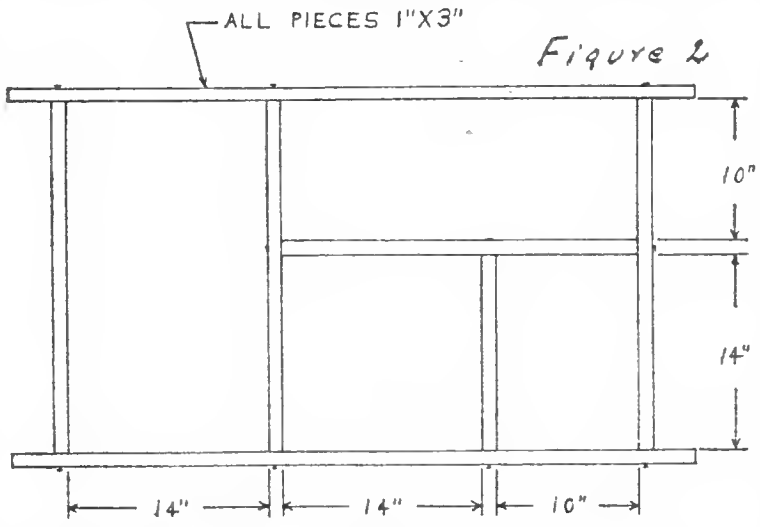
The form for the walk should be made of 2x4's if possible. This will provide rigidity and insure straight edges on the walk. Figure 1 shows how the form should be arranged. The four inch depth of the form will provide for a four inch thick walk. This thickness is sufficient to insure a long lasting and solid walk. However, if any part of the walk is to be subjected to the travel of heavy vehicles, the thickness of that portion should be increased to six inches by excavating two inches deeper in the ground.

The boards on one side of the form should be set approximately one-fourth inch lower than those on the other side, so as to provide a slight slope to the walk for the water to drain off. The arrangement of the form shown places the top surface of the walk about two inches above grade. This also contributes to good drainage.

As shown in Figure 1, 2x4 divider boards should be placed across the form at intervals corresponding to the width of the walk or a foot longer. This will provide for expansion and contraction joints. The form boards should be nailed together lightly so that they can easily be taken apart after the concrete hardens. All boards should be coated with light machine oil on the surfaces against which the concrete will rest. This will help to render them waterproof and will prevent their sticking to the concrete.

### MIXING AND POURING

The concrete should then be mixed, using one sack of cement (one cubic foot), two and one-fourth cubic feet of sand and three cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone, for the first or trial batch. The maximum gravel size should be three-fourths inch. The mixing water required will depend on the moisture content of the sand, five and one-half gallons being necessary for damp sand, five gallons




for wet sand, and only four and one-fourth gallons if the sand is very wet.

In calculating the quantities of materials required for a given size walk, figure eight and one-half sacks of cement, 19¼ cubic feet of sand and 26¼ cubic feet of gravel per 100 square feet of four inch thickness walk. These amounts include an extra 10 per cent allowance. The water necessary will be 47 gallons, 42½ gallons, or 36 gallons, depending on the moisture condition of the sand.

The concrete mixture should then be carefully transferred to the form and poured. In pouring the concrete, only alternate sections should be poured first. A trowel, spade or chisel-pointed board should be used to tamp the concrete and work the large gravel back from the surfaces, thus obtaining a dense concrete with smooth surfaces and edges. A straight-edged board should be passed across the form in a saw-like motion to level the concrete. The ends of the board should rest on the edges of the form.

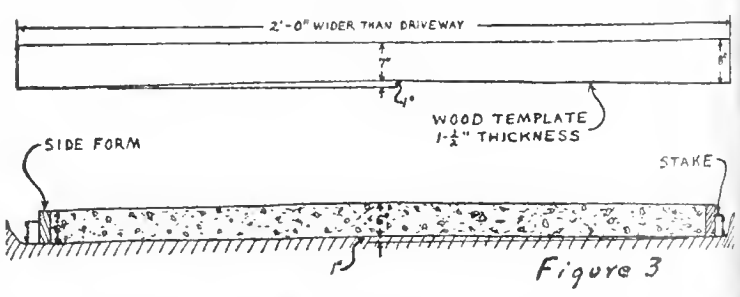
After the concrete has stiffened somewhat, the empty sections of the form should then be poured after first removing the divider boards. A wood float should then be employed to smooth the top surface of the sections previously poured, and the edges rounded by working an edging tool along the side forms. A grooving tool should be used for rounding the edges of the joints between sections. Any slight irregularities in the surface left by the edging and grooving tools should be touched up with a small pointed trowel or the broad steel trowel.

The use of a wood float for finishing the top surface of the concrete will give a non-skid gritty surface. Where a very smooth and dense surface is desired, the float should be followed by a steel trowel after the water sheen has disappeared from the surface. The steel trowel should be used sparingly, however, since over-troweling will result in a surface that will dust and craze readily. After the last poured sections of the walk have stiffened sufficiently, they should be finished in the same manner as described for the first ones. The expansion joints should then be gone over a second time to insure that they are smooth.

The concrete should be kept moist for a month, if possible, in order to cure it. If, however, it is necessary to put the walk into service earlier, a seven day curing period may be substituted, though the resultant strength of the concrete will necessarily be less than that obtained from the longer curing period. Burlap, canvas, straw or sand may be used to cover the surface of the concrete as soon as it has hardened sufficiently not to be marred. The covering should be kept continuously wet by sprinkling.

### ORNAMENTAL WALKS

If a more ornamental type of walk is desired, such as in the flower garden or across the front lawn to the road, a stepping stone




or flagstone walk made of concrete may be constructed. There are two methods of constructing such walks or paths. One is to build a form, shown in Figure 2, in which to mold the stepping stones. This is nailed together lightly so that it can be taken apart easily. Of course, any shape or size of form desired may be constructed, the one shown being merely an example.

A smooth surface such as a concrete floor should be used on which to cast the stones. Several thicknesses of paper placed on the floor beneath the form will help keep the surface clean. The form boards are oiled in the same way as sidewalk forms; the concrete is poured and finished in a like manner. The same proportions of concrete ingredients are used as are employed for concrete walks. The concrete in the form should be kept moist for three days, as explained for concrete walks; then the form should be carefully taken apart and the stones stored in a shady location and kept moist-

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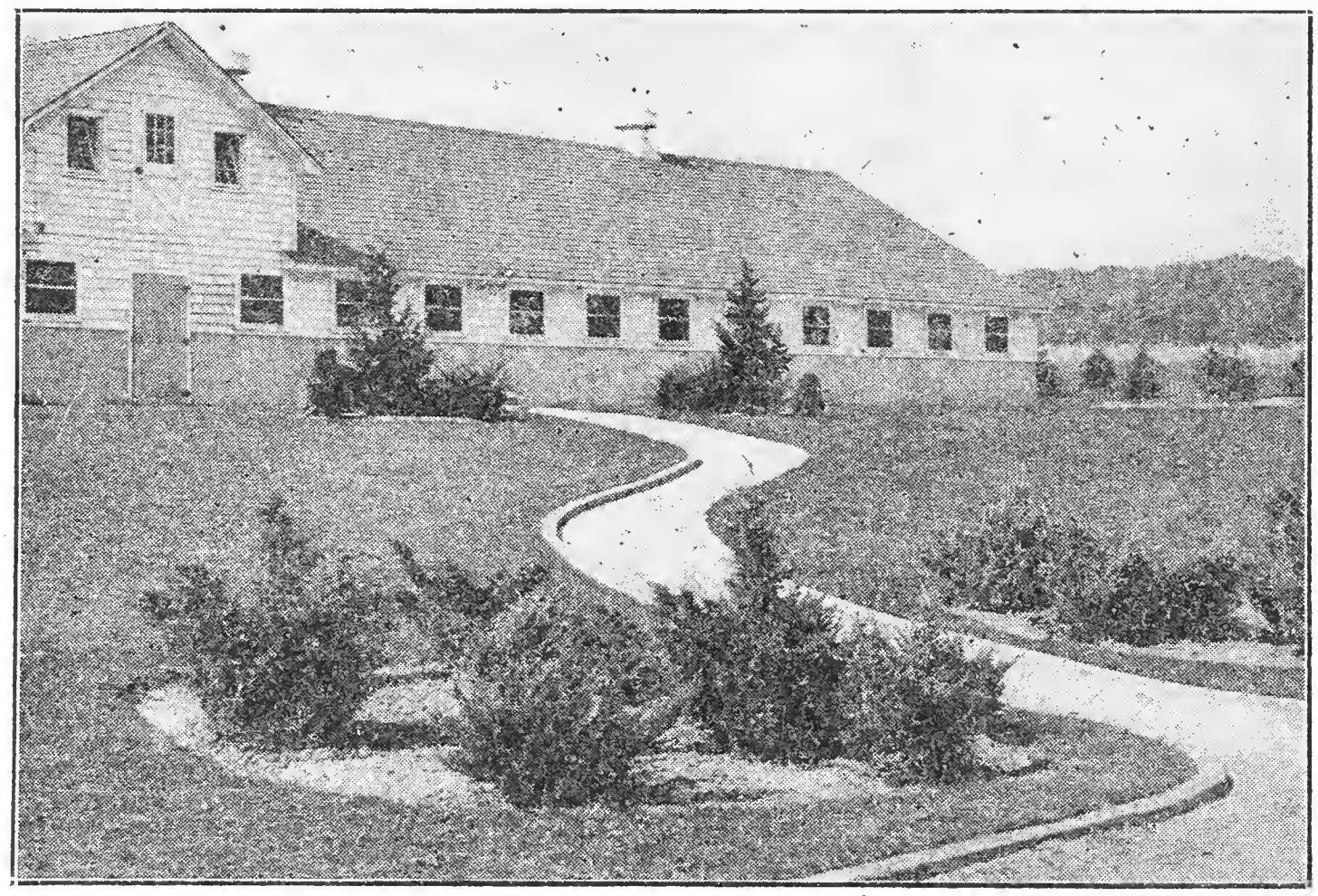


*Concrete walks and drives can be located and constructed so that they make an attractive appearance, as well as being highly serviceable. This well built sunken sidewalk, with curbs, was made by using sheet metal for the curving forms. Plywood is also suitable for this purpose. It leads to the good dairy barn on the farm of A. Gonzales, Pittstown, Hunterdon County, N. J.*

# Domestic Rabbit Raising

THE majority of Americans have yet to eat their first domestic rabbit, although a large number of them have often eaten its wild counterpart, and thoroughly enjoyed it. Frankly, those people who have never eaten a domestic rabbit simply do not know what they are missing. Succulent and tender almost beyond belief, composed entirely of fine-grained white meat with a mild, distinctive flavor all its own, domestic rabbit meat has won the favor of millions of people, yet in many parts of the country remains practically unknown.

How can this seeming paradox exist? One reason is that the domestic rabbit is still relatively a new thing, practically none existing in this country before 1900, while livestock and poultry have held strong sway since the new world was founded. People in general have always been a bit slow in accepting new things, and the domestic rabbit has suffered because of this. In many parts of the country, though, proper promotion and advertising have given the industry a tremendous impetus, and won it a rank on an equal plane with other meats.

For example, in Los Angeles County, California, eight million pounds of rabbit meat were produced and sold last year, while in and around Denver, Colorado, one and a half million pounds were produced and sold. The entire Southern California area is now a hotbed for the rabbit industry, but this amazing growth has been accomplished almost entirely within the past 10 years, showing what proper methods can bring about. Practically all rabbits are butchered and handled either through a producers' co-operative or by commercial slaughter houses that specialize in the work. Both groups send out pick-up men with trucks to buy and bring in the stock. Incidentally, these producer co-operatives have proven a sound, money-making venture for those forward-looking rabbit raisers who have banded together to form them. Rabbit meat has also achieved a good measure of popularity in many New York and Southeastern Pennsylvania restaurants and roadside diners. Europe has long regarded rabbit as a standard table delicacy, German families in the late war being forced by law to raise rabbits and thereby keep up their meat supply.

Despite the highly fanciful names sometimes applied to them, the great majority of fur coats made and sold are manufactured from rabbit pelts, over 150,000,000 of which are utilized annually in this country alone at prices to the producers ranging from 15 cents to $1.00. Naturally, the pelts of their stock constitute an important by-product to those who butcher their output themselves. Another market for rabbits lies in biological testing laboratories who require thousands upon thousands each year, and who usually pay about 40 cents a pound. Standard prices for meat rabbits range from 35 cents a pound liveweight to around 60 cents a pound dressed.

The Angora rabbit industry has evoked considerable interest, and probably you have heard of it at one time or another. There are two main types of Angoras — the English and the French, with the French type being a larger rabbit with somewhat coarser wool. Angoras will produce, on the average, 12 to 16 ounces of wool a year, at prices ranging from $11 to $14 a pound. Foreign competition, due to a lack of a protective tariff, has caused a slump in the market over the past year, but prices and demand have increased strongly of late. A reasonable protective tariff would prove a great stabilizer and aid to the industry.

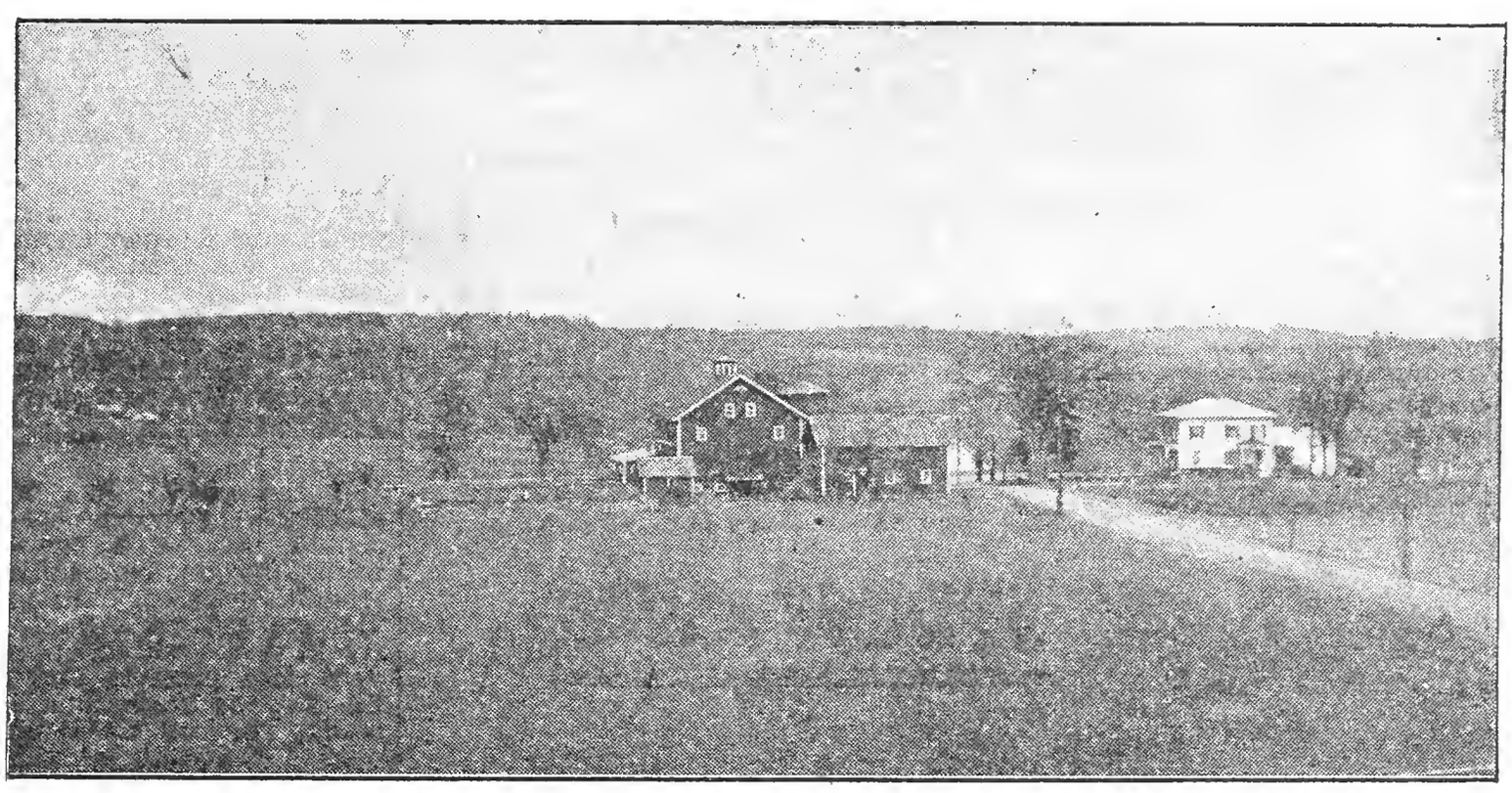
A word or two about the care and management of rabbits. Modern rabbit hutches are largely self-cleaning, and feeding is also on a semi-automatic basis, a far cry from the messy, slow, and laborious methods which were formerly attendant of the rabbit industry. The self-cleaning feature in rabbit hutches can be accomplished in any of several ways, but two main types are in general use, and quite a controversy has arisen recently as to which is the better. The first type is the familiar solid floor hutch, with the floor slanted several inches for drainage, and utilizing agricultural peat moss for bedding, to hold down odors and for its absorbent qualities. The other type of floor consists of five-eighths inch mesh hardware cloth with dropping pans either slanted to allow droppings to roll to a gutter, or level to catch and hold them. Either type of rabbit hutch is usually built to a height of three tiers, but all wire hutches are placed inside a larger building, while solid wood hutches are built in large units and not placed inside a separate building. The indoor type hutches are naturally a bit more convenient to tend and work with during cold weather in our most northern climates. A sort of hybrid also exists between these two in an outdoor type hutch, that utilizes a slanting wood floor for two-thirds of its area and hardware cloth for the remaining third. The droppings and urine move down toward the hardware cloth section of the hutch and drop through to a sort of dropping pan. No peat moss is used. The thing to remember when building hutches of any kind, whether they be of the outdoor or indoor type, is that they should receive plenty of sunshine at all times and fresh air when climatic conditions warrant it. What cleaning work there is, need be done but once every week or two. Rabbits, if properly cared for, are subject to very few diseases. The fact that mature animals are individually housed is one reason for this.

Modern feeding methods will undoubtedly surprise those who visualize rabbits as eating nothing but lettuce and carrots. On the contrary, many rabbit raisers feed their stock no greens at all and the remainder feed them sparingly. We all know that to grow tender, palatable meat on any animal it is necessary to feed grains, so why should rabbits be any different? Growth is also correspondingly faster when proper grains are fed. The most common rabbit ration is a prepared pellet which can be purchased in hundred pound bags from almost any feed dealer. Different mills each put out their own version of it. Some types can be fed without hay; most of them, though, require hay as a supplement. You can mix your own combination of grains, if you care to, some of the most commonly used grains being barley, wheat, oats, corn and soybean meal. Quite a number of these are available on farms, so a saving can sometimes be effected if you mix your own to a standard formula to fit your requirements. Angora rabbits require a higher protein content in their diet than do other breeds, if you are to obtain the best wool growth. For this reason soybean hay and soybean meal are highly in favor. In general, leguminous hays, like clover and alfala, are much better than a carbonaceous type hay, such as timothy. All hay and grain feeders fill from the outside of the hutches, without opening any doors and usually hold sufficient feed for several days' requirements. Water is supplied either in crocks or by an automatic watering system. Greens are fed occasionally and sparingly, as a treat.

A natural and prudent thing to do when entering any business is to find out whether a market exists for the goods or services you contemplate selling. If you should decide to raise rabbits in a small way or as a hobby, your own family and any of your neighbors you care to sell to can probably consume your entire output. Should you decide to enter the business in a larger way, then it would be wise to look for suitable outlets and buyers of meat rabbits. One large feed company located in New York State makes a practice of buying the rabbit output of their feed purchasers. Hospitals and doctors also often need rabbits for tests on vaccines and other drugs. In some parts of the country rabbit raisers' co-operatives handle all the output of their members. Sales can also be made to restaurants, diners, hotels, etc. Rabbits can be shipped by express in old orange crates to buyers. However, recently increased rates have made the cost too prohibitive for shipping very long distances, unless prices are correspondingly high. Of course, you can dispose of the better stock you raise as breeding stock to other breeders and beginners at prices ranging from $5.00 to $40 apiece. Rabbit pelts are always in good demand at dozens of fur dealers who advertise regularly in stock and rabbit magazines. Angora rabbit wool, as previously mentioned, is sold either through a grower-owned co-operative, or through mills and buying firms, or it may be spun by the grower into cloth.

A note of caution should be injected here. Be very careful of joining with any buy-back concern, no matter how sensational an offer they make you. In fact, the more sensational the offer, the warier you should be. Many of these concerns have been operated by out-and-out crooks, who sold the poorest of stock at fantastic prices and then either quit or paid their customers next to nothing for the stock they sent back to them. In one or two cases honestly sincere people have tried to operate these ventures, but they have had to eventually give it up. It is simply impossible to sell thousands of head of stock on a market and then find some place to sell the twentyfold increase at the same fantastic prices. The market is soon glutted and prices simply have to drop, or sales will cease completely. So, pay no attention to offers to buy-back every head of stock you raise at prices of from $5.00 to $10 each. In most of these cases you will find that the original parent stock is of an inferior grade and costs about $20 or $30 a head. It is important to start with healthy stock that are good producers, because the returns from these kinds of rabbits are greater and their feed and overhead costs are less. Before you do decide to buy your stock, it would be a good idea to call in someone who is experienced in rabbit raising to examine your prospective purchases and determine whether they measure up to the sellers' statements.

If at any time you feel that you need additional information on a specific question, at least two sources are readily available. One is the U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, California; the other is the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington 25, D. C. If you are sincere and really want to make a success of it, domestic rabbit raising, as a hobby, 4-H project, or as a money-making business, is the thing for you. Certainly you will have problems, and some real difficulties too, but properly armed with correct information you can surmount them all. R.V.CALKIN



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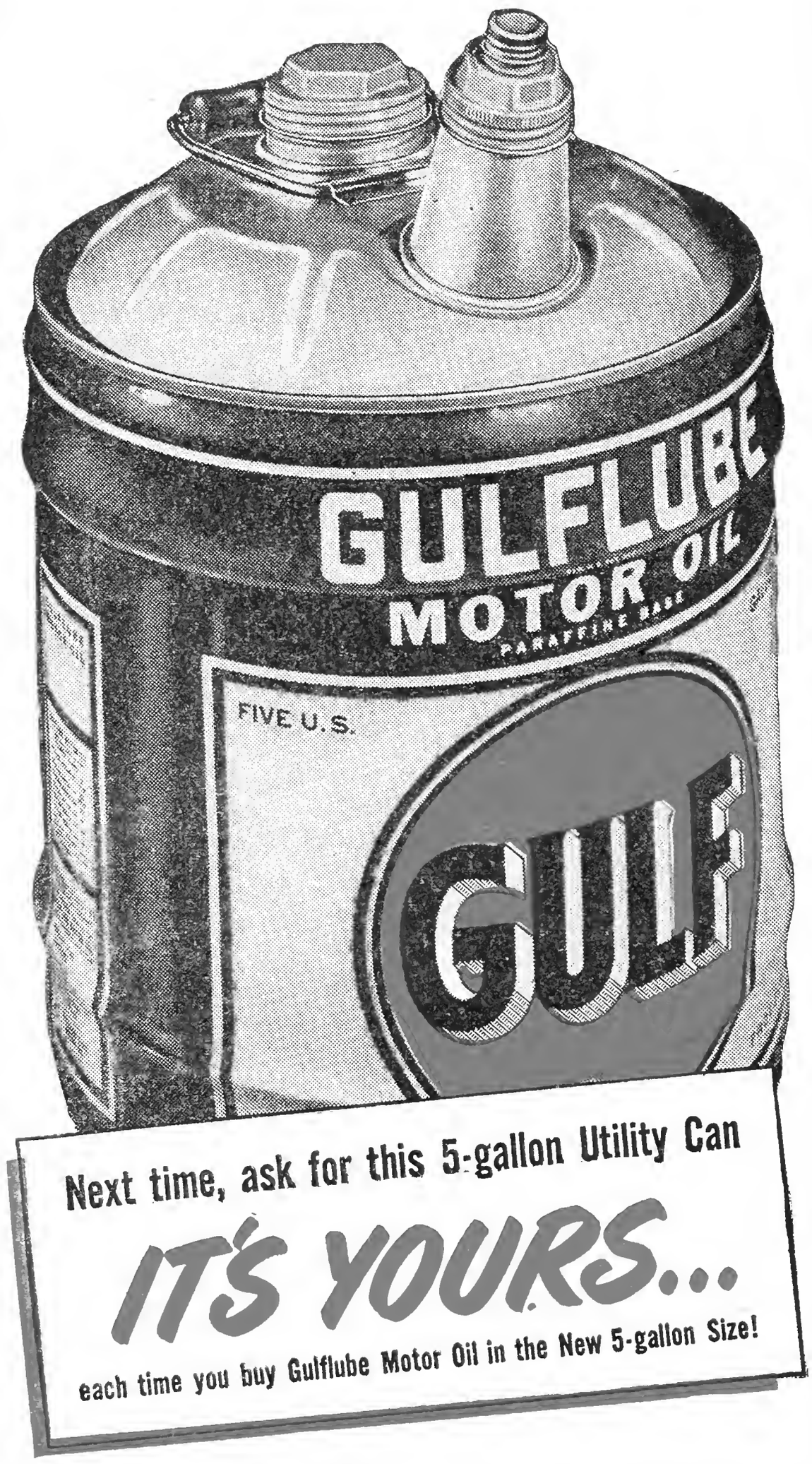


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# The Garden in July

Where the early plantings of peas, spinach, lettuce and other frost hardy vegetables were made in late March or early April, these crops will be harvested in July and the space can then be used for late Fall crops of cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and broccoli, setting plants that were started from seed sown outdoors in April or May. Celery plants can also be set out anytime during July, the earlier the better. All of the cabbage family require a soil that has been well limed and well supplied with organic matter. A moderate amount of mixed fertilizer of the 5-10-10 formula is usually beneficial in addition to earlier applications. But cabbage and Brussels sprouts will not head properly if overfertilized with nitrogen and for that reason applications of more than 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet are not advisable; less may be better.

Here in Southern Connecticut sweet corn can be planted up to the fourth of July. Later plantings up to July 15 may get caught by frost but are worth risking. Successive plantings of bush beans, summer squash and fall squash, cucumbers, beets and carrots can be made in July. Beets and carrots are difficult to germinate in hot dry weather. If the soil is dry, open a furrow and fill with water. When this has soaked in, plant the seeds in the bottom of this furrow and cover one half inch deep.

### Care of Strawberry Patch

The last pickings of strawberries are made usually the first week of July. Some of the later varieties, like Redstar, may continue bearing until the middle of the month. On late soil and farther north strawberries may ripen all through the month. Unless growing conditions are exceptionally favorable, it does not pay to carry over a strawberry bed into the second year. Larger berries and heavier crops are produced from new plantings made each year as early in the season as the ground can be worked. However, if the plants are vigorous and healthy, and not infested with the black, leaf-eating, strawberry weevil, which also feeds inside the ripe fruit, they may be carried over for one or two more fruiting seasons. The plants should be thinned out with a hoe leaving the smaller and most vigorous plants in rows at least three feet apart and the plants about six inches in the row. This is the best time to clean out all weeds and grasses that may have grown during the picking season. The dead plants and weeds can be left with whatever was used as a winter mulch on the surface of the ground as a summer mulch to add organic matter to the soil and to help keep down weeds. It is best not to turn this material under unless this area can be well watered, otherwise the soil dries out and the strawberries will not make a satisfactory growth. Refuse material from other parts of the garden, such as pea and bean vines, corn stalks, lawn and weed clippings, may be added to this material to keep down weed growth.

Strawberries will need additional fertilization at this time. Poultry manure and bone meal are the best materials to use in moderation. The 5-10-5 mixed garden fertilizer, about 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet, is also beneficial. All of these fertilizers can be spread evenly over the rows when the plants are dry, brushing the material off from the leaves with a broom. Early planted strawberries should be forming runners freely during July. The first runners should be placed to set plants in the row to form a single row of plants four to six inches apart. When these are well rooted, additional runners should be pushed in close to the rows with a hoe or rake and allowed to form a solid matted row about 15 inches wide. From then on, all additional runners should be cut off. Matted rows wider than 15 inches are difficult to pick, the berries are small and the total yield little if any more than rows restricted to a narrow width.

### Refitting the Soil

If the garden has been systematically cultivated earlier, weeds should not be a serious problem from July on, especially if the soil is sufficiently enriched to promote a vigorous growth to shade the ground. Avoid deep cultivation both to prevent root pruning and bringing to the surface fresh supplies of weed seeds. The soil need not be turned over for second plantings if it is properly supplied with organic matter and is in a loose, friable condition as it should be. Pull up the old plants, roots and all. Rake the surface clean and work into the top few inches whatever fertilizer is needed and plant at once. This is a better practice than turning under a large amount of refuse plant material which rots slowly if the soil is dry. This refuse material may be used as a mulch, as stated above, for the strawberries, bush fruits, asparagus and rhubarb, or added to the compost pile. There is little danger of carrying over diseases in this material, especially if it is put in a compost pile. The natural process of decomposition effectively destroys the organisms that live on plants above ground. Club root of cabbage and related plants, and crown rots are not destroyed and infested plants should not be put into the compost pile or placed where there is danger of spreading the infection. By spreading a small amount of lime and fertilizer on the compost pile, decomposition can be hastened so that the material that has accumulated during one season can be used the next.

If the garden is watered during dry spells, put on enough to soak the soil thoroughly. If a sprinkling system is used, put out straight sided cans and run the water until there is an inch of water in these containers. An inch of rain or irrigation each week is needed to keep most garden plants in productive growth. Do not delay watering until the plants are injured. An excess of water does little harm.

### July Insects and Control Methods

The insects that are most troublesome during July are the black-spotted, yellow bean beetles which feed on the under side of the leaves of all kinds of beans and will defoliate the plants unless they are protected by regular applications once a week. Rotenone is the safest material to use as it will not injure other plantings nearby and it is non-poisonous to mammals. Japanese beetles also appear in July and defoliate many plants, especially grape vines, raspberries, rhubarb, asparagus, okra, soy beans, some varieties of garden beans and many flowers. DDT is the most effective material to use to combat this insect and will also protect asparagus plants from the asparagus beetle. Both the larvae and the adults of the asparagus beetle feed on the tops of asparagus and cause much injury, usually before their presence is noticed. DDT is also the best material to use on potatoes for the flea beetle, leaf hopper and striped potato beetle, on corn for the corn borer and ear worm, but it should not be used on tomatoes or any of the cucurbits. For the squash vine borer use rotenone or cryolite, putting the material on the stems near the base of the plants once a week during July.

Aphis appear in great numbers during hot dry weather on tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, cabbage and related plants and many flowers. Rotenone alone is not fully effective. A mixture of rotenone, pryethrum and nicotine extract will do a much better job. To control this insect, the applications must be made before the plants are heavily infested and the leaves are curled. These plant lice usually disappear after a heavy driving rain and can be washed off with a strong spray of water from a hose.

Leaf blight on celery, late blight on potatoes and tomatoes, can be controlled by thorough spraying with freshly prepared Bordeaux mixture or commercial organic copper compounds, or many of the new fungicides such as Dithane, Phygon, Zerlate and Parzate. The small garden hand dusters and sprayers are not very effective. Early planted potatoes usually mature a satisfactory crop before the blight kills the vines. A late crop of tomatoes, started from seed sown in the field when the early plants are set out, usually escapes severe injury and ripens a good crop late in the season.

### Care of Tomatoes

Tomatoes that are pruned to a single stalk and tied to stakes or trellis usually hold their leaves longer than plants grown on the ground. By thinning the fruit to three to a cluster, the plants will remain healthy longer and the smaller amount of fruit produced will have better color and flavor. Tomatoes usually produce more fruit than can be used. It is better to spread this over a longer season and have a smaller amount of good fruit than a larger amount of an inferior grade. Tomatoes that are not fully ripened on a healthy plant are not good to eat and should not be used. That is why it is worthwhile to plant varieties of different maturity and at different times.

DONALD F. JONES

# Questions on Fruits

## Salt Hay or Mulching

For several years we mulched our vegetable garden with wheat straw, adding the straw to other composting materials at the end of the season, with good success and complete decomposition. Last Summer I was able to obtain salt hay, which I had always understood was preferable for mulching, and, because of its fineness, better for composting, so I did the same thing with it. This Spring, however, the straw (or rather salt hay) was still undecomposed in the compost pile which had been properly made before freezing. We thought perhaps it was due to the very severe Winter, and turned the compost twice more at suitable intervals, but it still does not seem to have decomposed. Also, there have been other indications that might or might not indicate something wrong with our having used salt hay; a daphne bush that had had compost dug around it this Spring (in the condition in which we found the compost) has died, and some plants potted in a mixture of dirt and the same compost also died. Neither of these events may have been due to the salt hay, but before getting any more, or doing any mulching this season, I should appreciate any information you can give me as to the advisability of using salt hay both for mulching and for compost. H. H. P.

Salt hay makes an excellent mulching material because there are no weed seeds. It is, however, a type of mulch that does not decompose rapidly and therefore it is not suited to composting as well as oat or wheat straw. It is possible that the salt hay, when mixed with the soil, would cause the soil to dry out more readily because of the extra fibre and stiff texture of the salt hay.

Salt hay is used extensively on strawberry beds and if there was any toxic affect from this material, it would have been observed on strawberries. H. A. R.

## Pear Tree Growing Too Fast

We have a young pear tree that is growing well, but it has not had any flowers. B. P. R.

Your young pear tree may be growing too well to produce flower buds. In other words, a young pear tree making 15 or 20 inches of terminal growth each year may not produce flower buds until it has been planted eight or 10 years. If your tree is making excess growth, you may find that reducing the fertilizer application and reducing the general vigor may result in fruit bud formation and a fruit crop.

However, it should be remembered that most pear varieties need a second variety in the vicinity for satisfactory cross pollination. H. A. R.

## Apples Need Good Drainage

I would like some information about dwarf apple, pear and plum trees that I bought four years ago, and were supposed to bear fruit the second year. The nursery I bought them from told me to nip the blossoms off the first year, which I did, and they have never blossomed since. They were planted in wet clay soil, where I have grapes that bear fruit beautifully. The neighbors say I should mix gravel with the clay. The tree surgeon said, I shouldn't expect any fruit until the trees were 10 years old, although he didn't come up to see them. MRS. T. H.

It is a little difficult to advise without seing the dwarf apple trees in question, but if they are growing in a heavy clay soil, that is probably the main reason for their failing to fruit. Apple trees will grow and produce best on well drained soils and seldom do well on heavy clays. If the soil in question is poorly drained, the addition of lighter soil will probably have very little effect on the trees. If it is possible to replant them on soil that is well drained and possibly where there is less clay, it would probably be best to do so.

Dwarf apple trees should bear fruit at least three years after planting. H. A. R.

## Plan Now for Winter Bouquets

There is still time to grow the plants which will give you colorful bouquets next Winter. If seeds of the following varieties are planted at once, the plants — with one or two exceptions, as noted — will grow fast enough to bring flowers to the right stage for drying. Have as many of these plants as you can find space for, so as to give variety of form and color to your indoor arrangements.

Let us start with one that Grandmother grew and which is still listed in the seedsmen's catalogues. Acrolinum is an annual, growing about 15 inches high, bearing daisy-like, silky-looking flowers about two inches across, double and semi-double. The colors are rose, white, flesh-color and chamois, all with bright yellow centers. When drying for Winter use, cut the flowers before they are fully open.

Honesty (*Lunaria*), a biennial, is another plant that was always found in old-time gardens. It was often called "money plant" because its seed pods resemble coins. This plant is grown entirely for its silvery, paper-like seed pods, the inconspicuous little flowers being of no consequence. Be sure to harvest the seed pods before they dry, or they will shatter.

Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena*) will add interesting diversity of form to a Winter arrangement. The plants, which grow from 18 inches to two feet tall, produce abundant, clover-like flowers in red, pink, white, flesh and orange. They should be cut before they are fully open.

Probably the so-called Strawflower (*Helichrysum*) is the best known member of this class of plants, though it is also popular as a fresh cut flower. It grows about 30 inches tall and may be had in a number of brilliantly colored named varieties—red, yellow, rose, salmon, gold and white — as well as a mixture of these shades. Follow the same directions as to cutting as for other everlastings.

Though the Chinese Lantern (*Physalis*) will probably not produce lanterns to use this Fall, being a biennial, it would be well to plant the seeds now; the gorgeous, red-orange fruits are well worth waiting for. This plant will spread more or less, so you will have lanterns forever after!

Then there is Statice in its many varieties. For quick results, use the annual (*Sinuata*) which comes in many lovely colors — several shades of blue, lavender, rose, salmon, pink, mauve and white — making it indispensable for Winter use. It grows about two feet high, bearing sprays of little flowers on long, stiff stems.

To lend an airy touch to your Winter living, include the annual *Gypsophila* (Baby's Breath) in your planting at this time. The white variety especially is a fine blender when used with flowers of varied hues, either in its fresh or dried form. The plant will grow in almost any kind of soil and produce flowers in an amazingly short time. It attains a height of about 20 inches and comes in scarlet, rose and white. Cut the flowers just as the buds start to open. E. M. Eaton

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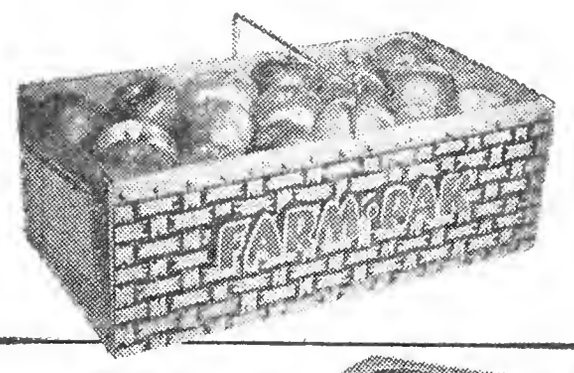


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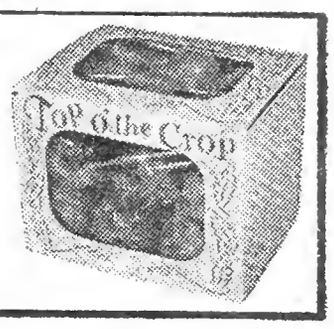

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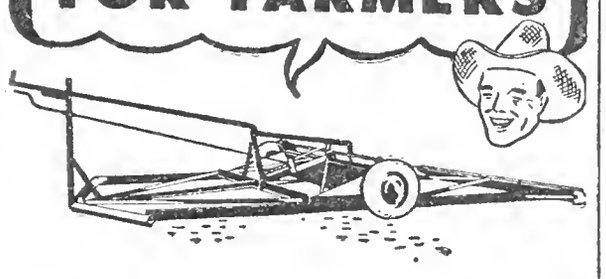

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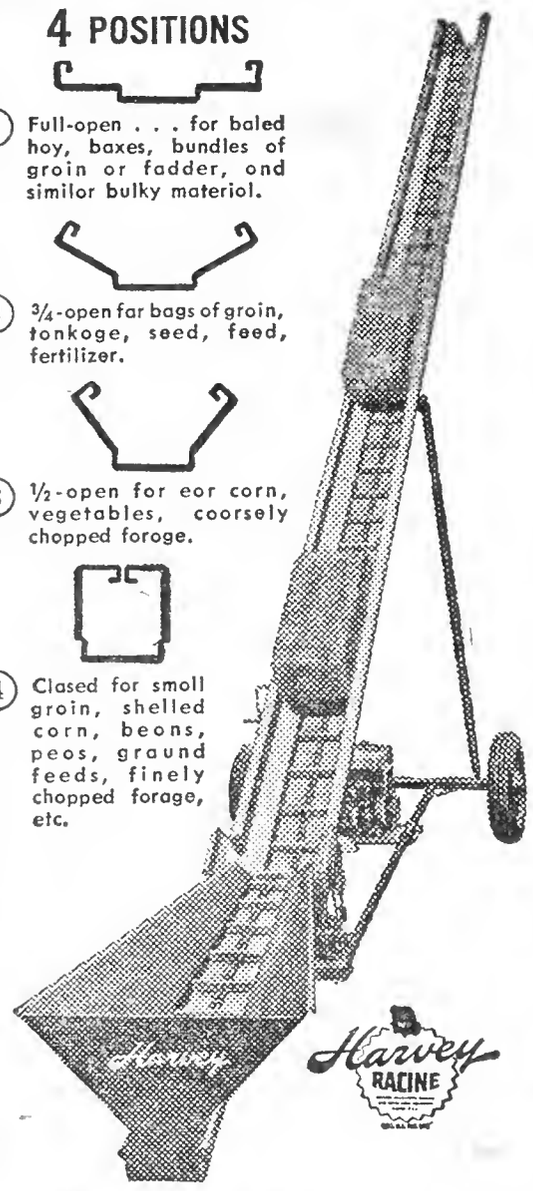


1. Full-open . . . for baled hay, baxes, bundles of grain or fadder, and similar bulky materiol.
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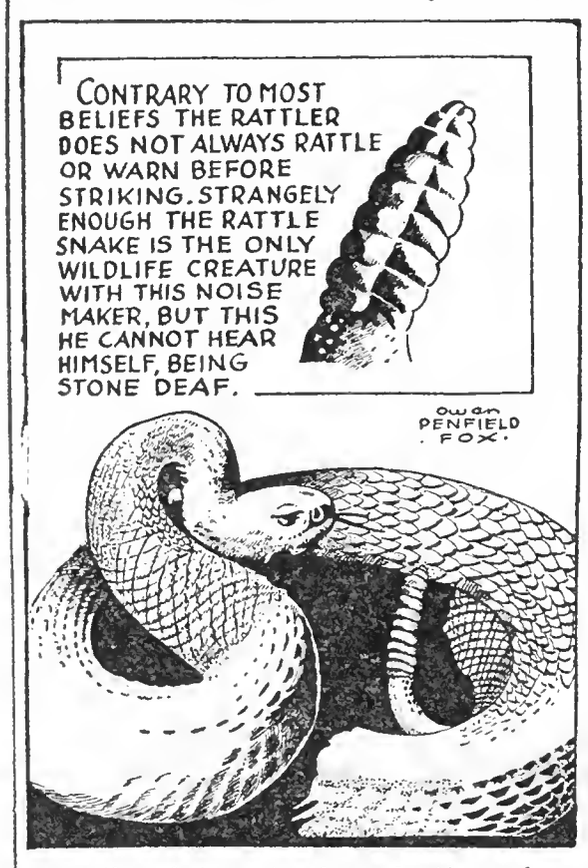
## The Rattlesnake

To almost everyone snakes are repulsive, but there are species of the reptile family that do not deserve this opinion. Of course, one must be acquainted with the useful ones, and especially with the species that are dangerous.

The rattlesnake, of which there are 15 species in the United States, is the snake that should best be known to all. In the rattlesnake, nature has created one of the most wonderful of mechanisms in the way in which the poison sac supplies the venom to the fangs. When the snake opens its mouth, the upper fangs which lie flat against the jaw, rise erect. This causes special muscles to squeeze the glands which in turn sends the poison to the small sacs that are at the base of each fang in the upper jaw. When the snake strikes and the fangs meet an object, this causes a shock on the small sacs which releases the poison and causes it to flow through the hollow fangs.

Tradition has it that every time a rattler strikes an object, or becomes a year older, it adds another button to its tail. What an odd story! The truth is that the horny joints on the end of a rattler's tail may make a




growth of two to four buttons in a year's time. One cannot therefore tell the age of a rattler by the segments on its tail. I have seen large diamond-backed rattlers, with only two or three buttons. The loss is caused by rubbing or being worn off as the snake crawls in and out over rock piles.

There is only one time of the year when the rattlesnake is not so vicious. That is when the snake comes out of hibernation in the Spring, with its body still numbed by the cold. But as the warm days come on the snake becomes very dangerous. From August to October its cruel fangs strike out lightning quick with a speed that is a blurred movement.

Young rattlers are born during August and September. They are about 11 inches long and look very harmless, but at the age of one day they can strike and inject their amber poison, just as the parents do. So when the outdoors call, use everlasting care when you are near large rocks and down timber, which are both the Summer and Winter home of the rattlesnake.

More species of rattlers are found in the Southwest than in any other part of the country. The smallest rattler is the pigmy rattler which ranges all over Florida and the Gulf States. This rattler is so small at birth that one can coil on the top of a spool of thread with ease; when matured, it never grows longer than 17 inches. The Southwest's strangest rattler is the horned rattler. This serpent likes the hot dry sands of the desert; it gets its name from a scale-like horn above each eye. East of the Mississippi the banded rattler is the best known and most dreaded species. The diamond-back is the largest of all the rattler family, often measuring nine feet or more in length.

The poison from a rattlesnake spreads fast in the human bloodstream. A person bitten by this or any other poisonous snake should apply a tourniquet, made with a handkerchief, belt or shoelace. Insert a stick through the loop and turn it tight and secure. After the tourniquet is applied, make an x-cut in the flesh at each fang hole, with a sharp edged knife in order to make the wound bleed freely; then press gently towards the fang holes to encourage the blood to flow out and thus eliminate the poison. The tourniquet should be placed two inches from the bite and between it and the heart; loosen the tourniquet every 20 minutes to avoid possible gangrene. Do not use ordinary antiseptics on snake bites as they do not counteract the venom; use an application of potassium permanganate as soon as possible. Two crystals of this potassium pushed deep into each fang hole helps neutralize the poison. The victim of a snake bite should remain still, as any movement of the body will cause the blood to circulate, thus causing the poison to spread faster. If necessary to move, walk slowly; never run.

It has long been the belief that whiskey taken inwardly is beneficial when administered for a snake bite. Actually, this is dangerous for whiskey stimulates the action of the heart and therefore is bad for the victim. First aid treatment as suggested should be given for all snake bites, but get the patient to a doctor as quickly as possible.

O. P. F.

## A Worthy Grange Project

In Hinkley, Somerset County, Maine, there is a home and school for needy boys and girls that for nearly 60 years has been quietly but earnestly going about the business of providing a happy home and a sound education for its young family. Good Will Farm is the name of the home, and it is all that its name implies. It is neither an orphanage nor a boarding school, but a pleasant living place for boys and girls who might otherwise be deprived of wholesome companionship and guidance and an opportunity to receive the proper schooling. The very purpose of this home is so much in keeping with all that the Grange stands for, it is not surprising that one of its fine houses, Grange Cottage, is financed by Patrons of Husbandry in the Pine Tree State.

Back in October, 1895, Mrs. Lewis Beal, a member of Skowhegan Grange, made a suggestion at a session of the Main State Grange that funds be raised to build a cottage at Good Will Farm. The suggestion was immediately adopted and plans were made to build this cottage with voluntary contributions. At the next annual session $800 had been collected and the delegates were so enthusiastic to go through with the project that there was talk that the building might be put up within the coming year. Following the session, State Master Edward Wiggin of Augusta issued an appeal to all the Granges in the State. The response was so generous that in the Spring of 1897 it was voted to build the home. On October 4 of that same year, the cornerstone was laid by State Master Wiggin. Finally, after some delay in obtaining furnishings, Grange Cottage was opened to its first family of girls in December, 1898. From that date until January 12, 1912, when it was destroyed by fire, Grange Cottage was the home for many needy girls. At the time of the fire, the cottage was insured for $2,500; but because it could not be replaced for that amount, the money was turned over to the State Grange. State Master C. S. Stetson immediately appealed to the Grangers of Maine to raise an additional $2,600, the amount necessary to rebuild the home. Once again the Grange spirit of cooperation and generosity expressed itself, and the necessary money was quickly raised. On February 25, 1913, one year after the fire, the new Cottage was dedicated. This is the home that stands today, the pride of its fine family of girls.

For the past 50 years the Patrons of Maine have had Grange Cottage as a major project. For a number of years Mrs. Kate B. Ellis, long-time deputy, directed the running of the Cottage. Today, Mr. and Mrs. Allison P. Howes of Hartland have charge of operating the Cottage for the State Grange. Miss Rosa Tuttle is the present matron and Mr. Walter P. Hinkley is superintendent. Mrs. Hinkley, a former Cottage matron, still plays an active part in helping the boys and girls at Good Will. She knows how much youngsters cherish the happiness they enjoy at Grange Cottage. She knows because she too was once a Grange Cottage girl. Good Will Home and School was founded September 1, 1889, by Rev. G. W. Hinkley, a charter member and first chaplain of Hinkley Grange, who is now in his 95th year. Brother Hinkley had in his heart a desire to help children who were left alone in the world. He started out on faith, and that faith has built a wonderful institution which has turned out many outstanding citizens.

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# Selling at the Roadside Stand

In selling fruit at the farm, a few highly important qualifications for success are essential. I shall try and enumerate and evaluate each in order of their importance.

First, location of the market. The location should be on a highway with its fair share of traffic, preferably on the right side of highway as you enter your nearest town or city. The approach should be large and wide; either well paved or chipped, so that the customers will be able to walk in safety and without getting muddy shoes in rainy weather. The parking area should be level with the approach to the market. Avoid all steps or unnecessary rises, provide a good drainage system to clear the parking area rapidly of water from storms. The parking area should be arranged so that cars can drive off the highway safely without slacking speed in order to come to a stop on the area. Too small a parking area does not encourage stopping at the market.

Next, the building should be neat and simple; no fancy trimmings are required. It should be large enough for a proper display, with enough room to move about freely. The market should be designed to display products to advantage and be well illuminated if sales are made late in the evening. It needs to be covered so as to shield products from the sun and rains, with room enough for customers to select products under cover. Modern rest rooms should be provided for both men and women, and these should be kept clean at all times.

Third, display. Have semi-permanent or movable stands on castors erected that will allow arranging of products for the most effective display. (Visit chain stores frequently and take a look at the fruit and vegetable displays for ideas). Do not use second hand containers, or field crates, to arrange your display on, and be sure to have a place to store your empty containers out of sight of customers. Nothing detracts more from neatness and cleanliness than having empty containers, paper, cushions, liners and other material placed helter-skelter or loose around the roadside market. Have suitable containers for waste and debris, placed conveniently for receiving odds and ends for you always will have some to dispose of in the best managed market.

Not only is promptness in approaching customers highly essential, the right method of salutation and courtesy is a must for the first and repeat sales. Whenever a customer drives up or walks into your market, he is half sold; it is then up to you to complete the sale.

A guarantee of your products is good business. Whenever a customer is dissatisfied or complains, be ready to refund the purchase price or replace the product with another or a substitute purchase; do not argue with them. However, you should courteously ascertain, if possible, the nature of the complaint, whether it is justified or whether an attempt to secure some product at your expense is being made. Treat all complaints with kid gloves and courtesy, remembering always that it is your customers' good-will you wish to build up and maintain.

During the height of the peach season the majority of our sales are in the 16 quart peach hamper; we price to move quantity during the Elberta harvest. The early part of the season ahead of Elbertas we move our largest volume in four quart tills with a wooden handle attached, and also use the eight quart hamper or high-hat. All packages in which the fruit is packed go with the sale. We do not empty or bag anything unless requested by the purchaser. Remember to use clean new packages to pack in; nothing detracts more from the respect and value of products offered for sale, than dirty, broken or misshapen packages. Create a respect for good products by using good packages.

Quality must be the watchword because it is only through quality of fruit offered, plus good packages and excellent packing, that your business will succeed. Select the best fruit, pack it neatly and honestly as to color, shape and variety; be meticulous as to uniformity. You are always being judged by your customers and your business increases or decreases by your practice, so be honest with yourself and your customers by packing straight and uniform. Make the top or face be representative of the entire package, thereby creating a desire on the part of your customer to be satisfied and come again. Many of us have driven many extra miles to go to a restaurant or dining room where we knew food and service was of the best quality; the purchasers of products required for canning or eating do exactly the same. Today distance does not mean so much and people readily use any kind of excuse to take a ride in the car, so why not encourage trips to your market by offering the best always? They will remember where they purchased the best peaches or the best apples, or whatever you are selling, long after the price is forgotten. So remember always, make a quality pack and let it be your most jealously guarded requirement for the success of your market.

Prices are very important. Keep your prices fair, never too high, although it is not necessary to give your products away. Underselling competition to move volume is not good business; it is more important to price consistent with the quality of goods offered.

To sell volume, we make special sales whenever the occasion demands, and announce the special on the radio and in the newspapers. Many customers want to wait for certain well liked varieties; the preferences are varied and we find it good business to cater to them. We use roadside signs along the highway, beginning a mile away; also boards listing the different products we have on sale that day. Have all the signs neat and simple, with large lettering easily read from a moving car. We accept telephone orders and deliver certain days in Allentown and Bethlehem. No order is too small to be disregarded, we fill them all. We ship parcel post and express as well.

Roadside marketing is becoming more of a factor in selling fresh fruits and vegetables, and contributes greatly to a greater cash income to fruit growers and gardeners each succeeding year. The amount of peaches, or any product moved directly into consumers' hands by growers, during the harvesting season, cannot be estimated, but the amount is very large indeed. The successful market should have as large a variety of products to offer as possible. When a customer stops at your market, he or she is a prospect for items other than peaches or apples alone. They look for sweet corn, tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkins and anything in season, including all kinds of fruit; also jams, jellies, apple butter, apple and grape juice, and many other items that can be grown or produced on a farm or orchard. Quality, freshness and condition are the three prime requisites for any farm or orchard product offered.

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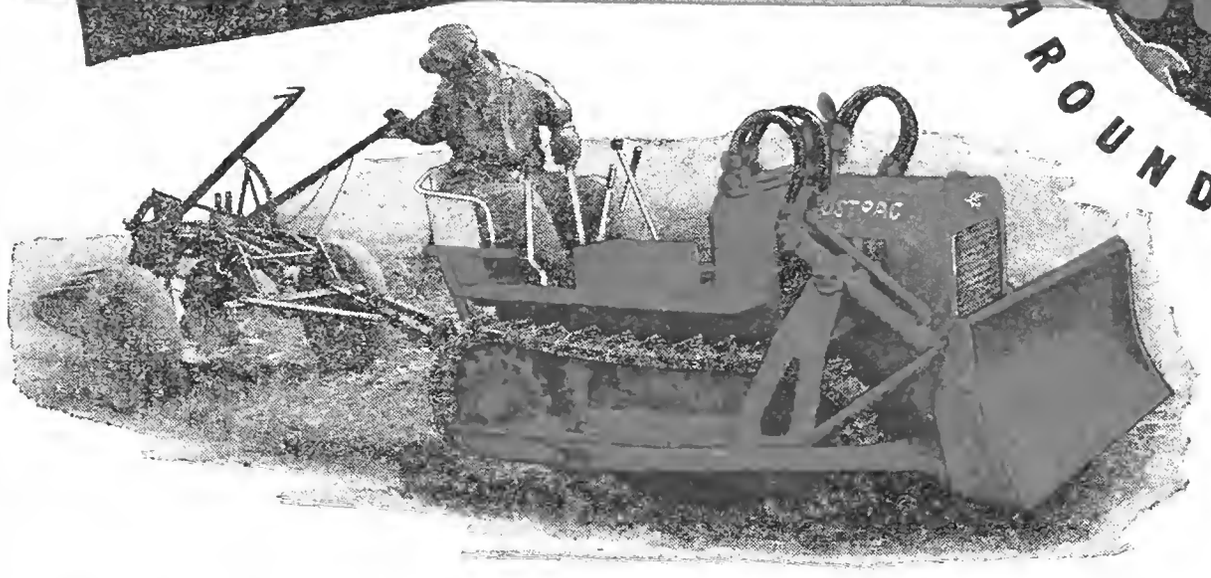

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Along with heavy duty plowing, disking, harrowing, harvesting and other normal farm uses, the USTRAC is ideal for terracing and soil erosion work, digging drainage ditches, irrigation work, building dikes and dams, land leveling, road repairing, etc. Excellent for land clearing (uproots 6-inch trees), grubbing hedge, removing rocks and stumps.

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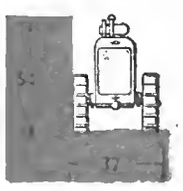

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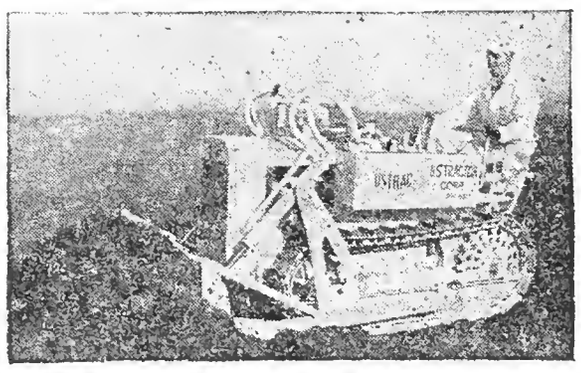

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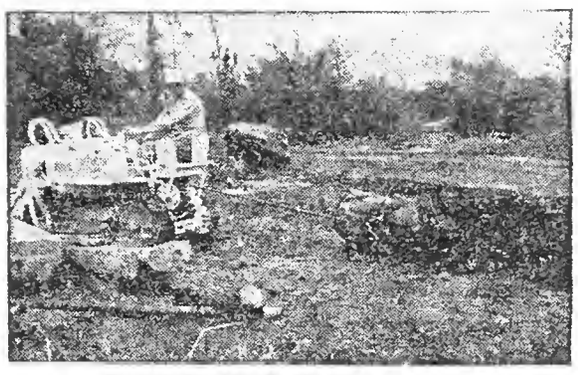

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SHELL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS


## Concrete on the Farm

(Continued from Page 442)

ened for from four to 27 days for curing.

If colored flagstones are desired, these may be made by mixing mineral pigments in the concrete, or into only the top surface after the concrete has been poured into the form. In the former method the concrete is finished in the usual manner; in the latter method it is steel troweled after the pigment has been sprinkled on the top surface. If desired, several colors may be employed. A convenient way of doing this is to make all stones in the form one color, changing the color each time the form is used. This will produce a variety of colors and sizes in the stones. The mineral colors for use with concrete may be obtained from your building material dealer. For best results only commercially pure mineral pigments of good quality should be used. These colors come in blue, brown, buff, green, red and black (for gray or slate). Different shades may be obtained by varying the amount of coloring material used or by mixing together two or more colors. Where white or the more delicate shades of the lighter colors are desired, white cement must be used instead of regular cement. In selecting colors or shades of color, it should be remembered that the color will appear darker while the concrete is damp than when it dries.

Each time the wood form is to be used for molding flagstones the surfaces should be freshly oiled. After the stones have cured, they may then be set in depressions excavated in the ground. The stones may be set flush with the ground or elevated somewhat as desired. Spaces may be left between the stones for grass to grow or the stones may be set close together if preferred. Flush set stones are preferable where a lawn mower is to be used over them.

Where a solid walk (no spaces between stones) is preferred, an excavation such as is made for a regular concrete walk should be dug to the proper depth and a one inch thick layer of concrete poured and leveled. When this has stiffened somewhat, the stones should be set in place with a space left around each stone for concreting. All stones should be carefully leveled up and the spaces between the stones then filled with a cement-sand concrete made in the same proportions as that used for the stones, but without gravel. When this mortar has stiffened sufficiently, it may be troweled smooth and any excess particles of cement may be carefully brushed from the surface of the walk.

In calculating the amounts of materials needed for constructing concrete stepping stones or flagstones, it can be assumed that it will take approximately one-half gallon of cement, one gallon of sand, one and one-half gallons of gravel, and one and one-half quarts, one and one-fourth quarts or one quart of water, depending on the moisture content of the sand, to make each square foot of flagstones. To mold a set of flagstones in the form shown in Figure 2, requires approximately three gallons of cement, seven gallons of sand and nine gallons of gravel. The water required will be determined by the moisture in the sand, of course, and will be either two gallons, one and one-half pints; two gallons; or one gallon, three quarts.

### Driveways and Roads

The same proportions of concrete ingredients are used for driveways and roads as are used for sidewalks. However, the thickness should be at least six inches to take care of heavily loaded wagons and trucks. A good type of drive for farm use is that shown in cross-section in Figure 3. This drive is crowned slightly to permit water to drain from the surface onto the ground at either side. Such a drive is usually made eight to 10 feet in width, 10 feet being preferable because it provides more room in which to maneuver without running off the pavement.

The form for this drive is constructed of 2x6's if the thickness is to be six inches, or 2x8's where the thickness is to be greater. A drive of this type should be elevated about two inches above ground level. Therefore the area should be excavated to a depth that will vary from four inches on the sides to three inches in the center, so as to provide for a uniform thickness of concrete. The excavation should be made four inches wider than the drive width to allow for the thickness of the form boards and should be well compacted with a tamper. If the ground is not well drained, the excavation should be made six inches deeper, and a six inch fill of clean gravel or cinders laid as a subbase. This should be solidly compacted. Division boards, of the same size lumber as used for the form boards, should be placed at intervals corresponding to approximately one and one-half times the width of the drive. These will provide for expansion and contraction joints.

The concrete is mixed and poured in the same way as described for sidewalks. However, to give the surface a crowned shape, a template made as shown in Figure 3 is employed. This rests on the side boards of the form and is moved along to level and shape the concrete surface. A few hours after the concrete has been poured, a wood float should be used to finish the surface. This will leave a gritty non-skid finish. An old canvas or rubber belt, about four to six inches in width and 12 feet long, can be used instead of a float. The belt should be drawn back and forth across the pavement while working slowly forward. This will bring the concrete to the desired degree of smoothness.

Where the drive is to be used as a cattle walk or where greater than normal traction is desired, it should be given a broom finish after the smoothing process, as this will prevent slipping. A stiff fibre broom is best for this purpose. The broom should be brushed across the surface of the drive from one side to the other, being careful not to brush away the concrete.

The drive is cured in the same manner as a sidewalk, but it is strongly advised to give the concrete the full one month curing period if possible, in order to gain the increased strength that is so desirable for a pavement designed to support heavy loads. After curing, the forms should be removed and the adjacent ground leveled to the sides of the drive.

In determining how much of each material will be needed for a given size of drive, it can be assumed that each 100 square feet of area will require 12½ sacks of cement, 28 cubic feet of sand and 38 cubic feet of gravel. The water needed will depend on the sand's moisture content and will be either 69 gallons, 63 gallons or 53½ gallons. As an example, a drive 10 feet wide and 10 feet long would total 100 square feet.

All figures given here for amounts of cement, sand, gravel and water, to produce a sufficient amount of concrete for definite projects or areas of surface, include an extra allowance of 10 per cent for materials, to compensate for variations in gravel and sand sizes. Where sub-bases of gravel, crushed stone or cinders are required, it can be assumed that each square foot of four inch depth of fill will require one-third cubic foot of material, and each square foot of six inch fill will take one-half cubic foot.

Time and effort expended on concrete work will be well repaid in attractive, long lasting improvements.

## Book Note

Fur Farming for Profit — By Frank G. Ashbrook. The mistake is often made by beginners of thinking that fur farming is an easy and sure way to make considerable money. Nothing could be farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, fur farming is a difficult and complicated business, and success in this enterprise is only attained by following correct and proven methods. The author of this new 429 page book has had 25 years' experience in the fur farming business, and has also had many specialized assignments that have provided him with an excellent background to obtain the material presented. All phases of the business are covered, such as selecting suitable locations and areas, breeding essentials of the various fur bearing animals and their proper feeding and care. The prevention and treatment of diseases common to fur animals receives a special chapter. Pelting and marketing also have been given special treatment. Both beginners as well as those with experience in fur farming will find this book well worth having. For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Price $4.00 (New York City residents add eight cents tax.)

### *The Food Value in Milk*

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|---|---|---|
| Tomatoes (29c lb.) | 75.8 oz. | $1.37 |
| Eggs (70c doz.) | 8.6 eggs | .50 |
| Fish (45c lb.) | 19.6 oz. | .55 |
| Chicken (55c lb.) | 13.2 oz. | .48 |
| Ham (65c lb.) | 7.7 oz. | .31 |
| Rd. Steak (98c lb.) | 13.6 oz. | .83 |
| Beans (20c lb.) | 40.3 oz. | .50 |
| Bread (16c lb.) | 7.0 oz. | .11 |
| Potatoes (6c lb.) | 20.1 oz. | .08 |

(Prepared by John C. York, economist, Eastern Milk Producers Co-op. Assn.)


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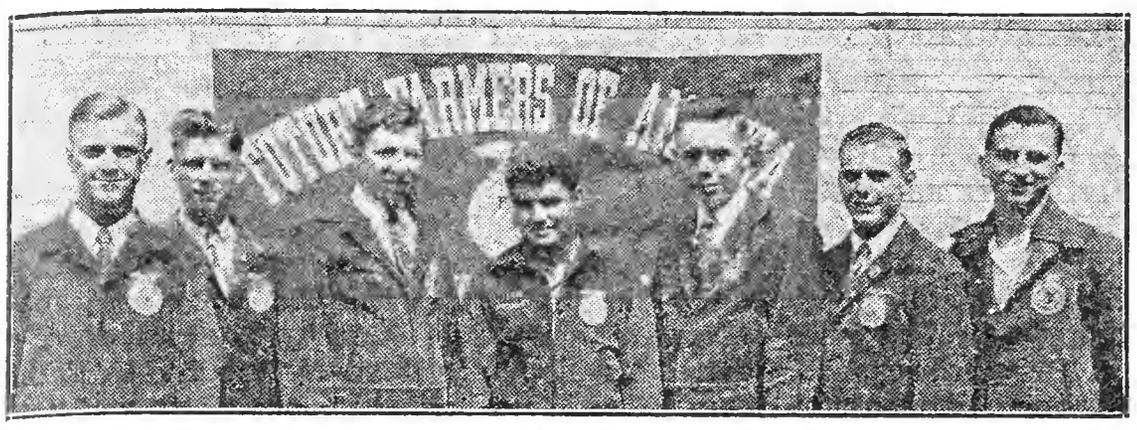

*The newly elected officers of the Pennsylvania State FFA are, left to right: Carl Spacht, North East, Erie County. Chaplain; Richard Waybright, Gettysburg, Adams County, Reporter; Robert Gaston, Turbotville, Northumberland County, Secretary; Alvin Moyer Jr., Chalfont, Bucks County, President; Ralph Sanner, Kutztown, Berks County, Vice-president; Merle Bacon, Towanda, Bradford County, Treasurer; and Joseph Prischak, Conneautville, Crawford County, Sentinel.*

## Pennsylvania FFA Program

Contests, educational demonstrataions, sports and entertainment were combined into a busy 3-day program, recently held at the Pennsylvania State College campus, as 1,200 Future Farmers of America assembled from all parts of Pennsylvania for the annual FFA Activities Week. Although these events occupied most of the boys, 66 delegates were conducting the 19th annual convention of the Keystone Association, while the 100-piece State FFA band held a series of rehearsals in preparation for the 1949 State Farm Show.

Alvin Moyer, Jr., Chalfont, Bucks County, was elected the new State president, out of the 30-odd candidates for the position. Moyer graduated this month from Quakertown high school, where he was president of his local FFA chapter and president of Three-County area chapter as well. He succeeds Robert E. Shaner, Pottstown, who had served since January 1947. Other new officers are: vice-pres., Ralph Sanner, Kutztown, Berks County; secy., Robert Gaston, Turbotville, Northumberland County; treas., Merle Bacon, Towanda; reporter, Richard Waybright, Gettysburg, Adams County; chaplain, Carl Spacht, North East, Erie County; sentinel, Joseph Prischak, Conneautville, Crawford County. Keen competition marked the seven major contests that occupied the boys the first day. Top 10 winners in poultry, livestock and dairy judging will return to Penn State's campus in August for further competition to select members of the teams to represent Pennsylvania in regional and national FFA contests. Frank Frkonja of Fredonia high school, Mercer County, was assured of entering the regional competition at Springfield, Mass., as well as winning $100 in cash when he captured the public speaking championship over 19 other contestants. He spoke on the subject, "Brucellosis, a Menace to Dairying,"and repeated his speech to the entire crowd in one of the mass meetings. Others in the public speaking contest, in the order they finished, were: Jeffrey Thompson, Berks County; Paul M. Zubler, Centre County; Roy Garber, Franklin County; Eugene Michael, Cumberland County; Charles Winger, Montgomery County; E. Miller, Lackawanna County; Elvin Lebo, Dauphin County; Walter Lysiak, Lawrence County; George Peacock, Lycoming County; William Culp, Union County; George Kreps, Chester County; James Brody, Wyoming County; Ausley Duncan, Indiana County; Richard Horton, Bedford County; Lester Engell, Erie County; Lynn Whipple, Tioga County; Joseph Prischak, Crawford County; David Kradel, Westmoreland County; James Wiley, Washington County.

At the closing mass meeting, when the new officers were presented, certificates were awarded to the following top winners in each contest, listed in the order of rank:

Livestock (175 entries): Carl Hagerman, Bangor, Northampton County; Ray Spammuth, Bethel, Berks County; John Bower, Montoursville, Lycoming County; Dale Croop, Berwick, Columbia County; Donald Lytle, Avon Grove, Chester County; Morris Loy, Blaine, Perry County; Wray Gasbel, Claysville, Washington County; Lynn Kline, Edri, Indiana County; James Woods, Mercer, Mercer County; Arthur Killian, Berwick, Columbia County; and Bartley McCracken, Wind Ridge, Greene County.

Dairy, (350 entries): Rohrer Witmer, West Lampeter Township, Lancaster County; Carlton Whitehead, New Milford, Susquehanna County; Kenneth Ewing, Derry Township, Westmoreland County; Carl Kloos, Mercer, Mercer County; Melvin Peiter, West Lampter Township, Lancaster County; Vernon Nunemaker, Schellsburg, Bedford County; Jack Clark, Derry Township, Westmoreland County; Tracy Tompkins, New Milford, Susquehanna County, Cletus Troyer, Edinboro, Erie County; and Eddie Davis, Ebensburg, Cambria County.

Farm Mechanics (80 entries): Ralph Futty, Oxford, Chester County; Earl Mensch, Boyertown, Berks County; Ned Crouse, Gettysburg, Adams County; Kenneth Jenkins, Evans City, Butler County; Stewart Roberts, Kennett Square, Chester County; James Hoover, Conneautville, Crawford County; Robert Newton, North East, Erie County; Charles Miller, West Lampeter Township, Lancaster County; Allison Campbell, Wind Ridge, Greene County; Donald Stahl, South Huntingdon, Westmoreland County; Robert Decker, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County; and James Adams, Cambridge Springs, Crawford County.

Poultry (130 entries): Harrison Bornman, Bedford, Bedford County; J. L. Snyder, Polk high school, Monroe County; David Love, Millcreek, Erie County; Edwin Hugo, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Loren Fox, Spring City, Chester County; Eugene Markle, Lykens Valley, Dauphin County; Richard Risser, Derry Township, Dauphin County; William Adorus, Millcreek, Erie County; Carl Dietrich, Walker Township, Centre County; and Robert Light, Quakertown, Bucks County.

Plant Diseases and Insect Control: Arthur Rote, East Brook, Lawrence County; James Powell, Chester Dylewski and Delbert White, all of Millcreek, Erie County; Richard Switzer, Limestone, Clarion County; Vernon Wiedner, Berlin, Somerset County; Dick Niswander, St. Thomas, Franklin County; James Graham, Sandy Lake, Mercer County; Charles Ulmer, Hepburnville, Lycoming Couny; and Paul Gehr, Linesville, Crawford County.

A. H. IMHOF

## Stone Frolics

One of my neighbors tells me a tale that his grandfather used to relate. It has to do with the origin of the miles of stone fence found in this section. A hundred years ago or more, after harvest time, the farmers for miles around would join forces and build each others' stone fences. A hundred families or more would be represented. Dozens of pairs of oxen, hundreds of men, youths and boys would descend upon the rocks of someone's farm and convert them from just so many unwelcome stones to neat, orderly boundaries for a calf pasture, an orchard, a corn field or some other of the many fields that were part of every farm.

The fences were not built from one end to the other but were built almost, one might say, simultaneously. The members of the stone frolic would distribute themselves along the proposed course of the wall in groups, and each group would begin building a portion. Obviously, this was a very efficient method of working, for the entire available man and ox power of the frolic could thus be utilized whereas, had they all attempted to work at one point on the wall, there would certainly have been a bottleneck. Not only did the men work but the boys as well, collecting small stones for chinking-in the spaces between the larger ones.

I suppose, too, there arose the American competitive spirit, each group trying to outdo the others "afore dinner" or "afore sundown." They must have really worked, for my neighbor tells me, on the authority of his grandfather, that they could complete as much as a half mile of stone fence in a day.

Thus we have the answer to the oft asked question: "How in earth did they ever build all these stone walls?"

K. J.

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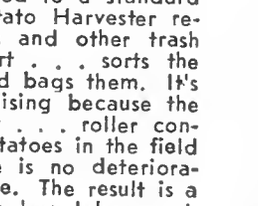

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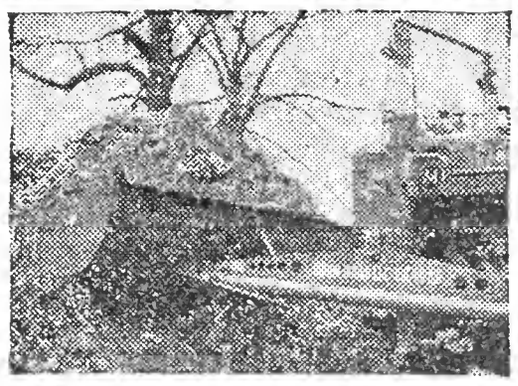

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## *Producer Leaders on Wrong Course*

THE hearings in New York City two weeks ago on the petition by several producer groups to increase the Class I-A milk price were a lot different than previously. There was, of course, plenty of producer testimony on the continued high costs of production, all of it well grounded in fact. This time, however, the consumer opposition was much stronger, both in numbers and in intensity. In addition, two city officials appeared and spoke against any increase. Two days after the hearings were over, Mayor O'Dwyer ordered his Department of Investigation to conduct an inquiry into retail milk prices.

In other words, what has for some time been predicted could well happen might very well be on the way to accomplishment. The goose that has continued to lay golden eggs in the form of high fluid milk prices may not be killed, but she is certainly not the same bird she used to be.

While the farm representatives had all the sound arguments on their side, all of them, except one, came to the wrong conclusion. The consumers' presentation, on the other hand, was emotional, illogical and poorly organized; yet their conclusions were correct. Dairymen need more money for their milk — that is something no one will deny, not even the organized consumer groups; but why is it that the only remedy ever suggested is that the increase must come out of the Class I-A price, with the scandalously low prices for many of the manufactured milk products entirely ignored? Most of the manufacturing prices under the Federal Order are completely out of line with their real wholesale value, which makes it all the more difficult to understand why the producer groups do not insist that these prices should be substantially increased.

Thus the only other course left open to these so-called farm leaders, for the purpose of raising the producers' blended price, is to try to boost the Class I-A price, and that is the course that they have been following blindly. So long as dealer distribution costs are allowed to soar (they are now at an all-time high), and so long as one penny is added to the price of a quart of milk by dealers each time the Class I-A is raised 44 cents a cwt. (the price is now 23½ cents), it is a course that will do dairymen no good. As the fluid price is raised, and raised again, consumption must drop, then drop still further. This is what has happened during the past three months. Fluid consumption in March was 1.72 per cent below March 1947; in April it was 2.65 per cent less; and in May 2.96 per cent. For each of those months, the farm price was 88 cents a cwt. more in 1948 than in 1947. How much more will consumption drop if the price goes even higher?

There is no decision from Washington on the July price as we go to press. The request of the producer groups is to increase the Class I-A price from $5.46 to $5.90 a cwt. for July and August, and to $6.34 from September through December. It is our prediction that the July Class I-A price will remain at $5.46.

## *Paul D. Graves for Senator*

THE recent announcement by Senator Rhoda Fox Graves that she is not a candidate for reelection to the New York State Senate, was not particularly happy news for the men and women on our dairy farms. All of them know how long and how faithfully she has served them in the Legislature and how bravely she has fought to protect and advance their true interests. Her record of 22 years at Albany will stand unchallenged for many years to come — a record of courage, sincerity and independence.

Can it not therefore be fairly said that she has done her work and can afford to rest on her well-earned laurels? Cannot her decision be accepted with less concern when we know that her son, Paul D. Graves, is seeking to take his mother's place in the Legislature?

Paul Graves is a dairy farmer, a lawyer and a veteran. He has been brought up to appreciate the value of political and moral independence. He has worked with his mother in her milk fights and he therefore knows the ins and outs of the milk problem better than anyone in the State Legislature. No better evidence of this can be obtained than his courageous analysis at a recent gathering at the Hammond Central School.

Mr. Graves' candidacy for State Senator on the Republican ticket is being opposed by Mr. Harry Bullard, ice cream dealer of Potsdam. He is likewise opposed, as his mother always was, by the Republican machine politicians of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. But this opposition is actually one of his greatest points of strength among the farm families in the North Country. The politicians give only lip service to the dairy farmers' cause. It is in the Graves tradition to deliver as promised.

The primary will be on August 24 and indications are that between now and then there will be a lot of undercover whispering and maneuvering against Paul Graves. It should be brushed aside because it will not be true and will stem only from selfish motives. If dairymen in the 39th senatorial district want a man who can carry on the good work that Mrs. Graves has been doing for so many years and who will tackle the job with the vigor and vision of youth, Paul Graves is the man they should vote for on August 24.

## *Bugs and the New Insecticides*

NEW and highly effective insecticides keep coming along with such rapidity that it would seem all bugs ought to be eliminated by now. Yet science tells us (and to date there is no conclusive proof to the contrary) that if we do not keep up our spraying and our dusting, we will harvest no vegetables or fruit. The trouble with bugs is that they never know when they are licked, so they keep right on multiplying to such an extent that unless we constantly continue the spray gun battle, they soon have the upper hand.

There are several new insecticides on the market which have even greater killing power than DDT. One, known as Marlate, will kill a wide variety of insects which come into contact with it or eat it, and yet it is one of the safest to use either around or on warm blooded animals, as it has no more acute toxicity than rotenone. Rhothane is still another which is reported to have a broader usefulness than DDT, also because of the same type of low toxicity. Then there is Chlordane, a new product which eliminates the need for a wide variety of insecticides because it kills by contact, vapor and by being eaten. Another of the new insecticides is Thiophos 3422, claimed to be effective against a wide range of insects, mites and lower invertebrates. The latter product was uncovered by British and American scientists at the close of hostilities in Germany, where it was designated by the Germans as E 605.

With all these efficient new insecticides, as well as the "old reliables" and others being formulated and tested in the laboratory, it looks like a sad future for the pests. Our efforts to that end cannot, however, be relaxed, not even for one instant.

## *It Will Soon be Fair Time Again*

NO other gathering is quite so much an intimate part of farm life as the local county fair. The best pie, the finest fruit, the heaviest yielding grain, or the outstanding animal are among the goals sought for. Rivalry is keen and honors are hotly contested. All the family takes part; even the baby may be shown in a special exhibit. The junior divisions, consisting of the 4-H Club and F. F. A. members, are well filled at most fairs and not only offer strong competition among these younger showmen, but also give good accounts of themselves in the open classes against their elders.

Last year in New York State a total of 49 county and town fairs drew admissions of 1,219,274 people. The State of New York, through its Department of Farms and Markets, reimburses qualified fairs for all money paid out in premiums up to a maximum of $10,000. It will not be long now before the 1948 local fairs will again be in full swing. There will be 51 of them this year. The full list, with dates, can be obtained by writing to the State Department at Albany, N. Y. The State Fair will hold a limited exhibition this year, September 13 to 18, at Syracuse. It will include a cattle show, junior agricultural projects and possibly some New York State Grange exhibits.

It is high time that the civic and political factions which have been disputing as to the future site for the New York State Fair come to a decision, and get busy in making it the great exposition which it used to be and which it can be again.

## *The Displaced Persons Bill*

CONGRESS has finally passed legislation to admit 205,000 European displaced persons into the United States within the next two years. It is now awaiting action by President Truman.

The main provisions of the DP bill are: 80,000 to be admitted from among displaced persons shall be from the Baltic States and eastern Poland, areas taken over by Soviet Russia at the end of World War II; at least 60,000 must be farmers; eligibility is limited to those who were in camps before December 22, 1945, except that provision is made to admit 2,000 Czechs who have fled their country since last February, and 3,000 displaced war orphans; half of the Germans and Austrians to be allowed entry under the regular immigration quotas for those two countries must qualify as the so-called Volksdeutsche, namely, those persons who have been removed from their original homelands, such as Czechoslovakia, East Prussia and eastern Germany.

If this bill is enacted into law, a three-member Displaced Persons Commission will be named by the President to direct the program which, by its terms, begins **July 1.**

## *What Farmers Say*

My husband and I have been loyal readers of your paper for 15 years and we will be for many years more.

We have just returned from a recent motor tour of New York State and we were disgusted. We cannot understand why those in charge of State, County and City highways allow tourists to litter the sides of those highways with papers, cans, bottles and garbage. And there are so many mechanically unfit cars on the roads.

Warren County, N. Y. MRS. L. R. D.

## *Brevities*

"THE hay appeareth, and the tender grass sheweth itself, and herbs of the mountains are gathered." — Prov. 27:25.

LOOK out for tomato blight after our cold wet Spring. Copper sprays and dusts used at ten day intervals are the best protection. Once it appears, it is too late to do anything.

ALMOST everyone likes to catch fish, but getting a bullhead off the hook is another matter. To remove the odor of fish from your hands, wash them in hot water and salt before using soap.

INDUSTRY is still very much in need of salvaged fats. It is just as patriotic to take waste fats to the butcher shop now as it was during wartime. It will help to keep things rolling, and in time may mean lower prices — we hope.

LAST year New York State dairy farmers saved about $500,000 in feed costs and received over $700,000 from additional milk sales by using artificial insemination with 65,700 cows. A good bull costs considerable money to buy. Besides, he is expensive to keep.

# Rambling Along at Long Acres

A family meets and passes a number of milestones along the trail; we passed two of them recently. Calvin got married and finally found a home, so our last boy has left home. He comes out evenings and week-ends and keeps the tractor going until dark, so the farm work goes on. Calvin and his wife both work in the same office and had known each other a long time but said nothing about getting married. One week-end they quietly slipped over into Indiana and got married and now they are slowly making a new home.

The other milestone came when Loretta finally graduated from high school. That marks the end of school days for us after more than a quarter of a century, when there was never a time that we did not have one or more children in school. Her class numbered 142 and she was No. 20 from the top in point of scholarship. Our high school has an excellent business course which Calvin took and he has been an accountant in a local factory office ever since he came home from the war and has had three raises. Loretta took the same course and has become an expert stenographer, so she is employed in the office of our local district attorney. That shorthand stuff is a deep mystery to me but Loretta can take it down as fast as I talk. So I no longer strain my weak eyes at the typewriter.

Milestones along the trail, your family too has passed many of them and they are a combination of sadness and gladness. These two that we have just passed mean that our children are becoming men and women and taking their places in the busy world. Loretta still stays at home but it is only a question of time until the Missus and I will be right where we started, just us two to face the world.

The mail has been especially interesting lately. A Vermont man writing in early May tells of snow-capped mountains and of their annual struggle to mature crops in their short growing season. He gives a vivid picture of conditions in that far north section, and his letter proves again that home is home no matter where you find it. The prize letter comes from Apple Acres Farm in New Jersey where a newly found friend writes a fine letter of appreciation. Among other things, he says he is 63 years old and very active, but he likes his chair by the fire far better than going out evenings. Well, now, brother, you put 10 more years on top of that and spend your days in semi-darkness, swinging a grub hoe in a tangled mess of briars and sassafras, and you will understand why I like the big chair by the fire on cool evenings. At the far end of the farm, we have a small field with tree and brush growing on one side and thick forest growth on the other. Around the edges of that field the brush and briars are constantly trying to take over the clear land. So for many years it has been my job to clean the edges of that field. I did not get at it last year because of so much other work, so this time I had a real job on my hands. A Pennsylvania man who had farmed for over 60 years just south of the New York line on one of those mountain farms in a thinly populated county, finally realized his lifetime dream. He built a small trailer, sold the farm, hitched the trailer to the old car, and just traveled, until he had covered all of the Southern States, then down into Mexico, out to California and Oregon, and was slowly making his way back home when he drove into the yard and stayed overnight here at Long Acres. His children have all settled in Northern Michigan, so he was on his way there. He had many wondrous tales to tell, tales of how Southern people got hot water for their homes by having a glass-enclosed sun heater on the roof; tales of a farm in Texas which was 76 miles long and 30 miles wide. So we had a fine chat.

My New Jersey friend spoke of how I had always emphasized the peace and quiet of the farm. It is natural for young people to like noise and excitement but, as we grow older, peace and quiet are much more desirable. That is one of the reasons why I have always liked the farm so well. Now the noise makers have invaded the farm. Farms run small in this fruit growing country so neighbors live close together. In recent years, all of the farms around us have become mechanized so now from early Spring to late Fall there is the constant, never ending roar and rattle of tractors. We get up fairly early but many times those tractors are going before we are out of bed. Many times they are still going far into the night. Just to add to the noise there is an airport near us where young fliers train so that almost every day there are one or more planes buzzing around overhead. Noise on the ground, noise in the air, noise everywhere, and the surprising thing about it is that with all this rush and roar the work is not done any better and the crops are no better than they were in the older times of peace and quiet.

I wonder sometimes just what effect all of this will have upon the men of the future. With the ground baked hard, Calvin did manage to plow up a piece for corn and it broke up rough and lumpy. I watched him as he drove tractor and disk across that lumpy field and no one can tell me that it is good for a man to bounce around like that. That constant roar too will mean jangled nerves in time. L. B. REBER

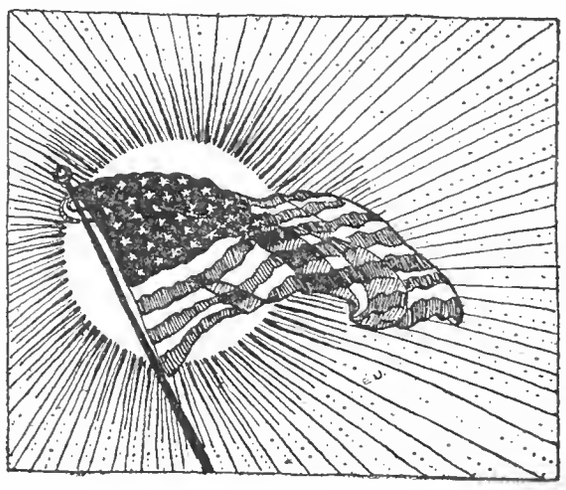
## From the Finger Lakes

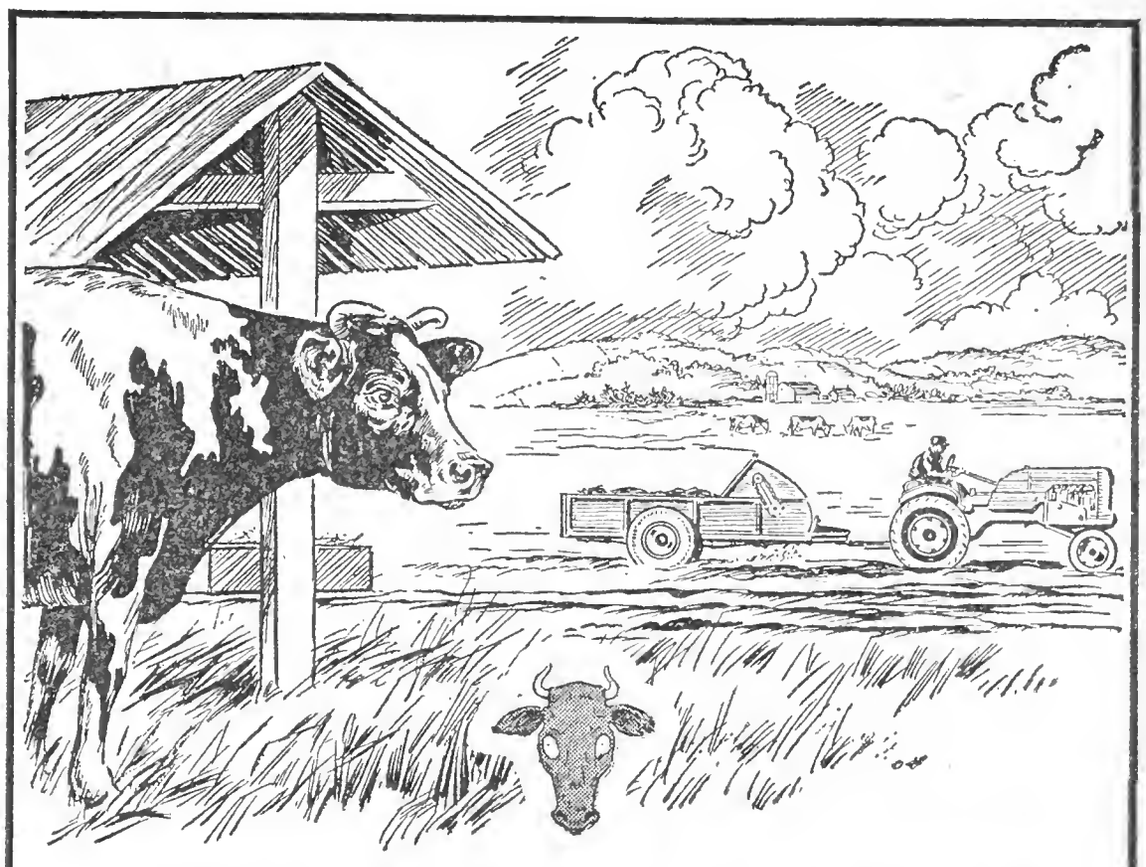
About this time of year, we always look forward to a dinner or supper that seems especially good. New peas and new potatoes. The peas, and there must be plenty of them, are picked and shelled as quickly as possible and put into a small amount of boiling water along with the tiny, gently scrubbed potatoes of which about two have been stolen from each hill for the number needed. The cooking time is carefully watched, for even a few minutes overcooking means that delicate, fresh flavor is lost forever. Then we add salt, pepper and butter and rich milk. The kettle we use must be large for even seconds are not enough, and if anyone mentions vitamins or the lack of them one can raise an eyebrow if the fare is as fresh and good and wholesome as this garden treat. Within a few days, too, there will be small new beets with the tops and pencil-slim yellow wax beans. So on through the season and who could ask for more?

So with the supper dishes shining and out of the way, we find contentment at the very edge of the lake bank. In July the sunsets begin to become magnificent, and the pastel tinted clouds are like gems set in the coppery hue of the Western sky behind us. All is perfectly reproduced in the reflections far out in the lake and along the Eastern shore, for the waters of Cayuga are like a mill pond many days this time of year. A sailboat scarcely moves out there and several rowboats pass, while a few speed boats seem to be going nowhere fast. Below us on his perch by the boathouse the kingfisher is scanning the still, shallow water for any minnows or small fish he can dive for, as his family are waiting, not patiently, on an old oak limb projecting from the bank and low over the water. There are five of them and they are just out of their home in the lake bank. It is going to take a lot of food to help them to grow strong enough to look out for themselves.

Now there is a darkening of the water far to the southward where a cooler breeze is beginning to come down the lake. It reaches the Lombardy poplar by the boathouse, and sets every leaf atremble, then it passes on to the old white pine and it seems we hear a sigh. Finally tiny waves reach the shore and spread lacy skirts upon the gravel beach. It is nightime by old Cayuga, in July. E. R. HAWKES

Seneca County, N. Y.



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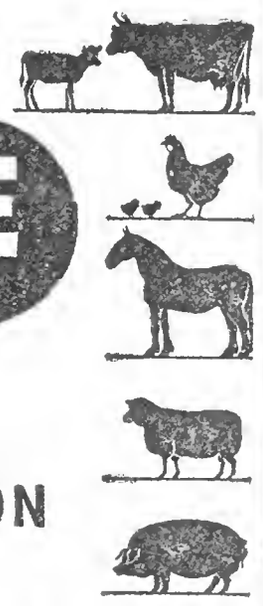

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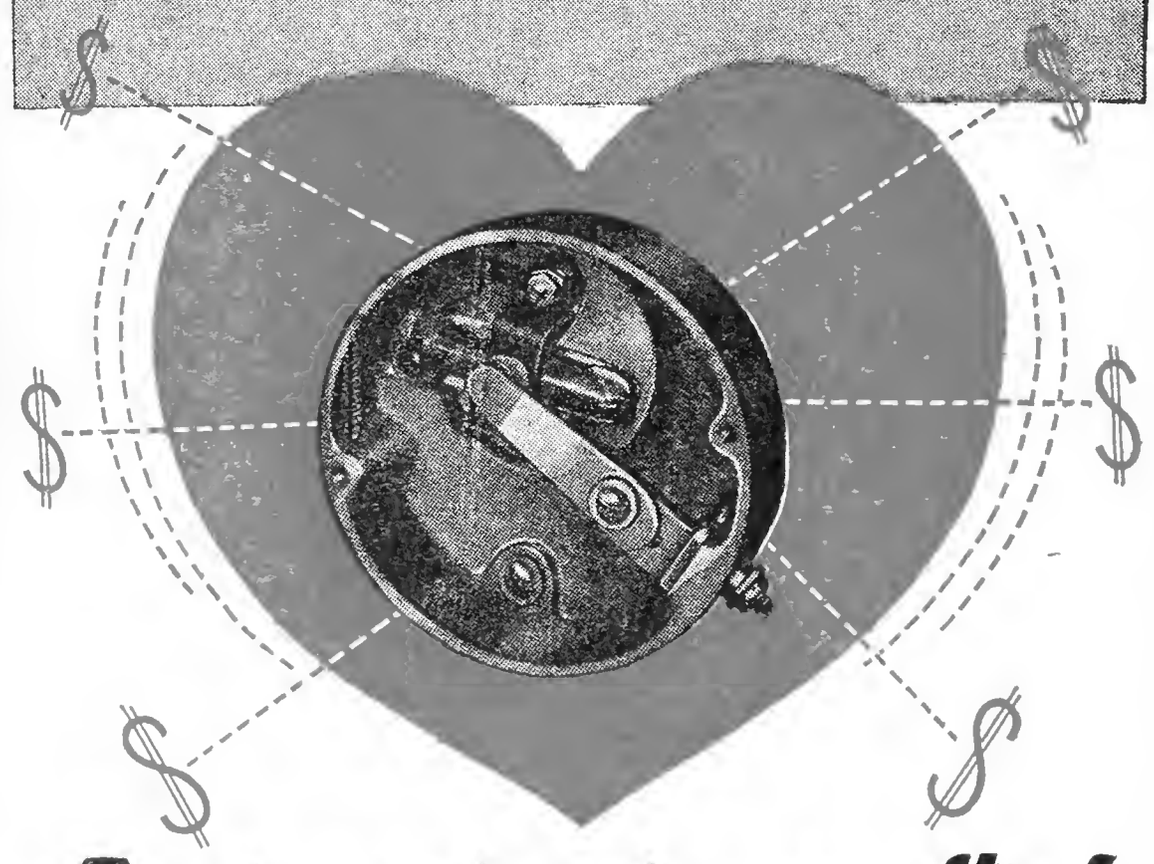

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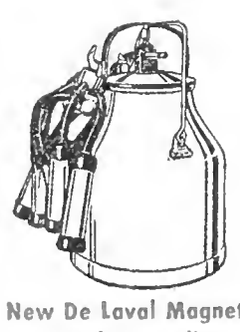

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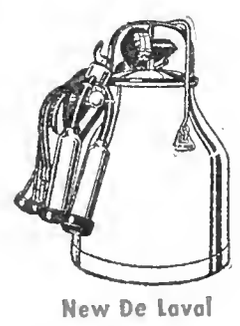

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# Salt for Sheep

With our sheep population reduced almost a third, from over 56 millions in 1942 to about 35 millions now, there is a place on our farms for many more flocks of these profitable animals. There is no farm animal that reaches market weight in so short a time with so little grain needed. Although sheep raising calls for study and attention, very little labor is required and no expensive buildings. Under good management the flock can be increased rapidly.

Late Summer or early Fall is the most favorable time to make a start in sheep raising, as the ewes can be kept on late sown forage crops and grain stubble to get them in good condition for breeding when the weather gets cool. Sheep are an interesting study and experience with them through the Fall and Winter will prove valuable at lambing time. Management can be learned and readily understood by anyone who is willing to observe carefully and attend to the details.

An increase in the use of legume crops, both roughage and pasture, as a means of soil conservation, is going to be a necessity in the years immediately ahead. Sheep can play an important part in a program of this kind and the man who maintains a good flock will be in a very favorable position. The price of grains should not influence sheep population as 90 per cent of the feed consumed by sheep is hay and grass. About 100 pounds of grain or less in a year for one ewe and her lambs is all that is needed, if good quality legume hay also is provided during the barn feeding period. Grain should accordingly be reserved to feed in the Winter and for fattening the lambs. Sheep are fond of good roughage and have a high ability to utilize it. A moderate sized farm flock can often secure a good part of its feed from material that would otherwise be wasted.

Salt is present in nearly all organs and fluids of an animal's body and has been shown by tests to have an intimate bearing on the animal's health. Sheep have the obliging disposition of foraging contentedly where there are lean pickings, and dutifully cleaning up around the fences. They are also ardent grass eaters. Green grasses and weeds, however, are particularly low in natural salt content. Salt (sodium chloride) is necessary for digestion; and without digestion there can of course be no nutrition.

A regular supply of salt for sheep, both in Summer and Winter, is more neglected than any other detail of their husbandry, and yet nothing is more essential to their health and comfort, as well as to their growth and progress in fattening. At the Iowa Experiment Station, when salt was withheld from the breeding ewes for a period of time involving the suckling period, the report stated: that they ate earth, gnawed boards, and kept up a continual din when anyone was around the lots, even though there was plenty of feed and water before them. These ewes actually got so crazy for salt that they would run like a dog after a person and bite his hands. The allowance of salt completely satisfied these ewes, so that they quit all their previous unusual actions and antics.

For small flocks, covered salt stations provide a convenient manner of making granulated salt always available so that the sheep can take what they need. For sheep bedded out on the range, it is best to salt them on the bed ground every evening, spreading the salt on rocks, hard ground, or grass, giving them only as much as they will consume before bedding down for the night. Care should be taken to avoid spreading the salt on loose soil, sand and gravel, as it will soon disintegrate and be lost. Sometimes it is not practical to tote salt to each bed ground, and under such conditions sheep may be salted at intervals of three days. For a band of 1,200 ewes and their lambs on the range, 100 pounds of granulated salt every third day is more satisfactory than a greater quantity fed less often, as it keeps the sheep more contented. This amount is equivalent to a little less than one-half ounce of salt per day for each animal, which is about right unless the grasses are very succulent, in which case more salt should be provided.

Proper salting makes more contented flocks, and sheep easier to handle. Salt draws sheep and so they can be moved to new bedding grounds more readily. It makes for the most wool and mutton, and least injury to soil and young timber by the sheep. Experiments reported by the U. S. D. A. state that sheep fed one-half ounce of salt daily gained materially faster than those fed no salt. The salted sheep also grew heavier and finer fleeces than the unsalted ones. Chemical analyses at the Ohio Experiment Station and elsewhere have shown a wide variation in the natural salt content of different feeds, with green samples consistently the lowest. Changes in ration accordingly affect the quantity of salt eaten by fattening lambs. Jardin and Anderson in their discussion on range management conclude that stock should have twice as much salt when the feed is green and succulent as when the feed is dry. Therefore it is good sheep husbandry to provide adequate salt, as by doing so grazing animals develop better than they otherwise would.

In districts where there is trouble from goiter in newborn lambs, the ewes should receive iodized salt during three or four months of their pregnancy period, and if the iodine deficiency of the area is severe, iodized salt should be fed throughout the year, according to the observations of many experiment stations. It is interesting to note that at a feeding trial at the University of California, lambs receiving iodized salt made a saving of $2.38 per 100 pounds of gain, in feed cost, as compared with the plain salt lot.

When a non-legume roughage or pasture, such as timothy, various late grasses or corn silage, is being fed exclusively to ewes, it is desirable to remedy the deficiency of protein and essential minerals with concentrate feeds such as soybean oil meal. linseed oil meal and in addition a mineral mixture. A good homemade mineral mixture can be made by using one part by weight of bonemeal, one part ground limestone, and two parts salt. If this mixture is used no additional salt need be supplied.

E. B. T.

New York

Photo—H. Dale Holt, Conn.

*Arthur Savage, Andover, Conn., has one of the best flocks of sheep in the Nutmeg State.*

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## May Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of May, 1948, are as follows:

| | Pef 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op.... | $5.15 | $.1095 |
| Mount Joy Co-op..... | 5.10 | .1085 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | 4.94 | .1053 |
| Four Co. Creameries, Inc. | 4.83 | .1027 |
| Sullivan County Co-op.. | 4.75 | .1010 |
| Erie County Co-op..... | 4.72 | .1004 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op..... | 4.72 | .1004 |
| Bovina County Co-op... | 4.665 | .0992 |
| Crowley's Milk Co..... | 4.65 | .099 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op. | 4.64 | .0987 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 4.64 | .0987 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 4.64 | .0987 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 4.64 | .0987 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 4.64 | .0987 |
| Rose Lake Dairies..... | 4.64 | .0987 |
| Sheffield Farms..... | 4.63 | .0985 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 4.53 | .0964 |

Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others, especially in the case of dealers and co-operatives owning more than one plant. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $4.64; Buffalo, $4.57; Rochester, $4.85.

## American Jersey Cattle Club Elects

Members of the American Jersey Cattle Club have elected E. S. Brigham of St. Albans, Vt., as their new president. Mr. Brigham's election occurred at the Club's recent eightieth annual meeting in Columbus, as successor to Herman F. Heep, Austin, Texas. Elected to the board of directors without opposition were: H. George Wilde, Highlawn Jersey Farm, Lenox, Mass.; Maurice Pollak, West Long Branch, N. J., present chairman of the All-American Jersey Week Sale and Show Committee; A. R. Camfield, Neosho, Mo., well known Jersey breeder; and Peter Henning, Jr., young farmer-breeder from Arlington, Wash. J. L. Hutcheson, Jr., Rossville, Ga., is the new vice-president.

## Earlville Holstein Sale

At the June 9 sale of registered Holsteins at Earlville, Lochinvar blood was the popular strain. Fifteen females of that breeding averaged $670 and seven males $830.

The classified averages were: 38 cows, $716; 18 bred heifers, $645; seven open heifers, $588; nine bulls, $1,158; and nine baby heifers, $194. The feature of the sale was a beautiful yearling heifer at $430 from Wait Farm to W. W. Smart, Washington, N. J., and a yearling bull from Barton Miller to Raymond Shaffer, Waterloo, at $400, both donated for the Ward Stevens scholarship funds. Not far from $5,000 has been added to that fund in Earlville pavilion sales.

J. R. P.


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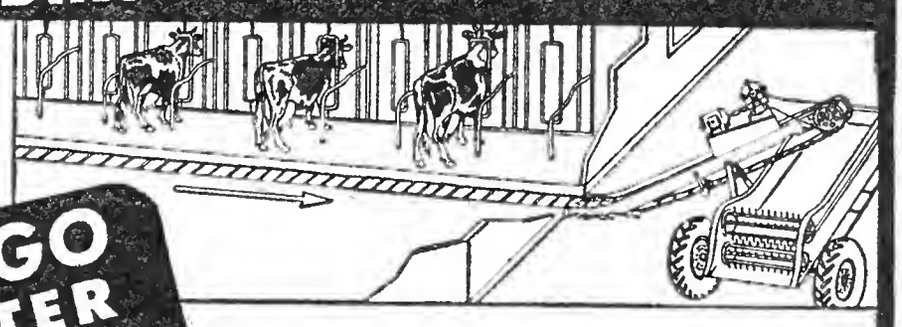
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The E-Z-GO Gutter Cleaner is so easy to install that most farmers can put it in themselves; it works in present barn gutters as well as new ones. Why waste valuable time on this disagreeable chore . . . *write Dept. R.N. for full information quick!*
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HAMPSHIRES, DORSETS, CORRIEDALES, CHEVIOTS, OXFORDS, SUFFOLKS, SOUTHDOWNS AND SHROPSHIRES
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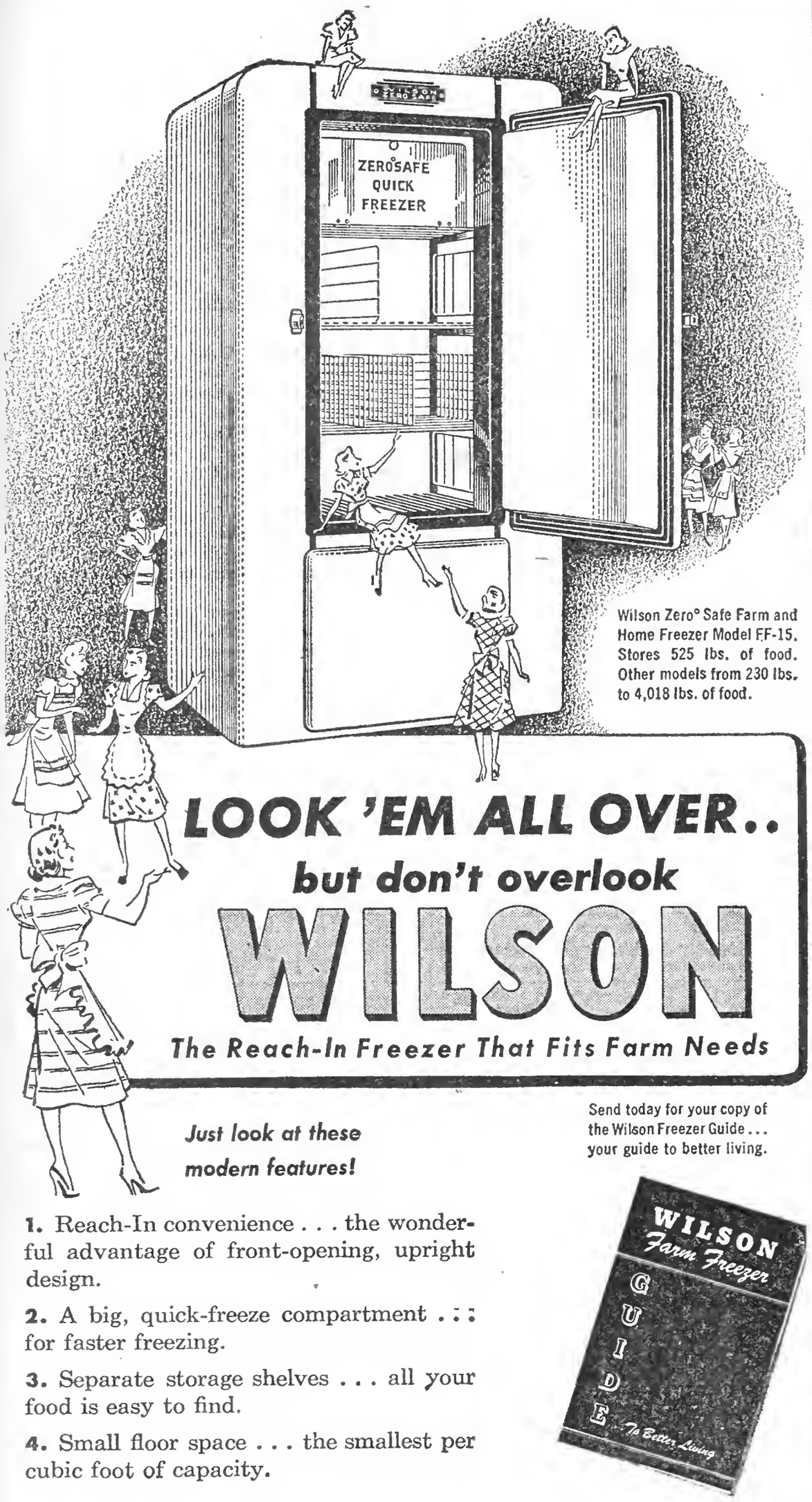


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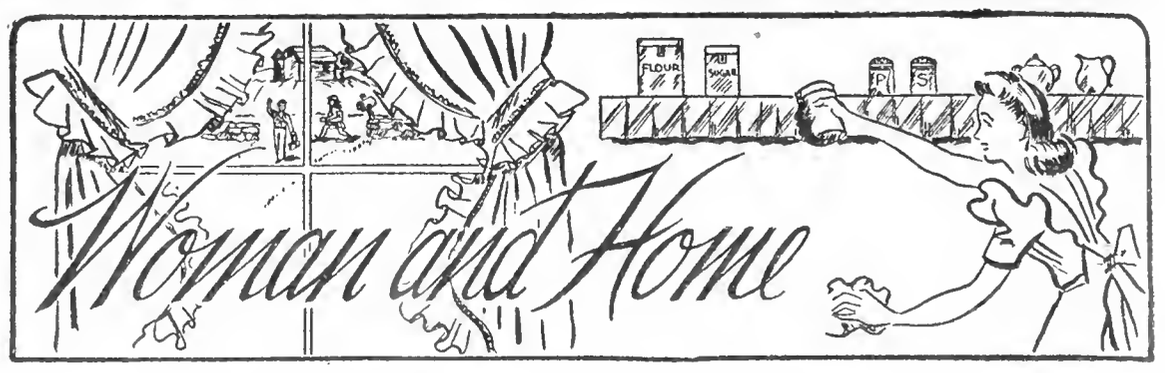
Stops down draft. Satisfaction guaranteed. This copper pot (with character) Mailable. For FREE BOOKLET Address, WIG, ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS


## *Independence Day*

I baked a cake, I grew a flower; I sang away a gloomy hour;
I polished glass, I swept a floor; I ironed a dress a baby wore;
And who can ever think or say this was an unimportant day.

Yes, years are made of just such days; but nations have their graver ways
Of doing the all important task of making peace. Let all lands ask
For a whole world's Independence Day . . . For freedom let us work and pray.

New York — *Lalia Mitchell Thornton*

## *Baked Ham Dinner for July Fourth*

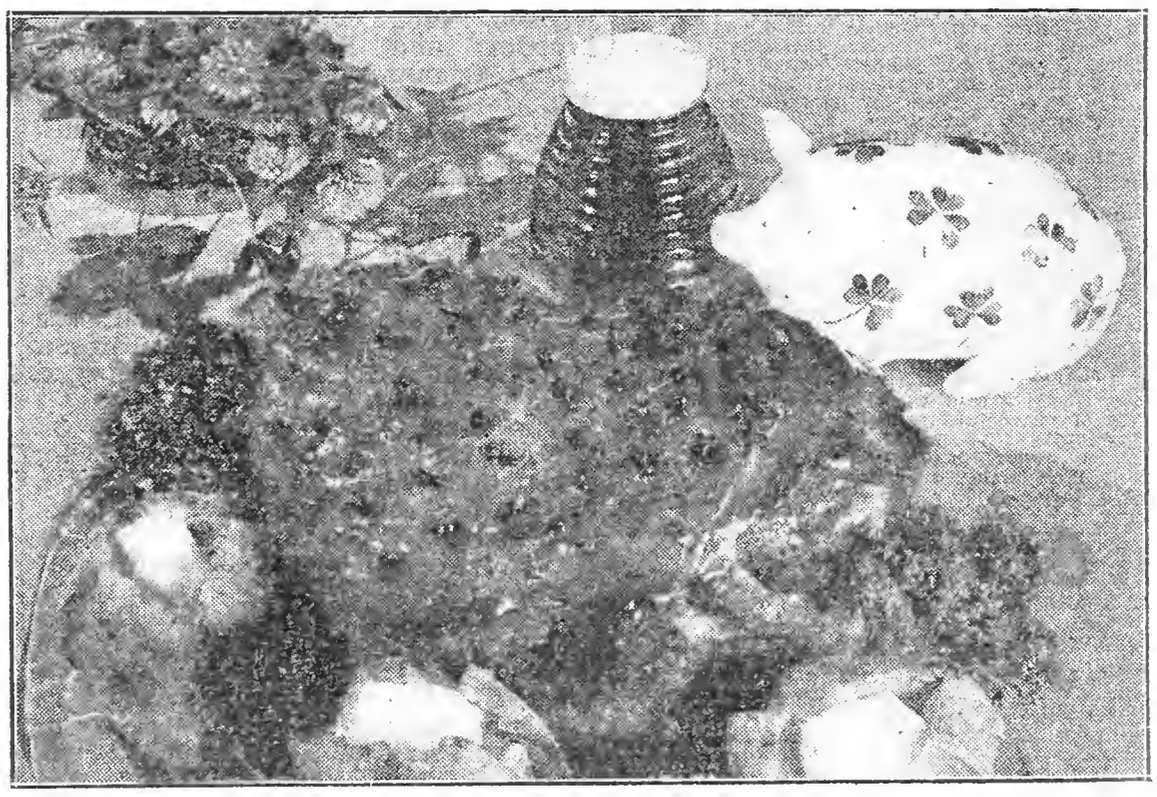
With a sauce for basting a baked shoulder ham made of apple juice, vinegar and honey, this hearty meat dish gives you excellent flavors to go with fresh peas from the garden, baked potatoes served in their jackets split open for a dab of butter — all for the main part of the Fourth of July dinner.

SWEET-SOUR SAUCE FOR BAKED HAM

Ingredients: 1 smoked shoulder ham; 2 bay leaves; 6 whole peppers; 12 ounces of apple juice; ¼ cup vinegar; ⅓ cup honey; 2 teaspoons whole cloves; 2 sticks (4-inch) cinnamon.

Place well-scrubbed ham in kettle, cover with cold water and soak over night. Drain, cover with cold water and bring slowly to boiling point. Drain, cover with cold water, add bay leaves, and peppers, and simmer 1 to 1½ hours. Place ham in baking pan. Remove rind, score fat, and stud with 1 teaspoon of the whole cloves. Mix together apple juice, vinegar, and honey. Add remaining spices and pour over ham. Bake, uncovered, in moderately slow oven (350 degree F.) 1 hour, for a 5 pound ham; baste occasionally. If ham has been allowed to cool before baking increase baking period ½ hour. Strain out spices.

Serve ham hot or cold with sauce made from juices in pan thickened to desired consistency with cornstarch.



*Ham with new peas is traditional for July Fourth dinner menu. Baked shoulder ham basted with a honey, apple juice and vinegar combination is special for flavor. Baked potatoes served in their jackets and new sweet peas served with butter or cream—these make up a fine meal for the holiday.*

## Thought for Today

Every woman knows what it is to have someone in the family who looks back to a special time, never to come again, and finds it good. In fact, it glows with a certain light of deep regard which nothing in the present can approach. This feeling for the past is so well told by Mrs. R. A. S. that we are giving part of it to you here immediately below.

We like the Molasses Cookies that Aunt Lucy made when my husband was a boy. In all the hundreds of cookies I've made from her recipes, never once have they been perfect in *his* sight! "Just about like hers," is the nearest I have come. Here is a blend of recollection and affection that doesn't come put up in bottles or cans, and I can't duplicate it. It's a compound of excitement of going to Grandpa's, the pine trees in the yard, the sun shining in the west windows of the cellar way, where the cooky jar sat, the waterpail there from Uncle Glen's mess kit, and the cool clean moist air, smelling of apple that came from below the stairs. And Aunt Lucy. One of the sweetest, and gentlest of old time maiden aunts; frail, yet sturdy of spirit and wiry of body.

The jar she used for her Molasses Cookies (gems they were called because they were a gem of baking) was really a can, one she saved of the Ojibway tobacco tins; about a foot high, with the outside top part turned in for the hinged lid to rest on like an old-fashioned tea container. The lid on this painted can bore the picture of an Ojibway Indian looking across a lake, presumably Lake Superior. I've asked my husband if the Indian had a blanket around him, but he cannot remember that; he only recalls that the Indian looked cold.

I'm glad to have known Aunt Lucy who had the heart and stamina to go fishing with a little boy. I have her cooky cutter, square and crinkled edged, her recipe, and we have even set out pines in our yard just as they were in Grandpa's. But I have no Ojibway cooky can, and only her memory now. Still, my own little boys can fill their pockets with her cookies, and climb up into the apple trees to eat them. Aunt Lucy has not really gone away.

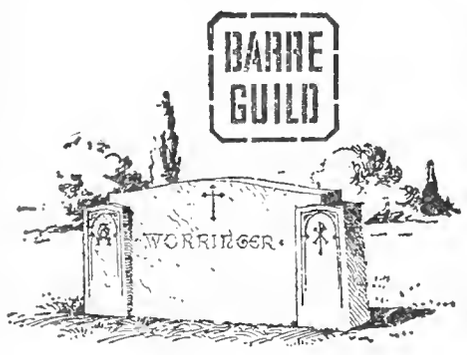
For the further goodly account by Mrs. R. A. S. of other cookies and experiences in her own home today, just turn to page 457 to read her story, and clip the recipes, both her own and Aunt Lucy's. P. S.

## Stains on China

Stains on china disappear like magic if allowed to stand in a solution of borax and water for a day. Also, white marble may be restored to its good appearance if rubbed with a cut lemon wrapped in a cloth, dipped in tepid water and then in borax. Bad and old stains may need more than one dose of this rubbing.

E. M.

Asparagus is one of the world's oldest cultivated vegetables. It is believed the Greeks and Romans ate it long before the Christian era as a luxury food.




You who have lived and loved—

Perhaps the perfect final tribute of a family's eternal love and respect, one for the other, is the *family monument*, chosen and erected, while the family *lives*. The wisdom and satisfaction in this important pre-need choice is inspiring action everywhere. Don't be late.

You'll find the counsel you need where your monument dealer proudly displays the famous Seal of the Barre Guild, and points it out to you, etched inconspicuously, on actual monuments. This Seal is your guarantee of superior quality, design and craftsmanship. With it goes the Guild's coveted Certificate of Quality, backed by the entire monument industry in Barre, Vt., "Granite Center of the World".

"MONUMENT IDEAS"—*free*—a wonderful new booklet of 16 pages, 40 monument illustrations. Address: Barre Guild, Desk RY-23, Barre, Vermont.



AUNT HET
BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"Pa never swears except when he has a headache and somebody phones to ask how he is and I say he's feelin' fine."

Aunt Het, he might really be feeling fine if you had given him—

**MILES**
**Anti-Pain Pills**

**Won't upset stomach or cause constipation!** And they work almost instantly—so effectively, first tablet usually relieves an *occasional headache, neuralgia, muscular pains.* Miles Anti-Pain Pills are pleasant to take—a grand old remedy in successful use for almost 50 years. Get **Miles Anti-Pain Pills** at your drug store. Use only as directed. 25c and $1.00 packages.



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## Roses Are Delicious

When you read this title, you will probably say, "How ridiculous! Roses can be fragrant, they can be beautiful, but how can they be delicious?" In spite of the fact that statistics show that millions of cut roses are sold in the United States annually, few of you have tasted a rose, I am sure, or been introduced to their delicate flavor. Yet for centuries Europeans have known that a rose can be more than a thing of beauty; it can be a taste treat also.

In France and England delicious rose jelly has long been made. In the Near East a rose tea is brewed. It is said that the more fragrant the rose, the more flavorful. So, if have a rose garden; you may want to try preserved rose petals, just as our own Colonial ancestors also did. Here is a recipe.

Collect one pound of fresh red rose petals, or pink. Add one pint of water. Boil until water becomes rich in color and all juice is extracted from petals. Add two cups of sugar and boil about 10 minutes until mixture thickens. Do not strain. Place in sterilized jars and seal.

For rose leaf honey, the liquid kind, combine one pint of honey with one pint of rose leaves. Boil for one-half hour in a double boiler, stirring occasionally, then strain. Use a large container, as honey in boiling rises high.

For rose tea, make tea as usual, with green or black tea, and then when the tea is steeping, add about 15 rose petals. Cover tea pot tightly, allow to stand a few minutes, then strain. Your tea will have the delicate fragrance of rose petals, with a new and pleasing flavor.

Who said, "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach?" Maybe we better cook our roses, instead of wearing them, or using them as perfume! M. P.

## Spoon-Fed Asters

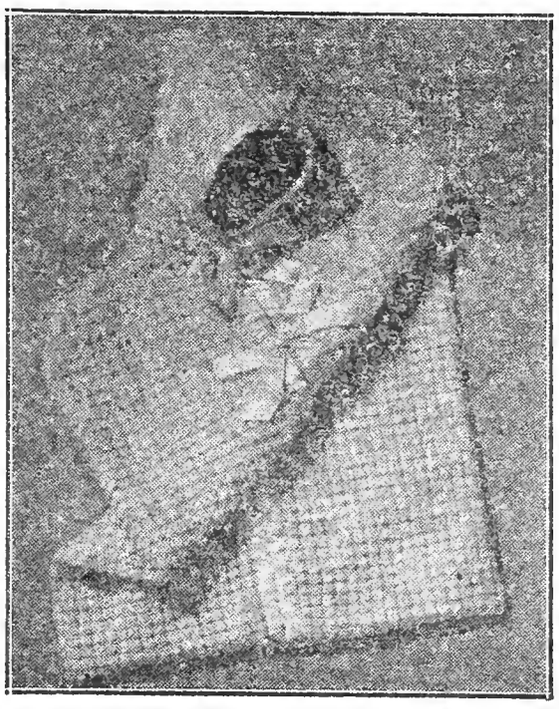
My asters are much admired by our neighbors and it is all because of my treatment of them.

When the young plants are five or six inches high, I start feeding them liquid manure made from chicken droppings, or from barnyard or sheep manure. I take an old lard can half full of the manure and fill it up with soft water (rainwater). Then I cover it and leave it for two or three days, stirring occasionally. After that I take a hoe and dig a shallow trench all around each plant and fill the trench with the liquid. This is done after the sun has set. The next morning I fill soil into each shallow trench and loosen soil about the plants. Be careful to keep the liquid away from plant leaves and stalks.

This treatment is given each week until the buds are a fair size. My aster flowers are large, rich colored and hardy; they bloom until frost kills them. It is well to select the blight resistant kind of aster. F. B.

## Puff Stitch for Fall Baby

This lovely baby bunting you can crochet in soft wools to make both mother and infant happy. It's done in rows of puff stitch and single crochet. For free leaflet of full directions, simply write for BABY BUNTING, enclosing a 3-cent stamp, addressed to Woman and Home Dept., The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. If, at the same time, you are ordering our regular patterns on page 457, please use separate sheets of paper to avoid errors.



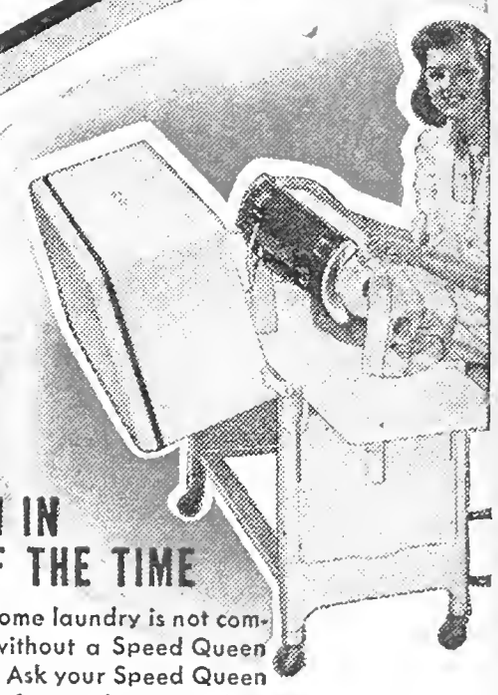

"OH, LOOK, JOHN . . . here's a pleasant surprise"*

*A Double-Wall SPEED QUEEN Costs LESS than Most Single-Wall Washers!

Most washers have just a single-wall, flat-bottom porcelain tub. The Speed Queen, however, has a double-wall bowl-shaped tub nested inside a full-length steel "chassis." This double-wall construction is sturdier—protects the porcelain tub — keeps the water piping hot. And the bowl-shaped tub gets clothes cleaner, faster.



Do *you* want a pleasant surprise? Then go to your nearest Speed Queen dealer and cheek Speed Queen prices. Have him show you (1) how a Speed Queen saves you money; (2) how it washes faster and cleaner; (3) why it lasts years longer; (4) why upkeep cost is virtually nothing; and (5) why over 1½ million Speed Queen users are so thoroughly satisfied. See your dealer this week, or write the factory for Folder CY.



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Your home laundry is not complete without a Speed Queen ironer. Ask your Speed Queen dealer for a demonstration.

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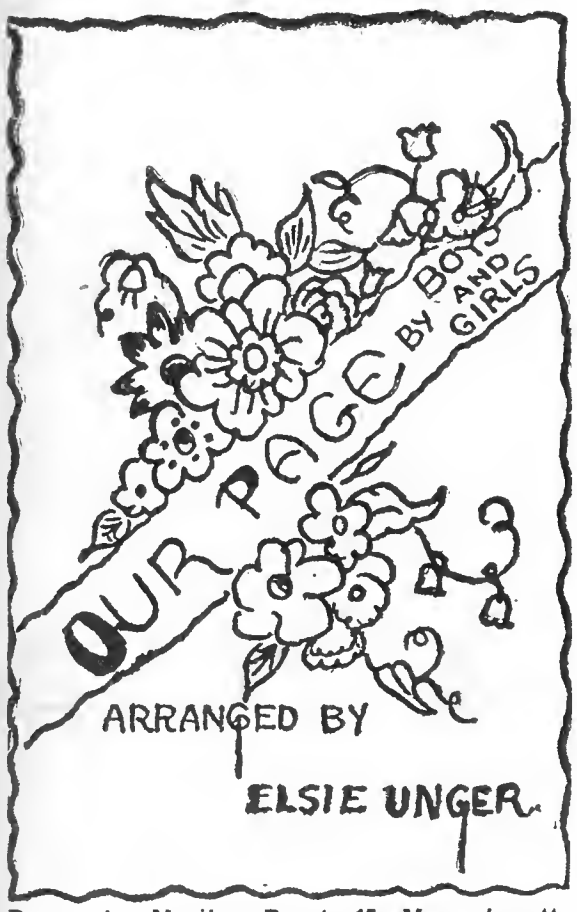
*Specialists in Home Laundry Equipment Since 1908*

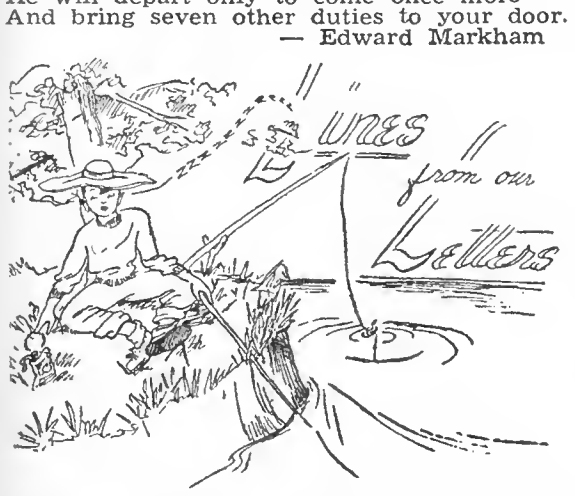



Drawn by Marilyn Ruest, 15, Massachusetts

MEMORY VERSE

DUTY

When Duty comes a-knocking at your gate,
Welcome him in; for if you bid him wait
He will depart only to come once more
And bring seven other duties to your door.
— Edward Markham




Drawn by Elaine Loucks, 18, New York

Dear Friends: Our family has been getting the "Rural" as we call it for about five or six years, and I wouldn't miss an issue. I especially like the articles on the care of horses and "Our Page." I would like to hear from some other Rural boys and girls. I live in a dairy area. — Doris Dreyer, 14, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I think "Our Page" is wonderful and a good way for boys and girls to get acquainted. I am an ardent horse lover and have a beautiful black saddle horse of my own, Smoky. I also love photography and most outdoor sports. — Dorothy Cure, 15, New York.

Dear "Our Pagers:" I live in a very small town with a population of about 2,000. My father has a dairy farm. At present we have 12 milking cows and nine steers and heifers but we would like to get more. My favorite hobby is writing letters to people far and near. At present I have five pen-pals, three in the United States and two in Europe. I enjoy "Our Page" very much. — Persis Frey, 11, Ohio.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am in the ninth grade in school and my chief hobbies are writing poems to tunes of different songs, drawing, writing stories, athletics, and playing a violin and piano. I am a collector of old songs like "Redwing," "You're a Little Too Small, Young Man" and Irish songs. I also like to receive letters. — Anne O'Brien, 13, New York.

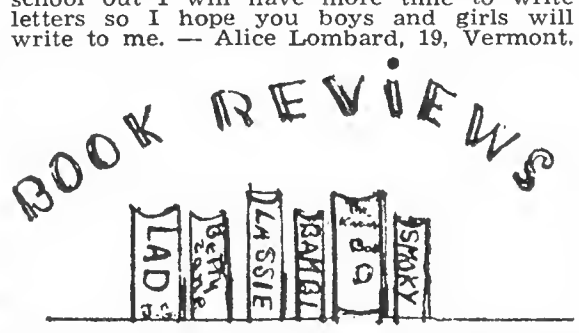
Dear Friends: Every time The Rural New-Yorker comes, I am usually the first one to grab it, as a lot of the "Our Pagers" probably do. I enjoy reading the letters that others like myself have sent in. I would like to become a member of your wonderful page. No initiation I hope. I am a sophomore; a few of my hobbies are riding a bike, singing songs and dancing. I hope that I shall hear from some of you soon. — Karoline McClure, 15, New York.

Dear Girls and Boys: I have been reading Our Page for some time and would like to receive some letters. I have six sisters but no brother. I go to a country school which is just a short distance from our home. My father says that I may go to the village school next year. The bus stops in front of our house for my sisters. I live on a 120-acre farm. My father has 31 cows, 14 heifers, one calf and two horses. We also have a few chickens, three cats and a dog. I will answer all letters received. — Gail Klock, 8, New York.

Dear "Our Page:" As soon as The Rural New-Yorker comes to our house I turn to Our Page, always looking for more pen-pals. My hobbies are art work, writing letters and reading. In drawing I especially like fashions. I live on a farm near a small town. I will tell anyone who writes to me some experiences and exchange snapshots. — Beverly Bliss, 15, New York.

Dear Contributors: Although I have never written to Our Page I have been very busy reading all the letters there and enjoy them all. My hobby is raising rabbits, Himalayans. These are small ones not weighing more than four and one half pounds when full grown and I've have won best of breed and specials on them at shows. Also I like to collect pennies. We live in the mountains and it is beautiful now that everything is growing. I have a purebred Collie for a pal. I also have a bike and ride a lot. — Doris Sebring, 13, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends: I have been reading Our Page for a long time now and find it very interesting. I live on a farm which is located on a little island. My hobbies are writing letters, collecting pictures, autographs and especially radio. I have appeared on several programs of the local stations. I like all sports but am unable to take part in them because of rheumatic fever. I have made some friends through Our Page and would like to make a whole lot more. With school out I will have more time to write letters so I hope you boys and girls will write to me. — Alice Lombard, 19, Vermont.




Drawn by Shirley Hamilton, 12, New York

THE LITTLE WASHINGTONS' HOLIDAYS

By Lillian Elizabeth Roy

Do you know what to do over a weekend and holidays? If you don't, why not read Lillian Elizabeth Roy's book entitled "The Little Washingtons' Holidays"? Read how Georgie and Martha Washington Parke, John Graham and Jim and a little colored boy living with the Parke family spent their time together.

The children living in Virginia are preparing for a trip to Vermont. They have made out their lists to take along, but somehow Martha's list gets into Georgie's pocket. The books and other things are packed and the eager families are on their way. The boys and Martha gather up their mother's and father's clothes and dress in them to play "pirates." The parents know nothing about this. The clothes were piled up in a room with Jim left guard, while the others went for their evening meal on the train. Martha, John and George try to hide enough food for Jim in their pockets. While Jim's friends were still dining a policeman questioned Jim about the stolen clothes. After the conversation was over, Jim received $10 for telling this amazing story.

It would be impossible to tell how many interesting things happen during this trip and it is well worth while reading. — By Marie Wright, 13, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WOMEN

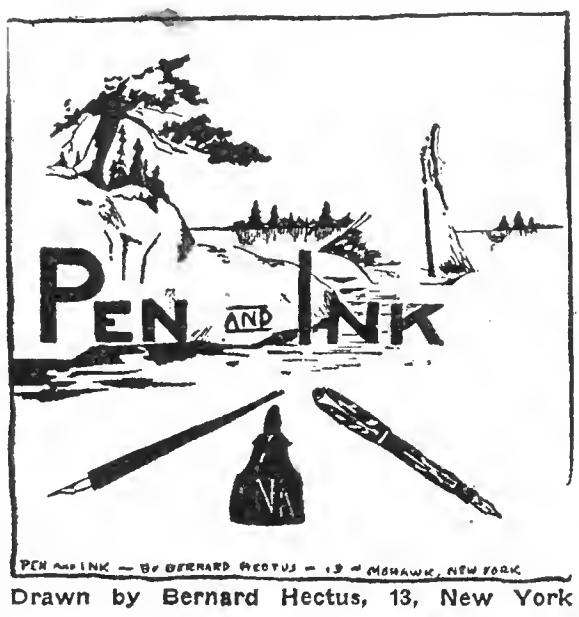
By Louisa May Alcott

Little Women is one of the best books I have ever read. It is about the lives of four sisters, Jo, Meg, Amy and Beth. It is a wonderful book full of happiness and joy, sadness and tears. In one chapter you will have gales of laughter at Jo's romances. Jo is the tomboy of the family. But when Beth dies, you will mourn her as if she were a close and dear friend. Beth is more of an angel than a girl and she will leave a stamp on your heart that you will never forget. — By Fanny Duarte, 14, Massachusetts.

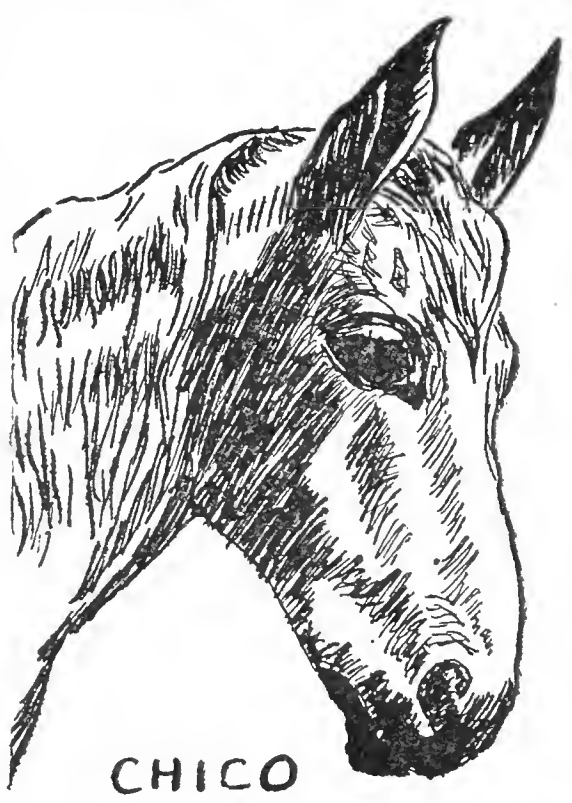
Drawn by Lois Miller, 16, New Jersey

MT. CARMEL — THE SLEEPING GIANT

Yesterday I went a climbing
To a high, high mountain's crown,
And saw the sleeping giant resting
In the middle of the town.
I often wonder how God's hand
Could carve the lovely sights I see;
This giant is so very big
The houses look like toys to me.
— By Nancy Kirkland, 13, Connecticut




Drawn by Bernard Hectus, 13, New York




Drawn by Davis Scott, 15, Connecticut

BAD WEATHER

Today it is so very warm
But tomorrow there will be a storm.
It would have to be bad weather,
When the air should be light as a feather.
I suppose we have to have the rain,
And there is no one that I can blame.
— By Milton Bramer, 9, New York

IN PAINTED POST

People sometimes like their home town most;
I do too; I live in Painted Post.
Now maybe you've never heard of this,
But it is something I wouldn't want to miss.
Out in the back a river flows,
And then, there too, the green grass grows.
It's beautiful in Summer or Spring,
More so on Sunday when the church bells ring,
For you think of God and everything.
Yes, I too like my home town most
Just because it's Painted Post.
— By Gertrude Wheaton, 14, New York

LITTLE TOTS

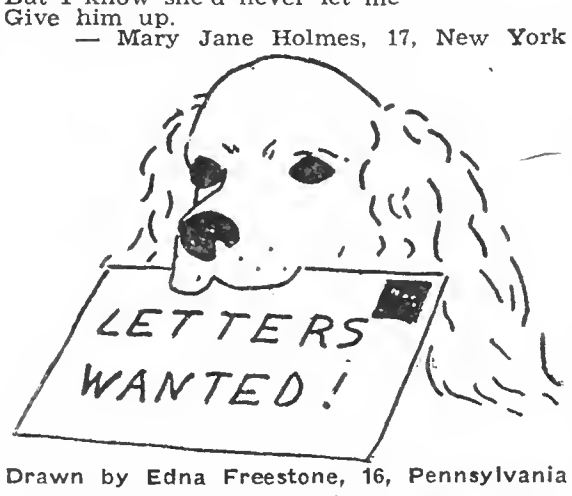
It's funny how such little tots,
Can make you laugh or cry;
Because they love you truly
Yet there's no reason why.
No matter how others treat you,
They will cheer you when you're blue.
Because they are such angels,
I love little tots, don't you?
— By Margaret Kettenburg, 18, New Jersey

A FARM GIRL'S PRAYER

At night alone in my lonely room
I look at the sky and watch the stars bloom;
I think of the work I've done through the day,
The sowing of wheat, the mowing of hay;
It is then I pray to the Lord above:
Oh make me as pure and clean as the dove;
And when the road is hard and long,
And I have need of being strong,
I will remember that God is near
And loneliness will not be here.
By Fanny Duarte, 14, Massachusetts

THE PUP

He tore the curtains yesterday
Today he ate a sock,
When mother came home from shopping
She got an awful shock.
He tore the drapes, he broke a vase,
And scratched the rugs all up.
How Mother did scold, but you know what?
She still loves that little pup;
He is the cutest thing you ever did see,
He even waits at school for me.
Mother sighs about the pup
But I know she'd never let me
Give him up.
— Mary Jane Holmes, 17, New York




Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania

Each letter to persons whose name appears under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and name and State of the person to whom you are writing. Then this should be put into an outer envelope and addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York — Marjorie Latremore, 11; Mary Harrington; Helen McDonald, 13; Beverly Bliss, 15; Gail Klock, 8; Eileen Nowak, 13; Karoline McClure, 15; Anne O'Brien, 12; Patricia Warrne, 13; Annette Garlock, 11; Rosamond Rouse, 15; Gertrude Wheaton, 14; Frances Sarlou, 14; Dorothy Cure, 15; Gertchen Dedy, 13; Vivien Ormsbee, 16; Alton Ormsbee, 17; Margaret Halstead, 10; Ruth Kelly, 13; Hildegard Dittmann, 14; Doris Dreyer, 14; Betty Adner, 14.

Pennsylvania — Edna Freestone, 16; Nancy Henderson, 13; Virginia Halberstadt, 18; Irene Leshinsky, 10; Fern Kolhler, 16; Mary Aron, 13; Mary Martin, 13; Arlene Hughes, 12; Betty Ott, 15.

Connecticut — Marlene Sweet; Marianna Carbo, 13; Anne Cote, 13; Jean Acker, 12; Patricia Went, 9; David Scott, 15.

Massachusetts — Betty Cassidy, 12; Joan Johnson, 13; Bessie Hasson, 14.

New Jersey — Honora Finkel, 16; Ann Finkel; Jaquline Seward, 16; Betty Travis, 12.

Maine — Ruth Pearson, 14.

New Hampshire — Pauline White, 15.

Vermont — Alice Lombard, 19.

Ohio — Persis Frey, 11.

Germany — Inge Korn, 15.

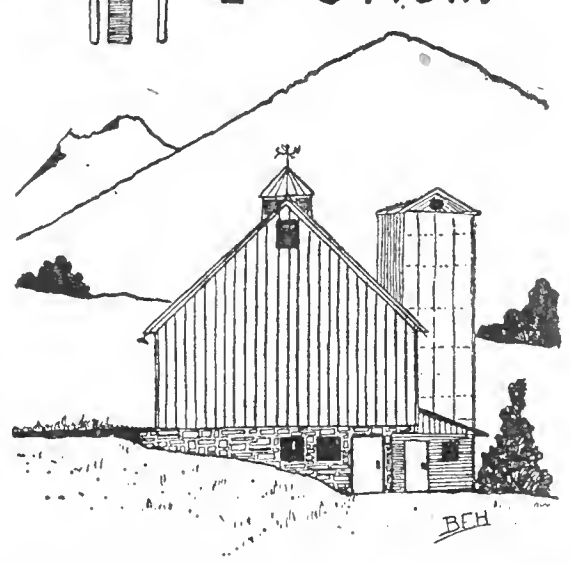
Fantasy

Drawn by Alma Martin, 16, Pennsylvania

Holland Countryside

Drawn by Wini Smart, 15, New Jersey

# 4H FORUM




Drawn by Bernard Hectus, 13, New York

Dear Boys and Girls: I always enjoy Our Page and find it very interesting. I like animals and am a member of the 4-H and Juvenile Grange as well as the Brownies. My hobby is stamp collecting. I would like to hear from boys and girls who would be interested in trading stamps. I would like to get letters from other girls too. — Margaret Halstead, 10, New York.

Dear Friends: I live in Bucks County. I enjoy farm life very much, and belong to the North Pennsylvania 4-H Club and to the Juvenile Grange of Richland Township. I enjoy both clubs very much but I like the 4-H the best. I made a red ribbon for my first year in 4-H, and in my second year I got a blue one for a skirt that I made. I hope to hear from a lot of you, so please write to me. — Mary Aron, 13, Pennsylvania.

Dear Our Pagers: We have been receiving The Rural New-Yorker for quite a while and I enjoy reading the letters on Our Page. I live on a small farm of 25 acres and am a sophomore in high school. My hobbies are collecting pictures and music, especially singing. I belong to the 4-H Club and Grange. I would like to hear from both boys and girls. — Fern Koehler, 16, Penna.

Drawn by Gretchen Dedy, 13, New York

I think that we have celebrated the July scene in our own way by putting forth some unusually neat and fine drawings, although not a single fire cracker among them all for July Fourth! Once you are used to it, it is easy to do your drawings well ahead of time. Our Page will be able to celebrate the events of the year in print. Just look at your calender, the two months ahead, and pick out the event that interests you most and proceed to draw a picture or write a poem or story about it. And then send it right along. Try it, won't you?

Here's a reminder in regard to your ink for sketches. The best is Higgins waterproof. It is the blackest, and it is easier to work with than most black or blue black inks. Most all draftsmen and artists use it. It makes a finer picture when printed and is inexpensive. Also try and make your lines firm and clear. It takes time and patience but it is worth it. For what good is an idea if it is not carried out neatly and plainly?

August is a month of heat, the old swimmin' hole, picnics, boating and camping, some harvesting, and many other things that you can think of. And of course we all know school opens in September. Then we have Labor Day also ,and the beginning of Autumn. These are suggestions that may help you get the wheels of imagination turning. Try them and see how it is to work well in advance of special dates, and so make the Page timely.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. You may send as many and as often as you like, but be sure to state your name, age and State. E. U.

## Pair of Sister Pinafores; Brand New Chair Set

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E 551 — SEE IT; IT'S NEW! Transfer the Southern Belle with hot iron pattern. Work her pineapple dress from the big special picture that comes with the printed instructions. This dainty chair set is a combination of embroidery and crochet work. 11c.

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# *Young Farm Wife and Her Cooky Jar*

The bottom of the modern cooky jar is entirely too close to the top. Like those streamlined recipes that state: "This makes 24 big two-inch cookies!" Look one over and see how far it would go to fill a hungry boy. Not far. These people forget that farm home makers consider a cooky as valuable food, not a bite.

The cooky jar, big and deep, is a real part of home on the farm. Nothing else can quite take the place of it to the child brought up where the young farm wife, or someone like Aunt Lucy of my husband's childhood, can be counted on to keep it full. Boys and girls, who know that Mother with her own hands will be making cookies in a kitchen big enough for the whole family to turn around in, have a security that comes only with that kind of living. They belong. It gives them something that few city children know about, let alone experience.

When I got on my feet after my fourth son was born, I knew something had to be done about my own cookie jar situation. The last one I'd bought was the biggest in the store but I couldn't cram into it even a regular batch. I also had come to know just why Grandma's cookie crock always stood on a shelf in the cellar way — the boys could help themselves without tracking up the kitchen. Besides, the bottom of her crock was a respectable distance from the top.

What I did was to go down cellar. There I found one of those big old smooth blue and white jars with the creaminess of glaze that only the old jars have. We had used it for years to hold lard or to salt down pickles. Scrubbed and sunned, it soon shone sweet and clean. A bright blue plastic plate, almost unbreakable, fits snugly into the top. Today my cooky crock takes place of honor in the lower part of the kitchen cabinet; handy yet not too tempting to the two little fellows.

Twice a week I load this jar with a plentiful supply of our favorite Oatmeal Butter Crisps, and feel *fairly* sure of enough for dinner buckets, after school lunches, any hour in vacation time, and ready desserts with milk. What a comfort for the boys, when they want a snack to take fishing, to reach for a handful of cookies.

As for making them, the recipe is below. I like to stir up cookies while I prepare a meal; then bake them while I do the dishes and kitchen work afterward. The jobs fit nicely because you keep an eye on the baking without wasting time. Cut the recipe in half if you need to.

### Oatmeal Butter Crisps

This large recipe makes 90 cookies, each about three and one-half inches across. Even without fancying them up with nut meats, cocoanut, etc., they can appear in any company without apology. There may be considerable variation in the consistency of the dough, depending on the stiffness of your lard, size of eggs, or stickiness of brown sugar; yet I find the cookies are *always* good.

Ingredients: 2 cups lard (scant if it is country lard); 2 cups medium brown sugar; 2 cups white sugar; 2 teaspoons vanilla; 4 eggs, added one at a time; 3 cups sifted flour; 2 teaspoons salt; 2 teaspoons soda; and 6 cups rolled oats, quick or regular.

Mix in the order given, and drop by teaspoons. Don't bother to shape, as they spread in baking. Bake on cooky sheets (mine are ungreased) until brown, at 350 degrees F. Cool slightly before removing from pans. I figure they cost one about one cent apiece. Store them in a big old cookie crock!

### Aunt Lucy's Molasses Cookies

These cookies should be put into a covered crock for a few days before using, as in this way they will mellow and soften. At first they are on the stiff side, but a substantial cooky that packs well for picnics with a real country flavor. About four dozen, three and one-half inch cookies come from this recipe, with a little dough left for the children to roll out.

Ingredients: 1 cup country lard; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup molasses; ½ cup water; 1 teaspoon soda (pour a little boiling water over it before mixing in); 1 teaspoon ginger; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 teaspoon powdered cloves; ½ teaspoon salt; and 4 cups sifted flour.

Mix thoroughly to a stiff dough. Roll out, a little thinner than for a soft sugar cooky. Bake in moderate oven until done but not browned.

MRS. R. A. S.

## *The Visiting Nurse*

### Vitamins and Skin Health

Our grandparents never knew about vitamins. But they did recognize the health value of milk, eggs, cereals, fruits and vegetables, all of which we eat today for their vitamin value. We also know that vitamins affect skin health, so let us see how that takes place.

The scalp is part of the skin. When there is not enough vitamin A eaten daily the skin becomes dry and the scalp may develop sores. The hair loses its gloss, is brittle and lifeless. The eyes may become inflamed, and the outer part of the eyeball gets dry. The skin in various parts of the body grows dry and itches. How can these skin conditions be avoided by vitamin A in the diet? Through drinking a quart of milk a day, taking extra amounts of cream, butter and cheese, including more liver and more vegetables, which are either green or yellow in each 24 hour menu. Apricots are rich in vitamin A. If you want to increase vitamin A intake further still, get some cod liver or halibut liver oils or concentrates at the drug store and follow directions on the container. Be sure to insist that the brand you buy bears the seal of the American Medical Association's approval.

Did your grandmother give you sulphur and molasses or other tonics in the Spring? Well, that is the way to increase the intake of food rich in vitamin B. Unlike A, which is a single unit, B is very complicated. It has been scientifically found to have many different parts and different functions. When vitamin $B_2$ is seriously lacking the tongue and lips become very red. There are red cracks at the angles of the mouth. Greasy skin peals off various parts of the face. A severe condition of this kind, once present, cannot be cured by foods rich in vitamin $B_2$, but certain foods help prevent its occurence when taken in proper amounts. What are they? Milk, eggs, dried soy beans, bananas, pork, green *leafy* vegetables, liver, kidney of any animal, and hearts to some extent.

Lack of vitamin C affects the skin of the gums. The gums may swell and bleed, the teeth loosen and fall out; the skin of the body becomes dry and rough; blood spots often appear on the limbs. The best food to eat toward preventing this condition is citrus fruit: oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes. At least a tumbler of such juices should be taken daily.

Vitamin D is absorbed by the body when the bare skin is exposed to the direct rays of the Summer sun. Sunshine through window glass is not sufficient if benefit is to be derived. Such benefit is also produced by certain ultraviolet lamps. The most economical way to absorb vitamin D in Winter is by taking fish liver oil or their concentrates.

When we realize that the skin is the largest organ of the body, we can see how important it is to keep that organ healthy and attractive through correct diet.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

## Pleasing Flower Uses

Water lilies make a beautiful table centerpiece. Yet they will close in the evening, and so lose their decorative looks, if you are having friends for a night meal. I was happy to learn that I can keep the lilies open in this way: Simply drop a few drops of wax into the heart of the flower. The tallow forces the petals to stay open without marring their beauty. Use a candle the color of the heart of the lily.

A pretty gesture, and one which makes the gift quite special, is to tuck beneath the ribbon on the package, a garden flower. A spray of apple blossom for the May birthday, a fragrant rose for the June bride, a peony for the wedding anniversary, or any other flower in season. This little personal touch from your garden adds much to the attraction and value of your wrappings.

I have a pussy willow "tree" in my garden, grown from a single spray, rooted in water, then planted carefully in good soil. Many shrubs can be started in this economical and pleasant way.

E. T.

## Favorite Lemon Sauces

There are two things to remember when making a good lemon sauce: do not allow it even to scorch, not to say burn; also leave it on the stove long enough to cook thoroughly, or there will be a starchy taste which kills the fine flavor of the sauce.

### Lemon Sauce With Milk

Use 1 cup sugar, 2 egg yolks; juice and grated rind of 1 lemon; 4 level tablespoons cornstarch; 1 cup water; speck of salt. Milk is added later. Mix cornstarch with the water. Combine all above materials; then watch sauce carefully as you cook it. Stir constantly; after it begins to thicken, add 1 cup of milk and 1 tablespoon butter. Again cook and stir until it thickens to right consistency. Stir all the time. Then set pan on back part of your range for just a few minutes. Cool and serve cold. Excellent over many kinds of cake and cottage puddings, etc.

### Clear Lemon Sauce

Use ½ cup sugar; 1 tablespoon cornstarch; speck of salt; speck of nutmeg; 1 cup boiling water; 2 tablespoons butter; 1½ tablespoons lemon juice. Mix sugar, cornstarch, salt and nutmeg. Gradually add water, and cook over low heat until thick and clear. Add butter and lemon juice; blend thoroughly. Also an excellent lemon sauce for variety, served hot.

A. S. T.

## More on African Violets

Our purple African violet has blossomed steadily since Christmas time. Against the usual rules, our method is to place the plant in a south window. When it gets into bloom, we put it on our livingroom table. Later when the blooms die down, we place it back in the window until more new buds form. This has been successful with this plant now several years old.

We water this African violet only from the bottom and never let water touch the leaves; nor do we touch them in any way as they are delicate and velvety. Some time we want to try the other colors we hear about: pink, violet, yellow or white. We have had as many as 21 large blossoms on our purple variety. H. C.

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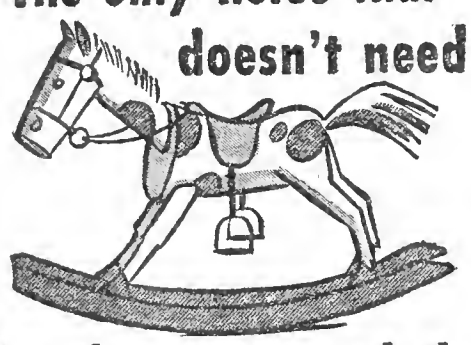

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# When Industry and Thrift Were the Rule

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has been our paper for a good many years, and every issue gets a real "going over." I don't know when we have enjoyed and appreciated an article more than the one by H. S. Pearson in your June 5 issue. We personally knew something of what rural life was like in towns like Hancock, New Hampshire, in the days Mr. Pearson describes in his article. The industry and thrift of the people in those days are the real reason why we in the United States are able to feed, clothe and finance so many of the people of the world today. Thrift and common sense went hand in hand and they did not try to spend themselves rich, or try to see how large a government debt they could drape around each citizen's neck.

And the picture of rural contentment with the truly worthwhile things of life, of the organ earned by the sweat of the brow, of the fine neighborhood gatherings for clean fun and for spiritual and moral uplift, and sponsoring high moral standards, makes one wish the careless irresponsible parents of today could read, study and emulate the ways these old-time people got real healthy fun out of life.

Contrast this with the present day attitude of so many parents, who know not and care less where their children, and even other members of the family, are spending their evenings or what they are doing, and you have a very good reason for the problems we call juvenile delinquency which face us today, but which, if properly named, should be called parental delinquency.

If only more people, old and young, would cultivate an appetite for the decent kinds of amusement so often enjoyed by folks in earlier days, what a help it would be to our morals, our thinking and our manner of living! Surely we have too fine a heritage in America to let our life aims drift away from the fundamentals of truth, honor and thrift.

Come often, Mr. Pearson.

Maryland A. L. D.

## Countryman's Journal

In the 1910 era it was a generally accepted thesis that schools were places where children went to learn. Father was chairman of the school board year after year. The fact that we lived on a general farm and kept cows, pigs, chickens and horses and had a sizable orchard added to Father's solid position in the community. As I recall it, his salary as minister in those years was $500; and a minister who could make another $500 or so a year was a man to be respected. Before World War I an income of $1,000 was a comfortable one, although with four growing children it didn't leave much; especially if parents were determined to put aside a sum for three girls' normal school education, a bit for a boy's college years, and generously supported foreign missions.

In the days before education became a complicated profession and seven-syllable words were invented by psychologists to explain the ordinary cussedness of young folks, before school boards turned their jobs over to superintendents, before rural one-room schools were abandoned in favor of consolidated schools, each district of the township had its own school. Every Friday afternoon we had Exercises. These Exercises fell into two classifications. The common sort began in November and continued right through the school year. On these afternoons mothers and small babies gathered at three o'clock and sat on settees in the rear of the room while boys and girls recited old favorites, sang songs and perhaps had a spelldown. After dinner hour on Fridays, Teacher didn't pay much attention to the big boys. It was our job to wash the blackboard, sweep the floor, stack up the wood in the entry and get things shipshape. There was a gentleman's agreement between Teacher and us boys that if we kept quiet, we could take as long as necessary to get the schoolroom cleaned up. Dinner hour was from 12 to one, and as far as one recalls, it always took from one to three to do the work. While larger boys painstakingly killed time, Teacher spent two hours rehearsing the children who would take part. It was very pleasant and very comfortable. The program always went off well.

That was the ordinary type of Friday afternoon Exercise. But everyone concerned realized that it was simply a warming up affair for the three big annual events. Before Christmas, before Easter, and again in June the School Board members of the District attended the Exercises.

Father, as Chairman, held the conviction (and one thoroughly approved by citizens) that it was his solemn duty to question the students of the eighth and ninth grades in geography, history and arithmetic. He also gave out the words for the spelling bee. In those days before schools mesmerized history and geography into what is now called social studies, it was expected that children would learn some facts in school. There was nothing philosophically or psychologically wrong with future citizens of the United States learning State capitols, the principal cities and mountain ranges. We were even expected to know the capitols of other countries. Teachers hadn't advanced to the point where they thought children should be motivated instead of taught. The result was that pupils in the eighth and ninth grades knew quite a bit about history and geography. We learned arithmetic too. There was nothing questionable in knowing the mutiplication tables by heart in the 1910 era. The net result was that everyone had a common basis of understanding. The fathers and mothers present knew the answers just as well as the pupils.

There was considerable tension at the big events which concluded each term's work. The parents were anxious for their children to do well; the teacher was anxious. The boys and girls were anxious. We wanted to do a good job for Teacher; we were all keen to answer Father's questions correctly. Looking back 30 years, I will say this. The questions were always fair. They were questions about things to which we were supposed to know the answers. The history and geography usually went off well. Arithmetic was sometimes a bit difficult although our problems were always in terms of everyday things. Father used to ask a few boys and girls to go to the blackboard and then he would give problems. The first ones were easy. "Mr. Jones has sold 1,846 cans of milk at 27 cents a can. How much has he taken in from milk this year?" Or, "Mr. Smith sold 639 barrels of Baldwins at $1.15 a barrel, 142 barrels of Northern Spies at $1.30, and 164 bushels of potatoes at 55 cents a bushel; how much was the total?"

It was when Father got into long division, a little algebra and a bit of geometry that the casualties occurred. He had one pet problem that we were ready for. Father wanted every boy to know how to measure the height of a tree — the same problem that's in every book on woodcraft. It's good for farm boys to know the practical application of geometric principles, Father would say.

My three sisters were excellent students, as were all the girls so far as I remember. Most of the boys did reasonably well in history, geography and arithmetic. The girls' handwriting was always topnotch, and Teacher had a number of the penmanship papers hung on the walls—along with colored maps and drawings of trees, flowers and occasionally a landscape, if some girl had especial talent with crayons and water colors. It was in spelling that the boys fell down, and of all the boys in the upper grades I was the worst. No matter how I practiced, I got the letters twisted up; it was a heavy cross for the family to bear. Father and Mother were excellent spellers. My oldest sister was in the same grade with me. Edith, two grades back, and Nona, the youngest, three grades back, could all outspell me. It was taken for granted that I would be one of the first to be spelled down.

In my own defense I'm going to say that when it came to reciting, "Horatius at the Bridge," "The Wonderful 'One-Hoss Shay'" and "Barbara Frietchie," I could make the rafters shiver. I remember once in the eighth grade I wrote a composition on "The Constitution of the United States — A Landmark in the Progress of Civilization." They asked me to read it at Pomona Grange meeting. That bolstered my spirits for quite a spell. But I knew that three times a year I must stand up in that line at the front of the room and hear Father ask me a word that I couldn't spell. Sometimes I stood up for several rounds. When the word came my way, I took a deep breath and rattled it off confidently. Trial and error had convinced me that I might as well do it this way, as hesitate and try to remember.

Just once in those upper grade years did I come through. I think it was in the Winter term Exercises of the eighth grade. Everything had gone along well. Father had made his pleasant, expected little speech on the value of education. We had all sung America. Father had offered a short prayer couched in terms that children could understand. We had done pretty well in answering questions. The arithmetic problems had gone as usual. Then the eighth grade boys and girls stood up for the spelling bee. Father had the speller in his hand. Mother sat with the other parents on the settees in the rear of the room. She smiled encouragement at me, though she had no doubt, I am sure, that I would go down quickly. It was generally expected that sister Mildred and Mary Adams would battle it out for first prize.

But the gods were with me. I sailed through a couple of words that floored a number of good spellers. As the boys and girls took their seats, Mother's smile grew more convincing. Even Teacher smiled and looked surprised. Each time I hit a hard word on the nose, Father stared intently a second or two at the book before saying "that's right." Finally Sister and I were left standing. It was an unheard of situation. The other big boys were all grinning. Even the parents were smiling; my spelling ability was well known. In fact, the parents got all essential information about other children from their own. Then came "iridescence." It was Mildred's turn. With a pitying, fleeting smile in my direction, she whisked through it. She left out the first "c." I suppose every mother in the room could spell that word, and most of the pupils from the fifth grade up. It was a famous word for spelling bees. A hush came over the place. Teacher's unbelieving eyes went from Mildred to Father to me. Father was thrown off balance. His face sobered. In the ominous quiet Mildred realized what she had done. Father looked at the book. Then he looked at me. It was deathly still. "Iridescence" he said. I took a deep breath and charged. "I-r-i-d-e-s-c-e-n-c-e," I said rapidly. Father looked intently at me. He looked down again at that book. He looked over at Teacher. With a puzzled, unbelieving expression he said as if to himself, "My gracious, he's done it."

That's why in one family you'll still hear on occasion, "My gracious, he's done it." H. S. PEARSON

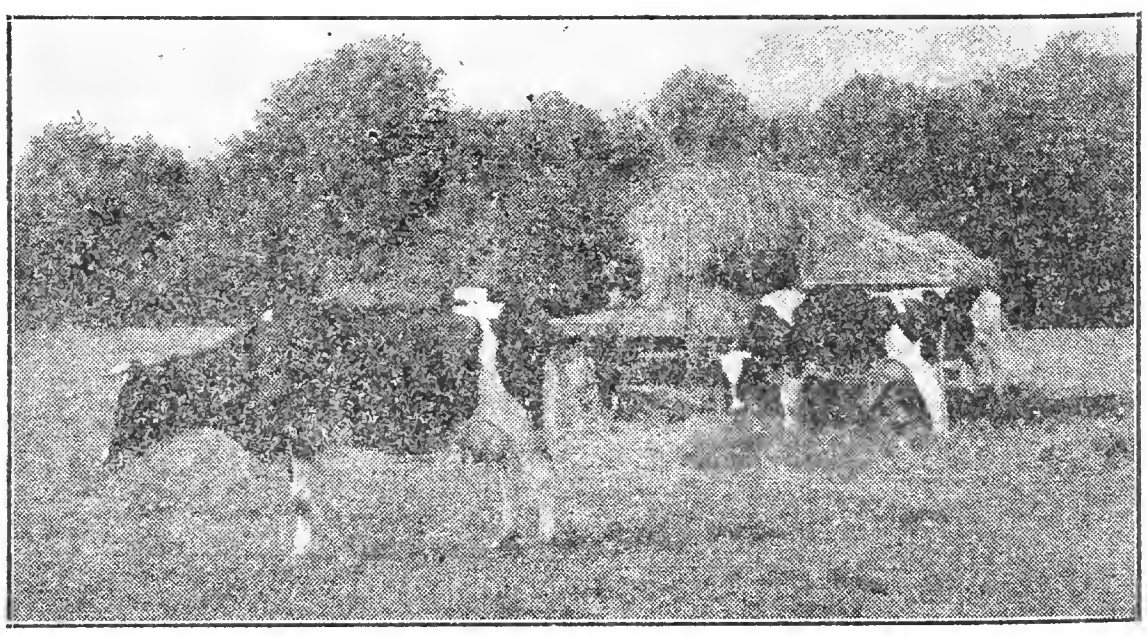

Photo — D. M. Babbitt

*J. C. Perry, Whitehouse Station, Hunterdon County, N. J., believes in feeding hay on pasture. He parks a load of it along side of an outdoor, pasture feed rack and leaves it there until it is used up. The herd eats both from the feed rack and the wagon.*

# Livestock and Dairy

## Cause of Worms in Horses

What causes worms in a horse? How can they be prevented and treated? Will worms kill a horse?
Erie County, Pa. S. K.

There are several different kinds of worms which infest the internal organs of the horse. However, the principal cause for such infestations is allowing the animals to graze on infested pasture. The life cycle of most of the more common forms of worms, such as the horse round worm (ascaris equorum) includes the deposit of eggs in the manure on pasture. This may either be done direct or the contaminated manure may be hauled and scattered on pasture land. In any case, either worm eggs or larvae which have developed from them are eaten by grazing animals; they then develop and complete their life cycle inside their host. Prevention is best accomplished by ridding the infested animals of worms, through the use of proper treatments, and then disinfecting the premises, also practicing rotational grazing.

It is best to have a veterinarian examine horses suspected of being infested with internal parasites so that the correct treatment may be administered. The use of phenothiazine is proving to be effective in ridding horses of most kinds of internal parasites, but this should be used only under the direction of a veterinarian. If possible, do not graze animals continuously on the same piece of ground year in and year out. A solution of five per cent strength using any of the standard disinfectants such as lysol or carbolic acid, is suitable to use. While it is possible for heavy infestations of worms to kill a horse, it would involve a considerable period of time, with the animal gradually losing condition and flesh.

## Is Kicking Inherited?

We have a cow that used to be a kicker but since her third calf, she has been very good. This last calf is now six months old. We would like to raise her but some people tell us that kicking is inherited. Is this true? What do you think is the best way to control a kicker? The mother of this heifer is of mixed breeding, but she is an exceptionally good milker and has a very high butterfat test. R. C. D.
Suffolk County, N. Y.

Disposition is considered by most breeders as being inherited and capable of being transmitted. Hog breeders have found that if they retain the more gentle sows, which are good mothers and not easily excited, they tend to produce sow pigs which also have these desirable characteristics. A bad disposition in both horses and cattle is also frequently transmitted, but if one of the parents comes from a good strain and has a good disposition, it might act as a compensating factor. In any case your cow is so desirable from a production standpoint, as well as being a good breeder, that it would be worthwhile at least to raise her calf and give it a trial.

Many farmers have found that an effective means of controlling a kicking cow is to put a bull ring in her nose; and at milking time tie her head up with suitable elevation by this ring and a rope to the overhead part of the stanchion. There are also mechanical appliances for the control of kicking cows which clamp or fit over the top of the hocks. These are sold by dairy supply houses. After this heifer calf matures and comes into her first lactation, if you should keep her, we would like to have you advise us if she becomes a kicker.

## Beef Cattle on a Share Basis

I own a 360 acre farm, 140 acres cultivated, 100 acres marsh pasture and 120 acres of woods. A farmer who lives close by is now farming the land on shares. We have been considering raising a few pigs and Hereford cattle on the shares but have no precedent as a guide for stock raising on the share basis. We would like to plan the venture on a long term basis, as the character of the business is naturally of this type but at the same time we would like to keep our individual interests relatively liquid in case unforeseen circumstances should develop.

Can you give us an idea of what arrangements are customary in like circumstances or what would be an equal division of interests for such a venture? K. M. C.
Maryland

The usual arrangements for producing livestock on a share basis is for the owner to furnish all of the foundation animals; the offspring being divided on a 50-50 basis. In case of a disagreement regarding the merit of certain individuals, from one to three disinterested parties can serve as an arbitration committee.

As the females are raised for replacement, the owner and tenant pay for the feed for their own animals. Where the tenant is taking care of the owner's animals, the most satisfactory way is to compensate the tenant with an agreed sum, to be paid either in animals or cash. It is always best to talk these matters over thoroughly beforehand and then have a reliable attorney experienced in this work, prepare a contract that covers all possible situations.

## Sows Are Too Fat

I bought three Chester White pigs when they were five weeks old, all sows. I butchered one, the smallest, and it dressed 256 pounds. I raised them on a self-feeder. They grew so good I decided to keep the other two and breed them. I bought a registered Berkshire boar through The Rural New-Yorker. I finally got the sows bred. Different people told me the sows were too fat to breed and now they say they are too fat to farrow. I know that they are big sows and will weigh 500. I hand feed them twice a day on corn and oats, mixed with minerals and meat scrap. They are also on pasture. What would you suggest to feed them, in order to cut their weight down. C. A. V.

As you state, this problem of brood sows getting too fat is a very important consideration, and it is often difficult to keep them from becoming a little too heavy. I can see that you are a good feeder and fond of the sows, because a poor feeder never gets his animals too fat. Do not worry too much about their condition but simply cut their feed down some, and also add 20 pounds of alfalfa meal with each 80 pounds of grain, mixing it in well. If possible, make them walk quite a distance to get their feed. This will give them some needed exercise and also help to reduce their weight.

## Mare Needs Vitamin D and Minerals

I have a registered saddle mare that is in good flesh, but her colt was weak when born and she has gone down in her hind quarters. She eats well and otherwise seems to be healthy. Have you any suggestions as how to correct this condition?
Ontario County, N. Y. K. H. B.

It is probable that your mare is suffering from a combination of vitamin D and mineral deficiency. The use of either fish liver oil or one of the various commercial vitamin D concentrates will supply this vitamin in proper amounts, and this combined with keeping suitable minerals before the mare at all times may correct the condition. There are various good mineral mixtures available that can be purchased at small cost. Wait about six months before breeding her, and during the Summer allow her out on good pasture as much as possible. There is an increasing tendency for breeding animals to suffer from a lack of sufficient vitamin D, because last year was a very poor hay season so that a good deal of the hay was not properly cured. Grass silage is also lacking in vitamin D. This vitamin is imprisoned in hay by sunlight, and a good, leafy legume is the best source for it when properly field cured.

## Another Cure for Galls

As I read my May 1 Rural New-Yorker, I see where T. S. D. wants treatment for galls of horses. Here is the treatment which has been my standby for at least 20 years.

First, be sure of well fitting collars and tug draw on shoulders. As you begin to work them in the Spring, just wet the neck and shoulders with one ounce nut gall and one pint vinegar mixed together; get the liquid nut gall. Put this on when you get through using the horse for the day. This amount will most generally do for one team for Spring and Summer work, as only a little is needed at a time. It will not blister or harm their hair, just toughens them up. I never have a sore horse. A. E.


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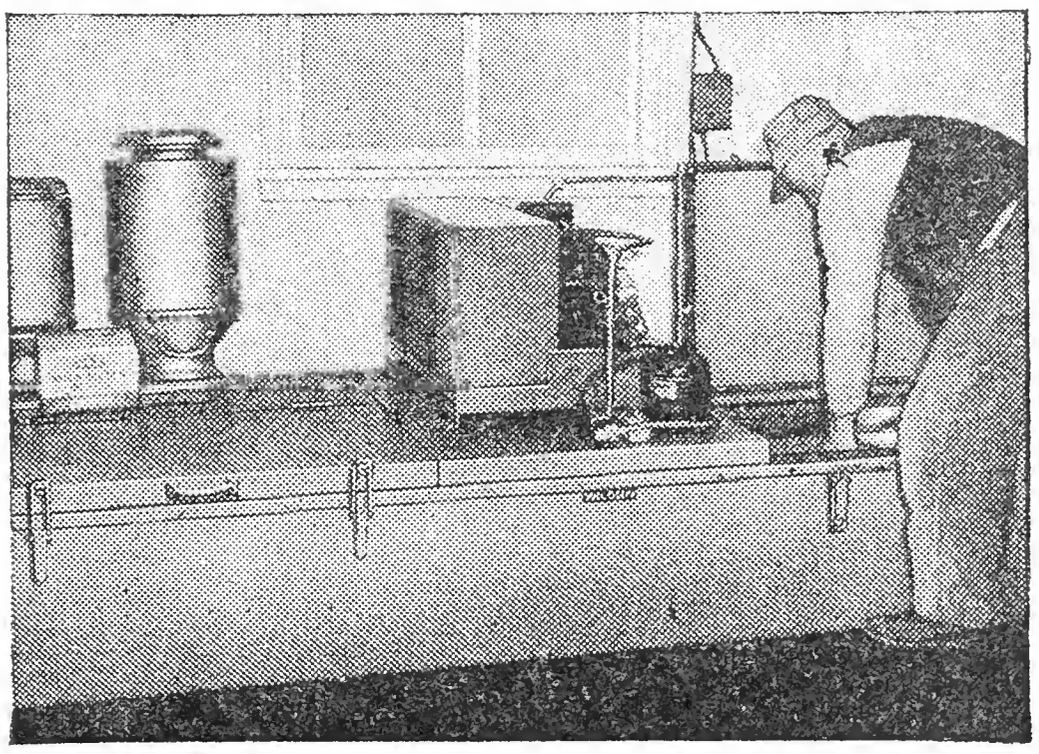

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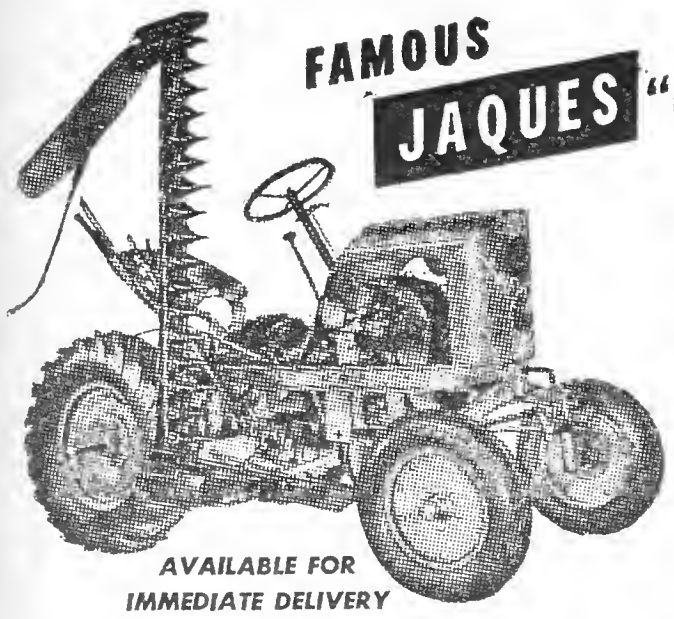

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## Care of Summer-Housed Layers

During hot weather the poultryman must give considerable attention to the hens that are remaining in the laying house if he wishes to get the best results from his flock. In the Northeast we are subjected to some pretty drastic temperature changes, as we all know. The hens are just as aware of heat and cold as we are, though they obviously are pretty restricted in what they can do to adjust themselves to these changes. Therefore, it is up to the poultryman to make the necessary adjustments in ventilation and to have his laying house constructed in such a way that he can keep the hens cool and comfortable during the hot weather.

A properly insulated roof will go a long way toward lowering the temperature in the upper story of the hen house or the ground floor if it is a one-story building. Well-insulated side walls will also help to keep the buildings cool. Strange as it may seem, two poultry houses were built in our neighborhood without back windows, so that light was reduced in that part of the building and a cross-draft was impossible during the sweltering days and nights. In one case the hens had to be wetted down with a hose to prevent further prostration from heat after a number of the hens had expired. It goes without saying that all windows in the front of the building should be lowered or removed, where they are stationary, and the back windows kept wide open. If anyone has the misfortune to have a hen house without back windows, openings should be cut and screening or meshed wire put over the opening.

The hens will get plenty of water of there is running water or float valves in the pens. Where the water is carried into the pens, it is necessary to keep the pails replenished or add an extra fountain, for the hens will consume plenty of water during the hot, dry weather. At this time there is apt to be a falling off in the hens' appetites, with a resultant slackening in egg production, so it is important to try to keep up mash consumption. Feeding a wet mash at noon or sprinkling water on the dry mash are tricks that are well known to experienced poultrymen. Care should be taken, however, that only the amount of wet mash is fed that the hens will clean up in a short while, for the bacteria that produces mold develops very rapidly in hot weather and the mash soon becomes sour and is then apt to produce digestive upsets if eaten by the hens. Besides, excess feeding is wasteful. Pellets can also be fed to advantage to increase the mash consumption, but again it is a good idea to feed only what the hens will clean up in a short time. When the mash-scratch feeding method is used, I find it is necessary to keep a close watch on the amount of scratch fed, preferably keeping it in a ratio of 40 per cent scratch to 60 per cent mash. If the amount of scratch fed is any greater than this, the hens are inclined to leave considerable mash in the hoppers, and consequently egg production is apt to fall off. Also, at this age hens add fat readily, another reason for curtailed scratch feeding. In the hot weather eggs are thinner shelled and in mature hens this tendency is intensified by excess feeding of scratch.

In addition to plenty of fresh, cold water, complete mash ration or mash-scratch ration, the hens will need a constant supply of oyster shells and grit or limestone grit alone. Where the litter has become caked on top, it is a good idea to scale this surface off, exposing the dry litter underneath. Hens are fond of scratching and dusting themselves, particularly at this time of year, and the litter should be deep and dry enough so that they can. On the other hand, when the litter becomes excessively dry and dusty, it is a good idea to dampen the top of the litter with a hose or sprinkling can. While green stuff should never be fed in amounts that will upset the balanced commercial rations that the layers get, fresh grass clippings, alfalfa or other tender greens provide the birds with additional minerals and also give them some diversion. See that fresh litter is kept in the nests and gather the eggs several times a day to prevent breakage and to maintain the quality of the eggs.

Birds should be rigorously culled at this time, for a poor layer or a non-layer cannot possibly pay for her keep during the Summer months.

Vermont T. FOSTER

## Long Island Poultry Parade

Some 83 food experts from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and other cities, recently visited several of Long Island's poultry and duck farms on what was called, The Long Island Poultry Parade. The pilgrimage was a joint venture of a committee of leaders in the various branches of the Long Island poultry industry and the Poultry and Egg National Board.

The first stop was at the adjoining farms of Joe Nicholson and Peter Zorn at Bethpage on the Hempstead turnpike. Nicholson's flock of turkeys and chickens are "flavor fed." At his farm store you can buy fresh killed, plucked, eviscerated, double wrapped and chilled birds, ready for the pan any day of the year. At Peter Zorn's farm some 20,000 turkeys are raised annually and about 22,000 broilers. Zorn's has a modern killing and and dressing plant and around holiday seasons retails 1,000 birds daily.

The second stop was at New York State's largest hatchery, Ketay's Hatchery at Huntington Station. With an annual output of 5,000,000 chicks, the Ketays supply chicks to many Long Island broiler growers, as well as to broiler producers as far away as the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. Their seven incubators have a combined capacity of 546,000 eggs and from them come 100,000 chicks every week. The hatchery was established in 1933 and now produces mostly meat-type chicks.

After a stop-off at the Henry Perkins Hotel in Riverhead, the group began its tour of Long Island's duck kingdom which is about 20 square miles in area, where the annual output is close to 6,000,000 ducklings. The baby ducks hatch out a bright yellow color and are commonly nicknamed golden dollars. The last word in ducks is to be seen at the Crescent Duck Farm, owned by H. F. Corwin and Son at Aquebogue. This farm occupies 46 acres and produces about 200,000 ducklings annually. The party was impressed by the modern mechanical equipment used on the farm. Among other sights they witnessed a modern incubator house, hot and cold brooder houses, radiant heated buildings, and a miniature railroad winding all around the farm with its one car train, automatically spilling out formula-made pellets into large feed bins. This farm goes in for assembly-line production. One can start at the incubator stage and follow the week-by-week growth of a duck right to "Waterloo house" where it comes forth clean, plucked and ready for the roasting pan.

A tour of inspection was next made through the Long Island Duck Packing Corporation's eviscerating and quick-freezing plant at Eastport, L. I. Here the ducks are eviscerated under government supervision and packed and frozen under various commercial brands.

Following this the group started back toward New York and enroute stopped at the breeding farm of John Lukert at East Moriches, where each of the guests were presented with a dozen extra fancy white eggs as a gift from the poultry tour committee. The last call was made at Edward G. Fry's broiler farm at Babylon where about 25,000 broilers are raised three times per year. These birds are housed in two long broiler houses, each 525 feet in length and each housing about 12,000 crossbred chicks. Automatic waterers, overhead track feed carriers, central heating, and automatic window opening cuts down labor. Here each of the guests of the tour was presented with a sample of southern fried chicken, brown and crisp.

J. M. W.

## Hatchery and Poultry Convention

The National Hatchery and Poultry Breeders Convention will be held in Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., July 13-16. One of the many special features presented will be a display of the winning carcasses of the birds in the Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. A total of 15,000 birds have competed in the finals of this contest which began over two years ago. The owner of the winning pen is to receive a $5,000 cash prize.

Among the numerous discussions at the convention will be one by Dr. R. K. Cole, Cornell University, on practical methods of developing strains of poultry resistant to range paralysis. Dr. Lewis W. Taylor, University of California, will speak on the extent to which infertility and low hatchability reduce the efficiency of the average poultry hatchery.

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# When the Weather Gets Hot

Most egg producers keep their layers in confinement. Although the great outdoors is the natural habitat of the hen, the most economical method of saving labor is to confine the layer to more or less limited quarters. Some producers use a limited range which is rotated each year to avoid contamination, and where this is practiced, naturally, the comfort of the birds is automatically taken care of. It is the modern trend, however, to save labor by close confinement, as this assures less cleaning, and in most cases, more eggs. Where steady production is the main factor, management requires intense attention to the bird's physical requirements. The hen will produce more eggs where the conditions induce good production. Body weight must be watched, to avoid a drop in production, as well as the physical fitness of the birds, and this can only be done by constant vigil on the part of the producer.

In hot weather, unless measures are taken to insure proper ventilation, the coops get stuffy, causing the birds to gasp for breath. The heat generated in their bodies by their intake of food intensifies their discomfort, causing jaded appetities and eventually a drop in production. This can be prevented either by insulation, or proper ventilation, or both.

During the cold, Winter months, the layers needed that extra bit of fat to keep comfortably warm, but when the weather gets hot, body weight doesn't have to be above normal for the breed. That is the reason most authorities urge less grain during the Summer months for mature birds. On the other hand, the layer must be furnished with sufficient egg-making material. Although the modern type of Leghorn has the tendency to lay through low or high tide, it is best to be ever alert to her comfort.

To stimulate bowel movements and freshen-up jaded appetites, one pound of common Epsom salts to each hundred layers, mixed in their drinking water, about once a month during the heat of Summer, works well. The salts should be evenly distributed to make sure of each hen getting her share; any left should be thrown away, and plenty of fresh water furnished the next day.

A well-balanced commercial mash should be available to them at all times. Too much fiber is detrimental to high production. A good mash contains alfalfa-leaf meal, which is low in undigestible fiber. It must contain enough fat to furnish material for the yolks, so a big portion of it must be in ground grain. Modern mashes are scientifically compounded, making it easy for the commercial egg-producer. His one big problem in the heat of Summer is to see that they (the layers) eat enough to maintain steady production. This can be done in various ways. Inducing elimination and stimulating the food intake will solve this problem, but because the conditions vary on each farm, the details must be worked out individually. If the birds have laid through the Winter carrying a good surplus of body weight, their appetites can be safely stimulated by purgatives, but where the reverse is true, purgatives can only harm the weakened layers.

Cutting down on the grain ration in Summer is generally safe for layers. A generous supply of some sort of succulent food is good. I have had good success using semi-solid buttermilk. Lawn clippings give good results when not given to excess, as too much of this in the ration has a tendency to deepen the color of the yolk. The Summer ration of grains should lean away from yellow corn, and favor wheat, to obtain the light yolks the market desires. One method to stimulate appetites is to induce intake of mash by wetting it. Although every producer is aware of this, very few practice it persistently. Where liquid milk and its by-products are easily and economically obtainable, this can be poured right over the mash; the chickens will do the mixing. Water will also do the trick, inducing the hens to consume larger quantities resulting in higher production.

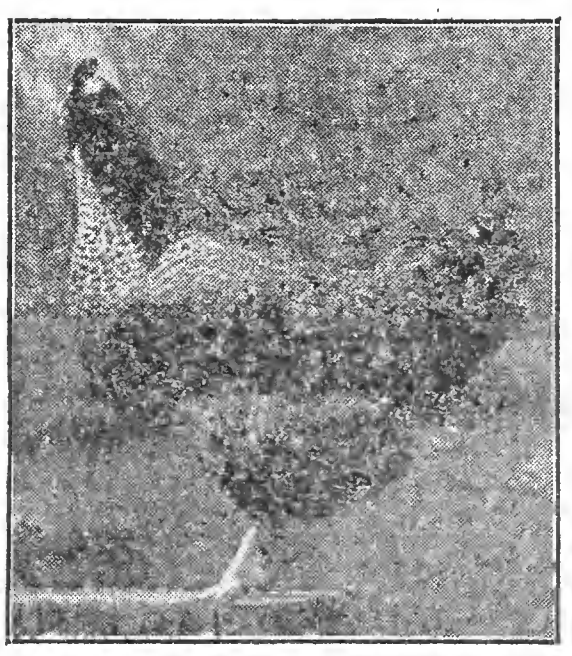
I know of no better way to maintain Summer production than to keep the layers comfortable. It may seem simple, but that statement takes in a lot of territory. It means not only proper ventilation, but also the hen's freedom from parasites, such as red mites, lice, and internal worms. The fight against these evils should ever be constant. We can blame only ourselves if parasites are present. The market is deluged with reputable tonics, worm expellents, lice powders, etc. Even common kerosene will do to keep the red mite under control. Search all the cracks and crevices, and under the roost supports; if you find them in profusion, it may well be the cause of your trouble. Although the mature hen can withstand this parasite to a greater degree than the growing pullet, nevertheless, too many of them will sap her strength, thus causing a drop in consumption and lower egg production. Black Leaf 40 is poison to body lice and a few ounces go a long way. Because of its intensity, a mere dribble is all that is necessary on each roost. Where no commercial product is obtainable, common crankcase oil, painted liberally all over the roosts will do some good. This, though, has a tendency to stain the eggs for a day or two, or until it is absorbed by the wooden roosts. When using such things as Black Leaf 40, it must be remembered that to get the results desired, they must be used according to directions. They should be applied as near to roosting time as possible, as they lose strength rapidly.

Another aid to the hen's comfort in hot weather is the dusting box. I have visited numerous poultry farms and failed to notice this necessary adjunct on many of them. Many producers take a Summer slump for granted and pay little attention to their high Summer mortality. True, now that perpetual litter has come into its own, the layers have the entire coop to dust themselves in, but this does not solve the problem satisfactorily. A small space in the corner of each pen can be treated with powders regularly, cleaning and replenishing it when needed. Where the layers are confined to close quarters, filling the dust boxes with cool, fresh earth gives the hens the same comfort and delight we humans get from a shower bath.

Last but not least, see to it that the layers get plenty of clean, cool drinking water during the heat of the Summer months. Probably no other one thing plays as important a part in sustaining Summer production as does good, cool water. Water is the cheapest thing on the layer's menu, yet I have seen places where the hens were required to quench their thirst from dirty evil-smelling fountains, which haven't been cleaned for weeks at a time. Of course the hens drink the stuff — so would you if you had nothing else. Try drinking a glass of tepid water and realize for yourself what some hens must stand.

This Summer, as in no previous year, poultrymen should make all efforts to sustain production in their flocks. Feed prices are on the down grade and the returns are more than satisfactory. The vigilant operator will have little cause to worry on this point. He knows he has done his best to supply the proper foods, clean water, and sufficient ventilation. He doesn't have to guess as to the conditions in his laying houses; he knows. He is ever conscious of the comfort and welfare of his charges. His income does not materialize from wishful thinking and day dreaming; he is right there, getting the facts at first hand, and correcting any existing faults, even going so far as to originate his own methods which might better existing ones. It is this pride of accomplishment which makes us producers stick to our task. We have weathered a rather stormy period. Those of us who have weakened and fallen by the roadside have only to follow the footsteps of the more courageous producers.

S. M. KENNEY
Chautauqua County, N. Y.



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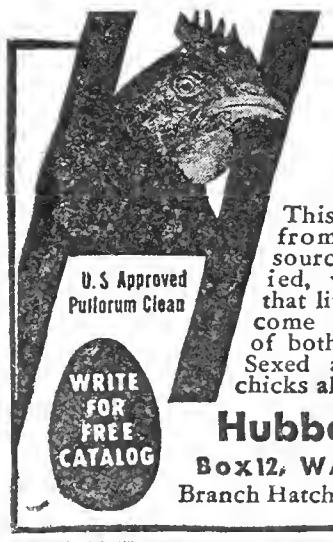
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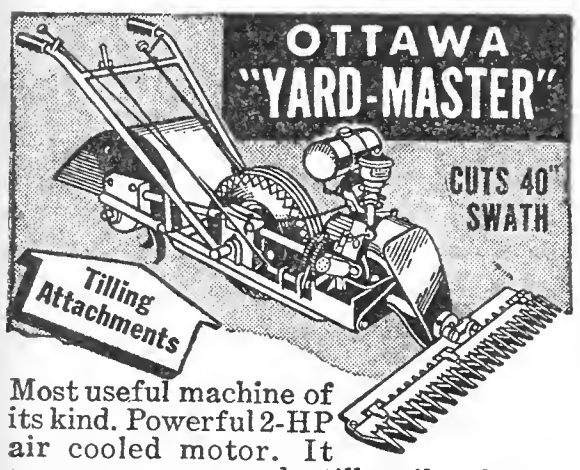


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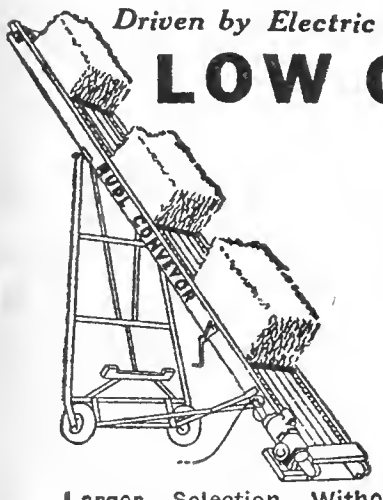


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# *Publisher's Desk*

Publisher's Desk's mail basket will be overflowing after the issue of June 19 is read. There is a grievous error which should not have occurred. Certainly this editor should not have made it. The anniversary we will celebrate in 1950 is our ONE HUNDREDTH. Publisher's Desk puts itself on the carpet for poor proof reading. Our apologies for the misstatement.

In July 1946 I gave $5.00 to a solicitor for *Business Girl Magazine*. For a long time no copies were received, although my check was cashed. I wrote and wrote and finally I received a very shoddy copy, not even a decent 10-cent magazine. No other copies were received and I wrote again and again and finally demanded a refund of my money. I received another issue after that on a little better paper but the magazine was not worth the $5.00 and asked for a cancellation of my subscription and refund. I have had no reply. Can you get my money back for me? In the first issue I received, in its letters from readers, one said she had found good use for it as the sheets just fit the floor of her bird's cage. I concluded others were as displeased with the paper as I was. I would like my $5.00 returned. MRS. W. A. G.
New York

This is another $5.00 that will have to be charged up to experience. The *Business Girl's Magazine* was published in Dallas, Texas, but now the Postmaster informs us they are out of business.

July 1947 I sent $79 to the Farmer's Outlet for baby capons. A week later the building in which I was going to raise the capons caught fire and I had no place to house them. I immediately sent a telegram notifying the Farmer's Outlet and requesting the refund of the $79. Three weeks later a letter came saying their treasurer was out of town, but as soon as he returned they would send a check. I have written them a number of times, but they did not respond. It was like writing to the wind. Could you try to collect this money for me? E. L.

This claim has been presented to the Farmer's Outlet and there has been no response whatsoever. They have ignored our requests for payment the same as those of their customers. We make the reference so that other readers will avoid an experience of this kind. We have a great many unsettled complaints against the Farmer's Outlet and are sending full information to the Post Office Department.

A Connecticut reader warns farmers to keep their eyes open and watch out for city slickers, who are apt to talk them into buying miscellaneous articles. The occasion for this advice arose from the fact that a party paid one dollar for what were represented to be live begonia seeds. They proved to be cocoanut seeds. There was as much commotion over this swindle as there was long long ago when peddlers palmed off wooden nutmegs on credulous farmers.

A recent item calls attention to a new regulation by the Federal Trade Commission, which we believe is timely and much needed. On June 30 the insurance business becomes subject to the Commission to the extent that it is not regulated by law. If the Commission decides an insurance company needs more control than a State provides, it can call the officials on the carpet and point out the defects. Only $10,000 has been allotted to the work this year so that they will not make much progress, but it may have a salutary effect on the companies who have persisted in misrepresenting their policies in the printed literature and through their salesmen. There have been several companies called to account lately and some officials were indicted for misrepresentations in their literature. It is wise to avoid limited policies and those that are not licensed in the State in which you live. Read your policy before you sign or pay the premium.

Do you know of a reliable man or company that makes false teeth through mail orders? I thought I would write first instead of afterwards. T. I. C.

We commend the caution. We do not know anyone whom we could recommend. This work is specialized and personal, and is too important to trust to the inexperienced hands of unknown parties at a distance.

I received a letter containing a necktie and the sender requested me to send a dollar for same. I sent them a dollar, but I would like to find out if it is really an organization of disabled people. I would be glad to know whether it is all right. C. H.
Connecticut

This comes under the heading of unordered goods and we have never looked with favor on the plan of sending any article through the mail and requesting a sum of money in return. The neckties we have seen were not worth the dollar. They are of cheap material, and to have one forced on you and a dollar demanded is an imposition. We understand the organization claims to help handicapped people. Contradictory reports are given as to their intentions, but we believe the process is not right or fair. Usually goods received in this way are not worth what is asked for them. We would not endorse the plan. The neckties need not be returned. It is their risk in sending unordered goods. We consider the whole procedure wrong.

I have read The Rural New-Yorker for many years and have seen many rackets exposed, but I have never seen one like this which was sent to my boy. A clipping is sent mentioning that my two boys won a sawing contest at a farm show and another party and I came in fourth. It is true, but why send it to us? Can you give me any information about this concern? They ask 50 cents for the clipping which is "sealed in plastic and is preserved forever." R. A. W.
Pennsylvania

Another old scheme that crops up every once in a while. The Idesco Plaque Company, New York, evidently cut out news items about individuals, put them in a plastic frame, mail them and ask 50 cents for same. The item frequently has appeared in a local paper and it is not news to the individual, but it is a slick way to get 50 cents. They play on the credulity of people and their desire to see their names in print. It is a cheap scheme to make money and we would ignore the whole thing and not send a penny for it.

I received my watch repaired and I hope in good running order. Many thanks for your help — it is a great service to your readers. They never acknowledged my letters until you got after them. It is only a matter of $8.00, but I wanted my watch.
New York R. D.

We were finally successful in getting attention to this complaint. There are so many handlers in some of the large concerns that small orders are sidetracked, but a little persistence usually is effective and it is wise to follow up a matter of the kind.

Thank you for trying to help me. The company is wrong when they say they did not have a complaint from me. It is almost a year now and the best thing is to forget it. Recently I bought an old book. Under "Opinions of the Press" I found this item: "Moore's Rural New-Yorker, which visits every week with cheerful face, the glowing hearth of our American farmers." That was in 1875. How much good the R. N.-Y. has done in that time one can only guess. May God bless your work helping the people who work the hardest. MRS. E. H.
New York

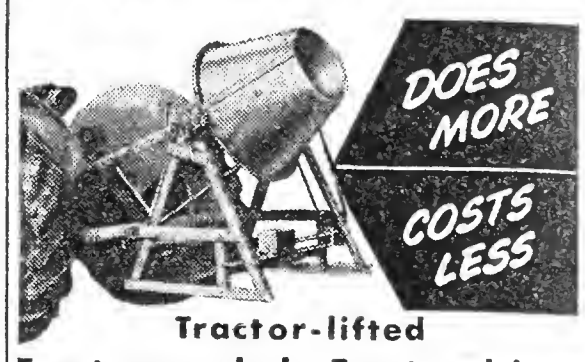
We like the echo from 1875, and while few have glowing hearths nowa-days, we hope our "cheerful face" will be a welcome visitor in many homes.

I have a claim for wages also for expense in the amount of $100 for hens purchased and for moving expenses which I was promised when hired. So go ahead and collect it for me. G. J.
Connecticut

Wage claims are difficult and often impossible to collect. Countercharges are made and it is impossible to reconcile the differences by correspondence. It would be well to have written agreements as to the terms of employment. Wages should be paid promptly when due. We were unable to help our friend and lawyers were equally unsuccessful.

If P. O. will send us his address we will be glad to look into the matter on which he requested assistance.


THE FROHRING
**Farm Tractor Mixer**




Tractor-lifted
**Tractor-carried Tractor-driven**

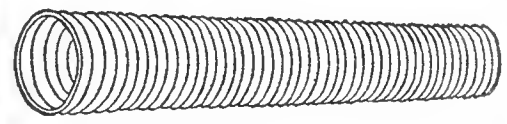
No other farm mixer equals it for cement work. Also seed treating, feed mixing, etc. Quickly, easily attached — complete and ready to operate. Easily transported: tractor hydraulic-lifts mixer to carry — no wheels. "Ready-mixes" in transit. Handy loading and pouring—lifts to pour directly into forms—no wheelbarrow needed. Fills, empties from rear. Engineered for low cost, efficient service. Welded steel frame, built to last. Write for free folder with complete description.

**R. L. FROHRING MACHINE CO.**
Box 144-R CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO



1869 Penco FOR PERMANENCE
**CORRUGATED METAL PIPE**

Install for surface and subsoil drainage, dam spillways, stream diversion, well liners, etc.



Easy to handle and quickly installed. Meets Federal and State specifications and supports any condition of traffic or fill. Sizes 6 to 96 inches in diameter; lengths up to 20 feet with couplers. Write for catalog.

**PENN METAL CORPORATION**
L. Lewis Sagendorph, Founder, 1842-1909
62 Oregon Ave., Philadelphia 48, Penna.
Fabricators of Steel Lockers, Cabinets, Shelving and Corrugated Metal Pipe.
*In Business Continuously Since 1869*



**SAVE LABOR**
with MULKEY'S NEW IMPROVED*
• All-Steel
PORTABLE* BALANCED ELEVATOR
for BALED HAY and • Ear Corn etc.

17½ ft. Maximum Lift
24 ft. Long
6' & 14' Extensions Available
Also Available: 16' Elevator (Same design)

* One man can handle and operate.
* New winch assembly easily raises elevator.
* More flights. * Clutch and Brake (extra cost.)

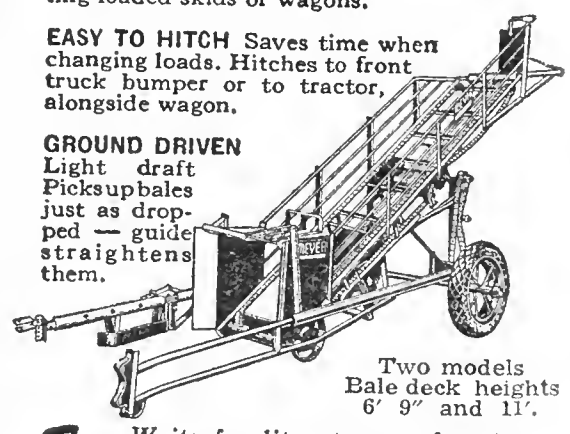
• *Write for Literature and Prices!*
**SAM MULKEY COMPANY**
1621-NY Locust St. Kansas City 8, Mo.



**MEYER *Bale* LOADER**
PICKS UP 75 BALES IN 15 MINUTES
Loads your bales — saves your back! You just stack 'em! Saves your baler, too. Frame doesn't strain or break from pulling loaded skids or wagons.

EASY TO HITCH Saves time when changing loads. Hitches to front truck bumper or to tractor, alongside wagon.

GROUND DRIVEN Light draft Picksupbales just as dropped — guide straightens them.



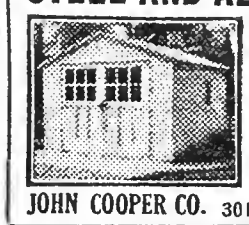
Two models Bale deck heights 6' 9" and 11'.

*Free* Write for literature and name of nearest Meyer dealer.

THE MEYER MFG. CO. Box 662 Morton, Ill.
*Manufacturers of famous* MEYER ELEVATORS



**STEEL AND ALUMINUM GARAGES**



LOOK LIKE WOOD
Shipped Anywhere Easily Erected
•
Steel Buildings for All Purposes
•
*Write for Folder*
JOHN COOPER CO. 301 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WANTED: Attendants, male and female. No experience necessary. Starting salary $183.98 per month, less maintenance. For information write R. G. Wearne, M. D., Sr., Director, Wassaic State School, Wassaic, N. Y.

WOMEN attendants in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WANTED: Helper on chicken farm; middleaged, single, reliable, sober, handy with tools; steady position. Start $80 monthly, room and board. Cedric Frankley, Spotswood, N. J.

WANTED: An assistant foreman on a dairy farm and estate with up-to-date buildings and machinery. Must know how to operate and repair machinery, tractors, trucks, baler and combine. Must be able to make carpentry and plumbing repairs in buildings. Good salary including house, fuel, light, vegetables in season. Should have own car. Excellent opportunity for right man. State age, experience and family. BOX 7551, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced, single, strong farm hand. Large herd cows. Must be good milker both hand and machine, and be able to operate tractors. Wages $100-$150 per month, room and board. Must have references for $150 per month. Benjamin A. McGuire, P. O. Box 329, Toms River, N. J. Phone 8-0076-J.

WANTED: Single man to help on poultry farm. Milk two cows. Good board and wages. Give age, experience, references, salary wanted. Coventry Poultry Farm, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED: General farm and dairy man. Good 5-room apartment, milk and garden. Good wages for right man. Must furnish good reference. Write or phone C. R. Sprouse, Mgr. R. D. I, Corning, N. Y. Phone Corning 2180-R-1.

BAKER: Bread and pastry cook for school and home for children and elderly people, located on the North Shore of Long Island. State experience and salary desired. BOX 7571, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN—Mink farm. G. I. on the job training. Douglas Millar, Huntington Station, New York.

SINGLE man wanted on farm, $100 month with room and board. Eugene Sattorlee, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

CARETAKER farmer wanted. No dairy. Tractor operated. Married, small family. Permanent job. Modern 3-room bungalow, furnace, fuel, lights, gas and stove, milk. Regular Sundays off. G. I. approved. Write BOX 7570, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY man, single, dog kennel in country; permanent; experience unnecessary. P. O. Box 749, Red Bank, N. J.

COUPLE: Gentleman's 10-acre New Jersey estate. Three adult gentiles need handyman, general farm worker, woman aid in home and plain cooking. Good dispositions, willing, steady, experienced workers. No smoking, teetotalers. Own modern rooms or apartment, every modern convenience. Oil furnace. Good salary. Must give character references. Write particulars in full, first letter. Near modern town, three hours N. Y. C. Willing wait for right couple. Write BOX 7574, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE experienced man, large dairy farm, modern machinery used. $25 week, board. A. Heisser, Red Hook, N. Y. Phone 194-F-12.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Experienced. To rent fully equipped modern poultry farm near Poughkeepsie. References. BOX 7577, Rural New-Yorker.

LIVESTOCK Buyer. Man who is a good cattle dealer. Write experience and wages. BOX 7579, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Cook-chambermaid, butler-chauffeur; references. Reliable. Excellent home. Good pay. BOX 7583, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, for woman and daughter age four; country. BOX 7584, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD house, moderate wages offered woman for cooking dinner five nights weekly. Two adults. BOX 7589, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man without children, able to make poultry pay expense of maintaining country home. Modern equipment. New bungalow. Free hand to intelligent, reliable, conscientious worker. State wages or will consider shares. Livingston Blauvelt, R. D. 2, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED: Married man to pasteurize and bottle milk in farm plant. No drinking and proferably no smoking. Four room house with electricity, bath and furnace. References. Clearview Farms, Swedesboro, N. J.

WANTED: Single experienced dairy farmer. Start $160 monthly and board. Excellent conditions. BOX 7592, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted on farm to take full charge of modern country home for farmer. Eugene Satterlee, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

WANTED: Married couple; wife to assist mother; husband to work on farm; board, room and $100 per month. Diemand's Poultry, Millers Falls, Mass.

WOMAN Elderly; beautiul secluded farm; adults, German preferred. Box 7594, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Personnel. Executive. Montefiore Hospital, Bedford Hills, New York.

FARM Hand—married; poultry and orchard work; permanent job; modern home for small family. Geo. B. Hausman, Coopersburg, Route 2, Penna.

MARRIED Man dairy farm experienced modern machinery used. $35. week; house, electricity, wood, milk, garden. Arthur Heisser, Red Hook, N. Y. Phone 194F12.

COUPLE: Long Island farm estate. Woman cook and general houseworker. Man help around house, and take care of grounds. Nice rooms, private bath. Excellent home atmosphere. References. Permanent. BOX 7597, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Veteran on the job training; mink farm. Wife assist in house. Douglas Millar, Huntington Station, New York.

WANTED WOMAN for general housework and cooking, or couple where man could work full or part time and help around home in spare time. State salary, references. Own apartment, 3 rooms with bath. All modern conveniences in home. Ellenville, N. Y. 90 miles from New York City. BOX 7598, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on dairy farm; machine milking; also able to drive tractor. Glengeran Farm, Matawan, New Jersey.

WANTED: About August 1st, working farm manager, married, for medium sized farm; near Ithaca, N. Y. On good road. Separate house, all conveniences, general crops, beef cattle. Address BOX 7602, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Man with family or help capable caring for 50 cows and operating modern machinery; drop clean, Surgo milker used; house with all conveniences. State wages expected. Walter Behrman, Newton, N. J.

CARETAKER for farm home near Newburgh, N. Y. Must be able to milk family cow. Care for 1,000 chickens. Married. No children. Separate living quarters. State experience, salary expected, age, religion, etc. BOX 7603, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Mature woman, Summer in country; light housework. Gottlieb, care Morley, Adams Corners, Peekskill, N. Y. Peekskill 3-583W2.

COUPLE: Gardener-handyman, housekeeper for small country estate; 40 miles from New York. Separate cottage furnished. Permanent. Good salary. BOX 7605, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL or woman to help with summer outdoor work on smaller Connecticut dairy farm. Give details of self, wages expected. BOX 7606, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-Caretaker, driver, single, under 50. Good wages right man. Write or phone R. K. Japha, R. F. D., Chester, N. Y, 147-F-6 or 50 Broad St., N. Y. C., BOwling Green 9-2427.

COUPLE: Woman cook, clean, light laundry. Man garden, handyman. Congenial surroundings. Westchester County. $225. Telephone Lakeland 3331 collect.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, 49, refined American, excellent cook, baker, etc; seeks permanent modern home, near town, with gentleman. Must exchange references. Mrs. Renner, Box 312, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency. 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARMER experienced most branches seeks position operating and developing farm estate on profit-sharing basis or rent outright; expert poultryman, competent builder. Available mid-August. Francis Puret, Felton, Delaware.

DESIRE to place the best farmer in Connecticut with someone who will appreciate him. He does not drink or smoke, is a tireless worker, and understands crops, cattle, hogs, chickens and farming generally. Reason, I am cutting down on farm operations. Further details will be furnished upon request. BOX 7562, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as working manager on large modern fruit or general farm; also experienced with equipment, maintenance of both. Married, age 40. George Vought, Route 3, Benton, Penna.

REFINED, capable widow, not servant type, seeks position as housekeeper in motherless home or to supervise estate. BOX 7569, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man looking for work on estate as caretaker, understands cows, lawns, garden, shrubbery, flowers, fruit, handy around house, painting, small repairing. Michael Meszaros, 277 Speedwell Ave., Morristown, N. J.

EX-NAVAL officer, 43 years old, single, perfect health, desires position as personal chauffeur, bodyguard or companion. No liquor, no smoking. Part time. Excellent references. BOX 7575, Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER farm work wanted by 21 year old male college student; 5 ft. 10, 150 lbs.. Abbe Hacker, 1081 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM manager: Practical, scientific, profitable farming. Shares or salary. BOX 7580, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, experienced gardener and maintenance work. Chauffeur's license. Married; no children. Excellent references. BOX 7588, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO veterans, single, 22, farm work; one experienced, reliable. References. Want work together. BOX 7590, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man seeking position as working farm manager, 16 years experience. C. Fraser, 49 Radel St., Bridgeport 7, Conn.

POULTRYMAN—Middleaged, sober, reliable Jewish wants position. BOX 7596, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN— Experienced, married, 55, childless, handy, cottage. BOX 7599, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER— Graduate of European Agricultural Colleges with wide experience seeks position on farm or in agricultural enterprise suiting his capabilities. Specialized in potato breeding, general crops, dairy and hogs. Excellent references. Married. BOX 7600 Rural New-Yorker.

MAN—Middle-aged, active, work on farm, home, small salary and board. Previous experience, Drives. BOX 7601, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Small estate. Experienced gardener, farmer, handyman. American. Married, 4 children. Separate cottage. References. BOX 7604, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Maintenance man, gardener; excellent references. Wife willing to work part time. Separate cottage desired. Herbert Elmer Schmidt, Haledon, N. J.

LADY: Experienced cook, child's nurse. Motherless home. Middleaged. Permanent. BOX 7607, Rural New-Yorker.

BRITISH-American, widely travelled, cultured, 46, seeks change from executive professional work abroad in remunerated appointment country house, estate. Interesting people and work essential. BOX 7608, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

FARMS—Country homes, gas stations, etc. Write, free list. Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York.

MAINE farms, many to choose from. Low prices. Free illustrated catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

IF it's dairy or poultry farm you want, we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

BRADFORD County, Pa.: Fine farms and business opportunities. Free booklet. A. Carl Fanning, Broker, Towanda, Pa.

CHEAP country home, small acreage. Comfortable buildings, electricity, well and spring water. Immediate possession. Virgil Smith, owner, Mount Vision, Otsego County, New York.

FOR Sale: 10-acre farm, good 6-room house, good water, electricity, fruit; price $3,900. Rudolph Neugebauer, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

7 ROOMS— all improvements; 117 acres, garage etc. John Tracy, North Hudson, New York.

ASK Mr. Scofield. Booklet. New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont. Florida. Ward Scofield, Beacon 11, N. Y.

108 ACRE poultry farm. Buildings and land in excellent condition. Equipped and stocked with 900 layers and 100 breeding roosters. State tested. Income $150 a week net; gross income last year $22,000. Farm can house 3,000 layers and consists of 12 buildings, plus 50x40, three decker barn, 15x40 shed. Attractive 8-room house, equipped with lightning rods, insulated, steam heat, beautiful bath and shower, continuous hot water and electric stove. 20 acres of field with fruit trees, balance pine and hard wood. Located in attractive rural district, on black road, three miles off Route 3; 8 miles from Nashua. Ample amount of excellent poultry equipment also truck and tractor, Egg-O-Matic grader, ladders, scales, small tools, etc. Sell farm complete for $15,000, or sell buildings with only 27 acres of land with or without any of the above items. Farm can easily bo converted to dairy — also make beautiful Summer home. Excellent hunting and fishing in small river back of buildings. This property through no fault of farm or business must be sold as soon as possible. Any reasonable offer will be given full consideration. Stanley R. Sprague, owner, R. F. D. 2, Reeds Ferry, N. H.

FOR Sale: Small L. I. poultry farm, cheap acreage for nursery, florist, greenhouses reasonably priced. Write to Horticultural Realty Co., 135-18 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

ORCHARD and large poultry farm for quick sale at less than half cost of replacement. 30 acres upper Hudson Valley. BOX 7568, Rural New-Yorker.

TURKEY farm: 20 acres, half clear, half woodland, large frontage on hard surfaced road, bus passes the door, large 2-family house, city water, gas and oil furnace heat. Started poults, incubators, batteries and complete turkey equipment. $17,000. P. O. Box 941, Taunton, Mass.

WANTED: Going dairy or fruit farm. Must border lake or good stream. Pay all cash. State full particulars. BOX 7567, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Small farm, elevation, water. Rent with an option to purchase. Reasonably priced. Nathan Nordell, 3304 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHENANGO County, N. Y.: 238 acres, house fair, barn good; hard road, R. F. D., school bus, electricity, telephone. BOX 7573, Rural New-Yorker.

271 ACRE farm, 24 cows, bull, concrete block barn 40x40, concrete block milk house, milking machine, electric cooler, silo, tractor and team, 28 machines for tractor and team, potato equipment, model A pickup, two miles to stores, ¾ mile to Greyhound; all small farm tools. Everything goes. $25,000. Will sell bare farm. Terms. Adam Spano, Route 1, Tioga County, Richford, N. Y.

GORGEOUS house, just outside city of Oneonta, 15 rooms, two kitchens, nice big bathroom. Best location. Water, electricity, gas. Brand new gas hot water heater. Two car garage, two chicken houses, all in excellent condition, with 10 acres fine land and orchard. Eight cubic foot Frigidaire, washing machine, six burner gas stove, all brand new. Also some good furniture can go with house if buyer neds. Priced right direct from owner. P. O. BOX 264, Oneonta, N. Y. Phone 720-F21.

WANTED to buy: Long Island butcher wants income producing mountain property, 100 miles from New York; all offers considered. BOX 7502, Rural New-Yorker.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

FARM fully equipped, 5 miles from Kerhonkson, N. Y. 25 head registered, one team horses, new large tractor, barn 24x90, cooler, coop 16x30, garage 24x32, granary, buildings and equipment in good condition; only $21,800. C. Massoth, Kerhonkson, New York.

FOR Sale: 170 acres, 16 miles Ithaca; main highway. large dairy barn. Silos, milk house, cooler; modern house, electricity, all A-1. BOX 7581, Rural New-Yorker.

93 ACRE dairy farm overlooking valley; 6-room modern home, electricity, water and telephone. Three barns and hen houses. Fruit, woods and timber. Robert Vedder, Pine Valley, N. Y.

FOR Salo: 20-room house, all improvements, fully furnished, also 4-room cottage. Mrs. M. Larson, Box 155, Callicoon, N. Y. Phone Callicoon 192.

WANTED: Small house in country. Price $600 cash. BOX 7591, Rural New-Yorker.

For Sale: Camp, 200 acres; cabins, conveniences; trout stream. Velensky, North Blenheim, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL gentleman's estate, 8 acres, lake, landscaped, 100 different fruit trees, 12 rooms; all year round house; automatic heat, 5 baths. Large concrete barn; garages. Village ¼ mile on state road. Price $21,000. Ragone, New Paltz Road, Highland, New York.

SYRACUSE, 7 miles. 55 acre country home. Main road Syracuse bus line. Attractive 9 room 125 year old remodeled Colonial. Large living room, fireplace, hot water heat, etc. Walking distance to village and school. Must be sold due to financial commitments. Sacrifice $10,500. Phone Camillus 2014 or write C. Van Der Linde, Warners, N. Y.

FOR SALE: General store doing good business. Four tenements bring $936.00 yearly. Apartment in rear for owner. Price $8,500. Stock, fixtures at inventory. Amsden General Store, RFD 1, Perkinsville, Vermont.

VALLEY Farm: 108 acres; nice location. White house 8 rooms; nice lawn; Maple trees; red barn for 20 head; milk house with cooler. Good machinery; 4 cows; 2 yearlings; 2 horses; large poultry house; nice fields; stream. Price $9,000. Mortgage $3,000. Also bungalow type house 5 rooms. Good condition. About 2 acres garden land. Stream. Nice location. $2250. Bunnell Agency. Davenport, New York.

200 ACRES $7750. terms of $5000 cash, balance easy. Good 10 room house, barn for 20 cows, garage, poultry house, horse and hay barn, granary, milk house, all good. 135 acres tillable, balance timber and creek watered pasture. Buildings reported worth much more than price of farm. Fine farm being sacrificed by retiring owner. See Edwin Wick, Calaway Realty, Greenwich, New York.

FOR SALE: Cortland County property in small settlement; includes 14 acres land; good 8 room house, running water, electricity; grocery store building with equipment and gasoline service, 2 pumps; chicken houses 1200 capacity, 3 brooder houses and garage. Price $13,500. BOX 7593, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE— 4 acres of land; 8 room house, beside town; $4,500; also 10 room house, 80 acres of land $10,000. Selling because of sickness. BOX 7595, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—185 acre highly productivo modern up-to-date dairy farm; must sacrifice duo to ill health; immediate possession; owner. John Kogstat, Route 2, Saratoga Springs, New York.

ONE of the best buys in the state. 35 miles to Buffalo, 330 acre farm, under high state of cultivation, large drive through barn, 60 stanchions, 2 modern homes. 63 cows, some young stock, horses, all necessary equipment including tractor, complete $34,000. Other farms in this district from $3,500 to $100,000. Ernest Le Mieux, 95 Main St., Arcade, New York.

NORTHEASTERN Pennsylvania on macadam road 9 miles south of Binghamton, N. Y. located at Brackney, Pa., 100 acres fertile farming land excellent pasture woodland and timber, fruit and shade trees, springs and creek on farm; fine large 2 story 10 room house, bath, furnace. Modern barn 45x61 feet, with concrete basement for 30 head cattle, granary, tool shed, ice house, milk house, chicken house, work shop, 3 car garage concrete floor, buildings in excellent condition, fire proof roofs, electricity, throughout. Post Office, store, gas station, hotel nearby, school bus and milk route pass house. Population at 5 nearby lakes makes property excellent opportunity for dairy and poultry farming or truck gardening; low taxes and telephone service. Settling an estate. L. J. O'Day. excutor, 2730 Robins St., Endicott, N. Y. Phone: 1913J

25 ACRES land, level fields, fruit trees, nice view 7 room house, electric, outbuildings, school bus, near neighbors. K. Scheldell, Jeffersouville, New York.

160 ACRE Delawaro County dairy farm 2½ miles village and milk market. Hilly but productivo 25 cow farm. Comfortable house, 7 rooms, running water, electricity. Adequate barn, concreted stable, 26 ties, buckets, electricity, milking machine. 22 very good cows, 5 young stock, bull team, 400 hens. farm equipment. Gross income approximately $10,000 year. Everything $11,500. 215 acres, ¾ mile State highway. A 40 cow farm. Major portion of 100 tillable acres tractor workable. Dependable water supply. Livable house, new roof and siding, 7 rooms, bath, electricity. Large barn, concrete floor, 40 ties, buckets, electricity. Tenant house, large dry stock and storage barn, other buildings. $2,000 down on price of $7,800 if you can stock and equip it. 110 acres, 20 cow farm ½ mile State highway. Tractor tillage. Good set buildings. Dwelling, 9 rooms, bath, electricity. Barn, concrete stable, 23 ties, bucketa. electricity, milking machine. 20 good cows, 5 heifers, team, tractor, tools. Complete $12,800. Seth Wheat, Broker, Bainbridge, New York.

58 ACRES, good 6-room house, basement, electric, fair outbuildings. Sacrifice $2,000 cash. O. Cook, Almond, N. Y.

ORLANDO "The City Beautiful." Delightful Lakeview homesites $750. 16 sold since January. Particulars for stamp. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

FOR Sale: Modern 8-room house, furnished, unfurnished; one acre land. R. 30. Velensky, North Blenheim, Schoharie County, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 98 acre farm, Finger Lakes region, central New York. Equipped for 2,500 hens; also beef cattle. Modern buildings and beautiful home. State road; centralized school. BOX 7582, Rural New-Yorker.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avory, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Write for price list. Lyman Apiaries, Greenwich, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE clover or wildflower or buckwheat honey, 5 lbs. $1.90; 10 lbs. $3.75; 30 lbs. $10.00. Pure old fashioned buckwheat flour 10 lbs. $1.60. Postpaid and insured third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bill Sossei, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

FIVE pounds light amber clover honey postpaid third zone, $1.50; two for $2.80. Send for list 37 honey items. Wixson's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

WHITE Honey: 60 pounds $11. Bees $15. Busy Bee Farm. North Abington, Mass.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, B grado, good flavor; $3.75 per gallon F. O. B. Geo. G. Elliott, ost. Bristol, Vt.

HONEY: Very light amber, clover blend, $9.75 per 60 pound can: two $19. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

WHILE they last, light amber clover blend liquid honey, 60-lb. can $9.45 postpaid. Booking orders now for best white clover honey. Few shipping dates still open for August delivery. One case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid in third zone. Homer M. Dunn, Lisbon, N. Y.

THE very best "North Country" clover honey. New crop. Booked full for July. Still have a few choice shipping dates for August deliveries. One case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

FRESH frozen fruits, select quality, for canning or your freezer. Write for quotations. Wayne Fruit Farms, Sodus, N. Y.

COMB honey in 24 section cases. Buckwheat $5.00. Amber $6.00. White $7.00. L. F. Howden, Fillmore, New York.

SHELLED Pecans: 2 lbs. $2.50; 5 lbs. $5.50. Choice pieces, 5 lbs. $4.50, delivered, insured, guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Dillon, S. C.

ORANGES or grapefruit: $4.50 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

NECTAR brand honey, clover, thyme or buckwheat: 5 lb. pails postpaid $1.45; 6 5-lb. pails or jars by express not prepaid $7.50. Prompt shipment. No C.O.D. shipments. Honey Brook Apiaries, Coxsackie, New York.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

ENJOY vacation in mountains. Home cooking. Goodwin's Hillside Farm, Wellsboro, Pa.

SPEND your vacation on a real farm, in the beautiful Bull Eagle Valley. All modern, convenient, fishing, swimming and sight seeing trips. Rates reasonable. Mrs. Peale Haagen, Beech Creek, Pa. Telephone Mill Hall 6512.

ELDERLY folks to board permanently; $60 per month. M. Larsen, Box 155, Callicoon, N. Y. Phone Callicoon 192.

WANTED: Modern farm home, Catholic, for Summer, for boy 14. Prefer home with boy same age. Within 75 miles Kinston, N. Y. Must have safe swimming and fishing facilities. Mrs. Westcott, 67 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

CATSKILLS: Guests (20), well appointed lodge, all modern conveniences, beautiful rooms, large porch overlooking gorgeous mountain ranges for miles. Spacious grounds, excellent food. Also two bedroom cottage, shower; $30 per person. Swimming, churches nearby. Overlook Lodge, R. 32, Greenville, N. Y.

VISIT Niagara Falls: Stay at Hacherls. 1763 Ruie Rd., N. Tonawanda, N. Y. Half way between N. Falls and Buffalo. Route 62 and 18. $3.00 per room. Near Wurlitzer's.

FRENCHMAN, middleaged, wishes board, country house or farm. Willing to help. BOX 7576, Rural New-Yorker.

ACCOMMODATIONS for two couples on small farm. Modern conveniences. lovely surroundings, good food with small adult family; near Wilmington, Delaware. Weekly rates $50 per couple. BOX 7585, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM vacation for girl under 12; mother's care. $25 week. BOX 7586, Rural New-Yorker.

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ELDERLY Man, American, white, no tobacco, liquor or profanity would like a Christian home where the Bible is read daily. Willing to milk two or three cows, care for vegetable garden, mow lawns and do hedge trimming. If interested, write . M. Condon, P. O. Box 332. Madison, New Jersey.

RETIRED Civil engineer wishes country or village board and room in Southern State, near fishing; no liquor or tobacco; must be reasonable. Frank Hampton, Murphy, North Carolina.

BACHELOR, Protestant, middleaged, wishes August, two weeks, on quiet farm; will gladly help outside, inside. BOX 7578, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG advertising man, wife, 16-month daughter, seek restful vacation in private farm home with part time care of baby. Write details. August Nelson, 523 East 14th Street, New York 9, N. Y.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages: 2 lbs. $4.50; 3 lbs. $5.85, queens included. None C. O. D. Conner Apiaries. Stockton, N. J.

FOR Sale: Ann Arbor pickup baler. Anthony Wikswo, New Egypt, N. J.

WANTED: 150 to 200 tons alfalfa, timothy and clover mixed hay, also straight clover. 50 tons wheat or oat straw. Submit prices for September delivery to farm. Mahrapo Farms, Mahwah, New Jersey.

WANTED: Kerosene refrigerators, best prices, one or more desired. Chas. Bishop, 90 Broad St., New York City.

NEARLY new Lombard chain saw; $425. W. Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Complete modern dairy equipment; 6 HP oil burning boiler, wash tanks, Milwaukee Filter, Wright Porcelain Stainless steel 150 gallon holding tank. 36 in. cooler, E 19 DeLaval Separator, No. 4 DeLaval Magnetic Milker with 55 pails, 50 James Stanchions 15 box stall and drinking cups; 2 Bull Pens; 4 Craine Silos, 10 automatic filling pasture drinking troughs. Beaverbrook Farm, Mill Neck, Long Island.

WANTED: Pick-up trailer. Cooper, Leetown Road, Stormville, New York.

USED hatchery equipment for sale. No guarantee given. Smith, 185 Spring Valley Rd., Park Ridge, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: John Deere traveling pickup baler on rubber, Hercules engine, $1,500. Contact C. W. Miller, Tranquillity Dairy Farm, Middlebury, Conn.

MUST find home for black male, brown female, German Shepherds. 15 months old. Wonderful watch dogs, pets. Together preferred. Separate if necessary. Margolis, 1975 East 26th St., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.

A BARGAIN: Two identical hitching posts, tapered blue stone. Scheringer, Olivebridge, N. Y.

COMPLETE cider equipment for sale, with or without building. Operated 30 years. Selling because of death in the family. Bartke, Leeds, N. Y.

WANTED: Retail milk route with or without farm. BOX 7572. Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: 50 to 60 case milk route in New York State. BOX 7587, Rural New-Yorker.

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Fast in Action... Free Flowing ... Efficient and Safe... BLUE STREAK Flannel Milk Filter Squares and Discs are preferred by thousands of careful dairy farmers from coast to coast. They are made of material especially woven for milk filtration. Look for the blue thread woven into BLUE STREAK flannel . . . it's your insurance of perfect milk filtration.

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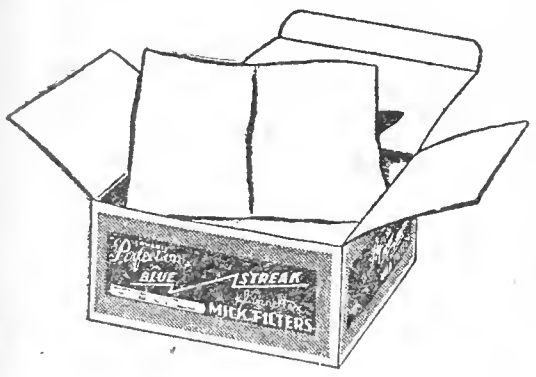


**SCHWARTZ MFG. CO.**
TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN


## News From New Jersey

Twenty years ago on June 3 a small group of truck farmers around Cedarville, Cumberland County, sold the first strawberries at their newly organized co-operative auction. This start of the Cedarville Co-operative Marketing Association Incorporated formed a pattern for country loading point auctions which was since copied by 10 other groups in New Jersey as well as six egg and poultry selling organizations. The Cedarville Produce Auction was established by a group of growers who felt they were not receiving fair returns for strawberries, onions, snapbeans, lima beans, lettuce and other produce which they were accustomed to ship on consignment to the New York City terminal market. During the first year Cedarville sold $154,050 worth of produce to local buyers, most of whom were formerly commission house representatives. Last year the auction sold produce valued at $1,078,465. During the 20 years the auction has handled produce valued at close to $10,000,000. Its membership now is 370 farmers. About 80 buyers, representing 12 States and the District of Columbia, attended sales throughout last season. Howard M. Sheppard of Cedarville served as president during the first 20 years of the organization's operation and retired from the office last January. Myron L. Powell, also of Cedarville, served with him during that time as secretary-treasurer. The present officers and directors are Leslie Bradford, Newport, pres.; Albert J. Taylor, Cedarville, secy-treas.; and directors, Philip Capaldi, Port Norris; Milton L. Davis, Newport; K. C. Hildreth, Bridgeton; and Lewis Dutch, Cedarville. Samuel Ronchetti, Vineland, serves as auctioneer, and Albert Gallino, Vineland, is manager.

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The daughters of Holstein bulls used in the N. J. Artificial Breeding Assn. No. 1 at Clinton Point during the first 10 years of its service to dairymen of Hunterdon, Somerset and Warren Counties made 690 pounds more milk and 43 pounds more butterfat per year than their dams. This information came as a result of a study of 137 daughter-dam comparisons reported by D. H. I. A. supervisors in the three counties. The dams of the daughters of these Holstein bulls produced 11,419 pounds of milk and 407 pounds of fat with a 3.47 test. The daughters made 12,109 pounds of milk and 450 pounds of fat with a 3.72 test. These records are all on the mature equivalent two-times-a-day 10 months basis. At present milk prices, this increase in product amounts to nearly $40 per cow per year. This information was given to D. H. I. A. supervisors and artificial breeding technicians at a conference at the headquarters of the A. B. A. held recently.

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New Jersey ranks near the top in the number of farm homes making use of household electrical appliances. A national survey reveals that the Garden State tops all others in the use of such conveniences as electric water systems and refrigerators. It ranks second in the percentage of farm homes equipped with electric sewing machines and vacuum cleaners, seventh in electric ranges and eleventh in electric washing machines and water heaters. Ninety-six per cent of the State is provided with central electric power and service, 72 per cent of the State's 26,000 farm homes have electric refrigerators, and more than two-thirds have electric water systems; 61 per cent have electric vacuum cleaners and 23 per cent electric sewing machines. One out of every four use electric ranges for cooking.

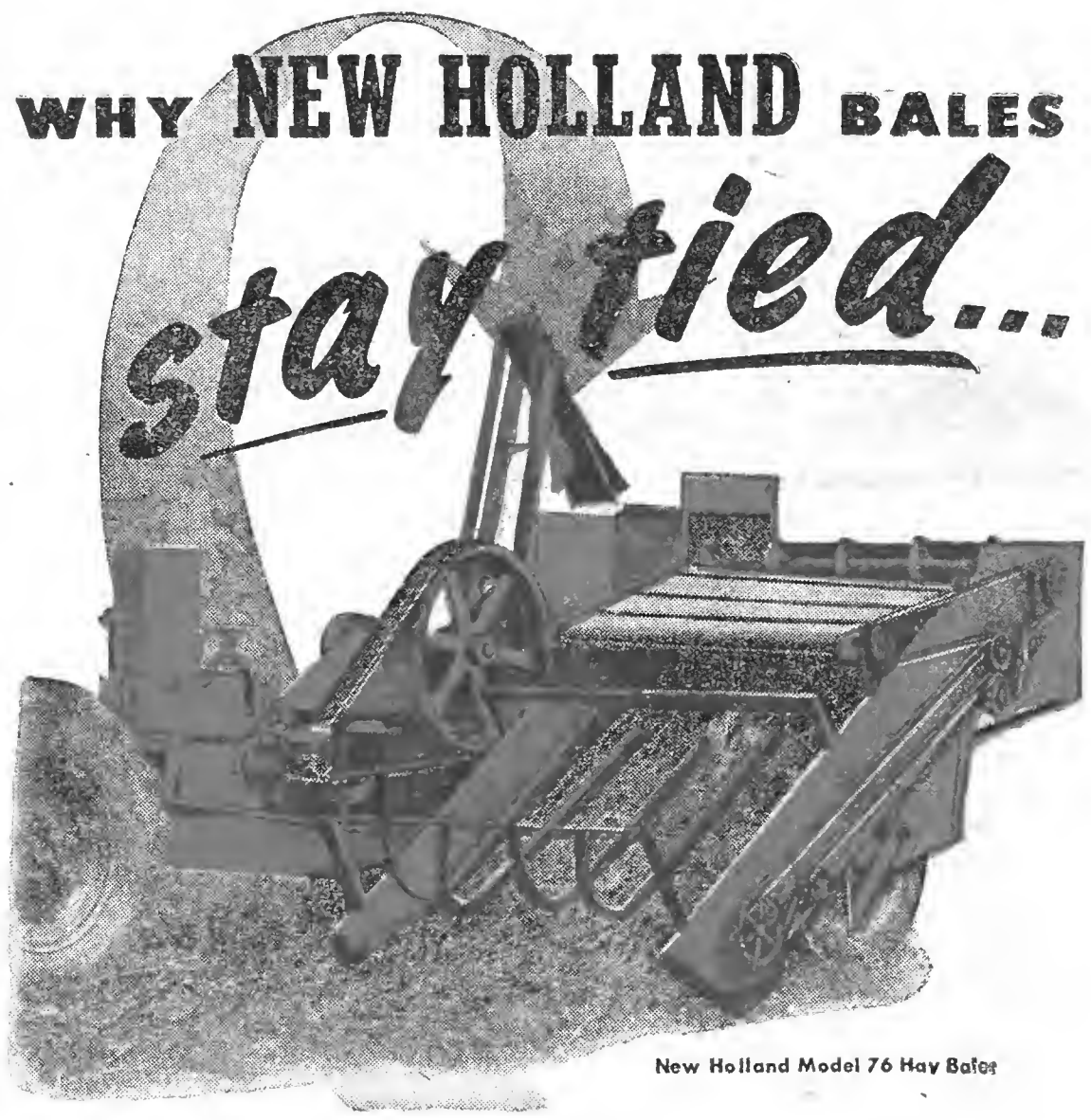
D. M. BABBITT

## Books for the Handyman

| | |
|---|---|
| Farm Buildings, J. C. Wooley | $4.00 |
| Home Mechanics, W. H. Johnson & L. V. Newkirk | 3.95 |
| Home Guide to Repair, Upkeep and Remodeling, W. H. Crouse | 3.75 |
| Farm Machinery, A. A. Stone | 3.25 |
| Shopwork on the Farm, Mack Jones | 3.25 |
| Farm Manual | 3.00 |
| Make it Yourself, Julian Starr | 2.75 |
| The Home Mechanic, Douglas Toumey | 2.75 |
| Farm Tractor Maintenance, Ivan G. Morrison | 2.50 |
| Farmers' Shop Book, Louis M. Roehl | 2.48 |
| The Farmer His Own Builder, H. Armstrong Roberts | 2.00 |
| Fitting Farm Tools, Louis M. Roehl | 1.00 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.


# WHY NEW HOLLAND BALES *stay tied...*



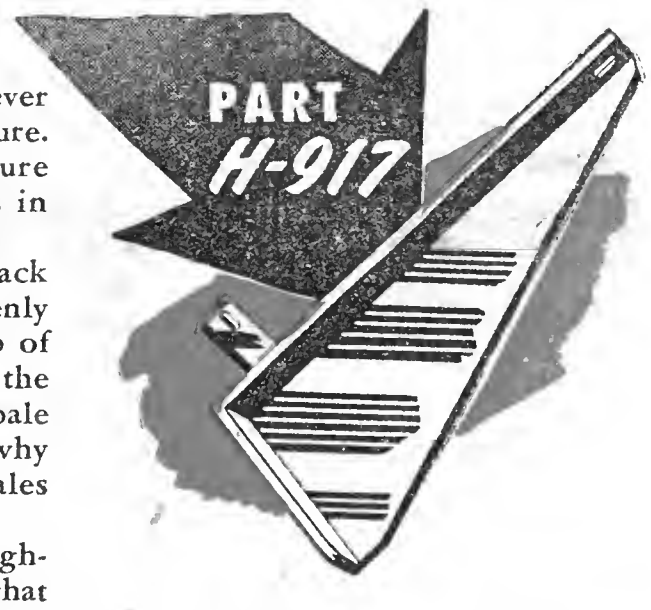
New Holland Model 76 Hay Baler

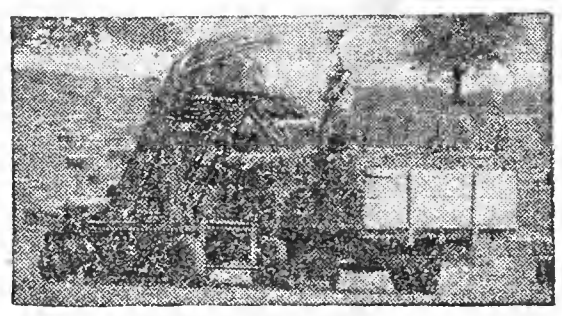
**Here's another example of New Holland's careful engineering . . . adding one small part to give you bales that stay tied. Not just till you get them to the barn . . . but right up until you're ready to feed.**

PART H-917. You may never have noticed it. But one thing is sure. If it hadn't been there, you'd sure know it from the broken bales in your mow.

Part Number H-917 helps pack the hay in the baling chamber evenly . . . puts as much hay in the top of the bale as the wadboard puts in the bottom. You get a square, solid bale of good hay throughout. That's why your twine stays on . . . your bales stay tied.

That same careful design throughout all New Holland Balers is what makes them so dependable. You know you're saving time and money every minute you're making hay the New Holland way . . . turning out 7 twine-tied bales every minute, baling up to 10 tons per hour with only one man.



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From windrow to mow, New Holland makes haying easier, more profitable. Hay is one of the most important crops on your farm... it deserves first consideration in your farm mechanization program. Get the facts free on modern haymaking. Write today to Dept. AL-7

***There are more NEW HOLLAND automatic Balers in use than any other make.***

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# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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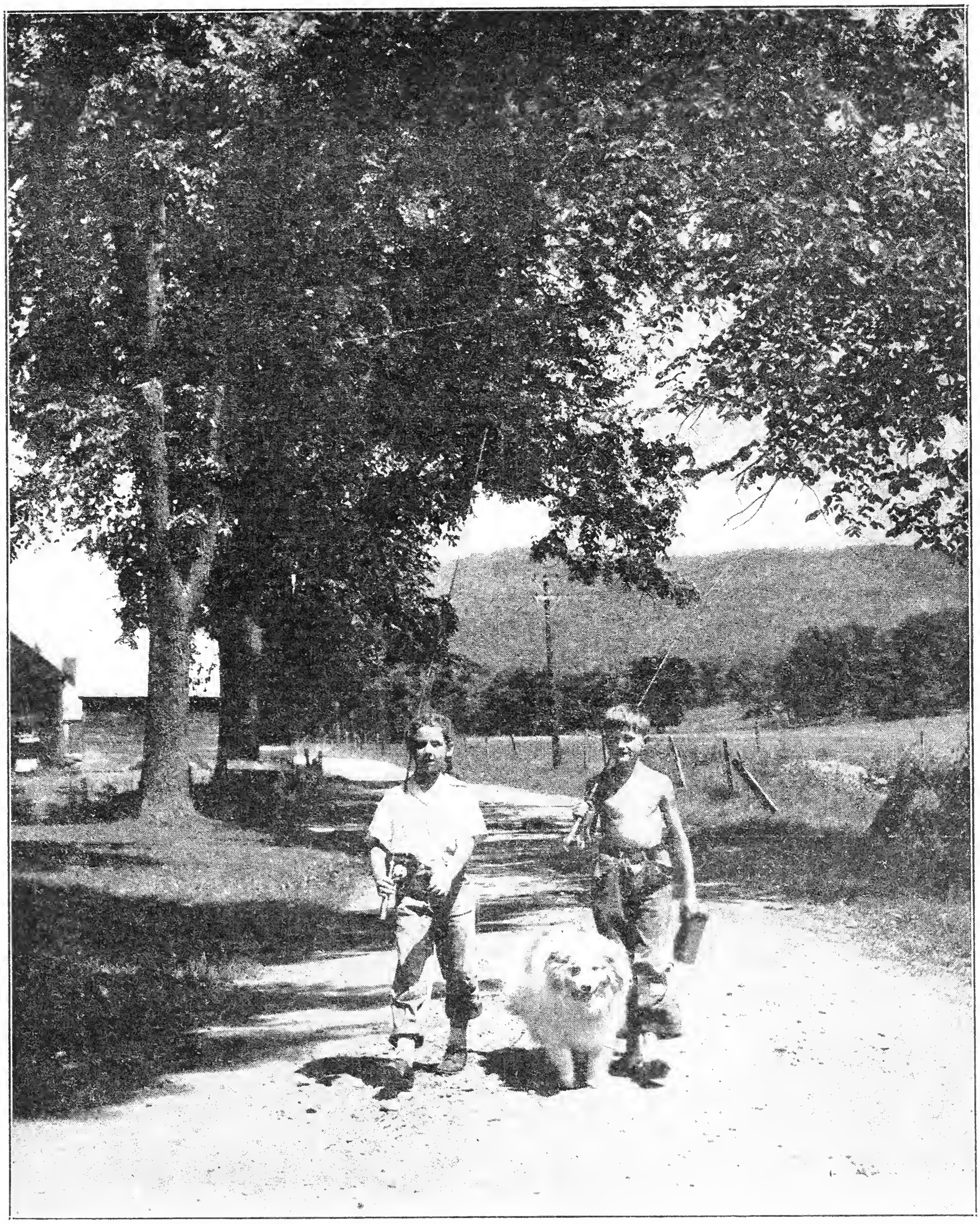


Photo—Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

Off for a Day of Fishing and Fun, with Shep

# Feeding Methods for Pullets

*By G. T. Klein*

THERE is more to having good weight on pullets than shows on the scale or meets the eye. Bodyweight can serve as a good production guide, a mortality yardstick, and as an egg size measure. In bodyweight, there is a wealth of information.

It is dangerous to guess at the meaning of scientific data. That is why poultrymen the world over, turn to geneticists, like Dr. F. A. Hays, University of Massachusetts, for technical breeding information. His analysis of what bodyweight means is particularly important at this period in poultry operations when pullets are being finished on range and are soon to be housed for their life's work. This Massachusetts geneticist, after studying bodyweight and the many breeding characters which relate to egg numbers, size, mortality and profits comes up with the following convincing facts and conclusions:

1. Pullets gain fastest in bodyweight the first month after housing. Most pullets in the Rhode Island Red flock studied gained one-fourth pound a month after the first month up to 11 or 12 months of age. Total gains of one to one and one-half pounds were made between September housing time and March 1.

2. Good Winter egg size was always accompanied by good bodyweight. The heaviest pullets gave the largest egg size.

3. Death loss was lowest in those pullets that gained about one and one-half pounds between housing time and March 1. Pullets that have not gained from one to one and one-half pounds by March 1 could be sold with a financial saving.

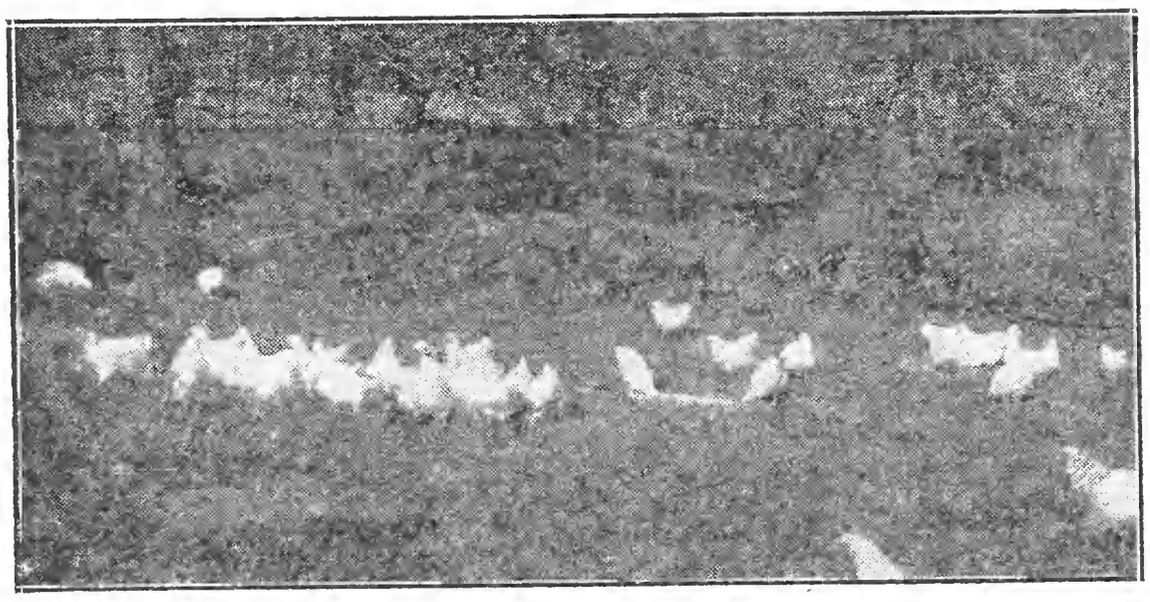
4. The best layers are those gaining about one pound during the laying year. Pullets with the heaviest bodyweight at housing time gave the longest period of egg production.

5. A loss of about one-third pound in bodyweight during the Summer months is to be expected. Appetites for mash drop and it is hard to avoid this loss. The decrease in bodyweight is, of course, much greater than one-third pound during the annual molt.

We have in such an investigation a tremendous amount of practical information to guide poultry-keepers in the feeding of their flocks. A review of available literature shows that it also works practically the same with White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and other breeds as with the birds studied. Before leaving the tests, it should be pointed out that these birds were hatched during the Spring months and were not out of season December or January birds, which no doubt would have behaved entirely different.

It is a good thing to have heavyweight on pullets when they are housed. They start laying larger eggs and they also stand up in production over a longer period. If pullets are lacking a little in weight, however, there is no need to throw up your hands in despair, because these birds will gain steadily the first month after they are housed. We have had the experience of housing pullets that were a pound lighter than normal due to heavy restricting of grain and mash on range. Feed consumption in the house was consequently heavier than normal and gains were far greater than can usually be expected.

It is inconsistent to try to hold birds back with inadequate feeding for greater age at laying time, and at the same time have heavy weight on them. Holding back can only be done by restricting their feed. The best feeding method for finishing pullets during those last



*The birds with the heaviest bodyweight at housing time always have the highest production and largest egg size. These well developed White Wyandottes are owned by K. R. Lockwood, Fairfield County, Conn.; they are about five months old, and weigh an average of nearly five pounds each.*

days on the range is either a full feed of grain and mash or grain and pellets. The point is that you get the best weight on pullets by feeding about all they want, provided that the flock was brought off at a normal Spring hatching date.

### Feeds When Housed

The time of housing probably has more influence on the weight of a flock than we have previously supposed. It has been a common practice to house when 10 per cent of the flock is laying. If this is followed, then most of the flock is in the house to put on those rapid gains before they start the year's production job. If you know your strain, you know about when to house. With Dr. Hays's Reds it was at 170 days, and no more than 10 per cent of them were laying at that time.

No matter what feeding method you have used on the range, you can always go to grain and mash in the laying house. It is the favorite method of most poultrymen. It has advantages that cannot be claimed by other systems, because you have better control over what the birds eat and more chances to change their diet, with chance to use supplemental feeding as needed. It is the best plan to use with floor litter because it induces more scratching and gives the least wet droppings around the hoppers to cause wetness and packing of the litter. In Massachusetts R. O. P. work the heavy grain feeders make the best records and have the best bodyweight.

All pellet feeding in laying houses has not worked out entirely satisfactorily. One reason is that in cold weather, or any time when a feed supplement is needed, there is nothing to turn to. Complete or all-mash feeding is not objectionable from the standpoint of low production or low hatchability. It is on a par with other feeds in these respects. It is the worst offender on wet litter and it is no method for a farm where some home grown grain is raised that can be worked into a ration to lower its cost.

To keep birds eating and gaining weight while they are giving 60 to 85 per cent production is where skill comes in. Recently I had occasion to check the methods used at the Storrs and New York egg laying contests. Here it is the business of the managers to get every possible egg out of the birds. Methods which the managers have found to do the job well over a period of several years, ought to have something in it of value for poultrymen, provided that the contest methods do not involve so much work that they are impractical.

### Feed Formulas

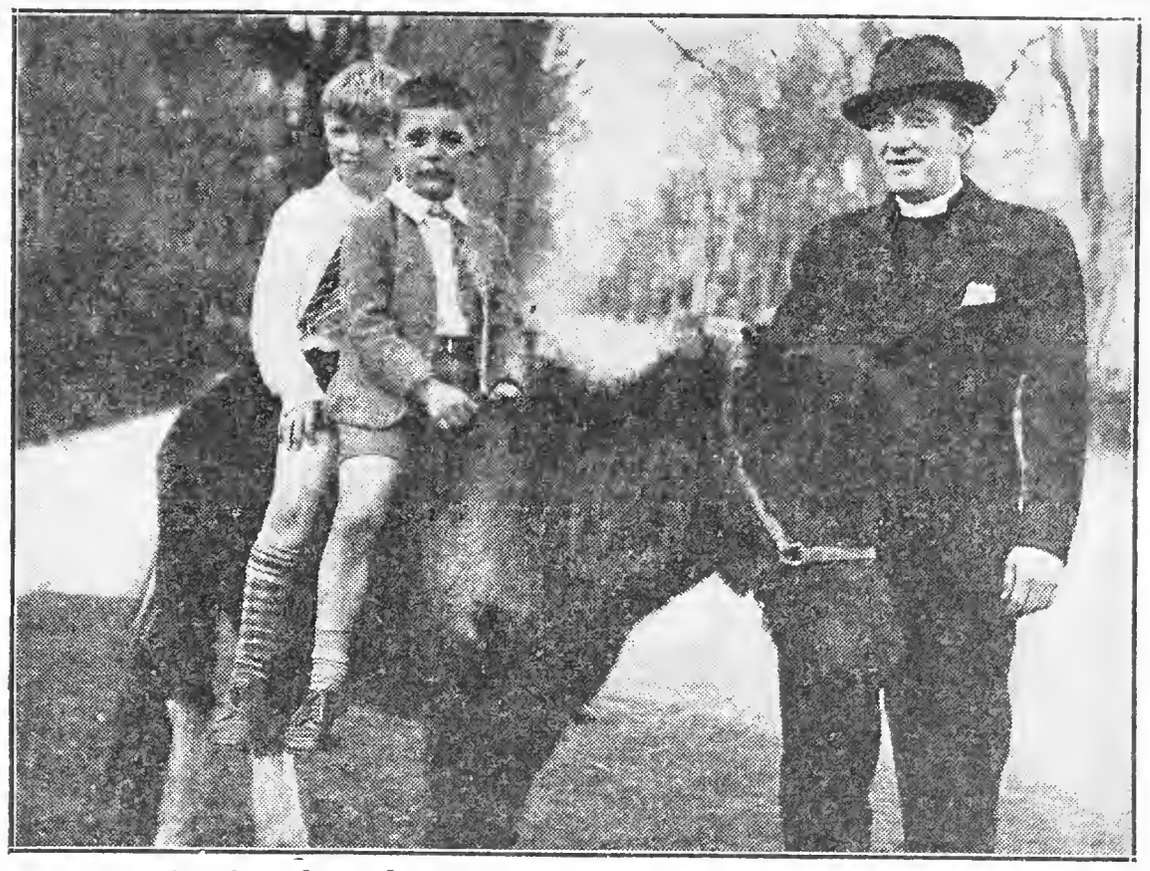
When the Storrs contest birds arrive for this egg laying marathon, they are put under all-night lights. These are used continuously throughout the year. They get a dry mash, mixed according to the New England College conference formula, plus 40 grams of nicotinic acid per ton. The grain formula is 1,100 pounds of corn, 500 pounds of wheat, 400 pounds of oats. In the Summer months 300 pounds of barley replaces 300 pounds of corn.

The New England Colleges have recommended a set of dry mash formulas (see table, page 484). The mash is kept before the birds all the time. Hoppers are refilled when they need it. There are plenty of hoppers for all birds to eat at one time if they want to. The amount of scratch grain is regulated by appetites. They have about what they want. Two-thirds of the grain is thrown in the litter at the last egg gathering in the evening and one-third in the morning at the first trapping or egg gathering. As extras, pellets are fed at 10 a. m. at the ratio of three pounds to 100 birds. A wet mash containing two pounds of semi-solid buttermilk (Cont'd on Page 484)

*Suitable nests are an important part of poultry management. These well built Double Decker Massachusetts Clean Egg Nests are in use at the Thomas Verrochi Poultry Farm in Norfolk County, Mass. The eggs are laid in from two to three inches of litter, which prevents breakage and gives a high percentage of clean eggs.*

*When pullet housing time arrives at the University of Massachusetts poultry farm, all the birds are carefully handled by Thornton Stevens, plant superintendant. These are well bred, high class birds carrying good bodyweight, but still an average of about 10 per cent of them goes into the killing crates.*

# The Four-Legged Curate of Williamstown



*Queenie, the four-legged curate of Williamstown, Mass., poses for her photograph taken a few years back, with the rector, Dr. A. G. Noble, his son, A. Grant, Jr., (left) and his nephew, Lawrence M. Noble, Jr.*

WHEN the Rev. Dr. A. Grant Noble accepted the double job of rector of St. John's Parish, Williamstown, Mass., and Chaplain of Williams College, he knew he would have to have a curate to help him, but he didn't know he was going to have an assistant curate too. And he particularly didn't know his assistant curate would be living under his kitchen porch. Anyway that's the way it happened. The assistant curate was not shaped in the conventional mould; quite otherwise — he turned out to be a Shetland pony whose name was Queenie. And Queenie turned out to be the best assistant curate Grant Noble ever had.

Queenie had a confirmed weakness for men and cigarettes. She would roll her black eyes under her mop of wild mane, sidle up to a total stranger and with her long lips filch his cigarettes from his pocket before he knew what she was up to. Queenie was a gift horse but there was nothing wrong with her mouth! With it she could untie knots, eat ropes and straps, slide bolts, lift latches, manipulate doors and gates. She was a present from a friend who had taken advantage of the rector's transfer to Williamstown to get rid of an outgrown pet. Arriving unexpectedly and with just a telephone call warning, she had been put by the truckman into a little room beneath the kitchen porch. This was to be her home; or at least the place she took her meals in, for Queenie didn't like to stay home nights.

The rector found this out many times, the most memorable of which was Easter Eve. He had a full day ahead of him, with services beginning at 7:30 a. m. and continuing through the day. He had just been through Holy Week and needed a good night's sleep. But at 2:30 a.m. the telephone rang, and a voice said, "State trooper calling. Do you own a black horse?"

"Why, no," answered the sleepy rector. Then remembering, "Why, yes. That is, we've got a little pony for the children under the back porch. He goes off every now and then. I'm sure we'll find him tomorrow."

"Well, someone has been trying to break in the back door of Adams' farm near South Williamstown," said the trooper. "They couldn't see nothing but a stray horse loose in the vegetable garden. Eating plenty. Can't catch it. Adams is awful mad. Could be it's your horse? I'll be around. Have a rope ready." Mr. Noble dressed hastily. Sure enough, the room at the foot of the back steps was empty. The stout tie-rope had been chewed through. When the police car drew up, the rector piled in. He felt apologetic and mad, yet outdid himself to be polite. The eight miles passed agreeably. The irate Adams, somewhat mollified by the arrival of the rector, was openly amused by his cheerful, frantic efforts to retrieve the pony and tie her to the back of the police car. Adams reckoned he'd drive the family into church on Sunday to see how the rector looked by daylight.

During the long drive back at five miles an hour, with Queenie trotting docilely behind, the rector and the State trooper really had a chance to talk. The rector listened to some knotty local problems, found out about some trouble spots in the county, discussed what he might do to help. That night the rector got to be friends with the troopers. It was the first of many nocturnal talks Queenie arranged, in uninterrupted intimacy, with the truant clip-clopping behind.

It was not long before Queenie also made her contribution to the work of the Sunday School. It happened this way. One morning the telephone rang.

"Grant, this is Mary Fox next door. I put my baby out in his carriage for a sun bath an hour ago. I just went out to get him, but there was your pony licking him all over and she wouldn't let me even come near the carriage. I think your pony is wonderful, but when she won't let me near my own baby, things have gone too far."

The rector hurried over and led home once more the wandering Queenie, the would-be nursemaid, from the home of Professor and Mrs. C. Bertrand Fox. But from then on Queenie was a favorite of all the children of the town. She let them ride on her back at Sunday School picnics. She pulled them on their sleds in Winter. She drew them in her basket cart in the Decoration Day parade.

One night Queenie made campus history. Freshmen were being initiated at a secret fraternity meeting. All was mystery and solemnity until Queenie busted in. She'd seen the sacred mysteries, so there was nothing to do but make her a member too. It wasn't until around midnight that the rectory telephone rang. A voice said: "Sir, your pony came over to our initiation. Sorry we couldn't get her home before. Shall we bring her over now?"

"No," said the rector. "I'll be right over." That night the rector got to know the boys in the fraternity without his collar on. After that they got the habit of dropping in on him to swap stories and make sure Queenie hadn't forgotten how to give the grip.

The next time Queenie decided to step out she paid a call on the president of Williams College. Dr. and Mrs. Baxter are hospitable people and were happy when they heard footsteps on the front porch and a ring at the door bell. Dr. Baxter hurried to welcome his callers. He threw open the door. A horse walked in! The horse stepped over to a dish on the table and helped herself to some of the presidential cigarettes. Pretty soon the rectory telephone rang. A voice said, "Good evening, Mr. Baxter calling."

"How do you do, sir," said Mr. Noble. "So kind of you to call."

"Not at all," said President Baxter. "I hoped you might be able to drop over. Your Pegasus is in my parlor." That was how the president and the rector became friends. It wasn't long before Queenie had introduced the rector to many people he might not have otherwise met. Women waking up at night to the sound of horse's hoofs would roll over and think, "No, that's not the milk wagon. It's poor Mr. Noble bringing his pony home. He'll likely be tired tomorrow. Maybe I'll drop by in the morning to give him a hand with something — and hear what that beast's been up to this time."

Queenie once attended a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary. The ladies were having coffee in the rectory livingroom after a meeting. Suddenly piercing screams rent the air. The rector rushed for the kitchen, thinking the new hired girl had met with an accident. There by the stove stood Queenie, and on the table stood the maid. Queenie had managed to break out again (having chewed through a two-by-four post), had climbed the steep kitchen steps and opened the back door. There was no pushing her back down the steps and you couldn't throw her off the porch. So, with the best grace he could muster, the rector led the pony through the house and on the way introduced her to all the ladies. . . "Well, I never," said one lady. "That's the first time I ever saw the rectory used for a stable."

Due to Queenie's activities, parish calls were going fine. But lack of sleep was beginning to get the rector down, and he winced at the sound of a telephone at night. So, after 10 months of active service, the assistant curate was reluctantly retired on half fodder to a distant farm, one of the shortest terms of service any curate had ever performed.

But Queenie's work was done. As the rector put it, "She had broken down more barriers than the ones under the kitchen porch."

HELEN HUSTED

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# An Improved Hill Pasture

WHEN the Zemic brothers, Bernard and Roman, of Hammondsport, Steuben County, N. Y., moved to their 175 acre farm in 1937, they found the pasture on the hill back of the barn almost useless. The soil is clay for seven or eight inches, with hardpan underneath. In some places this pasture was wet. Swamp grass and other wild grasses flourished. That was 11 years ago.

Today it is entirely different. In a good portion of the pasture land there is one of the finest stands of Ladino clover one would wish to see.

First improvements made by the Zemics were some ditches. Two ditches were made across the slope. These, although not on the contour, drained portions of the field. Their next improvement was the application of manure. The pasture was the handiest place to spread manure during certain times of the year and that is where it was drawn. Then the pasture was plowed. Corn and then beans were grown there. Later the pasture was limed, one ton to the acre, and sowed to oats. Three hundred pounds of 6-18-6 fertilizer were used per acre. A seeding of alsike clover, red clover and timothy was made with the oats. This was pastured three years.

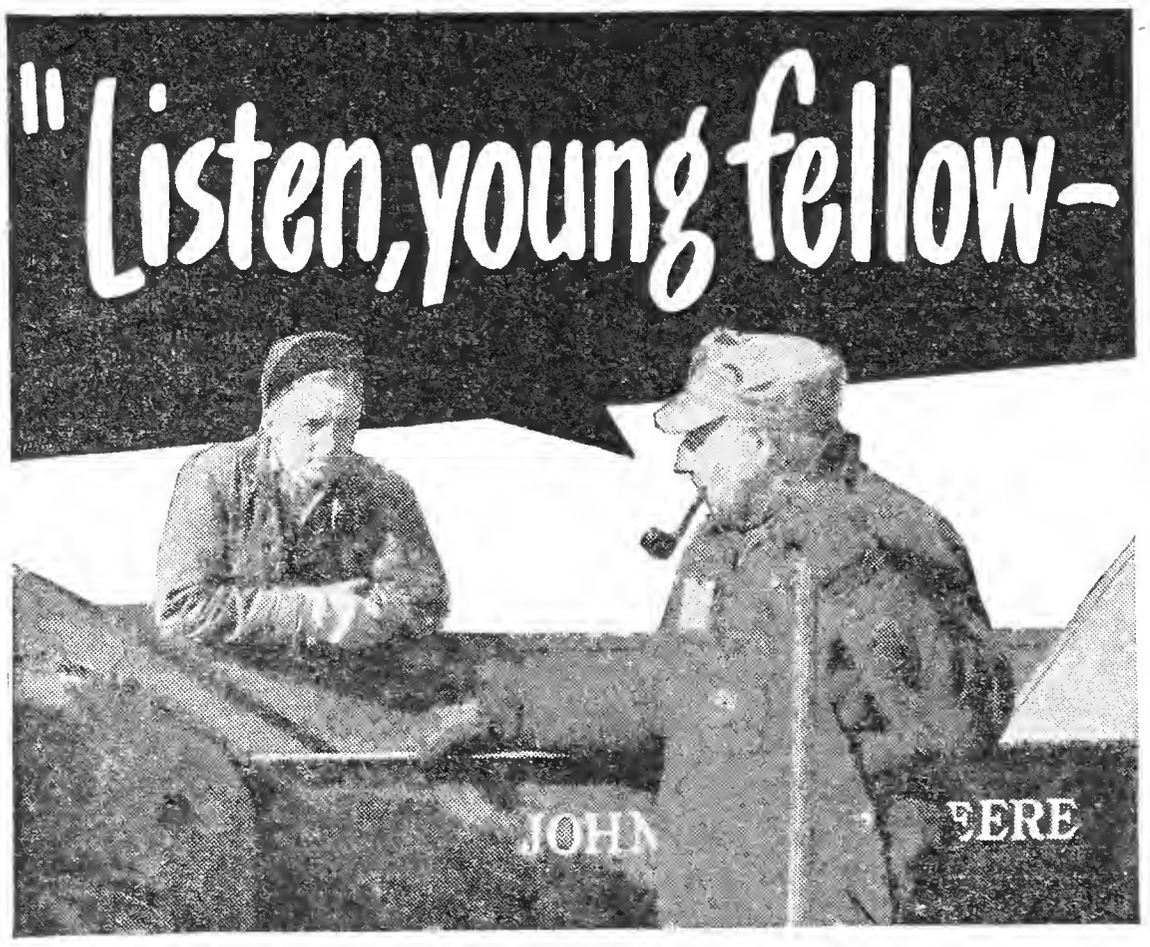
Then the pasture was manured and plowed again, and again sowed to oats, in the Spring of 1946. The oats were put in as early as possible, and a seeding of three pounds of alsike, two pounds of timothy, five pounds of red and one of Ladino clover was made. In June the oats were clipped and the cows turned in.

*Once worthless, this pasture was improved to its present excellent condition by Zemic brothers in Steuben County, N. Y. Fifteen acres, containing considerable Ladino clover, now supply 32 dairy cows with all the pasture needed.*

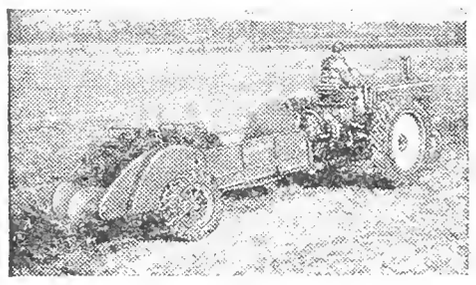
In the Spring of 1947 the pasture was almost entirely Ladino; 32 cows are being pastured this year on 15 acres. In 1937 the entire farm carried only 10 cows.

The Zemic brothers are sold on Ladino clover. They use about one pound of it in all of their seeding mixtures on some 38 acres. They caution against seeding the Ladino too thick as it then is difficult to cut and cure.

E. C. GRANT




. . . over the years I've found that quality pays. Whether it's in a suit of clothes, in building materials or in farm machinery, quality means extra years of low-cost service.



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"Now, take my new John Deere Push-Type Manure Loader. It's head and shoulders above the field. Quality again—in design—in materials—and in workmanship—has made it a standout. It's a loader that will save time, work and money and do a better job down through the years.

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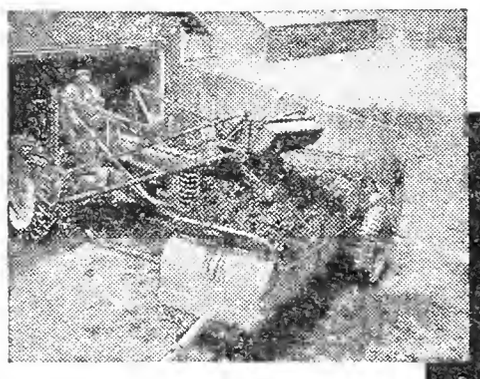

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## Pennsylvania Farm News

R. LeRoy Light, Cochranville, Chester County, believes in letting dynamite do the work where open ditches are needed for farm drainage. Just recently he decided to drain a pasture swamp which had been steadily encroaching on his fertile grazing land. With some technical help from his assistant county agent, Robert A. Powers, of West Chester, and the cooperation of several neighbors, he put in 250 pounds of regular ditching dynamite. Powers inserted a cap and attached the cord. He gave the small charger in his hand a half turn, and instantly, when it let go, the brush and muck along the course of the ditch rose 250 feet in the air and settled back to earth about that distance on either side of the channel. No further work was necessary. The ditch had a three-foot spread at the bottom, five to six feet at the top and averaged about three and one-half feet deep. This one channel will probably suffice. If others should be necessary, he plans to install short spurs of tile drain to lead into an open ditch.

The open ditch extends a distance of 650 feet. Because the blasting was within range of the farm buildings, the explosive was set off in two charges, so as to avoid possible damage to the buildings, and also a nearby mill race. Farmers can often save a lot of time and money by letting dynamite do their ditch digging where open drainage is desired.

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Crawford County farmers have a lot more land planted to field crops this year, and fewer frog ponds. Farm wet spots, where frogs have been congregating, but no crops growing, are being drained at a rate never before experienced in that section of the State. Tile drainage which is being installed with the aid of mechanical ditchers, and the thorough assistance of County Agent R. F. Mollenauer in making layouts, is permitting cultivation of lands which had lain idle for years.

Good drainage permits earlier Spring work with the result that farmers are planting longer season crops, such as corn and oats instead of relying almost entirely on buckwheat, as formerly. Two ditchers are now at work, with prospects that two others may be put to use. Since early 1946, Crawford County farmers have installed 56 miles of drainage ditch with the aid of these machines.

Just recently, S. M. Crom and Son, of Espyville, put in 25,000 feet of tile, while their potato growing neighbors, Free Linn and Sons, added 10,700 feet to their drainage system. Leo McMichael, of Geneva, has put in nearly 10 miles of tile during the last two years. This, added to what he had put in earlier by hand, gives him 100,000 feet of tile ditch.

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Elmo Underkoffler, Gilbertsville, Montgomery County, manager of the Tri-County Producers Cooperative at Worcester, was re-elected president of the Pennsylvania Assn. of Farmer Cooperatives at their recent annual meeting. They joined with representatives from five other States for a clinic on cooperatives conducted by the Pennsylvania State College. George A. Boger, Allentown, Lehigh County, general manager of the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers, was re-elected vice-president, and Luke A. Thomas, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, controller for the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, was retained as secretary-treasurer.

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Grover Reber, Summit Station, Schuylkill County, who found 200 of his two-month-old New Hampshire pullets dead on range several days ago, ascribes his loss to a fox's lust to kill. One hundred of the birds had been bitten about the heads, necks, and breasts, but only one had been mangled. None apparently had been eaten. They were on the outside of the range shelter. Inside another 100 chicks were dead. These had piled up and smothered from fright. Blair Egge, of Fracksville, advanced the theory that not one, but perhaps several foxes, had a part in the slaughter, possibly as a demonstration in killings for the benefit of their young which, he says, stand off in circles to witness such performances in order to later take birds on their own.

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The Cumberland County Cooperative Wool Growers recently held their annual wool pool at Carlisle. The co-operative consigned the wool to the Commodity Credit Corporation through Patterson and Company, Boston, Mass. Each pooler's wool was graded in his presence, and in partial payment, he was handed a check at the rate of 45 cents a pound for his top grades. Later, each will receive by mail final payment, which the co-operative officials estimate will be from four to six cents per pound additional, depending on appraisal of the wool at its destination. N. M. EBERLY

*All animals respond to kindness and affection. Alfred L. Steen, Conneautville, Crawford County, Pa., has made regular pets of his thrifty crossbred, Berkshire-Chester White pigs.*

## Farm Foods for Gifts

Right after Christmas last year we were invited to a friend's wedding. We were broke but we wanted to give her something nice, so with a wedding gift card we enclosed a slip of paper reading: "This slip is good for a dozen eggs per week for eight weeks." We signed it and sent it off. No gift we could have bought would have been appreciated as much as those eggs were. Since then we have given for other weddings and bridal showers similar slips for chickens and whipping cream. They are always received with enthusiasm. Most any bride would be delighted with a box of home canned fruits and vegetables. A very special bride might even be given a whole pantry of canned food, pickles, jams and jellies.

We begin getting ready for Christmas at our house in the heat of midsummer. When canning, we remember that Aunt Jane loves bread and butter pickles and we put up a couple of extra jars for her. Cousin Mamie is crazy about huckleberries, so we put a can or two aside for her. We make all the strawberry jam and grape jelly we possibly can as nearly everyone we know likes them. A couple of glasses decorated with a Christmas seal or two on the side or on the wax make very attractive gifts. With a little planning, we can remember everyone we'd like to with some practical gift and we can do it without spending much cash, either. K. R. L.


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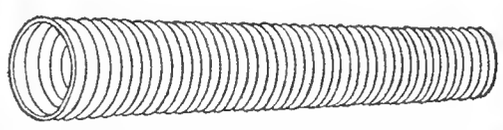

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## Strawberries, 1948 Style

With the strawberry season of 1948 passed into history it is time to reminisce a bit and take stock of the trend of the times.

There seems to be a tendency toward the passing of the large growers who used to employ 25 to 50 or more pickers, with interest well sustained among smaller operators. The reasons seem fairly obvious. There is difficulty in assembling large groups of pickers and keeping them satisfied and happy. Catchy weather finds the picking situation more out of hand with the large growers, and the pick-up trucks which cover the important berry growing areas give small growers about the same marketing advantages that are enjoyed by the larger ones. The current season has proved fairly satisfactory to Hudson Valley growers in spite of too much rain. This applies especially to growers who are small enough so that they have not felt the need of picking all day and every day.

The general use of new and improved varieties has been a big help. Premier, a prime favorite for a quarter of a century but highly subject to rot in a wet season, is largely displaced by Catskill which is more resistant. A second important reason is that Catskill better meets the modern requirements for freezing. To the small grower catering to a local market the wise choice of varieties is of even more importance than to the large shipper who is not faced with the problem of constantly giving satisfaction to the same individual housewife. In caring for a local trade the grower must plan to meet the full limits of the berry season. The shipper may wish to concentrate his production into the season offered by a single favorite variety.

Being in the former class, and also catering to the plant trade in a modest way, we use several varieties. As an earliest berry we have flirted with Blakemore. If we were shippers, we think that we would plant it in important quantities. It ranks among the earliest, is an excellent plant maker and produces well, although quality and size are only fair. It makes a short season, giving most of its crop in two pickings, and is out of the way before Catskill is ready. We have picked a full quart at one picking from a single mother plant and its progeny, and another quart at other pickings. While this can be rated as satisfactory, it is not remarkable in view of the number of plants which one mother plant is capable of producing. An additional advantage lies in the peculiar stem, which is so brittle that the picker does not have to consciously sever it. One just picks up the berries by the handful and the slightest jerk breaks the stem without pulling the hull from the berry. This makes for easy and fast picking.

But since we cater to a local trade and hence to the individual housewives, many of whom are our personal friends and acquaintances, we feel that they are a little happier with Maytime. It is the earliest variety that we are growing, outranking Blakemore by a day or two, is of the highest quality, and makes a long picking season. We made our first picking on June 2 and our last on June 23, an even three weeks of the most delicious fruit. Though running small, we used the last picking for home canning and jam, because of the superb flavor and sweetness.

While we use Maytime to open the season and attract our customers, our prime favorite early berry is Midland, which ripens only three or four days later. Midland is wonderfully large and handsome and of excellent quality, provided one does not try to rush the season and pick while the tip is still green. Were it not for the fact that we want Maytime for those first three or four days, we would be willing to settle for Midland as our only early variety.

Sparkle is a mid-season winner. Along with excellent quality it has wonderful appearance. And since it picks over a long period it extends the season about as long as the late varieties. Sparkle is so handsome that we sometimes use a handful as decoration on baskets of other varieties which are just as good but lack the gleam and glisten that Sparkle gives.

And of course there's Catskill, the big, handsome, high quality berry which is really stealing the show. Many commercial growers are using it exclusively and no grower should be without it. We depend on it for about half of our trade, both in plants and in fruit.

What is wrong with Dorset and Fairfax? We grow both and both are good. Dorset has the serious weakness of being tender to late frosts. We lost our entire crop of Dorset one season. Did not even glean over the patch. Nothing there. That happened only once and Dorset is a fine berry. So is Fairfax. We simply like Midland better in the same season.

When it comes to late varieties, our interest lags, as does our market in late season. We picked the first Red Star on June 21, just 19 days behind Maytime. It gives almost the entire assortment of shapes and sizes that berries come in and the quality is only fair. It ripens while Catskill and Sparkle are still picking and we feel that it does not give the customer the best value for her money while the others are still available. Besides, we dislike introducing to our trade a berry that is recognizably different from those which they have been getting. It interrupts business just a little. There are always those who dislike a change when they have been perfectly satisfied.

Except for the plant business, we would settle for Maytime, Midland, Sparkle and Catskill; and we would guarantee to defend our market against all comers. F. H. LACY

Dutchess County, N. Y.

## Eradicating Thistles

Would you please advise me about how to proceed in order to eradicate thistles? A. K. L.

All kinds of thistles, and particularly the Canada thistle, are difficult to eradicate. 2,4-D is effective if applied as a spray, covering all the foliage after the plants have made several weeks' growth. At least two or three applications the first year will be needed, and probably one or two additional treatments the second and third years. This material has the advantage of not killing grass so that these weeds can be eradicated from meadows and pastures without destroying the ground cover or use of the land for hay and grazing.

Another method of eradicating weeds of this type is to grow a smother crop of either sunflowers, ensilage corn or buckwheat. If corn is grown, use the large stalked, late varieties, fertilizing the field so as to promote a rapid and vigorous growth. The corn plants will have to be cultivated thoroughly, in order to keep down weed growth until the plants shade the ground. It may help to apply a pre-emergence treatment of 2,4-D, before the corn seedlings appear above ground. Sunflowers have the advantage that they make a more rapid growth and require less cultivation and hoeing. Buckwheat can be broadcast and does not require cultivation.

## Tomatoes Overfertilized

The lower leaves are curling upward on my tomato plants. What causes this, and what should be done?

New Jersey R. B.

The lower leaves of tomato plants frequently curl upward due to overfertilization with nitrates. This usually does not seriously harm the plants, but it is an indication of a wasteful use of fertilizer. The best practice is to use not more than one level teaspoon of a 5-10-5 garden fertilizer at the time the plants are set. When the first tomatoes begin to form, a somewhat larger application can be made around the plants. When tomatoes are grown in soils that are well supplied with organic material, there is much less tendency to curl.

*The little granddaughters of Mrs. Dorothy O. Denman, Cayuga County, N. Y., are holding a box of Chesapeake strawberries just picked in the garden. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Treat, live on a nearby small farm where strawberries and raspberries are grown extensively. Peggy Ann (left) is six years old and her sister, Dorothy Elizabeth, is one year younger.*


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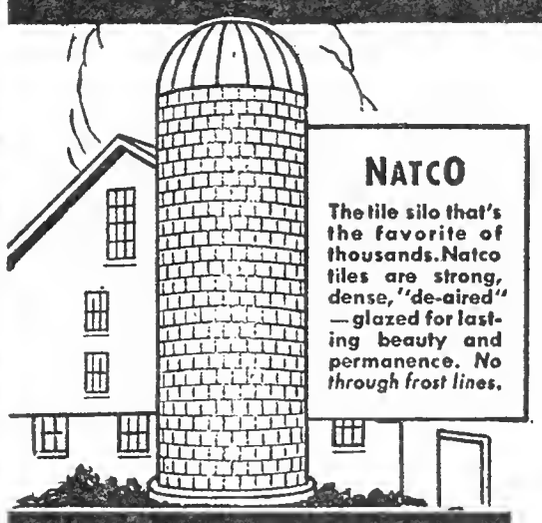


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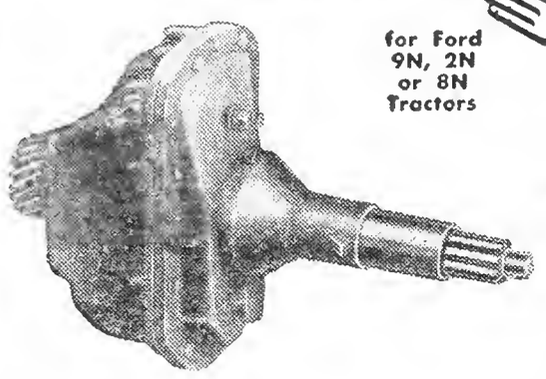

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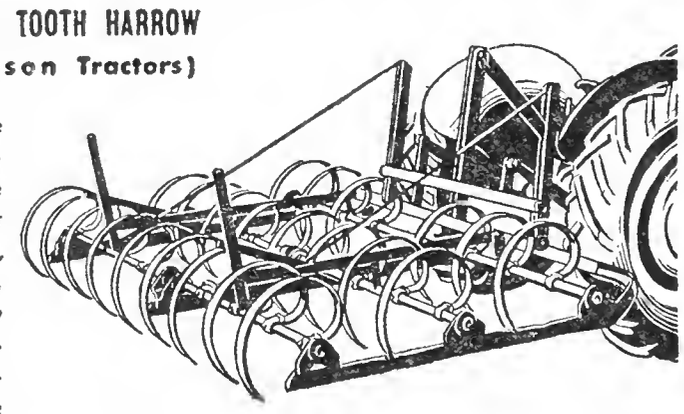

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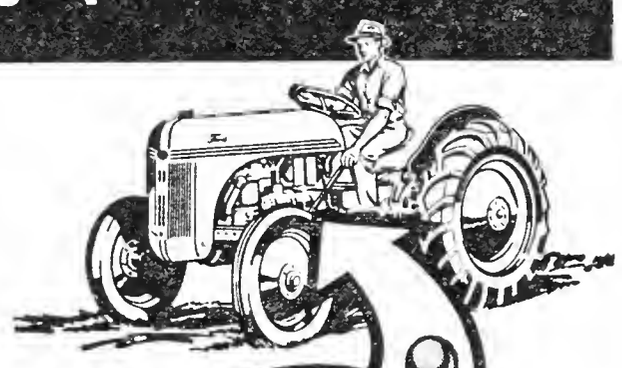

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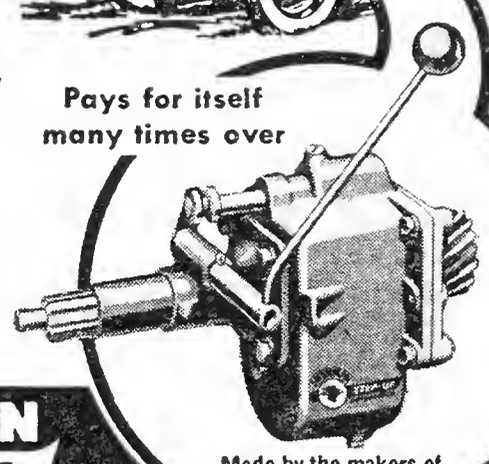

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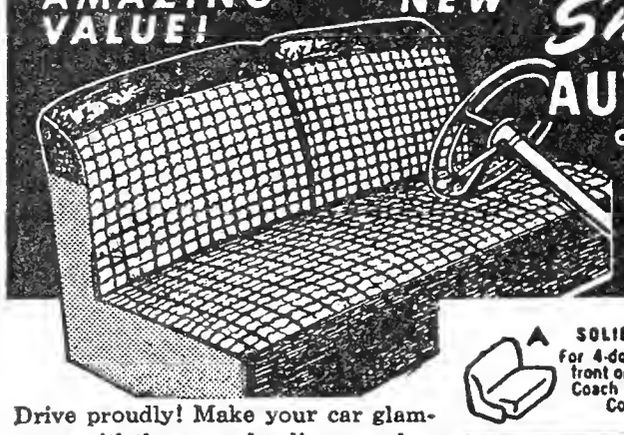

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City_____Zone_____State_____


## Lobsters at St. Andrews-By-The-Sea

You should not leave St. Andrews on Passamaquoddy Bay without looking into Conley's Lobster Plant. That was the advice I received when I visited there last July. I cut across the railroad tracks at the edge of the town and trudged over innumerable lots with the gigantic building long in sight before I reached it. In the office of the plant, the manager was gracious. He showed me the order book. Yes, the lobsters were truly going places. All the important cities in the United States were in for treats to this luxury. No matter how far you are from the lobster's habitat, Ed Conley has found a way for the lobster to come to you.

As I turned from the office and the manager, I indeed felt at sea. Water was rushing through huge tanks, tanks arranged in tiers, one above the other as bunks on a steamer; not small bunks, but tanks enormous with salt water coursing by. One hundred and fifty of these tanks teeming with lobsters that had been shipped from Prince Edward Island until that supply was nearly exhausted. Then lobsters begin to arrive from Deer Island which can easily be seen from St. Andrews, N. B. The two claws of the lobsters are plugged by the fisherman before they are shipped; thus making it easier and safer for the man who sorts the lobsters for weight and for the perfect specimens. Those that have imperfections, a claw missing, or any other mutilation, are cast into the tank with the large placard "Culls." The one-pounder, or about that weight, is the chick and the tanks are labeled "Chicks." "Jumbo" naturally fits the very large lobster and there are special tanks for these also.

I floundered through puddles of water and along narrow drenched boardwalks wondering if I could ask an intelligent question in the presence of a scheme so vast.

I saw boxes piled, knocked into form at the plant; each box with two partitions, making a broad, deep compartment through the middle of the box, and a narrow compartment at each end. In the middle one the lobsters are packed — layer of rockweed, layer of lobster. Crushed ice is packed into each end compartment. A 100 pound block of ice would be lifted and dropped into a crushing machine, and the small pieces then easily shoveled into the end compartments. The boxes sealed by other workers, more workers engineering the boxes into the refrigerator cars on the siding, and the lobsters were off to American and Canadian hotels and restaurants.

Here I am reminded of the trips, dangerous expeditions, the skippers make to trap lobsters. It is in November that they start off in motor boats to set the traps baited with herring. All Summer long the traps have been piled up along the shore. The lobster enters the trap through a cone-shaped net and cannot escape. The traps are weighted with stones and sunk to the bottom about 100 feet or more. The floats or toggles, as they are called by Bay of Fundy fisherman, are hollow glass globes encased in a net which the fishermen make. These toggles are attached to the traps and float on the water to let the skipper know where the traps are. The weather is rough in November. He has the fog closing in about him. There are many days when the fisherman's wife anxiously awaits his return, and I think of "La Colombe," the classic song that augurs the sailor's failure to return. He reminds Nina to look for the dove at her window. That will be his spirit come back to her. "O, les gais matelots!" Yes, they have been gay through it all.

From the dangerous side of the picture let us have a close-up of the toggles, ornamental souvenirs of island days in the Bay of Fundy. I brought home a number and gave them to friends. A fisherman made the nets for some of these balls while I waited. He made the mesh of white twine deftly knotting the twine as he formed this covering for the toggle. The net was drawn together at the top and long ends of the twine left that this ornament may be suspended from a point of vantage on the sun porch or in the living room. Some balls are green, some clear glass; mine is a green glass globe, resting on a small cuplike dish, on the mantel in our living room.

I didn't know that I liked lobster until I ate it in a salad at a "Tea" at St. Andrews a few days after my visit to the Conley Lobster Plant. I still believe we had the culls in the salad, but there was no difference in the taste. It was delicious and I could talk lobster to perfection.

Delaware E. WILSON

## *Pastoral Parson*

This is the season of outdoor activities. Like everyone else, the Parson finds it increasingly difficult to spend any time indoors except on rainy days which, despite appearances, do not occur often enough to force him to keep his desk in order. It goes just so far, then Mrs. Parson spends an evening sorting and arranging, so that he may take the hint and keep the desk in order. Grass grows so rapidly and weeds persist in the garden, poison ivy must be sprayed. Yes, there are a hundred excuses for staying outdoors. This, too, is the season of picnics, fire drills, strawberry festivals, parades. Our community has difficulty with arranging participation in parades. So many people belong to several organizations that they do not know which one to go along with at any time. As one man said when he came to the Memorial Day Service, he did not know whether to sit with the Grange, the American Legion, the Firemen, the Sportsmen's Club, or just with his own family as usual.

Just now the members of the Sportsmen's Club are discussing the problem of foxes and other predators. There is some division of thought as to just how much damage these creatures do to game in the course of a year. Or, is it rather that game raised in captivity has not the stamina to provide for itself throughout the year, or to give adequate care to its own young? Perhaps, when it comes right down to it, man is the great disturber of the balance of nature, and he must take steps to even things out by restocking regularly. In line with that idea, the club members have been trying to raise pheasants. The Parson is supposed to be going along with this program, though, to date, he has gotten no farther than to wait for one of his hens to be broody. Strange how, last year, he had to break up one broody hen after another, and, this year, when he wants them, there are none at all; just one more example of the perversity of poultry. Some years ago, the Parson's son had a little Bantam hen that sat diligently on her eggs. Perhaps bantams might be a better answer to the setting hen problem, now, though it is too late to do anything about it this year.

There have been many fine letters from friends offering suggestions for renovation of the cemetery grounds. Thus far the Parson has spent a goodly number of hours with the power mower. One of these days he will announce from the pulpit that he will be at the cemetery each Saturday morning to work with any, or all, who can be there to straighten up monuments and build foundations for some. Things like that can be said very appropriately from a rural pulpit, whereas they would never do coming from an urban one. Just this morning the Parson got in touch with a local D. A. R. Chapter to find out what could be done about placing a thirteen starred flag on the grave of a Revolutionary War veteran in the local churchyard. Such things as these are the little things that a community can do to help their younger generation to be proud of their heritage. Indeed, that flag may do more for some young lad than many lectures.

Sometimes the Parson gets to wondering what all these things have to do with running a church. In many ways these things are doing more for the Parson, perhaps, than he knows, for, when he stands in his pulpit on Sundays, he feels himself becoming more and more definitely a part of the community and its life. All these activities are a natural part of community life. If he ignores them, he sets religion separate from these other things when it should be part and parcel of them, so that people can understand it.

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# The Law for Farm Animals

By R. D. Bowers

Amelia Whipple lived on a farm. Web Cahill on an adjoining farm kept a flock of sheep. A dozen or so broke away one day and arrived en masse at Miss Amelia's strawberry bed. Seeing her plants on the verge of destruction, she seized a broom and made for the garden, swinging the broom around her head as she ran. With a lusty shout, she let go at the sheep collectively. All ran, except a ram that stood his ground and began to nibble at the broom to show his unconcern.

Unaware that he had evil in his makeup, Miss Amelia went forward nonchalantly to retrieve the broom. The ram stopped nibbling. He eyed her malevolently. He gave a snort, then a lunge. He butted her once on the leg. Backing off, he took careful aim and with another lunge and a heave he knocked her a distance of five feet. She fell on her back and struck her head and arm on the ground. The ram stamped around her, pushing her contemptuously with his horns until other persons came running up and drove him off by beating him over the head.

Miss Whipple cashed in handsomely on that brief interlude in a ram's day. She sued neighbor Cahill for personal injuries received by her in the attack, and collected $400.

---

Matt Gordon drove a milk wagon into town. Upon returning from delivery upon one occasion, he unhitched the horse and turned it loose in a lot in which a hay wagon stood. He washed his bottles and put the milk wagon away.

Two boys were playing ball nearby. Gordon called to them to drive the roan into the barn. The boys went out to where the horse was eating hay from the wagon. One went up behind the animal. The other approached him from the side. This boy threw out his hand and yelled, "Shoo!" Thereupon the roan wheeled, laid back his ears, humped up in the middle, and let drive ferociously with his heels. He scored a hit squarely in the face of the boy, then behind him, and left the boy disfigured for life.

The boy's parents sued the horse's owners for damages because of the attack, and a jury awarded a verdict of $15,000.

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Two riders on a California ranch were driving a recalcitrant bull along the highway, when they approached a culvert where several men were working. A short distance away, Hank Lovelace was putting a horse on picket. One of the riders said to the other: "Now we'll see some fun. Watch 'em scatter when we get there with the bull."

Not liking the mien of the notorious animal, the men did scatter. They made a break for a nearby fence. Lovelace, behind the horse he was staking, did not observe the danger. But, hearing a voice, he stepped from behind the horse and saw the bull. He yelled to the riders, "Will he fight, boys?" The question was answered by the bull himself. He charged Lovelace, full tilt. Lovelace wheeled and ran toward an outhouse. The bull overtook him, caught him on a long horn and heaved him into the air; let him come down, tossed him up again. He was preparing for another fling when the riders came on the run and beat him off.

Lovelace was a wreck. He took the ranch owners to court, and they were compelled to pay him $5,500 as the price of the fun of their riders and the performance of their bull.

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Sam Hager and Sid Gallup lived on adjoining farms. Gallup owned a bristle-haired boar in full virility and prime of life, weighing upwards of 400 pounds. Hager had a pig pen of his own, and in it some sleek young sows.

Upon one occasion when Sid Gallup's boar was feeling lonely, he broke his enclosure and made a beeline for the pen on the neighbor's property. Hager caught sight of him just as he was nosing around for an opening to enter. The man should have known better than to interfere, but he foolishly ran up to drive the boar away. Instead of leaving peacefully, the swinish Lothario resented the interference with his well-laid plans. He showed his resentment by picking a fight immediately with the intruder. He lunged at Hager, threw him down, trampled him with gashing hoofs. He slashed with needle-point tusks and gouged them into Hager's legs. He fractured one leg at the ankle.

The tilt between man and beast sent the man to bed for six weeks of suffering. It kept him hobbling on crutches much longer. Hager later had his day in court, for he sued his neighbor because of his injuries. The attack of his $75 boar cost Sid Gallup $3,600.

---

Statistics compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce disclose that each year upwards of 700 persons on farms lose their lives from attacks by domesticated animals that suddenly become vicious in a manner similar to that indicated in the incidents just related. The numbers of non-fatal assaults mount into the thousands. Deaths and injuries from these causes constitute 20 per cent of all farm accidents.

When a farmer is attacked by his own animal, the law affords no redress for his hurts. He may kill the beast if he likes, but that is the only compensation or satisfaction obtainable by him. The situation is different when one is set upon and wrecked physically by another's vicious brute. Here, liability for the attack, in the eyes of the law, shifts from the animal to its owner who may be mulcted in damages at the suit of the injured person, under rules which have become standardized in the regular processes of the courts.

The law has definite prescriptions and remedies when an animal succumbs to the call of the wild and makes an assault upon a human being. In the first place, the brute may be killed by the one attacked, or by another who rushes to his aid, if it can be done while the assault is in progress, or, as the saying goes, "before the blood has cooled." There is no legal responsibility for such a killing, for the natural right of self-defense permits it.

It is seldom possible, however, for one set upon by a tame beast suddenly turned savage to be so fortunate as to be able to kill it on the spot. It generally happens that he is either bowled over, or put to flight, or instantly rendered hors de combat, with resulting injuries that cause hospitalization and longer or shorter periods of medical treatment and inactivity, to his great financial loss. So, as an alternative right when he is not able to kill his assailant, the injured person, or his heirs if his wounds prove fatal, may resort to the courts to recover from the animal's owner a financial equivalent of the damages sustained by him from the encounter. It is in such a case that the rules established by law as applied to the ferocious acts of farm beasts become of governing importance.

(To be Continued)

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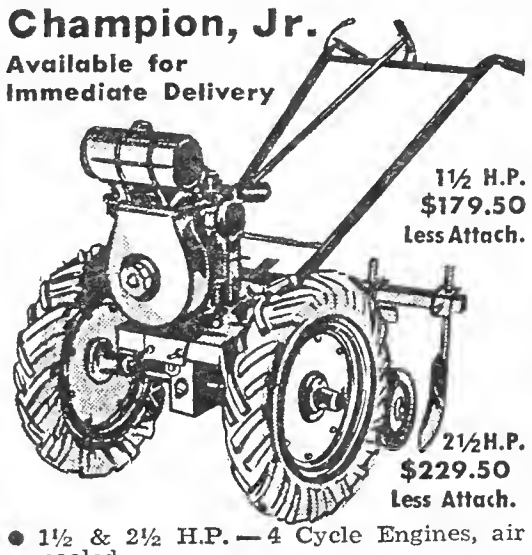

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## News From New Jersey

The first organized Brown Swiss 4-H calf selection day in New Jersey was recently held at the College of Agriculture in New Brunswick.

The 4-H Club committee of the State association distributed nine purebred calves to boys and girls throughout the State. The calves, under one year of age, were brought to the College where the nine club members made their selections. The parents and club agents of the boys and girls attended and assisted the young people in making their choices. Pedigrees of each of the calves were prepared showing the breeding with the price for each set by the committee. Each boy and girl drew a number which gave him the order of selection. The top price was $200 with a bottom price of $125, making an average of $178.

Members of the committee were: Vernon Hull, chairman, Paul Bennetch and George Hill. President William Yunker spoke briefly about the junior program. Prof. E. C. Scheidenhelm, dairy extension specialist, was present to assist with the activities. The boys and girls securing the calves were: Peggy and Dorothy Smith, Cream Ridge, Monmouth County; Walter Buzby, Woodstown, Salem County; Earl Snook, McAfee, Sussex County; Joan and Ramona Mull, Trenton, Mercer County; Sara and John Johnson, Skillman, Somerset County and Anna Marie Hoser, Stewartsville, Warren County.

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Farmer ingenuity is saving time and expense in the haymaking job on the farm of Fred Teets of Cokesbury. Mr. Teets and his son, Bill, have a shop and welding equipment which they use to good advantage. They had seen a commercial windrow turner and decided that they could build one very easily and at a fraction of the cost, so they took a 32-inch horse-drawn corn cultivator wheel and welded to it a series of hayloader tines. The wheel is fastened to a two by four about six feet long in such a manner that the wheel can be tilted horizontally or vertically. The turner is fastened to the light service truck and operates along side the driver. It takes the place of a side delivery rake turning the windrows to aid in drying and curing the hay. It is operated in second gear and does even a better job than the side rake with much less time and power. A three-acre lot of windrows was turned in a half hour. By using the service truck another tractor is relieved for other farm work. The entire cost of the equipment is less than $10.

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Red clover seeded itself on the W. D. Zirkle farm at Califon, Hunterdon County, and produced an excellent crop of hay. A mixture of brome and alfalfa was sown with oats in the Spring of 1947. No alfalfa and very little brome came through. However, this Spring there was a very dense growth of red clover. There has been no red clover on the field since 1945. A hay crop with red clover was lost on this field in 1945 because of rain during harvest time. The cut clover was left on the field and the renewal growth pastured. Apparently enough of the second growth went to seed to provide a good seeding for the present crop. Corn was grown on this field in 1946.

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Last month four New Jersey 4-H delegates to the 18th National 4-H Encampment at Washington, D. C., mingled with delegates from all parts of the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, to learn how the national government functions and what their responsibility as young people is to the country. The delegates were the Misses Barbara Schick of Milford and Dolores Preidel of Bordentown, Barret Dalrymple of Branchville and Roger Everitt of Ringoes. They were chosen for this honor because of their outstanding records in leadership and 4-H agricultural and homemaking projects.

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A very effective field chopper was built this past Spring by Kenneth Smith of Lebanon, Hunterdon County, for about half the price of the new machine. A 22 h.p. motor and a three-year old ensilage cutter are the principal parts of the home-made assembled job. The pick-up device is of standard make and the frame is an old discarded side rake. The portable home welder made it possible to fabricate these various parts into a very well-balanced piece of equipment that performs the job very satisfactorily.

D. M. BABBITT


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## From a Hillside Farm

The growing season started very late this year in Maine. The middle of June some of our later varieties of apples were just blooming. There has been a good bloom of most varieties, but Baldwin had almost no bloom and many trees of this variety were injured by the Winter temperatures and winds. Around here there will be practically no Baldwin apples this Fall. While there was a good bloom on other varieties, the weather was not favorable for good pollination. Trees were in bloom fully two weeks later than usual. Cultivated crops are very uneven, with most fields planted late, but if we get a Fall when the frost does not come until late, we probably will be surprised by the abundance of the yields. If frost comes early, most yields will be light. So far, it has been the kind of season that tries the farmer's patience almost to the breaking point.

The condition of grass is very uneven. Fields seeded last year and heavily fertilized will yield a heavy crop, but more fields will yield a very light crop. Pasture conditions are similar; those that have been fertilized are furnishing good feed with many acres of unfertilized pasture having hardly enough grass growing to hide the soil. Perhaps this is because the grass plants on unfertilized ground were so weak that many of them were killed by last year's drought, while the plants that were fed were strong enough to survive. Anyway, the condition of many acres of fields and pasture is poorer than usual. If there is moisture throughout July and early August, there will be a good second crop on the fertilized land. Every indication is that barn feeding will begin early and with smaller supplies of hay on hand than usual.

Early one morning, near the end of last Winter, a pileated woodpecker visited an old apple tree a short distance back of our house. He alighted on the trunk a few inches above the surface of the snow. After a few minutes' examination of the trunk, he began to drill a hole into the tree. How he made the chips fly! Finally he cut the hole through into an ants' nest. Then he proceeded to pull the ants out and swallow them. He cut the wood on each side of a seam in the tree trunk and the hole was more than four inches deep. While working on the hole, he was on the side of the tree as we looked at it so we could see him in profile against a background of snow and could tell just what he was doing. After he had cleaned out the ants from the hole he had made, he went a few inches higher on the trunk, laid one side of his head against the trunk, then the other, as though listening, then started to chip out another hole but he did not cut it in more than two inches.

These birds are quite large and their long, rather slender, necks and long bills together with their bright heads make them very conspicuous. They are not plentiful in this section and are shy. While tramping through a growth of balsam fir, one often sees holes cut by these birds in their search for carpenter ants. These holes are usually nearly square, about an inch and one-half on each side, although sometimes considerably larger. They are commonly quite close to the ground but sometimes are several feet up. If you cut a tree with one of these holes drilled in it, you seldom find any ants, but where the hole is cut, the heart wood of the tree will be a maze of galleries cut out by these insects. Somehow these birds are able to locate the ant colony before they begin to cut out the wood and their hole opens into the cluster of ants. They also feed on all stages of wood borers and are reported to sometimes feed on wild fruits and acorns. If it were not for the work of these birds, a great deal more balsam fir would be ruined before it could be cut for pulpwood than is now the case, for the galleries cut by a colony of carpenter ants soon weakens a tree so that it will be snapped off by the wind. These woodpeckers nest in a hole in a dead tree or stub, usually in a dense stand of trees in a large forest. The nest is 15 feet, or more, from the ground. H. L. S.

## The Faithful Draft Horse

I was much impressed by the cover picture on the June 5 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, also the articles you have published about draft horses in some of the past issues of your paper. It makes me feel good that we have at least one farm paper that still will give a little space to our ever faithful draft horse.

I am a young man, have horses, Percherons, yes, and a tractor too, but I find a good many jobs I think the horse can still do well and at a low cost. I hope your paper will continue to publish articles about our heavy horses. W. S. J.

## Pointers on Diesel Operation

The two details that are most important in the operation of a Diesel engine are lubrication and cooling water.

Although lubrication is the more important of the two, they are interrelated. Thus, for instance, the writer has in mind a diesel of well known make that was allowed to operate for a period of time that was too long with a cooling water temperature in the vicinity of 200 degrees F. If the cooling water had been distilled, or even conditioned, it wouldn't have been so serious. Scale accumulations built up in the cooling jacket, of course, and clogged the passages. That led to high cylinder wall temperatures and the lubricating oil couldn't function properly. And that is where cooling water and lubrication are interrelated. The pistons stuck, scored the walls, and wore excessively. Finally an expert was called, and it did not take him long to put his finger on the cause of the trouble—impure cooling water.

But going back to lubrication, have you ever noticed on reading through your diesel operating manual that lubrication is mentioned oftener than anything else? That, in a way, emphasizes its importance. Lubricating is what keeps the engine from wearing out quickly. All other conditions being right, lubrication is what permits the diesel to operate at its remarkably high efficiency year after year.

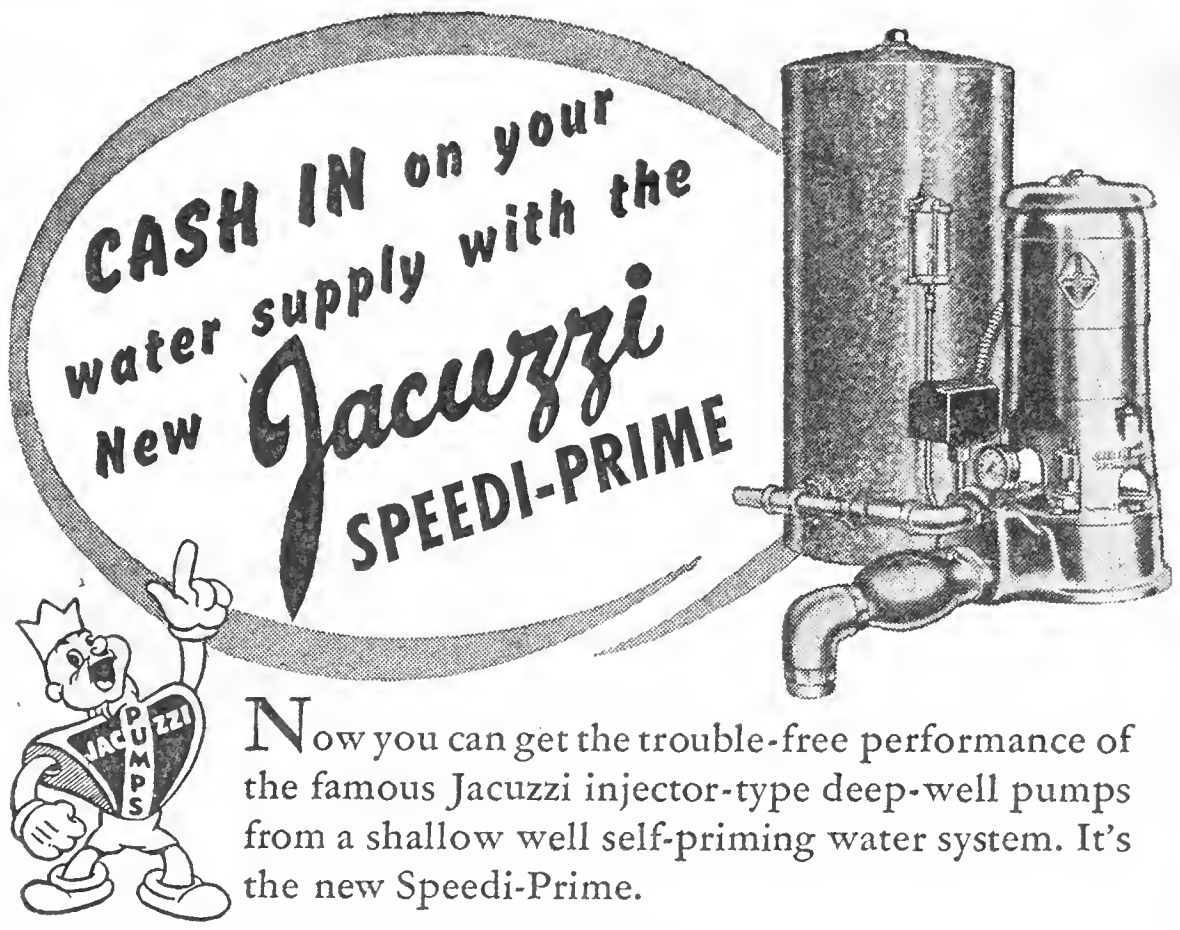
There is such a thing, too, as giving a diesel too much lubricant. It is well to be careful about that point although too much lubricant is better than too little. By giving the engine too much oil, carbon deposits will be formed. If such deposits persist in forming, don't blame the lubricating oil; blame yourself. The best way to oil a diesel is to use a force feed lubricator, feeding the oil directly onto the piston between the piston rings. Attach the lubricator to the engine and mechanize it in such a way that the amount of oil fed is in direct proportion to the number of strokes. Feed the oil against the piston while it is at the end of its stroke, so that the oil will catch and so that it will neither blow out nor be sucked out.

The color of lubricating oil has nothing to do with its capacity to lubricate. Therefore don't be enticed into buying just a good looking oil, simply for its looks. The lubrication problem is well worth studying carefully. Study both the lubricant and your engine and when the lubrication problem is once solved, you will be pleased because of the small amount of attention the engine will demand of you. To flood an engine cylinder with oil may eliminate much of the friction, but on the other hand it may also cause serious and costly trouble. W. F. S.

## No Rabbits in My Garden

Mice, worms and rabbits are three things I never could get up much fellow feeling for. If they want to be loved, why do they have to be so pestiferous? Especially rabbits. Mice are kind of simple and easy to poison or trap. Worms are even easier to get rid of, though that is the only good thing I can say about any I have met with, except the fishworm. But there really is some fire in all the smoke of the Uncle Remus stories about how clever the rabbit is. I never could outwit him when it came to getting into my garden and eating about half my vegetable tops, that is, until just lately.

And thereby hangs a tale. Here it is: I found a story in the paper about some farmers in the South who had been using tobacco stalks to enrich the ground about some trees and other plants. While they were making good fertilizer, they did something else the farmers had not counted on — they kept the rabbits from gnawing the bark. When the puzzled farmers wanted to know why, they were told that it was the nicotine in the stalks, that rabbits could not be near it. That was enough to make me get busy. There were no tobacco stalks in my vicinity, but there was tobacco dust to be had, and I did not see why the nicotine in it could not keep the rabbits away from my vegetables. So I scattered it on each side of the rows of those they liked. I am pleased to tell you it has worked like a charm. Rabbits still come into my garden, but they go away again without touching a leaf. K. C.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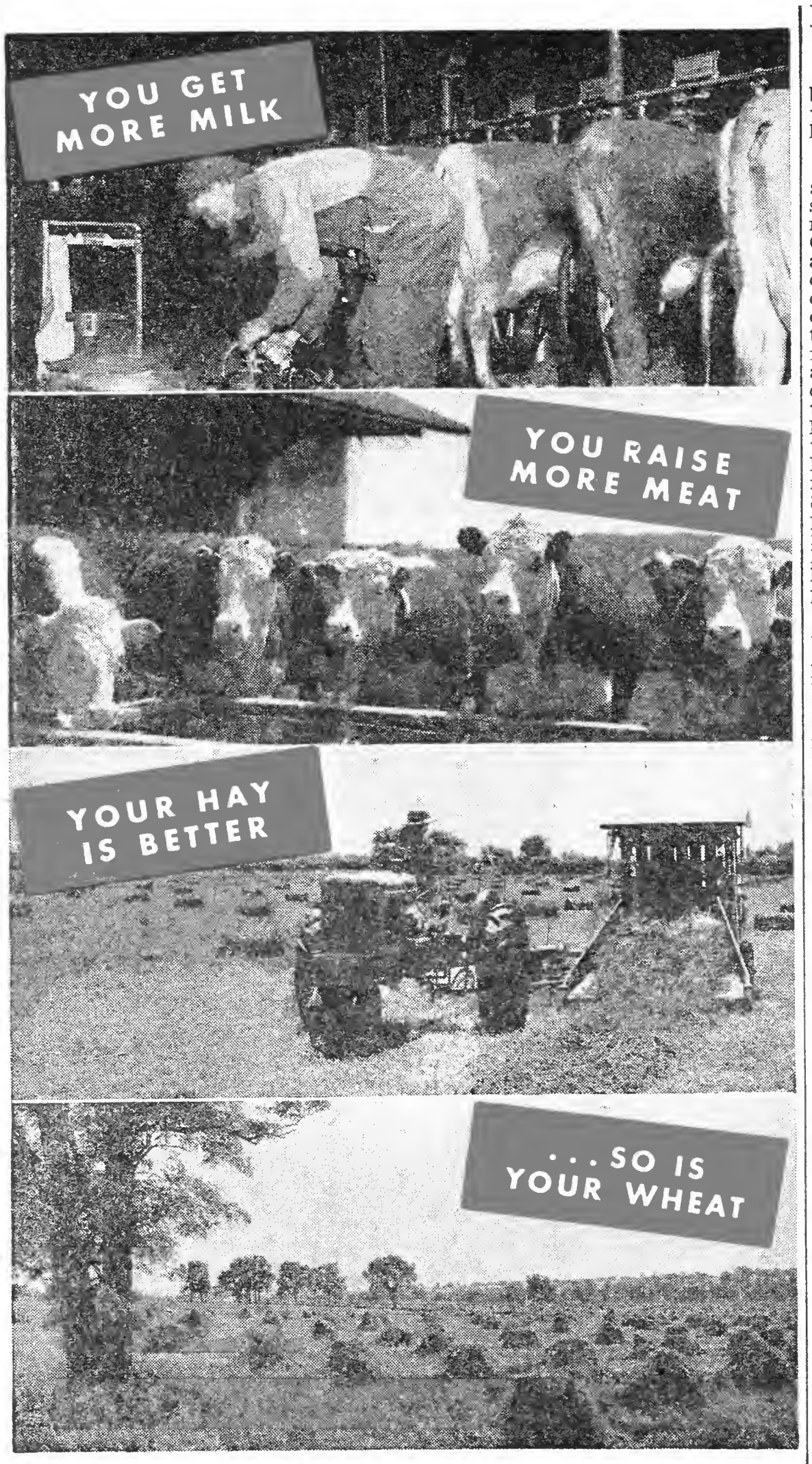


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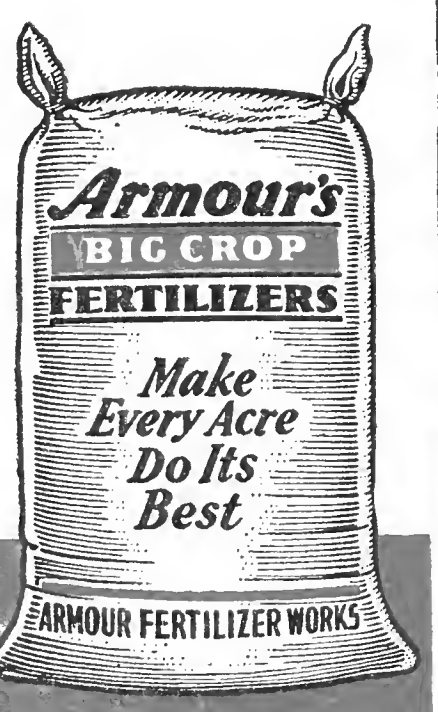


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## Dairy Cows on Summer Pasture

As the Summer advances and grass begins to get somewhat short and dry what is a good feeding method of helping it out? D. F. J.

York County, Maine

When pasture grass begins to get short and dry, it is advisable to supplement it some for the dry and milking cows, as well as the heifers. Good quality hay can be used to advantage for this purpose, also grass or corn silage. Various combinations of these roughages may be used with excellent results, in accordance with their availability. The hay may be fed in slatted racks on pasture with a trough to catch the leaves. On good days many farmers feed it right on the ground, although with leafy legumes this latter method is rather wasteful as there is considerable leaf loss from shattering, and this is the most nutritious part of the hay. Silage may be fed in troughs on pasture or in the barn following milking. Neither silage nor alfalfa hay should be fed for two or three hours before milking as it may impart off-flavors or odors to the milk.

Various cow testing association records show than on the average good pasture will support a daily production of about 20 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk; and a combination of good roughage and pasture as mentioned will also support approximately the same amount. It must be remembered, though, that very few pastures will classify as good, especially as the Summer advances. Therefore it would be best to figure on such pasture and roughage supporting only about 14 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk. However, the pasture and roughage will carry the dry cows and heifers along until time to go into the barn with possibly a little grain fed later in the Summer and through the Fall months. For Holstein, Brown Swiss and Ayrshire cows, it is best to feed them one pound of grain for each two and one-half pounds of milk produced daily above 14 to 20 pounds, as just discussed. Guernsey and Jersey cows, because of their higher butterfat yield, will need about one pound of grain for each two pounds of milk produced daily, above each 10 to 12 pounds of milk, when on most late Summer and Fall pastures.

## Along the Way

Last year in addition to 4,000 evergreen trees, we planted 500 hard woods. These consisted of black walnut, black locust and a few Chinese chestnuts. I wanted to plant white ash, so decided to watch for seed last Fall for planting direct in the ground this year.

White ash is a valuable wood even on the most mechanized farm. It grows very fast and has few pests to destroy it. Like lots of good resolutions, my resolve to gather seed last Fall was forgotten until the snow was too deep to use a ladder safely. Directly across west of the road is a row of white ash. One of these is a seed tree and every winter wind brought thousands of seeds to mingle with the snow. As the snow melted this past Spring, the lawn was left littered with the seeds. In gathering them up, I could not help but be impressed with the perfection with which Mother Nature works, to accomplish her aims to spread and multiply the living things in her care. After being carried by the wind, these little seeds, shaped like a short canoe paddle, find lodgement in the dry grass. At first the grass is matted from the pressure of the snow. As the grass drys out and loosens up, the heavy end of the little paddle works down between the dry grass. Each stirring breeze moves the paddle end and the seed seems to crawl downward between the dead grass blades until it is in contact with the soil.

Rev. Bill Stidger says, "Man's best conception of God is a tender care that nothing be wasted." How true that is in the case of nature's workings! Last Summer it was my pleasure to hear Mr. Stidger preach in a little country church. It seemed that a convention of Federal Council of Churches was being held in a neighboring city. Each minister preached in a nearby church that Sunday. Mr. Stidger purposely asked for a small country church, his reason being that he believes that the country boys of today are the church leaders of tomorrow.

I have heard Mr. Stidger on several occasions but never to better advantage. One doesn't get acquainted with a speaker via radio or even in a large audience. After the meeting Mr. Stidger waited in the front of the church to greet those who wished to meet him. Among those who came up to greet him were two small children; the older was about five years old. They instinctively climbed over him and kissed him. He returned the embrace. There, I thought, is a greater testimony to the man's personality than all his radio popularity. His assertion that tomorrow's leaders are the farm boys of today, needs no defense. Not only will the church leaders of tomorrow come from the farms, but the leaders in every great industry will be farm boys. This has been true in the past and will be true in even greater degree in the future. Farm boys have learned to use their hands and heads and hearts in their daily life. City boys are largely denied the right to even earn money due to the shortsightedness of union leaders and lawmakers. The time that should be spent to stimulate employment is too often turned to time killing in one way or another. City boys learn team work through cooperative activity. That, of itself, makes them better subordinates but less independent. Farm boys often fail to learn good cooperation but develop a greater independence. Thus farm boys become natural leaders. W. B. T.

New York

*Robert Merrill, rural school teacher, won the Fourth Annual Dairyland Festival free-for-all Milking Championship by milking 16.4 lbs. in three minutes. Later Mr. Merrill, in a demonstration test, bested the production of a milking machine securing more than a pound more than the machine in a three minute period.*

Photos by Don McPhail, Watertown, N. Y.

*As Noreen Lenehan, 17, Miss St. Lawrence County, left, and Jacqueline R. Henry, 16, Miss Lewis County, right, look on, Major General R. B. Woodruff, Deputy Commander First Army, officially crowns Dorothy L. Lawton, 17, Queen of the 1948 Annual Dairyland Festival, which was held last month in Watertown, New York.*

# Junior Farmers

Maine's four delegates to the National 4-H Camp at Washington, D. C., were Melvin G. Ames, of Sebec, Piscataquis County; Gordon A. Tripp, of Canton, Oxford County; Helen M. Waltz, of Passadumkeag, Penobscot County; and Jean Carolyn Bagley, of Albion, Kennebec County. Two boys and two girls represent Maine each year at the Camp. They are chosen for outstanding achievement in club work, and for qualities of leadership.

Melvin Ames, 19, the son of Russel Ames, has been a club member for eight years and his projects have been potatoes and dairy. Last year he raised 18 acres of potatoes. He has also served as leader of his club for the last four years. He graduated from Foxcroft Academy in 1946. Gordon Tripp, 17, son of Mrs. Elva Tripp has also been a club member for eight years and has taken many projects, including dairy, garden, potatoes, beans, pig and sweet corn. He has been president and treasurer of his club. Last year he received an award as the outstanding 4-H Club boy in Oxford County. Helen Waltz, 19, has been a member of the Pine Island Club of Passadumkeag for 10 years and is a graduate of the Academy. Her projects have been sewing, cooking and housekeeping, canning, room improvement and gardening. She was president of her club for several years, and has also served as assistant leader. Jean Bagley, 17, belongs to the Happy Helpers Club of Albion, and is a student in Besse High School. Her club projects have been sweet corn, garden, dairy, canning, poultry, cooking and housekeeping, and beans. She has been treasurer of her club for the past four years.

The girls of the Pine Tree 4-H Club, in Cumberland County, under the leadership of Mrs. Stella H. Jackson and Mrs. Addie Bean, and the boys of the Bell Hill 4-H, under the leadership of Raymond L. Burnham, Ross Dahlin and Herbert Webber, are very active this year. Recently, these 4-H'ers decided they would like to have a club house of their own and so they voiced their desire at a town meeting. As a result Mr. Ralph Lamb offered them a 20x20 foot frame building; John Raymond said he would give them 2,000 feet of pine timber and haul it to the skidway if the boys would cut it. Almon Hirst offered to saw, free of charge, any timber that the 4-H Clubs brought to his sawmill. Offers of land were then made by Chester Lamb, Ben Dyer, David Bean, and Herbert Webber. An untold amount of furnishings along with one and two days of free labor were offered byb the townsfolk to fix up the club building.

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Two farm boys, Ellis McGowan of North Stonington, New London County, Conn., and Robert E. Larson of Portland, Middlesex County, were selected from 4-H Club members in Connecticut to attend the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C. These boys have received this honor, the highest awarded annually to a Connecticut 4-H Club member, on the basis of their projects, leadership, and participation in activities of their communities. The two Connecticut girls selected for the same camp were Lucy Goodwin of Torrington, Litchfield County, and Miriam Blumenthal of Danielson, Windham County.

Ellis McGowan, 19 year old senior at Stonington High School, has been active in 4- Club work for six years. He is the leader of the North Stonington Weed-Fighters, a club of 20 members in his community, program director for the New London County Senior Club, a member of the Meadow Lake Dairy Club under the leadership of George Minor and Horace Knight, and was chosen the outstanding exhibitor at the New London County 4-H Club Fair in 1947. He has been active in this fair several years and has done outstanding projects in dairy, garden, swine, farm and safety work. In 1946 he was a member of the State delegation that attended the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, and in 1947 he was selected as an alternate for the State Dairy Judging Team which judged in Richmond, Va.

Robert E. Larson was graduated in 1945 from Portland High School where he was president of the Athletic Association and president of Student Council. He has been active in 4-H Club work for 10 years, and has been the winner of a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. He is the leader of the Portland Producers' Club, a director of the Connecticut Federation of Rural Youth, a member of the Portland 4-H Town Committee, and has been a member of the Middlesex County Fair Association for seven years. He has undertaken extensive projects in poultry, dairy, and garden work and is especially interested in labor saving devices on the farm. Larson is at present working on his father's farm.

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At a recent training school in Massachusetts, leaders in Barnstable, Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth Counties learned to do stencilling, gold powder stencilling, needlecraft, metal craft. Art principles to be applied in crafts were taught at the first of the series of four meetings.

As a result of a talk by one of their members, a member of the local Grange gave 10 white shirts and a pair of shears to the girls of the East Longmeadow Magic Stitch 4-H Club. These will be made into hostess aprons to be worn when the girls serve refreshments at the P.T.A. meeting for which they are now planning a program. About 50 members from Westfield, East Longmeadow, West Springfield, Agawam and Springfield have learned to use sewing machine attachments through demonstrations and actual practice at a local sewing machine store.

The Oakland Good Luck Club of Taunton, consisting of 15 high school boys and girls, is led by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. D. Ford. They meet every Saturday night for square dancing and have a monthly business meeting. Other recreational features included in the program are hiking, crafts, photography and a community supper. Younger members of two other clubs are invited once a month.

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An urgent call to boys, girls and leaders of the country's 75,000 4-H Clubs to join the two-way drive for better rural health has recently been issued by all State and national offices. As a group, clubs will seek to improve community health by surveys to determine needs, help with polio, tuberculosis and cancer control programs, first aid and farm safety projects — to name a few of the many. As individuals, boys and girls will have physical checkups and institute health and safety measures on their home farms. A substantial increase over the 200,000 who took part in the work last year is expected. Awards for the program include a certificate to the winning club within a county and $20 each to the 10 best 4-H Health Clubs in each State. The outstanding individual in a State will receive an educational trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago and national winners, both blue and red award groups, are to get special merit ribbons. D.

*The Chester White hogs exhibited by the Quakertown High School Farm, Hunterdon County, N. J., at the 1947 New Jersey State Fair, made an excellent showing and won all the top prizes for this breed. Barney Crandall, 18, a senior in the school, is shown exhibiting their yearling boar, weighing 675 pounds, which won the junior championship honors.*

## Collection of Wage Claims Through N. Y. Labor Dept.

Under the Wage Payment Law of New York the State Department of Labor has jurisdiction to assist persons in collecting justly due wage claims from former employers. The law applies only to employers "carrying on a business" and therefore covers farm wage claims.

The procedure in effecting settlement of wage claims is as follows: After a formal claim has been filed by the claimant either in person or by mail, the employer is informed thereof by correspondence if the facts are clear, or by a field investigator if the facts are involved. If the employer admits the validity of the claim, arrangements are made to pay the claim by remittances payable to the Industrial Commissioner who, in turn, pays the employee by State check. If the facts are disputed, the investigator submits all the facts he is able to gather in his report to the office and the parties are subsequently called in for an informal hearing and are offered an opportunity to be heard. No legal counsel is necessary or required at these hearings. The hearing examiner attempts to effect settlement of the claim equitably and amicably. If, after the hearing, it appears that the claim is valid and the employer arbitrarily refuses to pay, a criminal prosecution is instituted against the employer under Section 1272 of the Penal Law which subjects the employer upon conviction to a possible fine of $100 and up to $10,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both.

A fee of five per cent is charged to the claimant on all amounts collected. Claims should be filed with one of the seven branch offices of the Wage Claims Unit, State Labor Department. The place of filing is determined by place of employment, not by the employee's place of residence. The branch offices throughout the State and the counties covered by each are as follows: 1. The New York City Office, 80 Centre St., covers Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Orange and Putnam Counties. 2. The Albany Office, State Office Building: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Rennsselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Ulster, Warren and Washington Counties. 3. The Binghamton Office, 502 Press Building: Allegany, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins and Sullivan Counties. 4. The Utica Office, 258 Genesee St.: Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida and St. Lawrence Counties. 5. The Syracuse Office, 224 Harrison St.: Cortland, Cayuga, Jefferson, Onondaga, Oswego and Seneca Counties. 6. The Rochester Office, 70 Exchange St.: Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates Counties. 7. The Buffalo Office, State Office Building: Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara Counties.

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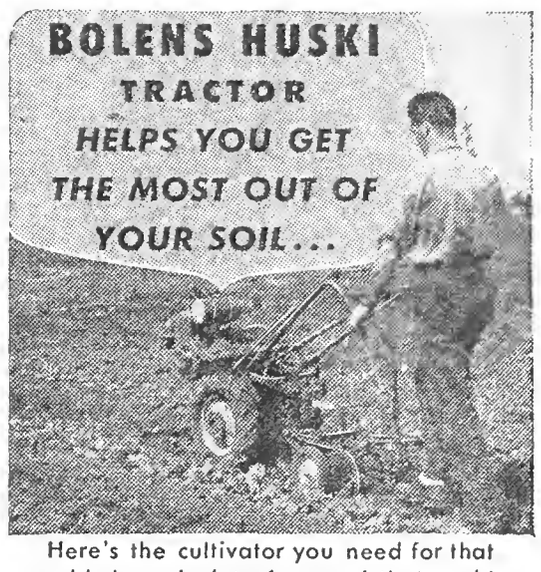

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## *The Four M's for Fruit Growers*

H. B. TUKEY

THE story is that in the taverns of Old England, a record of the "Pints" and of the "Quarts" which the customers bought or charged were chalked up on a tallyboard under columns headed "P" and "Q". And from this, the story has it, comes the admonition to "watch your P's and Q's.

The year of 1948 looks like a year for fruit growers to watch their P's and Q's as they have not watched them in a long time. Because, if this is a period of rising costs and lowering prices, it means keen critical evaluation of every move. In this evaluation, four "M's" stand out, namely, Morale, Marketing, Management, and Mechanization.

The first of these, Morale, is in excellent shape. Fruit men the country over took the reverses of 1947 in stride. No one is complaining. Everyone is looking the facts squarely in the face, studying the situation, and doing careful planning. This is important, for while the latest findings of research have their place, and while new techniques and devices are of great value, they do not replace what is in the hearts and minds of men. Leadership in the fruit industry was never better. Ability, resourcefulness and unselfish devotion to the good of all, may be equalled in other lines but they will not be surpassed.

The second "M" is for Marketing and indicates an acceptance by the producer of the responsibility for carrying his product beyond his premises clear through to the consumer. It was not long ago that folks agreed the producer was only a producer. But times have changed. Those who produce the crop are becoming increasingly familiar with the channels of outlet and supply and are trying to learn more. They are studying grades and grading, they are analyzing packages and packaging, they are visiting local markets to see how the fruit looks there, and they are attempting to find out what the consumer wants and how to supply that demand. Advertising and promotion and merchandising are becoming a real part of the thinking. Happily, too, it is the younger men who are leading in this move. With no unkind reflection on the older folks, it might nevertheless be said that too many are still production minded and instilled with what "cannot be done." The industry needs the young folks who have not yet learned what "cannot be done" in marketing.

The third "M" is for Management and implies all that goes with soil, site, selection of varieties, and orchard management. Many of the marketing problems arise back in the field. The small pears pose a marketing problem. The Baldwin apples speckled with stippen do likewise. The peaches with brown rot, the grapes with low-sugar content, and the white-centered strawberries used for freezing all mean problems in marketing. The trend is to tackle these problems at the source by planting the right varieties in the right place, selecting the site carefully, and producing a quality product of size, color, finish and usefulness that the trade demands. In this matter of management comes the word "mulch." Of the many things an orchardist may do and be wrong in the doing, he is least likely to be wrong in mulching. To be sure, too heavy a mulch on wet, cold soil is not good practice, nor must one forget that additional nitrogen must be added to make up for a fresh application of strawy mulch. But by and large, mulching is a specific for orcharding. It supplies organic matter, it conserves moisture, it catches rainfall and prevents run-off and erosion, it improves the physical condition of the soil and tends to make available such mineral elements as potash.

The fourth "M" stands for Mechanization and all that that word suggests. It means that with high labor costs and the demand for greater efficiency, machines may find a place where they were not thought of before. The hand operation of planting is still with us, but there are suggestions that even here mechanical devices may enter. Power diggers, power pruners, mechanical brush choppers, concentrate applicators, high capacity spray coverage, power lifts, mechanical conveyors, pallet handling, pre-cooling, refrigeration, prepackaging and efficient transportation are all here in one form or another. But all of the operations that modern science and engineering skill have produced must be critically and ruthlessly examined. Machines that are too costly, and operations that are too expensive, have no place. Efficiency and reduction in cost are the ultimate objectives.

For 1948, then, let these four M's — Morale, Marketing, Management, and Mechanization — be placed on the fruit grower's P's and Q's list; and better, right at the top.

## *Small Comfort for Dairymen*

BASED on the testimony at the milk hearings last month, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recommended the following schedule of minimum Class I-A prices: $5.46 a cwt. for July, $5.68 for August and September, and $6.12 from October through December. In all probability these recommended prices will be finally adopted without change. Producer organizations had asked for $5.90 a cwt. for July and August, and $6.34 from September through December.

This government proposal is an obvious attempt at compromise and, as is the case with all compromises, will please neither producers nor consumers. For the former, it means no gain in price for this month, 22 cents added to the August and September Class I-A prices instead of the 44 and 88 cents requested, and 22 cents less than the requested increase for October, November and December.

For the consumers (since the big dealers never absorb any added costs, but always pass them right on to consumers), the new price schedule means half a cent a quart boost on August 1 (to 24 cents for home delivery) and an additional cent a quart beginning October (to 25 cents). So consumers will not be satisfied either.

Why is it that there are still no producer representatives urging immediate, substantial increases in the prices paid farmers for that part of their milk going into many of the manufactured products? Originally, a hearing on these prices was scheduled for late last month; then it was postponed until the end of this month; now there will be no hearing until later next month, if then.

This constant pressure on the Class I-A price will mean less proportionate benefit for producers each time the price is increased; first, because more and more it is getting out of line with the prices for the other classes, and second, because the higher the retail price, the less milk will be sold in fluid form. That is why Washington has so obviously hedged on its latest proposal. But producers cannot live on hedges and compromises when they do not give them cost of production, nor can all consumers afford to meet the new prices.

There is only one answer — overhaul the entire price structure for all milk going into manufacture (and Class I-C milk too), so that producers can be assured of receiving the true value for their milk regardless of use. Producers groups have until August 1 to file proposals on manufacturing prices. They have reached the end of the road in juggling the Class I-A price. It would be wiser if they now devoted their ability and talents to obtaining the right prices for the other milk classes. We believe that if this had been done last month, the results would have added a lot more to farmers' milk checks than this latest recommendation from Washington. But the door is not yet closed. It can still be done.

## *Republicans Name Gov. Dewey*

AFTER a stormy, but relatively quick, session in Philadelphia last month, the Republican Party decided to again name Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York as its candidate for President of the United States.

In his six years as governor, Mr. Dewey has demonstrated efficiency and dispatch of administration in running the State's affairs. In matters dealing with labor, industry and social problems, he has been cautious, yet in the long run forthright and liberal. As a result he has won many staunch adherents. His agricultural policies have, perhaps, been the weakest chink in his otherwise well wrought armor. He has elected to follow the wishes of the old-line organizations that operate for organization's sake and no one else's. Mr. Dewey's stand on the milk problem has been especially vulnerable in his refusal to get down off his executive pinnacle and understand what the dairy farmer is really up against and what he, as governor, could really do for him.

This lofty, stand-offish attitude has been the main criticism of the anti-Deweyites, but his friends claim that he is overcoming these traits. The humility in his acceptance speech was especially noticeable and his comments to fellow townspeople in Pawling were homely and warm. Speaking to them, he said, "Here I find a leisurely spirit, a generosity, and an understanding of the other people's point of view which you don't ever find in many congested cities." He then expressed the hope that he might bring to government a new spirit — "the kind of spirit that we find among our neighbors, the thing which is America."

No one can question the warmth of these expressions. Everyone would like to see that spirit put into actual, sincere practice in our national administration where it has been so long absent.

Mr. Dewey may, as is claimed, be undergoing the metamorphosis that will make him more of a human being and less an efficient machine. If that is so, he should gradually become more responsive to the needs and desires of the little people. Add to that his other undisputed talents and the result presents a combination that should make him a popular favorite at the polls next November.

## *Custom Work on the Farm*

THE continued scarcity of farm machinery has forced many farmers to resort to the practice of hiring what is known as custom machine work. This may be from a neighbor who has been lucky enough to obtain the necessary machine, or it may be from some person who makes a practice of hiring out men and equipment for seasonal operations. This is a sound proposition for all parties concerned, the one objection being that it is not always possible to hire the needed machinery at a time when it is most needed. Many farm jobs, though, are not so seasonal that they have to be done at a given moment, such as plowing and disking.

The question that naturally arises is what is a fair charge for this custom work. A recent survey at the Iowa Experiment Station reports the following as the cost basis to the custom worker for operating the machine (average, per acre): Combine, five foot, $3.59; corn picker, two row, $3.57; corn planter, two row, $1.14; cultivator, two row, $0.98; disk, single 10 foot, $0.66; disk, double eight foot, $0.88; ensilage cutter, stationary, $3.27; grain binder, eight foot $1.56; grain drill, 12 foot, $0.85; mower, seven foot, $1.07; plow, two bottom, $2.43; rake, dump, $0.74; side delivery rake, $0.81; spike harrow, 18 foot, $0.29; spring tooth harrow, $0.73; and baling, one-man baler, $3.20. To these base figures must be added a fair profit for the operator, figured, according to the Iowa survey, at approximately 50 per cent for the combine, corn picker and ensilage cutter ($5.40, $5.35 and $4.90 per acre respectively), to 20 per cent for each of the other machines listed.

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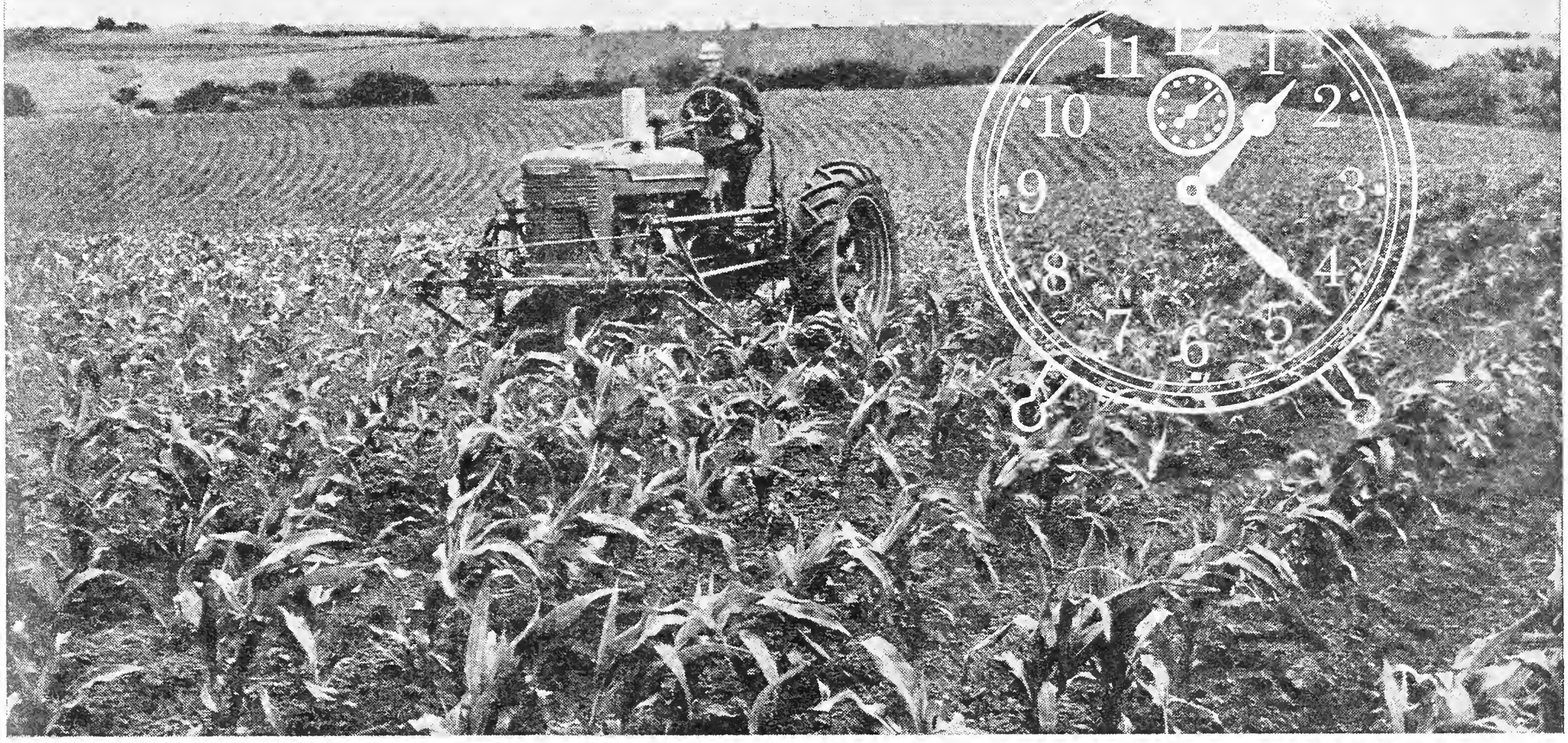

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# Live Stock and Dairy

## The Feeding of Milk Goats

With grain selling at $5.00 a hundred and good hay at $50 a ton, people who never gave a goat a second glance, begin to look at her speculatively. Add, too, the fact that about six goats can be kept on what it takes to feed one cow and that a really good goat gives as much milk in a year's time as the average cow and probably you won't be believed. Actually, we have just started on the possibilities for milk production which the dairy goat affords. Where she shines is in an environment that would not support a cow; there are so many things she can turn into delicious milk, with an amazingly low bacteria count.

Temperamentally, goats are happiest when they are not confined. Lounging-room management suits them better than any arrangement of stalls and stanchions we have tried. They are affectionate and responsive when they enjoy complete freedom, and they grow stubborn and restless when they are tied up. They are afflicted with parasites, as are sheep, but with almost no diseases. However they do require abundant exercise, clean grazing and fresh air if they are to turn out strong kids and continue milking through a long lifetime. For these reasons, either range or pasture is most desirable. Time spent in improving pastures is saved hundreds of times over as nanny harvests her own food in the roughage which makes a big, strong frame. Her muscle tone is kept high and the sun has a chance to get into her bones and help with the metabolism of all the calcium and phosphorus that go to make bouncing kids and rich highly nutritious milk.

Whether the acreage available is large or small, we have found that a good arrangement is to divide it into four sections. Plant the first to oats, Ladino clover and orchard grass. When the oats are five or six inches high, turn the milking does in and let them crop the oats and any stray weeds the first season. In the second year, the Ladino and orchard grass take over and, with favorable weather, may be good for two or three seasons. The grass helps cut down the chances of bloat from straight clover. If the goats do not keep it cropped clean, cut it for hay or silage when necessary to stimullate new growth to come on repeatedly until frost. The second section may be alfalfa for cutting and occasional grazing when the first section needs a rest. Section three can be sown to "succotash," a mixture of soybeans, millet, sorghum and corn for ensiling. Section four can be rape or a truck patch with rows of stock beets and carrots, Jerusalem artichokes, sunflowers, cabbage and kale. Winter wheat and rye grass are good cover crops to follow the succotash and truck in the last two sections. Rye grass is grand forage for late Fall and early Spring.

These sections should be rotated from year to year. The goats manure them richly but they should be well limed; superphosphate, which has been mixed with the stable droppings, and potash are added as required. We have long known of the connection between a soil deficient in iodine and the incidence of goiter. The last American Veterinary Association convention established a similar link between acid soils and paratuberculosis. Cobalt and manganese are also essential to the best of health. It is easier and cheaper by far to doctor soils than it is to doctor plant life, and it is better to doctor plants than livestock and livestock than humans. Success in the dairy starts in the soil. Make it good.

Goat pasture should include some browse, such as shrubs and trees, as well as grasses. These do not produce a great quantity of milk but the chances are that they contribute to its quality due to the fact that, while the soil on which they grow may not be as rich as that of improved pasture and cultivated ground, there is a chance that some of the rarer trace elements have not been drawn out of it with a long succession of harvests. Scrub oak, wild apple and other fruit trees are greatly relished by goats, and so are birches, maples, poison ivy and blackberries. Wild garlic does things to the flavor of milk that you wish it wouldn't. Laurel, both mountain and sheep, are poisonous. Wild cherry, when it is wilted and frostbitten, and also deadly nightshade (belladonna), are killers. Meadowland grown up with goldenrod and asters, boneset and Joe-Pye-weed, is a heaven to goats. Take your milkers for a walk of an afternoon and watch them go for it. An ailing goat, turned out to graze, will pick her own medicine and tonic where a variety of such herbs is offered. Along the seacoast, goats enjoy the seaweed left by the tide on the beach. A wise precaution, before pasturing where growth is lush and wet, is first to fill the mangers with straw or corn stover. These are mostly cellulose and help to absorb the gases that cause bloat. Incidentally, cellulose wallboard is not indicated for goat houses, unless you like to see your pets eat themselves out of house and home.

Another aid in the production of goat milk is to bring the herd in from pasture two hours before milking. This time space allows strong flavors to work their way out of the system. Hay may be fed during that interval. We feed silage directly after milking and make sure there is none left in the mangers two hours before the milking starts again.

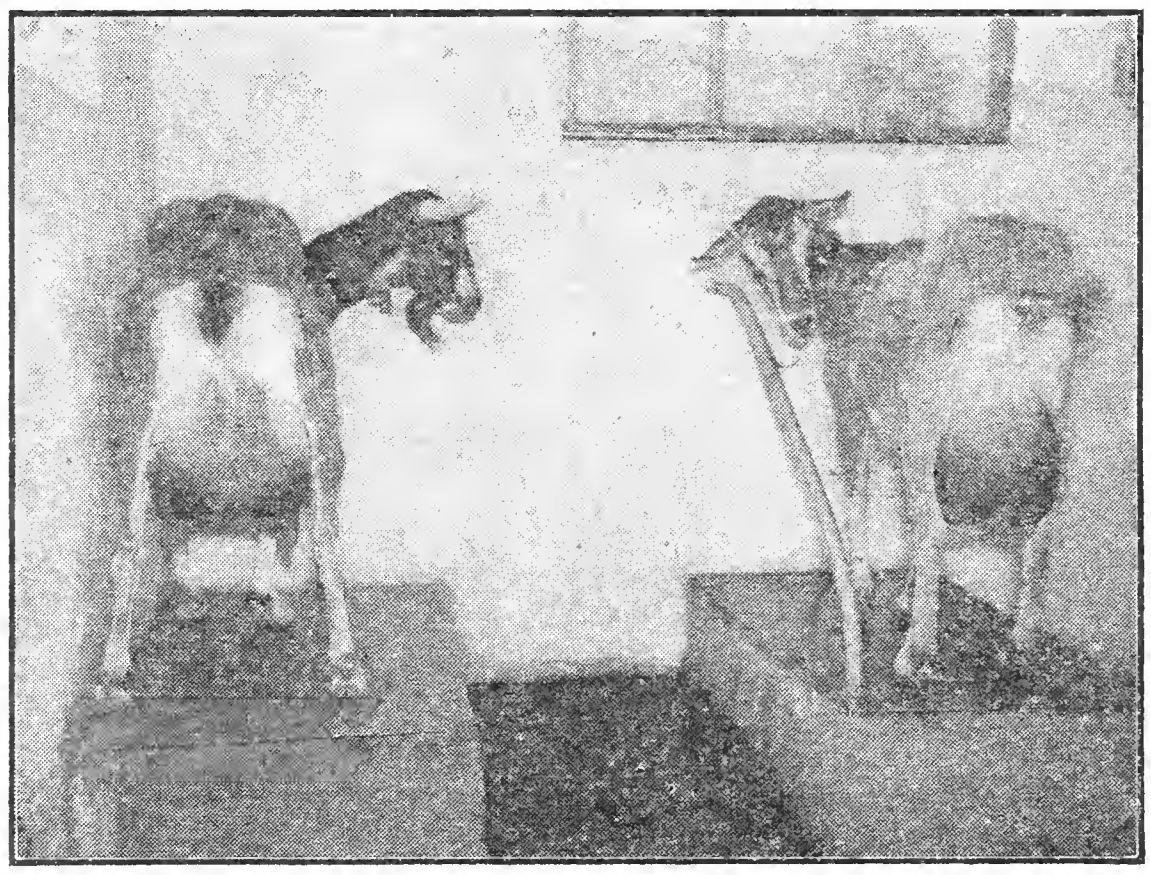
Variety in the silage is no mistake. We prefer two or three smaller silos to one large one. For the family goat, barrels will serve. When the weather is not favorable for haymaking in June, the first silo is filled. Second and third cuttings, later in the year, make better quality hay as a rule, as the end of Summer is often drier than the beginning. The "succotash" fills the second silo about the time the bean pods are filled out, before they dry and scatter. Cabbage leaves, left by the truck farmer next door, mixed with corn stalks make delicious sauerkraut in the third. Just make sure the cabbage hasn't been dusted with arsenate. Even wild hay, from a friend's meadow, has gone into this pickle and is relished in all seasons.

When the public utility people go through your roadsides and clear their wires, gather the slash they leave behind them and cure it, leaves and all, as you would hay. Add hedge clippings and all boughs pruned from your fruit trees and ornamentals. Nanny will amuse herself for hours stripping the bark from them, and the leaves are her idea of candy. More than one goatkeeper has an agreement with the grocer to swap milk or butter or cheese or kids for carrot tops and cauliflower trimmings that collect in the store. Citrus fruit peels are valuable for their vitamin C. They may be bought dried, like beet pulp, a by-product of the canning and refining industries. Pea pods and vines and almond hulls are worth picking up if you can come by them easily. Roots, such as carrots, mangels, artichokes and potatoes, should be sliced so the goats will not choke on them.

When the question of grain feeds arises, our favorite is a mixture of whole wheat, corn, soybeans, oats and bran, about 15 per cent protein. You cannot buy wheat or soybeans today or the sunflower seeds that we used to add through the lean months of February and March. Soybean and linseed meal are substituted when we cannot raise our own. For a change, now and then, we grind this very coarsely and mix it with enough warm water to make it crumbly, just before feeding. A dash of molasses is a special treat adding iron to the ration. Do not grind much at a time or hold ground feed long; it loses some of its best elements through aeration, and the goats sniff at it and pass it up. Any grain left uneaten at the end of a half-hour should be swept up and fed to chickens or other stock. Salt should be available at all times. Fresh water is supplied two or three times a day. More of this is absorbed in all seasons if it is warm. Hay is not wasted as wantonly when it is cut in four-inch pieces, instead of full-length. However, if it is chopped after it is brittle, the valuable leaves will shatter, but should be saved for other livestock and poultry. The does themselves will refuse them as they do every substance that is on the powdery or dusty side.

One final admonition on catering to the capricious milk goat is to be clean. Nanny will pine and waste away before she will nip a soiled morsel. She will pull precious, third-cutting alfalfa out of her manger, toss and trample it and lie down and roll in it, and turn up her nose at it ever after. Chop and feed it sparingly and not too often and she will appreciate it. Devise a rack or manger which requires that she work for what she gets. Remember that moldy, spoiled silage makes good mulch; don't pollute the manger with it. Rotten fruits and vegetables have their place on the compost pile; don't foul good fare with them. If this looks like a formidable bill of fare to you, don't get excited. No goat of our acquaintance has ever enjoyed the full range of it except in a long and abundant lifetime. It boils down to one simple formula, a well balanced variety from what your land affords. Goats are in demand all over the world today because they can take an amazing variety of substances and turn them into delicious, life-giving milk. If you are resourceful, you can find the wherewithal to keep a goat well almost anywhere.

Pennsylvania V. P. Conklin



*A good milking doe has a large udder capacity, as shown by these high producing Toggenburg does owned and bred by Robert Conklin, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.*

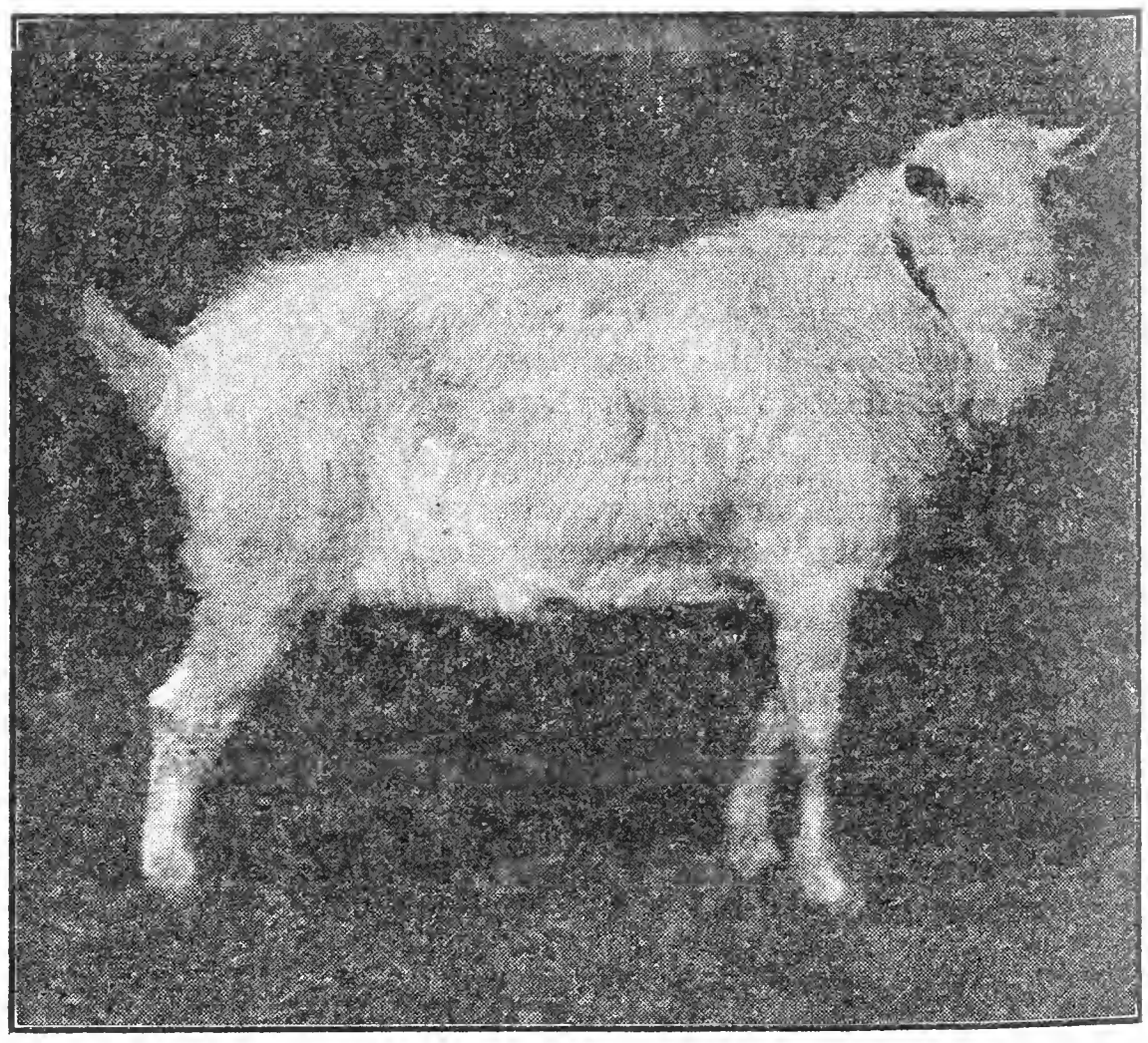
## Jersey Parish Show in Vermont

The third annual Parish show of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club drew an audience of 600 persons when it was recently held at the Upwey Farm in South Woodstock. Highlighting this year's show was the presentation of 21 head of Jersey heifer calves to the Vermont School of Agriculture at Randolph Center by members of the Vermont club. The calves were given to the institution to replace a like number which were destroyed in a fire that burned the school barns and contents last Fall.

The list of donors was: Seaver Wright, White River Junction; Mrs. Waldo Kellogg, Derby, Conn.; Lexington Farm, Reading; Alan Mann, Woodstock; Alfred Durkee, Rochester; A. H. Bunker, Walpole, N. H.; E. S. Brigham, St. Albans; W. A. Savage, Randolph; Burton Peterson, Montpelier; Charles Gale, Stowe; Edwards and Brosnon, Saxtons River; Upwey Farms, South Woodstock; H. G. Waite, Shelburne; Ralph Maxham, Quechee; W. I. Goodrich, West Danville; D. A. Blaine, West Barnet; George Ricker, Groton; Billings Farm, Woodstock; H. A. Stafford, Bethel; W. C. Arms, Burlington; Col. and Mrs. H. G. Wilde, Lenox, Mass.

Prizes were awarded as follows: Junior female champion, Siegfried Tymor Josie of R. R., owned by Henry McAdoo, Woodstock; Junior male champion, Draconis Royal Actor, owned by George Ricker, Groton; Senior and grand champion female, Bellavista Jane Basilua, owned by D. A. Blaine, West Barnet; Senior and grand champion male, Fillpail Wonder Advancer, owned by Upwey Farms, South Woodstock.

In the Parish show itself, Dr. George Taylor, official classification judge of the American Jersey Cattle Club, made the placings in the Senior show. The heifer calf classes of the Junior show were judged by the Danish system, with John Welch officiating. W. E. H.



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# Dairy Cattle Meetings

### HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CONVENTION

At the recent annual Holstein-Friesian Convention in Kansas City, Mo., Owen D. Young, Van Hornesville, N. Y. was elected the new president, succeeding Carl G. Wooster, Union Hill, N. Y. Other officers elected include S. B. Hall, Troutdale, Oregon, vice-pres.; H. W. Norton, Jr., Brattleboro, Vt., exec. secy.; Glen M. Householder, Brattleboro, director of extension service.

One of the features of the convention was a visit, attended by over 1,000 persons, to Clyde Hill Farms at Clyde, Mo. Under the management of Joseph Gemmeke for the past 25 years, this herd is owned by the Sisters of the Benedictine Convent of Perpetual Adoration. The establishment was founded in 1875, and is noted in Holstein circles for the development of several great cow families. Among these is the famous Zuba Amarilla King De Kol, 16 years old, and still active. Over 30 of her descendants are in the Clyde Hill herd.

At the national sale following the close of the convention, 71 animals sold for an average of $1,250 per head.

### GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB MEETING

The American Guernsey Cattle Club recently held its annual meeting in Portland, Oregon, at which time Robert F. Loree of Afton Farm, Florham Park, N. J., was elected president. He succeeds John S. Clark of Caumsett Farm, Huntington, L. I., N. Y. New elections to the executive committee were Owen J. Roberts, Chester Springs, Pa., and Howard J. Ziegler, Clyde, Ohio. The next annual meeting of this organization will be held in Asheville, N. C.

In presenting his report, Secretary Karl B. Musser of Peterborough, N. H., mentioned that Guernsey cattle registrations for the past year totaled 1,471,090 head, representing an increase of 4,673 over 1946. Artificial insemination now accounts for about 25 per cent of their registrations. Official type classification last year handled 9,142 animals in 285 herds. M. G. Seath, Port Chester, N. Y., is the official classifier for the Club.

### ANNUAL AYRSHIRE MEETING

Springfield, Mass., was the host city to Ayrshire breeders at their recent annual meeting. Charles M. Rodriguez of Vista Grande Farm, Cropseyville, N. Y., was elected president. Dr. E. C. Deubler, Newtown, Pa., the retiring president, was elected a director for a three year term. The following officers were elected: first vice-pres., Dr. Robert O. Blood of Crystal Spring Farm, Concord, N. H.; asst. vice-pres's., John Stiffler, Jackson, Ohio, Richard Sears, Grinnell, Iowa, and Elias Sellers, Norristown, Pa.; directors: Lyle Arnold, Canandaigua, N. Y., G. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kans., G. A. Bowling, Port Chester, N. Y., Harrison B. Toby, Lindley, N. Y., and Philip Schuyler, Cobleskill, N. Y.

In reviewing the past year's work of the breed, Dr. Deubler mentioned that during 1947 for the first time over 500 new members had been secured. More than 30,000 head of Ayrshires were registered, with over 20,000 transfers being made. This shows an increase of 8,000 in registrations, and 2,000 in transfers. An increase was made in cattle classifications, and in the official Herd Test the breed had over 12,000 females on test. Fifty-four records were broken in all classes, an increase of over 33 per cent. C. T. Conklin, Brandon, Vt., is secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association.

## Good Livestock Books

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| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 6.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 4.50 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 3.50 |
| Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner | 3.50 |
| Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker | 3.50 |
| The Meat We Eat, P. T. Ziegler | 3.40 |
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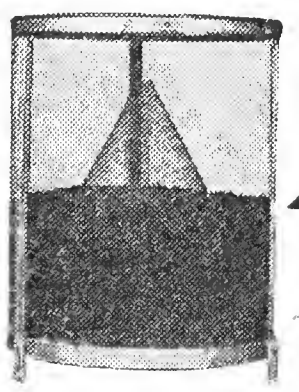


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## God Gave Me A Garden

God gave me a garden and eyes to see
The loveliness He meant for me.
God gave me blossoms and hands to take
Some to a friend for His name's sake.
God gave me a mind and heart to know
That gardens, too, in the soul may grow.

Massachusetts — *Edith Shaw Butler*

# The Long and Short of Pickling

What length (or age) of cucumber makes the best pickle? A seafaring man, turned farmer, once said that the proper time to prune an apple tree was when the saw was sharp. With cucumbers, the best time for pickling is when the vinegar is hot! Actually the length of cucumber is really your own choice. We raise our own cucumbers and I prefer to pickle small ones. Rarely are they over five inches long.

The type of pickle you have in mind is also a big factor in deciding cucumber size; also the variety grown or bought. For instance, whenever cucumbers grow too large, I let a few ripen for sweet ripe cucumber pickle, prepared in long strips. Large ones can also be used up in chunk, bread and butter, mixed or mustard pickles. I try to keep up with our vines as the season progresses. If and when I do pickle, by the long process method (see below), I start them as soon as I have a surplus and "get it over with." Toward the end of the season, I jar up all kinds of mixtures, usually doing a pint at a time while getting dinner. These jars have different flavors according to the mixtures, for I use in them small onions, scraps of celery, small green tomato pieces, a bit of cauliflower, etc. Nasturtium seed and ripe barberries also go into some jars for added tang.

### Pickling Musts

Pickling is usually done by one, or both, of two methods, the Long Process and the Short Process. Each is excellent as to finished product, so the choice lies with the farm wife, according to her time available. I am apt to have used both methods by the end of the season. For best general results, however, a few musts are important. First, the cucumbers should be fresh picked, otherwise you may have hollow pickles when you come to use them. Second, cucumbers must be kept completely beneath the brine when curing, or you may lose an entire batch. Third, the brine should be of correct strength: too weak a brine results in soft pickles; too strong a brine makes them shrivel. Fourth, the scum that forms on the brine, while curing, should be removed. This scum can cause spoilage. Fifth, patience is a virtue here indeed, but the family's relish of various pickles is always keen. Sixth, experience makes what seems at first a long, detailed process, something that you take in stride later on. Seventh, the general steps are fresh picking, curing, and then the hot vinegar and syrups with cucumbers packed into hot jars and sealed at once.

### Brines for Cucumbers

Always use clean, fairly coarse salt to which no other substance has been added. Use soft water. If hard water must be used, boil and let it stand 24 hours. Then remove scum, and dip the water from the container without disturbing the sediment at the bottom. Add one (1) tablespoon of vinegar to each gallon of such hard water used when making the brine.

Cider vinegar (4 to 6 per cent acid) is most satisfactory for all but the light colored pickles; white vinegar is better for those. Spices should be fresh and high grade in quality; tie them in a bit of cheesecloth, then remove before bottling.

For Short Process Pickles, either sweet or sour, the curing brines are given with the actual recipes under those heads below. You will find the process a matter of days, rather than weeks, from the time of picking the fresh cucumbers until they are pickled and in the jars on your pantry shelf.

For Long Process Pickles, to be made up according to sweet or sour recipes, they must first be cured in a brine. This gives you a Salt Pickle. These salt pickles, after their long curing, are then partially freshened to remove some of the salt, and to jar up with hot vinegars, etc., for various kinds of pickles. The brine for this long process method is made thus:

Wipe, but do not wash, either cucumbers or gherkins. Place them in a stone crock. Dissolve at rate of 1 pint salt in 1 gallon water and pour this liquid over the cucumbers. Weight these under the brine with a clean rock on a plate; have enough liquid to cover fully. Let stand 24 hours. Then put 1 pint salt on the cover where it will dissolve slowly. Let stand 1 week; then place ½ cup salt on plate. Repeat this for 5 consecutive weeks. Remove scum as it forms. The product is cured, and ready for use, when the cucumbers are a dark olive color throughout, and contain no white spots. Curing will vary from 6 to 8 weeks.

You now have Salt Pickles which must have some of the salt removed before they can be used in recipes for either sweet or sour pickles, etc. This may be accomplished by soaking the pickles in a solution of vinegar and water in equal parts; or by heating them in several changes of plain water. Simply cover with cold water and heat to 120 degrees (a little warmer than lukewarm). Repeat until the desired amount of salt has been removed. We are now ready to follow recipes for jars of sweet or sour pickles made from the salt pickles, cured thus in the brine, by the Long Process just given.

### Sour Cucumber Pickles Made From Long Process Salt Pickles

Remove desired amount of salt, as described above, from your brined salt pickles. Cover them with vinegar (4 to 6 per cent acid.) Let them stand in a crock 4 to 6 days. Drain. Pack into hot preserve jars. Cover cucumbers in each jar with fresh, hot spiced vinegar, slightly sweetened. Seal jars at once. The vinegar mixture for the jars may be simmered first, with spices and a little sugar to taste in it, for 10 minutes.

### Sweet Cucumber Pickles Made From Long Process Salt Pickles

This recipe also uses the Salt Pickles from the Long Process brine, with as much of the salt removed as desired, as described above. Then, with a darning needle, puncture each cucumber near each end and in the middle. Let them stand in a crock for one week covered with a mixture of 1 part water with 3 parts of vinegar. At end of week drain them, discarding all this liquid. I figure that it takes about 2 quarts of vinegar with ⅔ quart of water, for this week's soaking, for a gallon of the brined cucumbers (your Salt Pickles).

Now make a hot spiced vinegar syrup with 1½ quarts of vinegar, 2 cups of brown sugar, 2 tablespoons of mixed spices, and 2 cups of water. Mix thoroughly and boil 3 minutes. (Have the spices in a bag.) Now pour this boiling hot syrup over your cucumbers and let stand 3 days. Then remove the bag of spices and drain off the liquid. Add 2 to 4 cups of brown sugar (according to taste) to the spiced vinegar and bring to a boil. Pack pickles into hot jars and fill jars with the boiling hot liquid. Seal at once.

Note: Never put all the sugar into the syrup all at once for the three days of soaking; such heavy syrup over that length of time causes them to get tough and to shrivel. Hence, dividing the sugar, before and after the soaking.

### Sour Cucumber Pickles Short Process

Now we come to the Short Process pickling brine and recipes for both sweet and sour pickles in the jars.

For this you do not use the Long Process Salt Pickles discussed above. You begin with fresh cucumbers as follows:

Wash and dry fresh cucumbers. Pour over them a brine made at rate of 1 cup salt to 1 gallon water. Cover completely. Let stand 24 hours. Drain. Cover with vinegar and water in equal parts. Let stand 4 days. Drain. Pack into hot sterile jars. Fill jars with hot, spiced, and slightly sweetened vinegar. Seal at once.

### Sweet Cucumber Pickles
### Short Process

Wash and dry one gallon of fresh cucumbers; that is, enough for a gallon crock. Cover with liquid brine at rate of 1 gallon of water to 1 cup of salt. Let them stand in crock for 24 hours. Then drain. Puncture each cucumber with a large needle, at each end and in middle. Now make a syrup of 3 cups of sugar, ¾ quart of vinegar, ½ cup of water, and mixed spices in a bag. Simmer (do not boil) this mixture for 30 minutes. Add the cucumbers and simmer for 15 minutes. Let them stand for 2 days in this syrup. Drain the liquid, and add 3 cups of sugar, ¾ quart of vinegar, and ½ cup of water. Boil this mixture for 5 minutes. Pack cucumbers into hot jars; pour the boiling hot syrup into jars, and seal at once.

Note: To exclude light from your jars on the shelf, wrap them in several thicknesses of newspaper.

### Cold Pickles

For one who has a small kitchen garden and not much time for pickling, this method is good. Take a large stone crock, or large glass jars. Mix in it 1 gallon vinegar; 1 cup dry mustard; 1 cup brown sugar; 1 cup salt. Each day as cucumbers develop to desired size, wash and dry these fresh picked cucumbers and place them in this liquid. In using large jars, 2 quart size is particularly good. When jar is full, put a leaf of horseradish in the top and seal. If you use a crock, transfer to jars, and seal.

Mona Wyse Cole

## Economical Curtains

A friend had to cut a few inches from a pair of white dotted swiss curtains and she saved the material. Having a length of pale yellow material of the same kind, she cut the white into three inch widths, ruffled it and stitched it around the yellow to make dainty curtains for her bedroom.

Combining materials of the same type to make articles for the home is often possible. Curtains, towels trimmed with colorfast material, even dresser scarfs and table runners are often made from scraps.

I made a scrap sack from the good parts of a discarded transparent plastic table cloth cover, using an old zipper at the top. Into this go all odds and ends of material that might have a use; I can see at a glance what is in the bag. Scraps thus are not tucked away and forgotten. F. B.

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

I would like to exchange perennials or bulbs with other garden lovers. — Mrs. R. L., Conn.

I collect milk white glass ornaments and vases, also white porcelain. Will exchange for cotton quilt pieces or plant slips of coleus and begonia. Mrs. R. H., New York.

I would like to exchange crocheted holders or small doilies for houseplant slips and garden bulbs. —Mrs. M. G., Vermont.

I have narcissus, tulips, jonquils, etc.; and several kinds of hardy perennials, also Oregon grape holly to exchange for Amorphophyllus, sometimes called Red Devil's Tongue or Sacred Lily of India. — Mrs. L. P.R., New York.

I would like to exchange various kinds of house plants. — Mrs. R. C., Vermont.

I will exchange zinnia seed for a calla lily begonia. — M. E. H., Conn.

If you have a small piece of a rosebud begonia, I will send a small piece of white calla lily begonia, or spotted leaf begonia. Please state preference. — M. V., New Jersey.

I would like to get salt shakers from various States, and will send in exchange flower seeds from perennials and annuals, or quilt patches. Mrs. R. C., Penna.

## The Little Brown House

Summer weather really has to get here by mid-July; but last month "knee deep in June" meant ankle deep in April showers. Many village gardens were not plowed until the first week in June.

In the moist weather the birds seem to sing more than ever; perhaps the insects and worms are easier to obtain. We have less barn swallows than usual. Once there were 17 nests on the farm, and always at least 10 or 12. This season the brave birds must have encountered adverse weather on their long journey here. We have the usual number of varieties of birds but fewer of some kinds; also there are not many butterflies this Summer.

The June lilacs were lovelier than ever because the Persian red and French hybrids are older. Our favorites are double white and double red, although deep blue single is beautiful. The Japanese tree lilacs set this Spring are all growing, and these will lengthen the lilac season. A boundary hedge in town was especially lovely. A few years ago its old time purple lilacs were set rather far apart; but between, and three or four feet back of these, a row of white ones were put. Now they mingle in a mass of bloom in their season, the white ones taller.

A friend showed me two plants of the wild calla that had been given her and one was in bloom. I wonder why we do not find this plant more often in bog gardens. It is the daintiest of wildlings, though our books call it common. Thoreau, who lived so close to nature, never found it growing until his later years and then saw it frequently. Perhaps I have been equally unfortunate; but one thing is certain, I am going to search for it. The whippoorwill's shoes blossomed again. I like that name better than yellow lady slippers. Our yellow one has lived a number of years with no particular care. Geranium sanguinium is another wild favorite increasing in the garden but not a pest. The glossy cut leaves form a dark green mound and the rosy purple flowers are carried for a long time. One three year old seedling single peony carries three blossoms and other seedlings should bloom next year. These seem healthier and sturdier than those from roots. Perhaps, like seedlings lilies, they are free from disease.

The oldest grandson was a June graduate. He and two classmates have enlisted for three years taking a mechanic's course in the air corps. From earliest boyhood Bill has been taking telephones, radios and clocks apart to see what made them go; he is never so happy as when he is black with grease while tinkering with automobiles. But when I asked where he would be stationed, the way he said "San Antonio, Texas" made me think he felt that it was a long way off. He, Grandpa and two of the younger uncles are going to have one glad day together, fishing, to remember anyway; that is, if it doesn't rain!

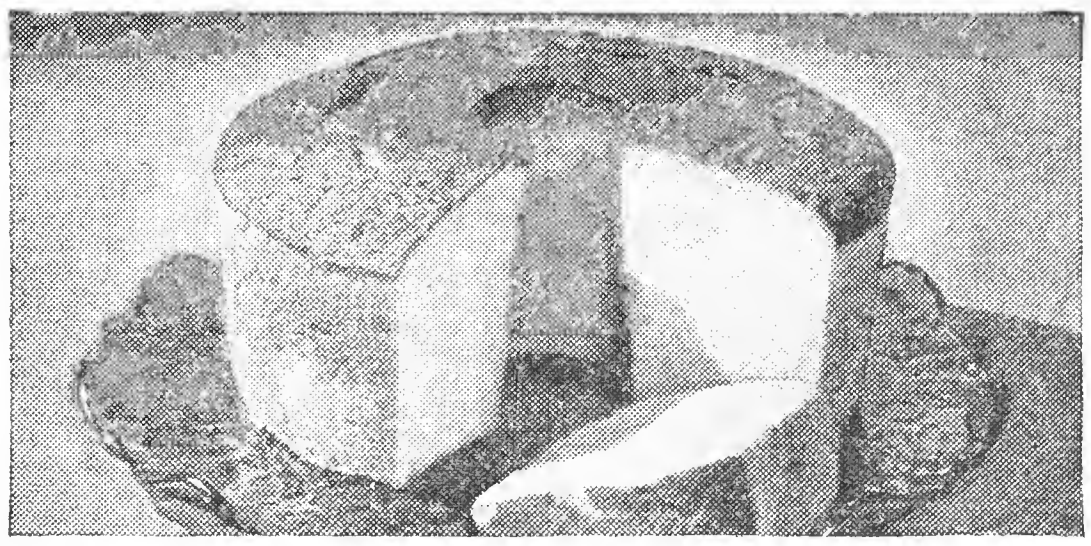
Skeezicks surprised us this week and presented us proudly with seven wonderful puppies; all babies are wonderful to their mothers, you know. Skeezicks is a grand dog, part police and part husky, a good watch dog, comrade and friend. I expect I'll be greeting all callers with "Don't you want a puppy?" The dog's playmate, across the way, Peggy, is again a victim of porcupine quills. This is the fourth time she has attacked a "porky" and they think she must have killed a small one as the quills were small and innumerable. She is a tiny dog and about a month ago her call for help rang across the valley. Skeezicks and Frisky ran to her with might and main. Soon a funny procession came down the hill: Skeezicks was ahead, bearing a big dead woodchuck; Frisky came laughing behind her; and fat Peggy wagged her stubby tail gleefully. What valiant hearts these little animals have.

Mother Bee

## With Baking Soda

When you fry fish, onions, and other strong-smelling foods, you are bound to have unpleasant odors through the house. You can lessen such odors if you pour off the excess grease from the pan immediately after food is fried, then sprinkle the pan with baking soda. The smell will be checked, and whether you decide to clean the pan then or return to it several hours later, you will find the grease is readily removed with a few swishes.

A helpful first aid for mild sunburn is in plain baking soda in a cooling wash of water. It is alkaline and soothing.

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GOLDEN CHIFFON CAKE

2 cups sifted Gold Medal flour (don't pack)
1½ cups sugar
3 tsps. Davis Double-Acting Baking Powder
1 tsp. salt
½ cup salad oil, such as Wesson or Mazola
7 unbeaten egg yolks
¾ cup water
2 tsps. grated lemon rind
2 tsps. vanilla
1 cup egg whites (7 or 8)
½ tsp. cream of tartar

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. (Important—don't risk failure...be sure to use Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder.) Make a well and add in order salad oil, egg yolks, water, lemon rind and vanilla. Beat with spoon until *smooth*. Place egg whites and cream of tartar in large mixing bowl. Whip until whites form *extra-stiff peaks. Do not underbeat!* Pour egg yolk mixture gradually over egg whites, *gently* folding with rubber scraper *just* until blended. *Do not stir* Pour into ungreased pan (use 10 inch tube pan, 4 inches deep). Bake 55 minutes in slow moderate oven preheated to 325 degrees F. Then increase heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) for 10 to 15 minutes or until top springs back when lightly touched. Turn pan upside down, placing tube part over neck of funnel or bottle and let hang until cold. Loosen with spatula and remove from pan.

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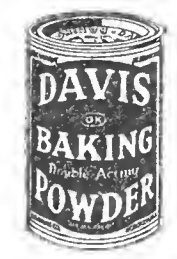


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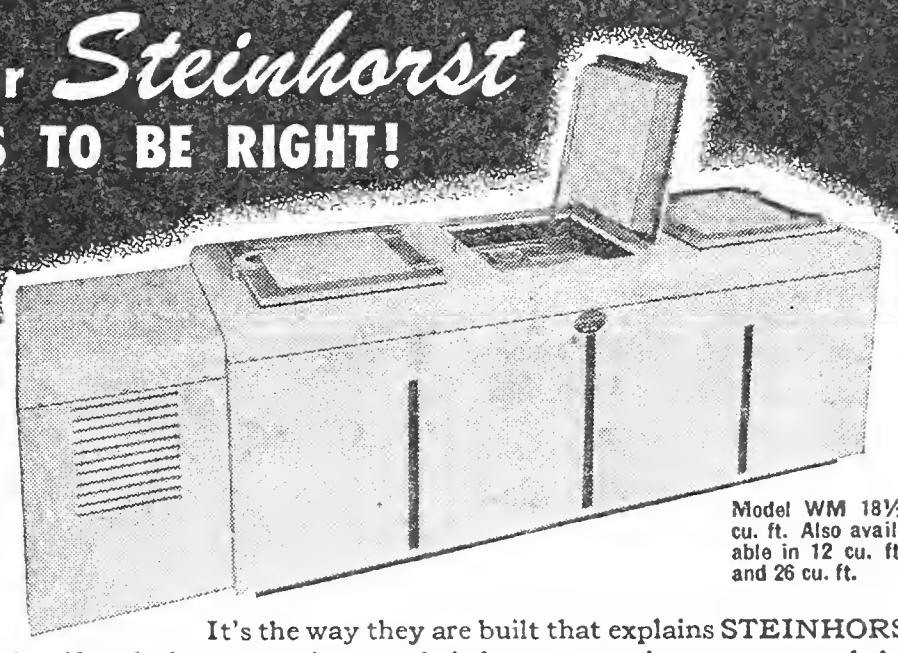

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# Using Our Heads to Save Our Heels

Anything that makes work lighter in the day's routine is an investment. Also, whatever makes a pleasanter spot in a room, here and there, is a saving of irritation. We can use our heads to save our heels, and to give us a fresh sense of something nice to look at during our chore hours. Here are a few ideas that have helped me and which you may like to try.

Is the edge of your dustpan smooth and straight? What a difference it makes to have it so, for a clean good edge lets you use this backsaving trick. A dustpan can be very annoying when being used. If you have a long-handled broom you have to stoop over and this can be most exasperating. To overcome this, place the dustpan on the floor in front of your pile of dust. Allow the handle to rest on your foot and by slight manipulations, and a little practice, you can move the dustpan without the usual grunts and groans.

Do you have an old teapot around? Maybe the cover was broken one day but you hung on to it. Plant some parsley seeds in it and keep it in your kitchen window. It will grow and flourish, the green is pleasant for color and you will always have fresh, tender parsley sprigs to decorate your food.

Draperies always have a way of becoming limp after a time. The top edge, where the drape hooks are fastened, may need reinforcement to keep the hangings' shape. You can get iron-on mending tape that will add the necessary strength to keep your drapes perky.

Closets have a habit of not being large enough. Maybe you have two closets in your room, neither of which is big enough for all of one person's clothes. Take one of the closets and divide it in half horizontally. Use an old broom handle as a hanger bar and put one piece across the top of the upper half and one in the lower half. This will allow you to hang skirts, blouses and jackets which usually waste so much room in two closets, and thus you can conveniently hang them in one. The other closet may hold the dresses and longer garments. If you have only one closet you can do the same thing by dividing the closet in half vertically, and then one side in half horizontally, achieving the same effect on a smaller scale.

Save your empty thread spools. When you have a dozen, or more, paint them with a lacquer paint in bright reds, yellows, blues and greens. Run a piece of white cotton twill tape through the holes and tie the ends together. This makes an inexpensive and harmless toy for your youngster, as soon as he has gotten beyond the stage of putting things in his or her mouth.

Did you ever try spearing corn-on-the-cob with a fork while it is in boiling water? As you have found out it is none too successful. Everyone owns a potato masher so why not use that? How? Well, you hold the cob with a fork along the outside edge of the masher and lift the cob out thus without scalding yourself. Also try placing the cob on the masher and immersing it in the boiling water when you put the corn in to boil. You will save some splashing and a few burns right from the start.

At one time or other you probably made a set of short curtains for your kitchen windows. You moved but still have those curtains. Combine two sets of curtains by hanging one set across the upper part of the window and a second across the lower part. This adds a decorative effect and will use up some otherwise useless curtains.

Do you also have a favorite household trick? If you do, why not pass it on to us? F. H.

## Delicious Blueberry Cake

This is one of our favorite recipes for the blueberry season. Ingredients are: 3 tablespoons shortening; 1 cup sugar; 1 egg; 1¾ cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; ¾ cup milk; ½ teaspoon cinnamon; 1½ cups floured blueberries. Cream shortening, add sugar and beaten egg and cream together. Then add milk; sift flour, baking powder, cinnamon and add to mixture. Beat thoroughly. A good thorough beating is necessary for any good cake. Stir in berries carefully, not to mush them.

Bake in a greased shallow pan in a moderate oven, 25 to 30 minutes. This cake is special when served warm with butter. MRS. A. S. T.

## Soap for Scent

When my son gave me a box of highly scented rose soap a year or two ago, I put two of the small bars into my handkerchief box and two into my hosiery box. Although more than a year has passed each article is daintly scented of rose and the soap is as fresh as ever. F. B.

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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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But Aunt Het, don't let Pa suffer needlessly. Urge him to try—

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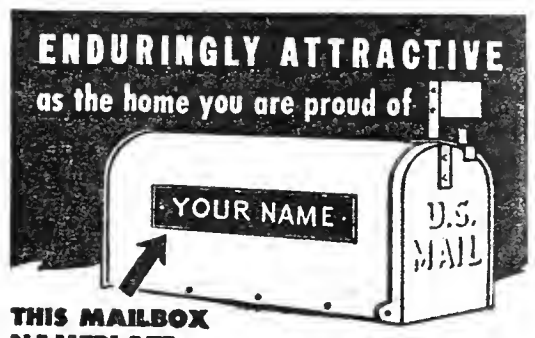


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# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## Back to Egg Laying After Early Molt

Here it is only July and even now some of my early hatched pullets are already through their molt, but I want to get them to laying again. At present they are loafing on the job. What should I do? MRS. O. S.

It is common for early hatched pullets that are laying heavily in July, to take a rest period and molt in the Fall and early Winter. However, your birds, if handled properly, should come back into production at an early date and lay well into the Summer, and possibly the best of them until Fall.

As you say, if these birds are all through their molt, it is time to start them thinking about laying eggs. Get all the feed possible into these birds. If you are feeding a complete mash, you can encourage more feed intake by using extra laying pellets fed just before the birds go to bed; or by using a supplementary moist mash, giving the birds about what they will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes. If you are feeding scratch and mash, cut down on the amount of grain, and get the birds to eat more laying mash. Here also you can increase feed intake by giving extra laying pellets at night after the grain has been fed.

If you have electricity in your hen house, you can secure production at an earlier date, by using about 13½ hours of daylight and electric lights, or by using a dim all-night light. Do not use too dim an all-night light. You need about one-fourth as much light as for regular morning or night lighting. If you do not have lights to use as suggested, it will be some time yet before these birds get back into heavy production.

## Feeding Pullets at Maturity

Should my Barred Rock pullets be reaching maturity at five months of age? How much should they be eating in total feed per 100 birds daily?

Atlantic County, N. J. F. K.

Barred Rock pullets should be reaching sexual maturity at five months of age. They should be eating a total of from 17 to 20 pounds of feed per 100 birds daily. As they come into production, this should be increased in accordance with their rate of lay. We have many feeders that are able to get 100 birds to eat as high as 35 pounds of feed or more when they are in heavy production. If you are feeding both mash and grain, they will eat about half their ration as mash and half as grain. As the year goes by, with this breed you will have to keep cutting down on the grain and make them eat more mash. Failure to do this will result in Barred Rocks becoming overfat in the abdomen and baggy in the rear. If you are going to feed an all-mash laying ration, their total feed intake will be about the same. Many people feed supplementary laying pellets to increase the total feed intake, because this usually results in more eggs per bird.

## Moisture in the Chicken House

Our chicken house frequently gets damp. Do you have any suggestions to prevent and correct this condition? I want to work on it this Summer. A. C. G.

Insulation, and possibly the use of some heat will cure this trouble, but in many cases the expense is not justified. Some people have been able to reduce trouble by the use of a built-up litter. This means starting in August or early September and building up a deep, pulverized litter. This, however, will not cure moisture trouble due to a cold floor, poor ventilation, and cold houses. Recently, some poultrymen have been using soil heating cable on the floor under the litter and using some heat during unfavorable weather. Such installations should be made by a qualified electrician so as to avoid trouble.

## Late Range for Pullets

Have about one acre of ground that I would like to plow and sow something on it, so I can put about 150 pullets on it. What would you suggest? F. M. G.

A good Ladino clover range is an ideal range for growing pullets. If you want a quick growing crop, you could sow oats, and when they get up about four to six inches tall, let the pullets graze them down. Ladino can be seeded with oats as a nurse crop. You would need to prepare a good seed bed and then drill in the oats and seed with Ladino clover. Your local seed dealer can furnish a suitable seed mixture, including Ladino. Allow it to get well started before turning on the pullets. Also, do not graze too close, and be sure to take the birds off in the Fall early enough to permit it to get a good cover before freezing weather, otherwise it may winter kill.

## Keep Birds off Sprayed Areas

Some people say that ducks have an instinct to avoid trouble. Is this true? I refer especially to letting ducks graze on range in an orchard that has been sprayed with arsenic spray material, which may have heavily contaminated the grass.

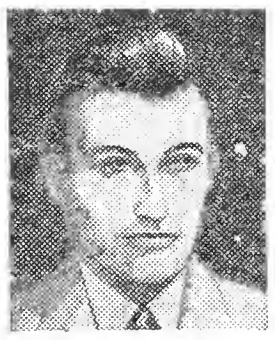
Ulster County, N. Y. A. J.

Ducks do not have an instinct to avoid trouble; they should not be allowed to graze on range that was heavily contaminated with an arsenic spray material. Chickens have been killed by grazing on such orchard areas, and ducks should also be kept away from such areas.

Photo—D. M. Babbitt

*Dead birds are difficult to burn in an incinerator without a supply of combustible material. Many poultrymen have built dead bird pits as a means of disposing of carcasses. The Wirtz Brothers, Lebanon, Hunterdon County, N. J., use a discarded 1,000-gallon oil tank fitted with milk can tops for receptacles. They find it is a cheap way of providing for the farm's disposal needs for several months.*


# HERE'S HOW TO CUT FEED COST And Still Raise Superior Pullets



By L. M. Richardson
Research Farm Manager

"Our job on the research farm is to learn how to get better than ordinary results. We try every sensible idea that comes our way looking to save labor or time — but mostly to make an extra profit from our birds.

**"Eleven years ago our nutritionist and the head chemist had an idea. They said, 'We make a balanced growing mash but the bird doesn't get a balanced diet because the scratch grain upsets the apple cart.'**

"Maybe the hired man feeds too much scratch. One aggressive chick gobbles all the corn. She gets too much, the timid chick too little.

*"To grow superior pullets we need to balance the whole diet of the bird—both mash and scratch.*

"The result was they made a balanced scratch pellet. We tried it on the Research Farm and raised a fine lot of pullets. Some of our customers tried it the next year and their enthusiasm was as great as ours.

Today, Hi-Valu Pellet feeding gives you 5 definite improvements.

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2. Nutrition is better because the ingredients are balanced. More oats and barley than birds ordinarily eat. Gluten and wheat feeds that are richer in protein . . . then alfalfa, extra vitamins, and minerals to make a balanced ration with about 4% more protein than scratch grain. With more protein, we can feed in greater amounts than we could with scratch grain, which saves on mash.

3. We have had no cannibalism, in either Leghorns or Reds, raised on Hi-Valu. We have long believed this was entirely a nutrition and management problem.

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5. Birds on Hi-Valu had much more meat on their breasts at housing time. Big framed birds with a good distribution of flesh have the stamina to maintain production. Are less likely to molt after laying a month or two.

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*L. M. Richardson*

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# Time to Start Built-Up Litter

They call it "built-up" litter nowadays, and for the past four or five years it has attracted a great deal of comment, but at Longstreet Poultry Farm in Trenton, N. J., it was in use 15 or more years ago. Current interest in the practice stems from its value in controlling dampness in cold weather. A satisfactory built-up litter absorbs moisture during bad weather without becoming undesirably soggy or wet, and it dries out again when atmospheric conditions are favorable. This is an important factor when regulating temperature and moisture by restricted ventilation.

To develop an effective built-up litter, it is necessary to start in the Summer or very early Fall. Any of the common materials may be used as a base. Availability and cost determine the choice, while the absorbtive quality of the fresh material is perhaps not as important as was formerly thought. The original litter, worked over in the pen and modified by atmospheric and other conditions, serves as a starter. It is augmented constantly by the droppings, undigested feed residues, largely fibrous in nature. A pen of 100 fowls will add more than 50 pounds a month, on an air-dry basis, and this material soon constitutes the greater bulk of the litter in the pen. This fine, fibrous litter acts as the control or balance for the moisture in the pen during the cold months, which is the characteristic value of built-up litter. New litter started too late in the Fall does not develop this ability to take on and release moisture. It gets wet and does not dry out. The poultryman stands it as long as he can, then cleans out and replaces the litter, in some cases several times in one Winter.

For many years, one rather constant recommendation has been to clean house thoroughly and start new pullets in a clean house with new litter. This still is good advice, especially if the older flock which has occupied the pen was troubled by intestinal parasites, such as round worms and coccidia. However, in the absence of such infections, the old litter may be re-used as long as it is in good physical condition, perhaps indefinitely. The writer's home flock of 100 fowls is now housed on litter which has been in use three Winters.

L. JAMES

The built-up litter system, which is such a labor saver, was not introduced as a result of anybody's planning and experimenting. It just sneaked up on people when they were not doing what they thought they should do, namely, change the litter in the henhouse. It happened that way to me too. When I first started keeping chickens, I bought expensive litter material by the bale and, as soon as it got dirty, I cleaned it out, scraped, scrubbed, disinfected and put in new litter. Soon it was dirty all over again. Then for lack of time the periods between cleanings became longer, while the chicken house became both dirty and smelly. All I could do was sprinkle some lime, put new litter material on top of the old and prepare myself for the worst. After all, this was in direct violation of the known rules I had learned about good sanitation; but nothing disastrous happened. On the contrary the condition of the floor began to improve, and the pen that had gone without cleaning for the longer period was better than one which had been cleaned out more recently.

By this time information was available about similar experiences of other poultrymen with built-up litter and also with carry-over litter. That settled it for me. I adopted as my regular system what I was already practicing by force of necessity. And it worked, but why?

The usual explanation, that the litter becomes absorbent as a result of being ground up by the scratching of the hens, is not very convincing. Even the most finely ground and most absorbent litter material becomes dirty and messy when it is first put in the house; only after it has been there for some time does it become dry. Obviously forces were at work to bring about this change, and I started to watch the stuff closely to see what did the trick. I looked at the surface, I looked underneath, I crumbled the stuff in my hands, sniffed it and all but tasted it. Finally I came up with an answer and, I believe, with the right one. As I studied the changes that took place in the litter, I became convinced that what happens is the same thing that happens in a compost pile. The litter becomes saturated with soil bacteria, and they change the manure and litter particles into humus. In doing so, they use up the moisture; that is why the litter stays dry. We always add water to our compost piles, lots of water, and this is all used up in the composting process. In the litter the process is slower because the amount of moisture is smaller, but it is the same thing. Good bacterial activity is what counts, and it may be slow getting started. That is why the litter gets messy when it is first put in the house. But we can help speed it up by inoculating the litter material with old compost and rotted barnyard manure, just as we activate the compost pile by similar means.

With this system there is no more periodic cleaning out of the litter. New material is added from time to time, and some is taken out when it gets too deep. I took out about two-thirds of the litter from one of my pens recently, ran it through a half-inch screen and put it in bags to store for top dressing the garden next Spring. It resembled a mixture of good potting soil and peatmoss. The original material was sawdust mixed with ground limestone, which I find quite as satisfactory as the expensive stuff I used to buy. The choice of litter material under this system is of minor importance and should be based on cost and availability.

Maryland N. H. R.

## Water System for Layers

I am writing this letter to you thinking that the water system I have for my laying hens may be a help to some of your readers, as it has been to me in producing high grade eggs. It saves work and is inexpensive to install.

We bring spring water 100 feet from the laying house in three-fourth inch galvanized pipe which flows into a trough at the upper end and south side of the one-story laying house. It is fastened to the outside of the house with fall enough to give the water a fast flow, so that it will not freeze in the Winter. We cut a hole in the side of each pen, five feet long by 12 inches high and about 24 inches above the house floor we built a shelf for the hens to stand on while drinking, between slats tacked on the outside of the house. The trough is made of two inch and three inch rough pine boards and seven inch valley galvanized iron, bent and laid in the wood trough. This valley iron comes in 50 foot lengths 14 inches wide, which we cut with tin shears into seven inch strips, and is fastened in the wood trough with wire around the trough about every 10 feet.

G. M. B.

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| Commercial Poultry Farming, Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart | 4.00 |
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| How to Run a One-Man Poultry Farm, Haydn S. Pearson | 1.49 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.

## Feeding Methods for Pullets

(Continued from Page 466)

and three pounds of dry mash is fed to 100 birds at 1 p. m. daily. This wet mash is stepped up with one-half pint of vitamin A and D feeding oil and one quart of molasses. The feeding plan at the New York contest is similar.

While some poultrymen may argue that it does not pay to feed these extras, yet they are used in places where top performance is the goal. There seems little doubt that the pellet feeding is a good thing. The wet mash mixture may be more of a question. It is not a question whether a flock eats more when they have wet mash; that is certain. The debatable point is whether they lay enough more to pay for the extra trouble.

With this plan of giving a flock all the grain they want to eat, the grain consumption is likely to run ahead of the mash. That must not be too serious for out of these contests come some of the highest records in the world. With this plan of adding milk, molasses and vitamins A and D to the wet mash, there should be no fear about lowering hatchability. The essentials for hatchability lacking through this so-called unbalanced ratio of grain and mash are supplied through the wet mash. Whether it pays year in and year out to feed a wet mash may be a question. It is almost certain that it pays to feed it when a flock has some disease, such as bronchitis, Newcastle and the like. Heavy feed consumption always brings flocks back to health and laying more quickly.

Silage feeding of layers is suitable from the standpoint of palatability, and perhaps hatchability. Silage, though, takes too much labor on a specialized poultry farm. On a general farm where it is preserved for dairy cattle and beef stock, it can often be used to advantage for poultry. Green crops cut for the layers is also a high labor cost feeding practice and is therefore of questionable value.

There are probably other feeding factors that we still know little or nothing about. Deep, built-up, long used litter which once seemed so objectionable to poultrymen, because of possible disease causing organisms, has been recently found to contain vitamins beneficial to health, growth and hatchability. Birds eat considerable quantities of this litter and show improved performance. It also reduces cannibalistic tendencies.

Poultry nests are becoming an increasingly important consideration for the flock owner. With the newer types of community nests, the percentage of clean eggs is greatly increased; egg breakage is reduced, and so is egg eating and cannibalism. Litter stays in the nests for weeks requiring attention no oftener than once in six weeks. The individual type of front entrance nests needs litter replaced at least each week.

There is no sure-fire way of getting pullets to lay in nests rather than on the floor. Usually, if they are housed before production starts, and if there is not too much litter in the nests when first housed, little trouble is experienced. If a flock lays on range, the nest used there should be the same type which is to be used later in the laying house.

## *New England College Conference Rations (1947-48)*

| Approximate Mash/Scratch Ratio<br>Mash Ingredient | 1/0<br>Starter | 2/1<br>Grower | 1/1<br>Layer | 1/1<br>Breeder |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ground yellow corn (1) | 400 | 400 | 400 | 300 |
| Ground oats or barley | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Ground wheat or standard middlings | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Wheat bran | 250 | 300 | 200 | 250 |
| Alfalfa meal (17%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Soybean oil meal (2) | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Fishmeal (50%) or meat scrap (45%) (3) | 200 | 100 | 200 | 200 |
| Steamed bonemeal or equivalent (4) | - | 50 | 40 | 60 |
| Calcium carbonate (5) | 25 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Iodized salt (.01% KI) | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Fort. oil (400 D — 2000A) or equivalent | 3 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Manganese sulfate | .25 | .5 | .5 | .5 |
| Riboflavin supplement, mgs. (6) | 420 | - | - | 1,400 |
| Total (7) | 1,988 | 2,013 | 2,010 | 1,980 |

(1) Milo may be substituted pound or pound for corn. If substitution is made, add one-third pound of oil for each 100 pounds of milo used.

(2) Corn gluten meal may replace 50% of the soybean oil meal. Linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal may replace 25% of the soybean oil meal.

(3) Either fishmeal or meat scraps may be used alone, or in any combination of the two.

(4) Defluorinated rock phosphate or di-calcium phosphate may replace the bonemeal. Raw rock phosphate containing not more than 3.5% fluorine may replace one-half of the bonemeal in the starter and grower and one-fourth in the layer and breeder formulae.

(5) Oyster shell flour or feeding limestone (98% calcium carbonate).

(6) Sources of riboflavin are: (1) dried milk powders 9 — 15 mgs. per pound, (2) dried whey 12.0 mgs. per pound, (3) yeast 11.4 — 18.2 mgs. per pound, (4) dried distillers solubles 6.8 mgs. per pound and fermentation products or commercial riboflavin supplements 36.3 — 3,600 mgs. per pound. To determine amount to use divide number of milligrams desired by manufacturers guaranteed potency. Example — Desire to furnish 420 mgs. using a product having a guaranteed potency of 15 milligrams per pound. Solution 420 ÷ 15 = 28 pounds per ton of feed.

(7) If an even 2,000 pounds is desired adjust by adding or removing ground grains, bran or middlings.

## Selecting the Breeders

Summer is a good time to select the layers which are to be held over for breeding purposes. They have had sufficient time to demonstrate their ability to shell out eggs. Where trapnests are in use, the job becomes simple, but to those producers who rely entirely on their close association with the layers, the task of selection is much more complex.

To start with, the hens which are to be used for breeding purposes should be conditioned. It is much easier and safer to harden the breeder hen than to place this heavy responsibility on her offspring. The breeder flock cannot be expected to do double duty; that is, they should not be expected to shell out a high volume of eggs for market, and at the same time be expected to furnish the necessary hatching eggs for the incubators. All hens which are to be used in the breeding program should be hardened. Full ventilation is a "must" if the progeny is to be rugged. Outside conditions are ideal for this purpose. Coddling the breeder has been overdone. Despite many glowing reports, the mortality of the chick has been rising. Heavy laying ability has been overemphasized, placing the other more vital virtues in the background. Fortunately, several foresighted breeders are now stressing ruggedness as being on a par with laying ability. Good chicks first start with good breeders and good breeders have their foundation under the careful eyes of the operator. Nowhere else can the operator deduce the future breeder's essential qualities as on the range. It is only under nature's conditions that these virtues will show, or be lacking. A good forager is certainly better qualified to live than one that is used to coddling. Then again, resistance to disease is strengthened by contact with outside conditions. A little scratching for a living will no more hurt the future breeder than it will harm a person.

The basic virtue, of course, is good health, but other qualities must also be considered. Even an otherwise good hen, if she lays a weak-shelled egg, is of little use as a breeder. Only those hens that produce hard, strong shells should be used for breeders. Messed-up nests, caused by such weak shelled eggs, give the poultryman more than one headache. This also is a general forerunner of egg-eating, another bad trait which can be eliminated by proper selection of breeders.

To strive for the premium commercial market, one should select only the hens which lay a uniform, white egg. The fancy white market tolerates no tints. It is to the producer's advantage if he can produce this grade because it pays several cents premium over the mixed product. It is also easier to breed this quality into the hens than to spend valuable time in grading the eggs before shipment.

All breeders should be tested against blood spots. Although such eggs can be used for certain purposes, no housewife relishes them on her table. This can be done with candling the future breeder's product. Of course, all layers will lay an occasional egg containing a blood or meat spot, or both, but those which have a tendency to do this regularly should be rejected. Nor should the texture of the shell be neglected. It shouldn't be porous and paper-like; it should be smooth and evenly distributed throughout. Those hens which persist in laying a large egg, even with a hard side shell, but with one or both ends weak, should also be termed unfit for breeders. If the quantity and quality of shell making material is there, the eggs of the breeders should be strong and firm, and smooth throughout.

It seems trite to mention this, and it may seem hard to believe, but there are still a few who persist in keeping hens for breeding purposes, that lay an overly large, and generally an elongated egg. Such eggs will not fit comfortably in the standard egg case. They will not bring any more on the market than a regular large egg, and the receivers would rather not handle them as they are unwieldy to package and dispose of. Hens kept for breeding should be able to shell out a quantity of two-ounce eggs, and some even larger; those laying mediums, even if the quantity is greater, should not be used, as the difference in price will more than offset the quantity. It is up to the poultryman to increase the quality of his product. He can do this when selecting the breeders. Finally, a profit must be shown, in order to be able to continue in business; to do this, it is important to keep only the best birds for breeders. Quantity at the expense of quality is not sagacity. Fewer, but better eggs, bring just as much, and will not glut the market. Work for high quality, and it will work for you.

S. M. KENNEY

Chautauqua County, N. Y.

## Blood and Meat Spots in Eggs

One of the earliest references to blood spots in eggs was made by Aristotle about 300 B.C. when he suggested that the condition was brought about when there was a premature expulsion of the egg from the ovary of the hen. This was common belief until three years ago when reports of tests at Rutgers and Illinois were made. Prof. Jeffrey, when he was at Rutgers, showed by a test that there was no reason for the idea that frightening hens caused an increase in the percentage of blood spot eggs produced. Professors Nalbandov and Card of Illinois proved that the hemorrhages which caused the formation of blood clots occur before ovulation. Thus, two of the old ideas went to the scrap heap. In addition, some new data was observed, chief of which is the fact that the tendency to produce blood spot eggs is inherited.

Many persons fail to understand one of the fundamental principles of inheritance, and that is that some inherited conditions can be changed by environment, while some others cannot be changed. For example, no one has found a method of changing the white skin of a Minorca to yellow. On the other hand, the yellow skin of a Leghorn changes to white through high egg production. In the case of blood spot eggs, one can say that it is inherited, but it can be changed by environment. Nalbandov and Card found that keeping birds in cages reduced the number of blood spot eggs. Allowing birds on to ranges was another factor which reduced the occurrence of blood and meat spots in eggs. The latter has little practical application because birds on range tend to produce dark yolked eggs.

Meat spots are now known to be degenerated blood spots. In addition, the defect in eggs formerly thought to be pieces of chalaza are now considered white blood spots. In the degeneration process, blood spots change from red to brown to white. These changes may take place before ovulation, during egg formation, or after the egg is laid. The most recent report on this subject is an article by Dr. Charles A. Denton of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Of the eggs broken open, he reports that 72 per cent contained meat spots and three per cent contained blood spots. Dr. Denton is of the opinion that the ingestion of vitamin K had no effect on the incidence of defects and also that no seasonal effect was evident. He found that 75 per cent of the fault eggs had one or two meat spots about two millimeters in diameter in the white. About 68 per cent of the faulty eggs contained brown meat spots and approximately 27 per cent of the eggs contained light or cream colored meat spots.

Those who feel that they make few errors in candling will do well to note that Dr. Denton found that errors in candling were made on 28 per cent of the eggs examined. Of the eggs taken out which were thought to contain meat spots, 10.1 per cent contained none. On the other hand, 17.9 per cent of the eggs which were passed as free of spots contained a meat spot. This makes a total error of 28 per cent. This should not discourage a poultryman from candling his eggs, but it should stimulate him to do a better job and to use the best candler possible. Eggs sold direct to the consumer should be candled; eggs sold to others should be candled only on request. Candling is the only known method of detecting inedible or unmarketable eggs and many eggs containing bloody whites and large, prominent blood and meat spots can be spotted and kept out of the consumer's purchases.

New York D. H. HORTON


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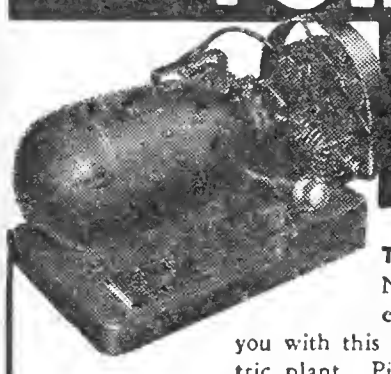

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# *Publisher's Desk*

The Loom ordered from the Gibson Company in August 1947, was received May 1948. The express charges were over $30. It can be considered as nothing but a lot of crudely assembled junk, obviously slapped together. Much of the metal work appears to be old, badly rusted away, with a coat of green paint on iron pipe. The whole thing is worthless as a loom. There was no interest paid on the money as promised. A card accompaning the loom described it as their latest $299 model and stated: "There is nothing like it on the market." They have something there. Evidently it must be charged to experience, by a disabled war veteran who hoped to make an income for himself. J. W.
New Jersey

We had three similar complaints. The company gave several addresses, moving from Nebraska to Missouri. In April they claimed difficulty in getting looms manufactured but were starting to ship them again, and assured us their machine was the finest instrument available to small weavers. The one J. W. received did not come up to the recommendation. Now the Post Office Department returns correspondence indicating that the Gibson Company has moved from Overland, Mo., leaving no forwarding address. In response to one letter, R. Gibson wrote that customers were being paid five per cent on their money and if looms were not supplied, refund would be made with interest. We have no report that this has been done.

I paid $500 down on a 1947 automobile and financed it with a discount corporation. The charges were not very high, so I paid it all up before the payment date. The charge for one month was $114.75. Is this charge O. K. or is it an illegal rate?
New York D. W.

The charge seems high, but this is a finance charge, not interest, and is the difference between the cash price and the time price. With few exceptions finance charges are not regulated by law. Each financing agency sets its own rates for its service, but the reputable financing agency rates, as a general rule, range from three per cent to six per cent. It is wise to insist on a break down of all charges separately in writing and not in a lump sum. You then have a basis for comparison with other discount companies.

Last December while in Las Vegas, New Mexico, my daughter bought some goods at the D. E. M. Leather Shop there and wanted more for Christmas. She sent $36 for the goods she wanted but has never received them. After writing several times she received an acknowledgment of her order, but this is the last we have heard from them. Can you help any in this matter? H. H.
New York

We regret to say that this leather shop has been out of business for some time. We endeavored to locate the owner in connection with another claim, but were unsuccessful. We think the record will be sufficient for the information of our readers.

Once again may I come to you for advice? Previously you collected a debt for me and I am very grateful. There has never been anyone to give me such help without charging a fee. My husband loaned William Rifenberg $350 which has never been paid. My husband died and this note is in his estate. Can it be collected? MRS. A. C.

Mr. Rifenberg cannot be found at the address given in Jersey City. We would be glad to have his present address if any of our readers have it.

What do you think of the enclosed card? I will not bite until I hear from you. MRS. I. T. C.
Ohio

Thirty soap formulas are offered at $1.50. It is an amazing ingredient that can be supplied by this one concern and the public is urged to *RUSH* orders but be sure to include a money order for $1.50 *NOW*. Such haste is to be questioned and our advice is to throw all such invitations into an incinerator.

Can you tell me who publishes McDonald's Almanac? I wish to send for one. MRS. A. W. D.
Maine

We are unable to locate this almanac. Do any of our readers recall the address?

There is some money I would like to collect from the Texas Travel Service, San Antonio, Texas. I paid them $90 fare from San Antonio to Pennsylvania. I had an accident in Tennessee and could not go any further. I told the company and they advised they would wire the money. That was in July 1947 and I have not received my money yet. I wired them after I got home asking when I could expect the money, but they refused to accept the telegram. I am asking you to help me collect the money.
Pennsylvania J. C.

The Texas Travel Service failed to reply to any letters sent them. The Interstate Commerce Commission, when appealed to, advised that the Travel Service had no authority from the Commission to perform a transportation service, and there was nothing they could do to assist in recovering the money. They were, however, investigating the travel bureau. The San Antonio Vigilance Committee did not recommend the concern and advised they had been fighting this type of transportation for many years. We have not had the result of the investigation, but again we must urge readers to investigate before paying out their money.

February 1947 I sent $38.75 to the Universal Electric Company of St. Louis, Mo., for a power bench saw. It did not come and they made excuses that there were foundry troubles and labor difficulties. I asked for a refund and they promised it as soon as they liquidated. I waited until December and my lawyer wrote them and he received the same reply. What can be done to get results? We work hard for a living and could use this money to good advantage. We hate to contribute to the support of a company that has no respect for its obligations. H. A.
New York

This company evidently made excuses in an effort to put off the customers until they had definitely gone out of business. At any rate the company cannot be located now and they never did reply to our demands for payment. We suggest adding the name to the list of those who may start up again and try to work the same tactics.

Some time ago I wrote you about an accident we had last Fall and asked for your advice as to my dealings with the insurance company. We did as you advised, did not take it to court, and waited until we were through with the doctor. Fortunately, this was the correct thing to do because finally the insurance man came to us, instead of our going to him, and said he wanted to get the matter settled up. We got a good settlement, almost as much as we asked. So we are thanking you one thousand times. We had all kinds of so-called curb advice but we took yours and it surely worked out good for us.
New York T. M.

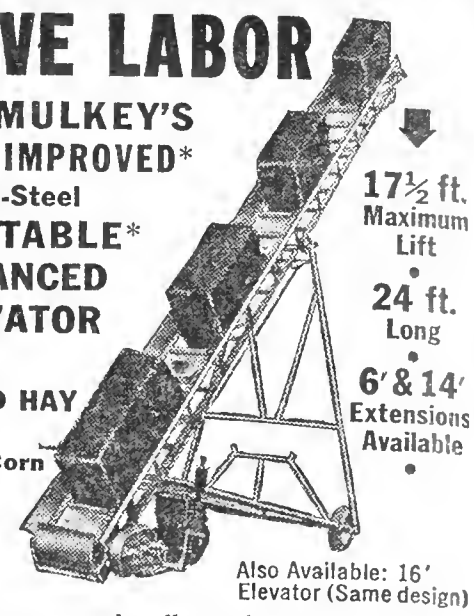
We put in some serious thought on this problem and advised what seemed to us wise and what we would do were it our own case. We are pleased to know the outcome was so satisfactory. Thanks, T. M., for letting us know.

Yesterday two men called at my place selling subscriptions to magazines. They did not want to take anything less than $5.00 subscriptions. This is the second time I have been called on in this way in a year. The men claim they receive a $5.00 prize for selling subscriptions and that the proceeds are to go to a Veteran's Hospital. I would appreciate your opinion of this. J. P. Y.
Pennsylvania

We are in favor of all efforts to help veterans, but we do not believe even veterans would approve of insisting upon payments beyond what an individual considered was reasonable for him to invest. If agents are respectful and considerate, they will fare better and leave a pleasanter feeling in the neighborhoods they visit.

Julius Rose, operating the General Developing Company, New York, was engaged in distributing a small automobile called the "Comet." He has been charged with making false representations as to his ability to deliver the vehicles outlined in his literature and a fraud order was issued against him on April 15, 1948. Rose admitted he had never delivered a motor vehicle and could not within any reasonable time in the future. His promises for delivery were entirely unfounded.


**SAVE LABOR**
with MULKEY'S NEW IMPROVED*
• All-Steel
**PORTABLE* BALANCED ELEVATOR**
for BALED HAY and • Ear Corn etc.



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Also Available: 16' Elevator (Same design)

* One man can handle and operate.
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* More flights. * Clutch and Brake (extra cost.)

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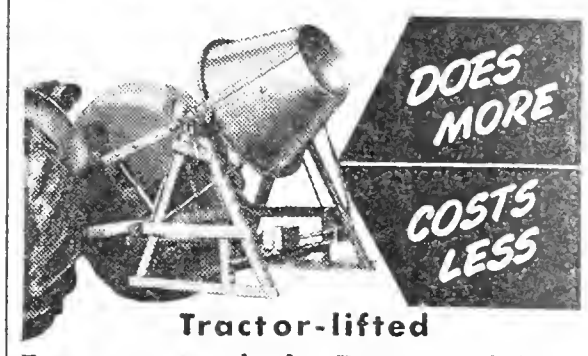
**THE FROHRING Farm Tractor Mixer**




**Tractor-lifted Tractor-carried Tractor-driven**

No other farm mixer equals it for cement work. Also seed treating, feed mixing, etc. Quickly, easily attached — complete and ready to operate. Easily transported tractor hydraulic-lifts mixer to carry — no wheels. "Ready-mixes" in transit. Handy loading and pouring—lifts to pour directly into forms—no wheelbarrow needed. Fills, empties from rear. Engineered for low cost, efficient service. Welded steel frame, built to last. Write for free folder with complete description.

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**If Ruptured Try This Out**

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

**Without Torturous Truss Wearing**

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simple send name and address, and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands—by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For complete information — write today!

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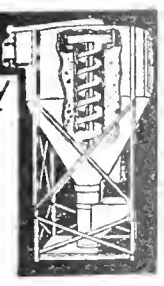
**BROWER Whirlwind FEED MIXER**



Easy to use. 3 sizes . . . mixes 700 to 3000 lb. batches in 10 minutes. All steel, lasts for years. Over 8000 in use. WRITE for catalog today.
EASY TERMS
BROWER MFG. CO., Box 3162, Quincy, Ill.

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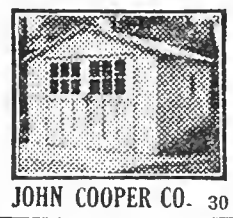

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Shipped Anywhere Easily Erected
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Steel Buildings for All Purposes
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*Write for Folder*
JOHN COOPER CO. 301 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.

**SILO PRESERVATIVE** For every kind of silo. Makes inside walls acid-proof and air-tight. Free descriptive folder at your farm supply dealer. Pierpont Paint & Color Co. Inc., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10, Pennsylvania

**POST LAND NOW!**
Posting signs—CARDBOARD: 50, $2.50; 100, $4.00. LINEN: 25, $8.00. Name Imprinted, 100 or less, $2.00. BRAYER PRESS, 51 Lenox St., Rochester 11, N. Y.

**CHILDREN'S PONY SUPPLIES**
Just arrived. Western Saddles, $29.50. Driving harness, $35.00; also Bridles, Blankets, Carts, etc. Free circular.
**SCHAFLER, WEST COPAKE 21, N. Y.**

**CHAINS** Tractor, Truck, Road Grader, Bus. Write for circular, give tire sizes. Prompt Shipment. HORNER TRACTOR SALES, Geneva, Ohio

ELECTRIC DRILLS
¼" $10, ½" $26. New. AC-DC, 110-120 V. C. O. D.
WALTER'S, 904 VINE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

GENERAL Houseworker and cook; good wages, pleasant surroundings in DoWitt, N. Y., just outside Syracuse. Comfortablo living quarters with private bath. Bus transportation passes door. Furnish references, photo if possible. Mrs. John J. McCormick, Box 176, Dewitt, New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 por day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three timcs daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WOMEN attendants in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Writo Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced, single, strong farm hand. Large herd cows. Must be good milker both hand and machine, and be able to operate tractors. Wages $100-$150 per month, room and board. Must have referenees for $150 per month. Benjamin A. McGuire, P. O. Box 329, Toms River, N. J. Phone 8-0076-J.

HANDY man, single, dog kennel in country; permanent; experienco unnecessary. P. O. Box 749, Red Bank, N. J.

WANTED: Married man to pastcurize and bottle milk in farm plant. No drinking and preferably no smoking. Four room house with electricity, bath and furnace. Referencces. Clearview Farms, Swedesboro, N. J.

WANTED WOMAN for general housework and cooking, or couple where man could work full or part time and help around home in spare time. State salary, roferences. Own apartment, 3 rooms with bath. All modern conveniences in home. Ellenville, N. Y. 90 miles from New York City. BOX 7598, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on dairy farm; machine milking; also able to drivo tractor. Glengeran Farm, Matawan, New Jersey.

COOK: Single, Permanont, country; for privato family in New Jersey. 50 miles New York. Must be clean, helpful and like children; chambermaid, laundress and waitress. Employed. Own room, wages $155. References. Please give full particulars. BOX 7566, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN: Under 50, who wants a home as housekeeper. Write Cavuoto, 50 Elm St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED: New Jersey breeder assembling second herd purebred Holsteins. Needs man (preferably married) take charge. Living quarters, all improvements. Apply Anderson Fowler, Peapack, N. J.

WANTED: Single man, tractor operator, general outside work, New Jersey dairy farm. Apply Anderson Fowler, Peapack, N. J.

WANTED. White couple for general work in dairy farm boarding house. Must be healthy. No liquor. $200 month per couple, room and board. BOX 7614, Rural New-Yorker.

SOMEONE to operate beef farm in central Pennsylvania; state age, salary expected number in family. E. E. Schmick, Elmira, New York.

WANTED: Single man, will board and room, or married man with own living quarters. General dairy farm work, good wages, nice surroundings. Glensfoot Farm, Cherry Valley, New York.

WANTED: Single man to care for goats. Vicinity 40 miles from New York City. Salary $115.00 per month plus room, board. Call Spring 7-5600, extention 75 Miss Manley.

SINGLE Citizens— experienced farm tractor operator, $1440; farmhands $1140; teamster $1140. With full maintenance. Vacations, sick time, salary increases. R. L. Whitney, Box 288, Westboro, Mass.

SINGLE Man, sober, reliable wanted for permanent general farm work on modern 30 cow dairy. $100. per month plus room and board. L. R. Nixon, Chester, New Jersey.

STRONG Middleaged woman as housekeeper and assist with semi-invalid lady. All modern appliances. State salary. Edward Ainley, 68 West Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED: Good reliable man to do general farm work on modern dairy farm; good wages. William Nagele, St. Johnsville, New York.

POULTRYMAN: Married man modern house with all conveniences; private estate northeastern Penna. Closo to town; good salary, milk furnished; state experience, size of family, etc. in first letter. Address BOX 7624, Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener: On estate Hudson Valley. House provided. For particulars apply BOX 7625, Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER Wanted: De Laval, three times daily, $8.00 per day. Small apartment available. Write references. Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good cook, family of two adults, three year child; small country apartment, all modern improvements, automatic washer. Francis W. Morris, Mountaindale, N. Y.

HELP Wanted: Man to operato bottlo filler and general creamery worker. Pilfour Dairy, Neshanic, New Jersey.

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

A HIGH type farm and purebred dairy in central New York State needs a single, experienced, reliable farmer. Modern machinery. Excellent wages and conditions. Steady opportunity for right person. Write BOX 7628, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker, cook, Bendix, own room, bath, four adults; 40 miles from Now York. Salary $150. Write, giving experience, referonces. BOX 7635. Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted: Mature, responsible woman to keep house on modern general farm in central N. J. Must be a good plain cook. Family of adults, good home, pleasant surroundings. References exchanged. BOX 7631, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Working farm manager. Must understand all farm machinery and planting of grain crops. Prefer man with sons capable of working on the farm. Farm now has top herd of Hereford cattle. House has all modern conveniencos. This is a good position for the right man. Wages paid are above the scale paid for farming in this vicinity. BOX 7630, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Responsible caretakers, middleaged, experienced; complete charge. Wife and daughter excellent cook, housekeeper, serve; husband, gardener, mechanic, furnished cottage. BOX 7629, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, country. Woman to cook and keep house for three adults and two children. Man to work outside in Guernsey dairy. Private quarters with bath. Excellent wages in addition to room and board. BOX 7640, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED couple, work 22-cow modern dairy farm, raise feed-crops, hay. Farmall-H tractor equipped. Salary $100 month, liberal share profits. A. E. Philips, R. 1, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Phone: Stroudsburg 2031-R-1-1.

GENERAL housoworker, modern country home, three adults; no cooking or laundry; middleaged woman preferred who would appreciate nice home and $70 monthly. Furnish references, photo if possible. Mrs. Alex Schwartz, R. D. 4, Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED: Reliable, sober married man, about 35, with dairy and farming experience and of foremanship calibre, for 700 acre farm near Washington, D. C. Small herd purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Excellent salary and housing for honest person. References. BOX 7637, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker, light cooking; two boys, 4-7. Own room, radio, Bendix and mangle. $150 monthly to start. Emmet, 103 Piccadilly Downs, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED at once, middleaged or elderly lady. Housekeeping, plain cooking for elderly couple. Write for particulars. BOX 7627, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

DESIRE to place the best farmer in Connecticut with someone who will appreciate him. He does not drink or smoke, is a tireless worker, and understands crops, cattle, hogs, chickens and farming generally. Reason, I am cutting down on farm operations. Further details will be furnished upon request. BOX 7562, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager: Practical, scientific, profitable farming. Shares or salary. BOX 7580. Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, two children, experienced poultry; seeks position, general farm work. Good homo more important than high wages. Jacobus Van der lee, 82 Craig Ave., Staten Island 9, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED married farmer desires position on dairy farm. Dependable. BOX 7613, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY handyman, reliable; single; desires work as caretaker. BOX 7612, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER Wants rural school position. BOX 7621, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED Farmer, married two grown boys to help, shares or salary. Available Sept. 15. J. S. Kelly, Looneyville, West Virginia.

ELDERLY Gentleman, sober, gentile, will exchange light work for room, board; adults only; preferably on water. BOX 7618, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN—Age 33 married, two children ages 2 and 6, A-1 mechanic desires work on dairy farm or estate. BOX 7623, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 50, resourceful and skilled mechanic, desires maintenance work on farm or estate. L. Batonic, 782 Prospect Ave., Bronx 55, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, with daughter 8 years. Rouner, care Kohrs, 135 West 183rd St., Bronx, New York.

BOY: 17, wants farm work. No experience. Myron Weiss, 49 Seaman Ave., N. Y. C.

DAIRYMAN, experienced, hard-working, clean, sober, dependable, single; seeks opening with good-sized purebred herd. Opportunity for future development important. $150 month, room and board. BOX 7626, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, married, honest and responsible. Can take full chargo. Decent house and wages expected. BOX 7639, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG congenial lady with school age child desires work as general houseworker, no cooking or laundry, or companion to elderly couple. BOX 7636, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, handyman, own tools; estates managed. Feldman, P. O. Box 2, Coney Island Sta., Brooklyn, New York.

COUPLE: Middleaged, reliable, don't drink. References. Gardener, lawn, repairs. handyman. Cook, housoworker, serve. BOX 7642, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED man, singlo, reliable, sober. Mechanic, desires work on farm. Driver's license. BOX 7643, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

MAINE farms, many to choose from. Low prices. Free illustrated catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

BRADFORD County, Pa.: Fine farms and business opportunities. Free booklet. A. Carl Fanning, Broker, Towanda, Pa.

WANTED: Going dairy or fruit farm. Must border lake or good stream. Pay all cash. State full particulars. BOX 7567, Rural New-Yorker.

CHENANGO County, N. Y.: 238 acres, house fair, barn good; hard road, R. F. D., school bus. electricity, telephone. BOX 7573, Rural New-Yorker.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

ASK Mr. Scofield. Booklet. New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Florida. Ward Scofield, Beacon 11, N. Y.

160 ACRE Delawaro County dairy farm 2½ miles village and milk market. Hilly but productive 25 cow farm. Comfortable house, 7 rooms, running water, electricity. Adequate barn, concreted stable, 26 ties, buckets, electricity, milking machine. 22 very good cows, 5 young stock, bull team, 400 hens, farm equipment. Gross income approximately $10,000 year. Everything $11,500. 215 acres, ¾ mile State highway. A 40 cow farm. Major portion of 100 tillable acres tractor workable. Dependable water supply. Livable house, new roof and siding, 7 rooms, bath, electricity. Large barn, concrete floor, 40 ties, buckets, electricity. Tenant house, large dry stock and storage barn, other buildings. $2,000 down on price of $7,800 if you can stock and equip it. 110 acres, 20 cow farm ½ mile State highway. Tractor tillage. Good set buildings. Dwelling, 9 rooms, bath, electricity. Barn, concrete stable, 23 ties, buckets, electricity, milking machine. 20 good cows, 5 heifers, team, tractor, tools. Complete $12,800. Seth Wheat, Broker, Bainbridge, New York.

FOR Sale: 260 acre river flat dairy farm in high state of cultivation. Two barns fully equipped; 3 silos; 2-car garage; laying houses for 400 layers; 8-room house with hardwood floors, bath, furnace, never failing spring water; considerable amount of timber; farm machinery. Price $15,000. C. Smith, Beerston, New York.

WANTED: Long Island butcher wants to exchange his business for general store in mountain resort 100 miles from New York; all offers considered. BOX 7611, Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE for quick sale highly productive, level 174 acre dairy; north country; can not handle alone. $5,000 ineludes some machinery; for particulars write BOX 7622. Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 101 acre dairy farm, gradual sloping ground, 43 tillable, balanco woods, well watered pasture. 10-room house, good condition, new roof siding, hardwood floors downstairs, furnace, tap spring water, telephone, electricity; 3-story barn 50x32, concrete basement, 18 ties, 1 box stall, 2 horse stalls, concrete silo, large storage barn, milk houso, miscellaneous sheds. Located on macadam with school bus, mail delivery, milk route. One mile from milk olant, town, lake resort. G.I. guaranteed loan now in foree. Will sell subject to mortgage. No agonts. Price $8,500. Don Shaw, R. D. 1, Guilford, New York.

15 ACRES, new 2½ story cement block house 28x36; good well, electricity and conveniences. Mail route on macadam road. Telophone. ½ mile to school, town and bus. 10 miles northeast of Reading. $8,000. M. L. Plank, Oley, Pennsylvania.

25 ACRES—Near good road, nice view. 12 miles from Norwich, N. Y. Good well, no buildings. Full price $350. For information writo Box 601, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

FINGER LAKES: Good 109 acres, modern 7-room house, garage, barn, 7 acres apples, 25,000 feet timber, tractor, plows, mower, etc; $3,600. F. Denny, R. D. 1, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

# Have You a Farm For Sale?

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 300,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at 15 cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order.

WANTED—Neglected farm, no more than 80 miles from New York City. John Dyksen, Box 371, Waldwick, New Jersey.

FARMS: Maino to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE: 189 acro poultry and dairy farm, main dwelling 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, kitchen equipped with G.E. stove and Philco refrigerator, office attached to house, 3 tenant houses in excellent condition; poultry houses capacity approximately 10,000 head 6 car garage, dairy barn, feed house, shop, rooster and brooder house with hoating plant, capacity 1,000 birds, hatchery capacity 68,000 eggs, egg packing cellar fully equipped, 40 brooder houses and range shelters. Price $38,000. includes epuipment, stock and tools. For moro complcto information writo Craino & Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Sherburne, N. Y.

GROCERY-General store two gasoline pumps; five room furnished or unfurnished house. Busy highway North Kingston, N. Y. BOX 7617, Rural New-Yorker

FOR SALE: 62 acre farm one mile from the Village of Otego, 9 room house, electric lights, bath, excellent condition; barn 36x65, poultry house, and so forth. Price $23,500. 145 acre farm, 8 room house, modern conveniences; 40x60 dairy barn, 2 story 20x40 poultry house, 1 story 12x20 poultry house, 12x18 and 20x24 poultry houses, 4 brooder houses. Price $12,900.00 with equipment. 280 acre dairy farm excellently located on macadam highway, 3 miles from village of Bainbridge; 40x80 basement dairy barn with new addition, water buckets, artesian well, silo, tool shed, other buildings, modern house, hardwood floors, modern conveniences and so forth. Price $12,500. For more complete information, write W. G. McGinnis, Salesman for Craine & Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Bainbridge, New York.

LOOKING for a poultry farm? 18 acres, macadam highway, nice dwelling, 6 rooms, bath, electricity, 2 fireplaces, enclosed porch, nice grounds, poultry house for 1,000; good barn; $6,100. 14 acres, 5 rooms, bath, electricity, poultry house for 1,500; $6,500. Broker. BOX 225, Norwich, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN'S beautiful estate, the home of your dreams. Lovely Colonial house, completely modernized, in a charming setting of landscaped grounds and large maple trees, 50 of which border the roadside. The house is artistically decorated and tastefully furnished throughout. There are 12 pleasant rooms besides large enclosed porch, 2 fireplaces and 4 tiled bath rooms. In the basement is a large recreation room with fireplace and built-in bar and lavatory. Hot water heat. Six-room tenant house with bath and hardwood floors. Deep drilled well and springs assure adequate water at all times. The farm lands comprise 41 acres of splendid well-tilled level land, 50 acres of woods and 50 acres of natural pasture. Red dairy barn, 40x90, contains 36 stanchions and piped water. Large double garage. Location is in Chenango County, on school bus route, near town, ¼ mile to airfield, 23 miles to city of Binghamton. Immediate possession. $40,000 (bare) or $47,000 completely furnished. Somewhere there is someone who will be attracted to this lovely spot. Pictures and further information. Darwin Craig, Attorney, Afton, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 162 acre tractor-worked farm with 22 milking cows, 8 head of young stock, 2 horses. Good set of horse drawn tools. 9-room dwelling. Modern cement basement barn, silo and other buildings. Property located on good route close to Norwich, N. Y. First time offered for sale over 70 years. $9,500 takes everything. If you have $5,500 we can finance the balance. 219 acre farm all tractor-worked. One mile from thrifty village. 11-room dwelling, bath, electricity, furnace. 36x90 modern barn, 2 silos, other buildings. Modern tools, such as tractor, electric milk cooler and milking machine. 18 fine milking cows, bull, 9 young stock, 2 horses. This is a hub location. Priced to sell. $14,000 takes everything. If you have $8,000 to pay down, we can finance the balance. For more information call, write, wire J. D. Gallagher Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Ask for new Spring farm catalogue. Phone 586-J.

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida: Nice lot in city limits. Sidewalks, city water, electricity, surveyed, bus, title insurance given. $550. Hayden, Ashland, New York.

SALE: 8 acres, bungalow 24x28; garage in basement with vegetable cellar and kitchen. Never failing pure water, electricity. Property surveyed and mapped into choice building lots with private entrance. Ill health forces sale of all, or part. Swan, Mongaup Valley, New York.

CATSKILLS: 125 acre dairy farm and 15 room modernized boarding house; $20,000. House and one acre, $15.000. Theodore, eare R. Weinstein, 152 West 42nd St., New York City.

SPLENDID modern farm, 50 miles to Buffalo. 11 milch cows, all implements, $8,000. Ernest Lo Mieux, Broker, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

FARM with monthly income $125 for milk, 85 acres, 9-room house, including stock, equipment; $7,000. H. Werbler, R. D. 1, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

FARM for sale: Farm of 144 acres with 38 head of cattle, team, and all farm machinery, good harn, silo, 8-room house, electric lights, plenty of water; on main road, school bus and milk truck service; best of location. John Zelazowski, Turin, N. Y.

163 ACRES, good land but buildings very poor; $2,500. BOX 7634, Rural New-Yorker.

ADIRONDACK Park area. Seven room log cabin, hardwood floors. Large native-stone firelace; 18 acres wooded land. Perfect for Summer or Winter vacationing; $3,000. BOX 7632, Rural New-Yorker.

CABINS in village, usuable for light housekeeping. J. H. Mahler, Pittsford, Vt.

35 MILES to Buffalo: 330 level acres, gravelly loam, splendid large barn, 2 modern homes, 60 cows, some young stock, all machinery, horses, tractor; $34,000. Many other equipped farms to choose from. Ernest F. Le Mieux, Broker, 95 Main St., Arcade, New York.

ORLANDO The City Beautiful. Delightful lakeview homesites $750. Particulars for stamp. James Kimber., Winter Park, Florida.

GROCERY and delicatessen store, gas pumps, rooms and meals, located on main road of community near Cape May, N. J. Good year round business including daily and Sunday papers. BOX 7641, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale or rent on shares, an up-to-date stock and dairy farm of 650 acres near Alfred University, with three sets of good buildings, up-to-dato equipment and one of the best herds of Ayrshire cattle and flocks of Dorset sheep in county. Will sell in sections with or without stock and tools. L. M. Tucker, Alfred, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 72-acre Delaware farm, half timber, other half tillable land and good 2-story 7-room house and other buildings. Cash price $3,500. Mrs. Herman Schwartz, 33 Fishers Ave., Milford, Delaware.

ONE or two room cabin wanted to rent. Will pay $50 per year. Prefer salt water fishing. Can be isolated. Landers, 172 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn 17, New York.

SMALL modern two acre home near Cortland; $4,500. Carl Appleby, R. D. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo — Roche, Caldwell, N. J.

# Hollyhocks are Cheery Company at the Kitchen Window

# Plan Now for the 1948 Apple Harvest

*By H. A. Rollins*

FRUIT growers are likely to let down a bit as Summer advances and after they have carried on a strenuous fight with sprays and dusts to control insects and diseases in order to get a clean crop of fruit. Too often harvest time is upon us before we realize it and we are not ready. The most successful growers are those who plan early and prepare for that harvest rush.

### Check Your Equipment

Do you have enough good orchard ladders, orchard crates, conveyor tracks, trucks and trailers to go through the harvest season effectively? There has been considerable breakage of orchard ladders in recent years by inexperienced apple pickers. It is well to take an inventory of the ladders now and be sure that you have a sufficient supply on hand for harvest. During the last few years there have been some improvements in ladder construction. The all metal orchard ladders have met with considerable favor in some sections.

It is also a good time to check on the supply of your orchard crates. During the war years orchard crates were expensive and difficult to obtain. As a result, many growers now have too few crates to operate efficiently during harvest. It is the practice of a good many fruit men in the Northeast to use the lighter gift crates for orchard crates. This appears to be a practical solution provided you avoid rough handling of the empties as they are delivered out into the orchard. A new apple crate can be used as a container from the orchard to the storage and as a storage container, where it is the custom to store tree-run fruit. This same container can be used as a package for the graded fruit as it is transported to market. In fact, during the war when containers were very scarce, some of these wooden apple crates were used three or four seasons.

We still see quite a variety of fruit picking containers used, all the way from canvas picking bags to wooden picking baskets. A form of a picking bag with metal sides and canvas bottom seems to be very popular in the McIntosh apple area. Some growers, however, still prefer to use a metal picking pail or wooden picking basket. Although there have been many arguments regarding the merits of the different kinds of picking containers and, in some cases, the resulting bruised fruit, the writer believes that a careless, rough apple picker will bruise fruit regardless of the equipment furnished to him. In other words, the supervision of the apple picker is very important if you want to have a minimum of bruised fruit. In this day of high priced labor, every grower can well afford to purchase equipment that will sufficiently increase the output per man hour in the orchard. For example, most growers could use more lengths of conveyor track for loading in the orchard or unloading trucks at the storage and packing house. Conveyor tracks not only speed up the work but reduce much of the drudgery in apple handling. It may be wise for those growers with a cold storage on the farm to consider seriously the purchase of an electric motor-driven hoist, especially if they have a two-floor storage.

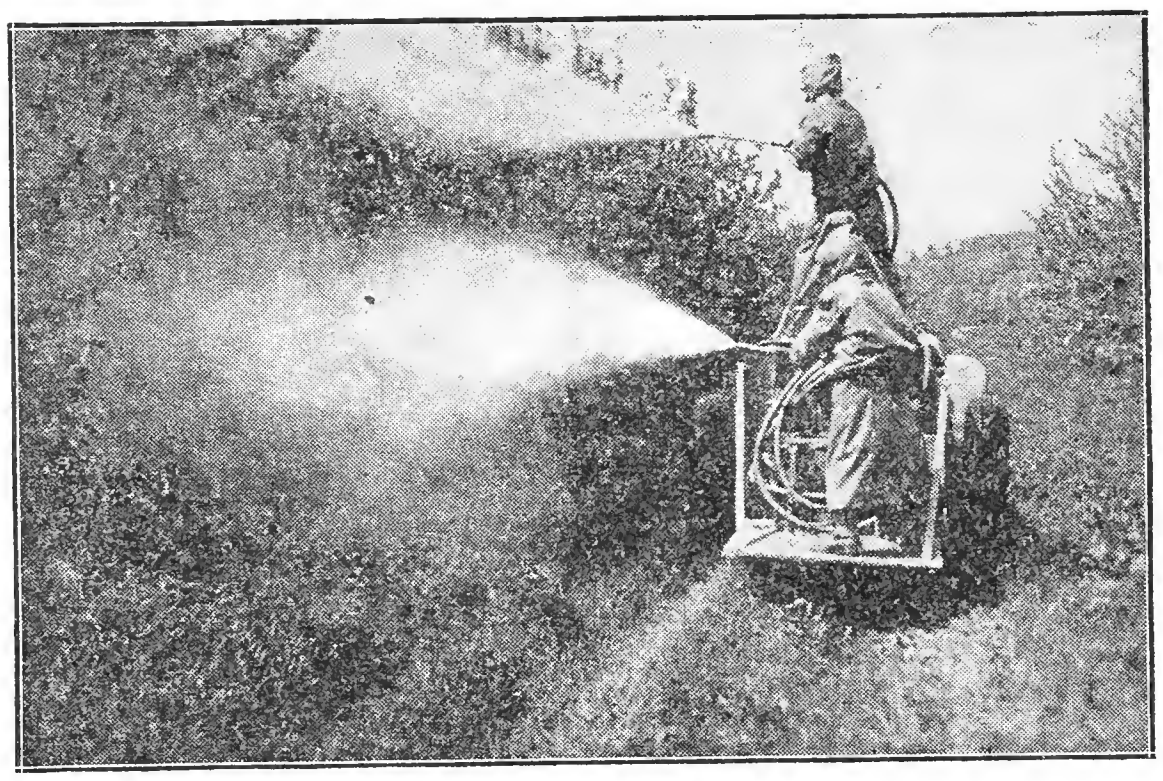
Very often another truck or an inexpensive homemade orchard trailer will speed up harvest operations a great deal. Are you sure you have enough of such equipment for the 1948 apple harvest rush that will soon be upon you? If you do not, one or more of these two or four wheel rubber-tired trailers might be a good investment. They do not need to be expensive for they are often made mostly from parts and materials already on hand. Low orchard trailers drawn by tractors can be more effective in an orchard than trucks, especially if there is not much room between the rows of trees. The trailer not only causes less injury to the branches, but it is easier for the men to lift boxes of fruit onto a low trailer than it is onto most truck bodies.

*When a deep mulch is used in the orchard, the apple drops are clean and do not bruise so badly. The trashy mulch in this apple orchard prevents soil erosion, conserves moisture, and helps to produce better quality fruit.*

### Plan for Your Labor

Labor is a very important factor on any fruit farm, especially during the harvest season. It is time that every fruit grower knew something about his source of labor for this year's harvest. Will it be local or transient? Perhaps it may be necessary to depend on both local and transient apple pickers. In any case, it is not safe just to expect that enough apple pickers will be rushing to the orchard when fruit is ready to pick. A little planning and investigating now may pay good profits at harvest time.

If the main source of harvest labor is local, will these men furnish their own transportation or will you have to send a bus or trucks for them? Now is the time to make these arrangements. Too many farm laborers have been transported on trucks with low side racks and perhaps no tailboard. Fruit growers cannot afford to take a chance of possible accidents in travelling to and from the orchards. Be sure to make the trucks safe for transporting harvest labor. Should the main source of harvest labor be transient, it will be necessary to make plans for housing and boarding the men on the farm or nearby. Laws in some States are rather strict regarding type of housing and toilet facilities, so that anyone not familiar with his own State laws on this subject would do well to investigate before harvest time.



*Even during late Summer the spray rig may be needed for an extra application of suitable material in order to control an outbreak of some pest, such as the leaf hopper. The Connecticut Station orchard is shown receiving a fine driving spray, applied at the rate of 600 pounds pressure.*

### Tree Care and Hormones

Even during late Summer it is not safe to put away the spray rig and duster because there may be an outbreak of leaf hopper or some other insect requiring an additional application. Very often the European red mite will develop late in the season under certain weather conditions and it is only safe to be prepared for any of these late infestations. Every fruit grower should well remember that fruit trees need lots of healthy, green leaves and plenty of sunshine for the manufacture of food in order to mature the fruit crop properly. Fruit growers cannot expect to make the weather but, through proper care, they can maintain a tree in good vigor with good healthy foliage.

In recent years, the use of hormone sprays or hormone dusts to prevent pre-harvest drop of apples has become a definite part of the fruit grower's program. It should be remembered that hormone sprays or dusts are most effective on healthy trees with good foliage. Although these harvest sprays and dusts are important, one should realize that the ripening processes will continue, even though the apples may remain hanging on fruit spurs. To be more explicit, McIntosh apples that have been sprayed to hold them on the trees can be expected to be riper on January 1, under cold storage conditions, than McIntosh apples that were harvested a week or 10 days earlier and placed in the same cold storage. Consequently, McIntosh apples that were picked late because of harvest sprays should be sold early in the season. In other words, late picked, hormone sprayed apples will ripen earlier than unsprayed fruit even under the best of storage conditions.

It is very likely that at least two-thirds of the McIntosh apples grown in the Northeast are picked too green to be of the highest value. Growers with large acreages of McIntosh are forced to start their McIntosh harvest early, unless they do use harvest sprays or dusts to delay the drop. It is therefore generally considered good judgment to use some form of hormone spray or dust in order that McIntosh apples have sufficient color to be attractive and sufficient maturity to have a good flavor.

### Protect Fruit With Mulches

It has already been stated that plenty of sunlight is needed for good coloring of apples. During the harvest season, there is an excellent opportunity for fruit growers to observe just where their highly colored, good sized fruit is produced. It is very likely that careful observation will show that there are too many dense trees in the orchard and that perhaps the trees have been planted too close together. It is also likely that growers will be more willing to thin out their trees more during the Winter months, and perhaps even remove alternate trees in the orchard before the next growing season, after they have observed just where the fancy apples grow. Fewer trees per acre, if they are well cared for, may result in more profit for the grower in the end. In areas where there is a good local retail trade, orchardists have profited by using a fresh hay mulch under the McIntosh trees just before harvest. Where there is a good mulch, the McIntosh drops are clean and less

(Continued on Page 494)

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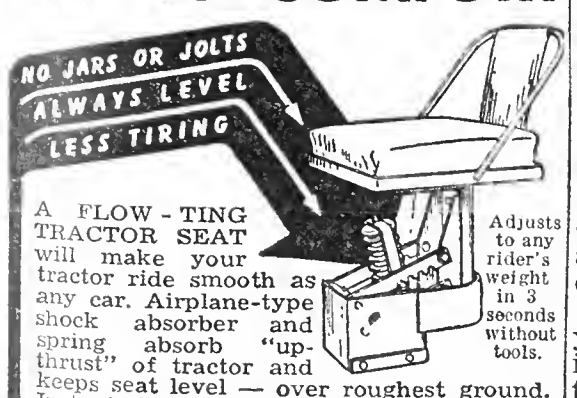


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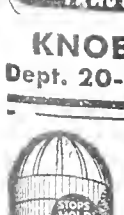


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## Flower Garden Chores

With so much heavy garden work behind us, it would seem that August should bring a bit of a breathing spell. However, there are certain important tasks that must be done this month if a whole year is not to be lost.

Look over the perennials that are resting at this time. Do they need dividing? Bleeding heart, oriental poppy and anchusa, to name a few, are increased by root division. Cut the roots into pieces about three inches long; they need not all be of the same thickness. Place them in flats about three inches apart with tops about one-half inch below the surface, and keep well watered. In planting, be careful to keep these pieces right end up. It is a good idea to cut the top of each section square and the bottom on the slant, for distinguishing purposes. If you live in a section where frosts do not come early, you can put the cuttings directly into the ground.

It is good practice to cut down your delphinium plants at this time. While you are doing this, loosen the soil about the plants and incorporate with it some good commercial fertilizer.

There are seeds and bulbs which should be planted in August. Delphinium seeds, for instance, give best results if planted as soon as they have ripened. Sweet William, pansy, hollyhock, foxglove and columbine seeds, if planted now, will make nice little plants for wintering over in the cold frame. Remember that success in hot weather seed sowing depends on keeping the seed box dark and cool until germination takes place, then admit light and air gradually. Keep the soil always moist but never wet. When the little plants show two or three true leaves, transplant to the cold frame. These will bloom the following season.

Madonna lilies, which must make a top growth before freezing weather, should be planted the latter part of this month. If you would have superior blooms, give your bulbs a subsoil of clay; this retains the moisture which the plant demands to be at its best. Over the layer of clay, spread about two inches of well-rotted stable manure and on top of this the earth that was removed. Set the bulbs so that the tops will be about two inches below the surface.

And don't forget that your freesia bulbs must be potted up in August, if you want to enjoy their beauty and fragrance in the house next Winter. A six-inch bulb pan will hold 12 freesia bulbs. Cover the bottom with broken bits of flower pot and fill with rich soil with which one cup of sand and two teaspoons of bone meal have been thoroughly incorporated. Plant the bulbs with their tips just below the surface of the soil. The latter should come only to one-half inch of the top of the pan to facilitate watering. Cover with several folds of newspaper which should remain in place until the green tips begin to show. You may have to wait some time for this, as freesias are slow in starting. Keep the pans in a cool place until uncovered, then place in the sun. When they show bud, additional fertilizer, preferably in liquid form, may be added. Unlike some other bulbs, freesias may be used over again for forcing.

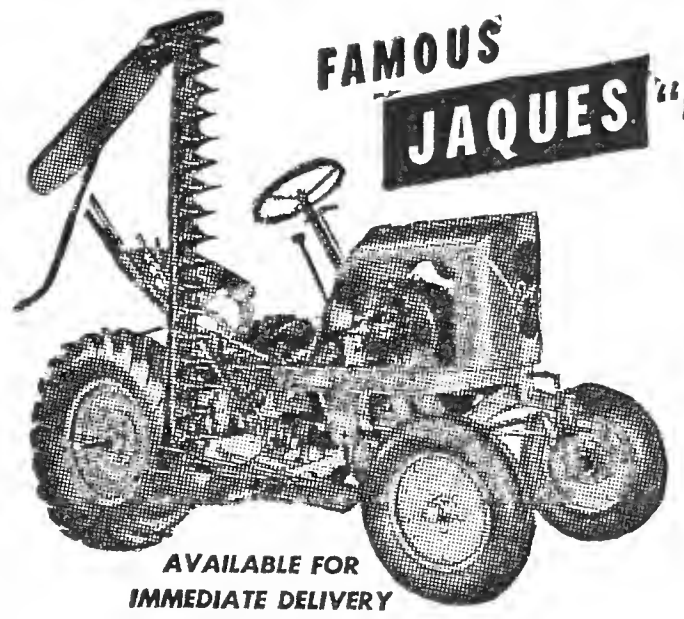
Another August "must" is the planting of Autumn crocus outdoors for Fall bloom. Set the bulbs in well-prepared, enriched soil, about four inches deep and two inches apart. There are several varieties, all showing some shade of lavender or purple, except Crocus ochrolencus, which is pure white. These are very hardy, blossoming in late September and October. It will be necessary to lift and replant every few years because crocuses increase rapidly by offsets.

If you did not divide and reset your iris as soon as it finished blooming, do it now. Always bear in mind two things when setting iris: First, the rhizome should be barely covered with earth; second, be sure that no water stands around it. The iris bed should be built higher than the surrounding grade. For fertilizer, a mixture of bone meal and wood ashes will be found quite satisfactory; or you may use peat moss with a balanced commercial fertilizer, such 5-8-7. Never use manure on iris! After resetting, cut the tops back, either straight across or in an inverted v.

Hardy chrysanthemums need some attention now to insure a good display later. Work in a handful of commercial fertilizer around each plant and water it well.

Prune the wistaria severely at this time. Next Spring, you will be glad you did. Make cuttings of English ivy to use as house plants next Winter.

ETHEL M. EATON

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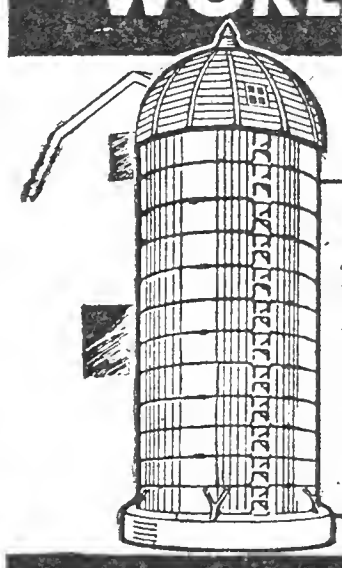

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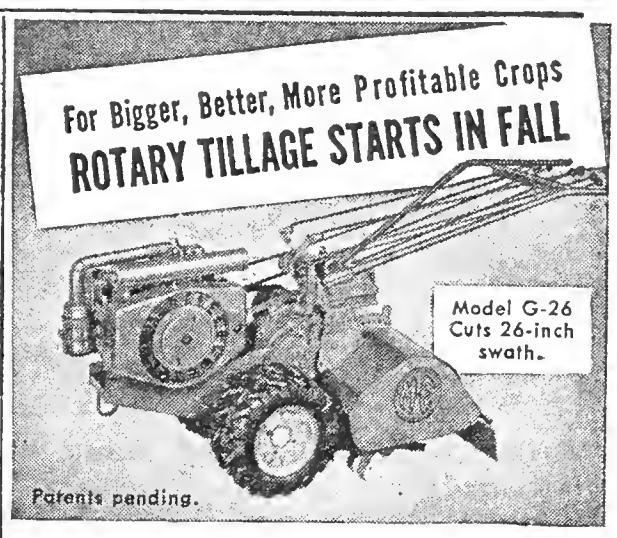


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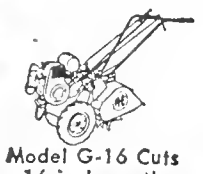

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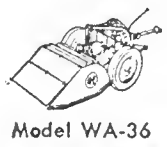
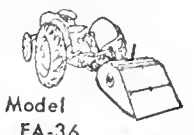


Model WA-36



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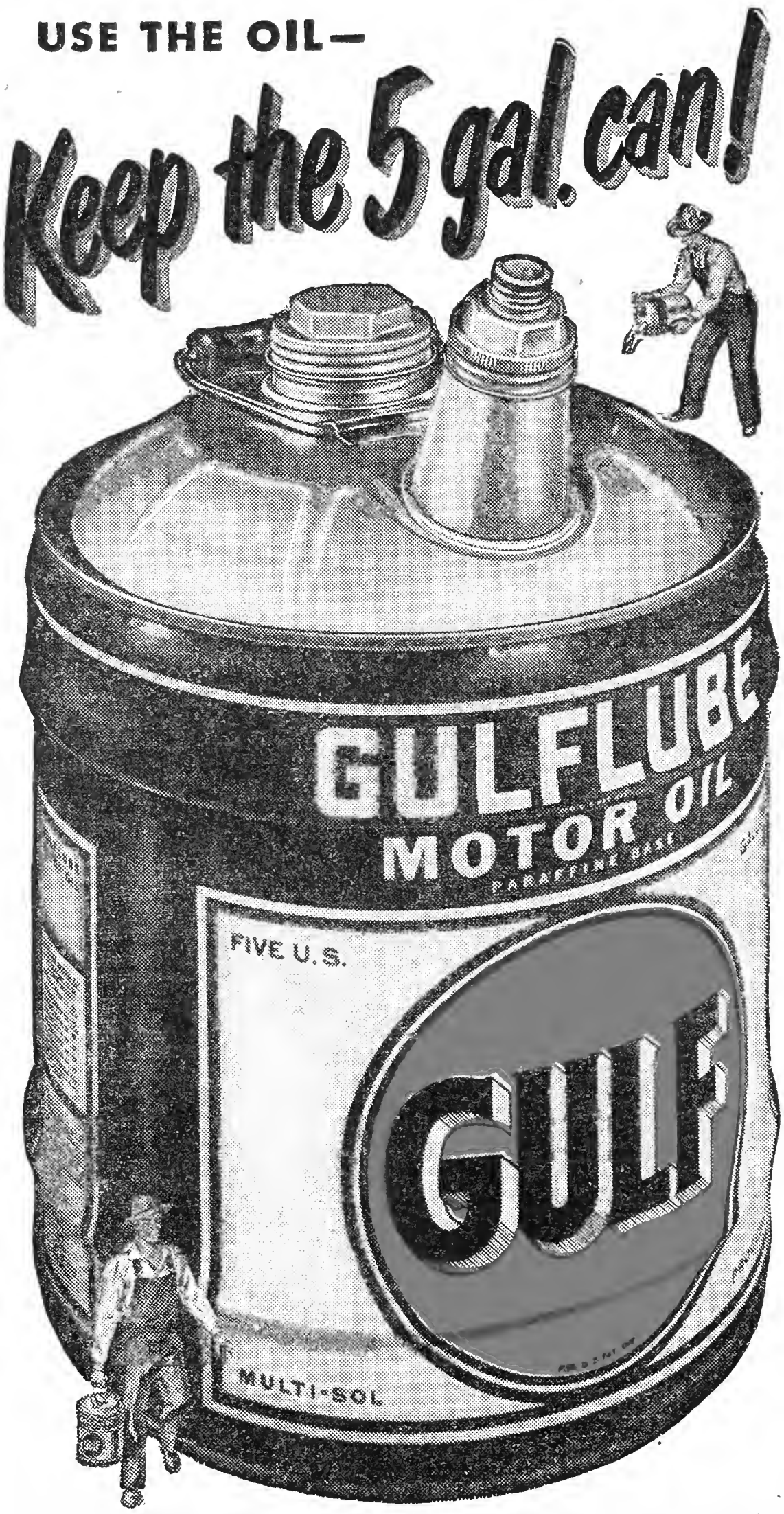


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## The Garden in August

In those parts of the country where the first Fall frosts usually do not come until after the middle of September, bush beans can be planted the early part of August with a reasonable chance of picking a good late crop. If growing conditions are good, cucumbers are also worth trying; late planted cucumbers often escape many of the insects and diseases that are so injurious to these plants.

Most of the frost-hardy vegetables can be planted the first week in August. Chinese cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots, lettuce and spinach usually grow well in the Fall if the soil is in good condition and well fertilized. Small seeds will not germinate in loose dry soils and watering may be necessary to secure satisfactory stands at this time of the year. Turnips, spinach and lettuce can be broadcast in vacant places in the garden. Scatter the seed very thinly and rake them in.

Strawberry plants can be transplanted during the latter part of the month if plants are available from nearby sources. Use the new runner plants of the current season's growth that are well rooted. Plants should be moved with a ball of earth and only during a cool, moist period. If locally grown plants are not available, only the pot-grown plants can be shipped from a distance. Strawberries set at this time of year should be spaced about a foot apart in the row as they will not usually make runners. After fruiting the following Spring, they will then form a narrow matted row of new plants if well fertilized and growing conditions are favorable. There are many new varieties of strawberries that are decidedly worth trying, such as Midland, Temple, Fairpeake, Robinson, Redstar, and Sparkle. Many of these varieties are not available in pot-growth plants and can be secured from nurseries only in the Spring. Strawberries that were planted in the early Spring may need a light application of a fertilizer with a high proportion of nitrogen late in August, especially in seasons of heavy rainfall like this year because the excess water leaches out the nitrogen. Poultry manure, nitrate of soda, or a 10-5-5 fertilizer may be used in moderation and should be applied the latter part of the month. Spread these materials evenly over the plants when the leaves are dry and brush the material off from the leaves with a broom. Nitrogen at this time of year is essential for later fruit bud formation.

As the sweet corn, beans and other crops are picked, the old plants should be turned under or pulled up, roots and all, and put on the compost pile or used for mulching. Corn borers and bean beetles will migrate from these plants so they should not be near other plants that may be injured by them.

Early planted onions, Irish Cobbler and other early varieties of potatoes mature during August in the Middle Atlantic States and in Southern New England. Potatoes may be left in the ground after the vines die and dug as needed. They usually keep better in the ground than in storage during the rest of Summer. Watch out for sprouting, or mice or wireworms.

When three fourths of the onion tops have fallen over, all of the remaining plants should be pushed over with a hoe or broom, or rolled with a light barrel, so that the crop will ripen evenly. When all of the tops are dry, the roots are pulled, allowed to dry on top of the ground for a few days, put into ventilated crates, baskets or onion bags, and put under cover in a dry, cool, dark place, as soon as well dried. The roots and the tops should be either cut or twisted off and the outer loose scales removed.

Beets and carrots that have grown beyond the tender stage are not satisfactory for cooking and can be satisfactorily fed to livestock. Pole beans that have grown beyond the green pod stage can be used for green or dry shelled beans. Bush beans that have been picked twice are not worth keeping longer and should not be left in the garden to breed bean beetles. Most of the bush beans have dark seeds and are not satisfactory for green shelled beans although they can be used. Early cabbage should not be grown after the heads begin to break. These varieties make excellent kraut, as good or better than late cabbage. The bursting of the heads can be delayed somewhat by pulling off the lower leaves and breaking some of the roots by pulling the cabbages gently.

Tomatoes usually produce their first ripe fruit in July or early August. These should be left on the plants until fully ripe for best flavor, either for eating fresh or for canning. Any fruits with blossom end rot, or that are badly mis-shapen, should be removed from the plant as soon as noted.

Insects most troublesome in August are aphids on cabbages, cauliflower, broccoli, tomatoes, melons and cucumbers. These insects are difficult to control, especially in hot dry weather. Rotenone and pyrethrum are the safest materials to use where there is danger from the spray or dust drifting on to other crops that are to be eaten shortly after treatment. Nicotine is usually more effective, either alone or in mixtures with rotenone or pyrethrum, but it is a dangerous poison on crops that are eaten shortly after the applications are made. It should not be used later than a week before the plants are harvested.

Bean beetles, Japanese beetles, and the corn borer are also active during August. Rotenone dust or spray is effective and the safest material to use. It must be applied to the under sides of the leaves where the spotted bean beetles feed and to the tassels and ear shoots as soon as they appear on late planted corn for the borer. The ear worm also appears in late planted corn in the North and at all seasons farther south. Dusting the silks with DDT, where the eggs are laid, is effective. Cutting off about one-half inch from the tips of the ears beyond the end of the cob after the silks have wilted removes the eggs and young larvae. Inserting in the tips of the ears a small amount of mineral oil with an oil can, or special applicator kills the insects before they reach the kernels.

Strawberries, after they are through fruiting and are to be carried over another year, should receive an application of DDT to control white fly, weevils, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers. Newly set beds should also be treated once or twice during Summer and Fall. Add neutral copper or Bordeaux at this time to reduce leaf spot and other diseases.

There may be considerable danger this season of a late blight epidemic on potatoes and tomatoes due to weather conditions favorable for blight. Also early blight, leaf spot and anthracnose are prevalent. Spraying with freshly prepared Bordeaux or neutral copper is the most effective treatment. Cuprocide, Tribasic Copper Sulphate, Copper Zinc Chromate, Dithane 14 and Phygon have given good results. Zerlate will control leaf spot and anthracnose but is not effective for late blight. The plants must be thoroughly covered once a week or every 10 days. Dusting is not fully effective and the small garden sprayers do not develop sufficient pressure to cover the plants thoroughly. For that reason only early varieties of potatoes planted early should be grown in the garden, and tomatoes should be pruned to a single stem and tied to stakes or trellis. Plants up off the ground dry off quickly and are seldom damaged by late blight.

Celery is often severely damaged by leaf spot that is easily controlled by Bordeaux, neutral copper or the other fungicides named above. These materials must be applied before or shortly after the disease first appears. Leaf spot, blight and mildew on melons and cucumbers are difficult to control especially during cool wet weather. Regular treatments with copper or other fungicides during August give partial control.

D. F. JONES

## *The Hollyhocks*

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The hollyhocks are standing
In groups against the wall,
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With the lowly flowers small,
That gaze with admiration
On floral dames so gay,
Who wear such ruffled bonnets
Of crimson deep, today.

"We are an ancient family."
The tall dames, swaying, say,
"We are favorites in the garden,
In old colonial day!
We came across the ocean,
From Syria, it is said,
And we stood unrivalled beauties
In grandmother's posy bed."

The wind has paused to listen
To the dames of high degree,
And the mignonette and pansies
Are laughing with such glee!
The mullein pinks are blushing,
And the poppies say, "Oh, see,
In the dame's gay frilled red bonnet
She has a bumblebee!"

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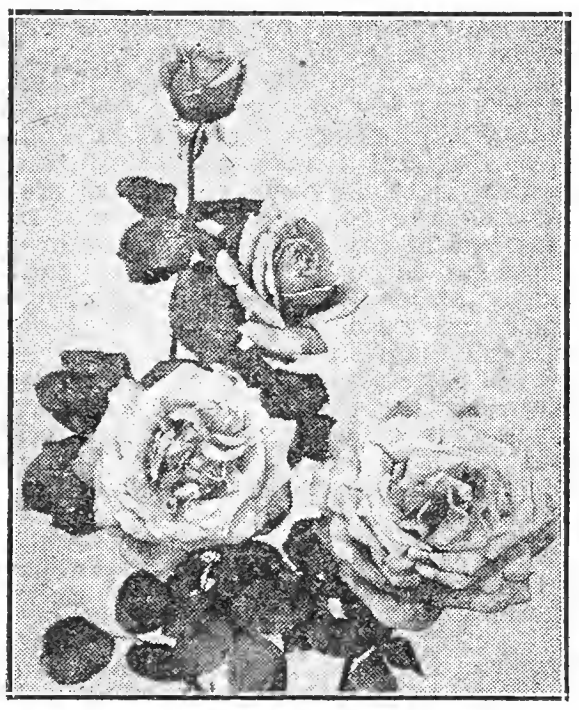
## 1949 All-America Rose Selections

"Forty-niner" and "Tallyho," two new hybrid tea roses, have won the National Rose Jury's title, "All-America Rose Selection for 1949."



*"Tallyho," Red Hybrid Tea Rose.*

Both roses competed with the best new varieties of the nation's leading rose growers during two-year trials in 18 official test gardens.

"Forty-niner" is probably the most brilliantly hued bi-colored rose ever introduced. Its outstanding feature is the color of its petals, a rich yellow outside which contrasts and yet harmonizes with a vivid red inside. Buds are rich yellow; inner side of

*"Forty-Niner," New Yellow Hybrid Tea Rose.*

the petals is an orient red which turns cherry red as the blossom ages.

"Tallyho," also bi-colored, has an unusual tint that is entirely new to roses. Its coloring varies according to the weather and planting location. While the outside of the petals fluctuates from crimson to cardinal red, its inside surface exhibits several shades of pink including Tyrian rose.

## 1948 Massachusetts Fairs

The following is a list of fairs to be held in Massachusetts this Summer (only partial, dates of other fairs not yet definitely fixed): Weymouth Fair (So. Weymouth), Aug. 15-22; Rehoboth Fair, (Seekonk), Aug. 21-26; Marshfield Fair, (Marshfield), Aug. 22-28; Martha's Vineyard Fair (West Tisbury), Aug. 25-27; Hillside Fair, (Cummington), Aug. 27-29; Essex County Fair, (Topsfield), Aug. 29 - Sept. 4; Barrington Fair, (Gt. Barrington), Aug. 29 - Sept. 4; Highland Fair (Middlefield), Sept. 3-4; Spencer Fair, (Spencer), Sept. 4-6; Sturbridge Fair, (Sturbridge), Sept. 4-6; Three County Fair, (Northampton), Sept. 5-11; Southwick Community Fair, (Southwick), Sept. 10 - 11; Brockton Fair, (Brockton), Sept. 11-18; Franklin County Fair, (Greenfield), Sept. 13-15; Eastern States Exposition, (W. Springfield), Sept. 19-25.

## Correction

In the article "Making Butter on the Farm" by J. C. Marquardt, on page 425 of our June 19 issue, it was stated that before being churned cream "should be heated to 160 degrees F. or below." This was obviously a typographical error. The sentence should have read: "the cream should be heated to 160 degrees F. and cooled to 60 degrees F. or below."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## Plan Now for the 1948 Apple Harvest

(Continued from Page 491)

likely to be bruised than where no mulch is used.

Any orchard areas that have been cultivated should by all means be seeded down to a Winter cover crop, best adapted to the local vicinity. Winter rye has proven to be a satisfactory Winter cover in most of the New England States providing the seeding is made early enough to allow the rye to make a reasonable start before cold weather. If the orchard soil is not protected by a good sod, or at least a Winter cover crop, there can be a tremendous loss of top soil even in one season. In the case of a peach orchard or other orchard area with Winter rye as a cover, this growth can be harrowed into the soil in the following late Spring, thus improving the condition of the soil.

PEST CONTROL

One of the very important Fall chores in the sod orchard is to follow a carefully planned poison baiting program for mice. The zinc phosphide rodenticide prepared and distributed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., has proven to be a very effective bait when used on freshly cut apple and distributed according to recommendations of the rodent control specialists. Mice can ruin an orchard in one season by girdling the trunks and roots if mouse control is neglected. Too often a fruit grower will place a woven wire guard around his young trees and feel that this will protect them from mouse damage. If mice are present in the orchard, it is not safe to depend upon guards for protection. It is important to carry out a well planned poison bait program in the orchard.

Controlling the peach borer is also a timely topic at this season of the year, especially if DDT spray was not previously used on the tree trunks and bases to control the peach borer beetle. Although properly timed DDT sprays are being generally recommended for peach borer control, a grower who has neglected making these applications does have an opportunity to use paradichlorobenzene around the tree trunks in September. Some growers continue to use paradichlorobenzene crystals while others have found applying paradichlorobenzene in solution more satisfactory under their conditions.

It is very noticeable that the most successful fruit growers are those who plan and keep ahead of their seasonal tasks. In other words, preparedness and good planning on the part of the orchardist is of the utmost importance. Knowing your job, planning it well in advance, seeing that the operations are properly carried out, are all extremely important factors in successful fruit growing.

## Peach Tree Budding

How do you bud peach trees and what is the proper time in the year to do so? W. C. Q.

Although budding may be done in early Spring or midsummer, peach tree budding is usually done in the latter. In Summer budding (usually during early August), growths of the current season are taken from the trees of the desired variety. The leaves are cut off so as to leave about one-half inch of the leaf stem, in order to facilitate handling the buds while inserting them. Only strong, well matured shoots should be chosen. The upper buds, which are usually not fully developed, are discarded. A smooth place near the ground level on the current year peach stock growth is chosen and a T-shaped incision is made. The corners of the bark are then lifted a little so as to allow the bud to be pushed in. A small, shield-shaped bud is cut from the bud stick and slipped under the edges of the T-shaped cut.

The bud is then securely wrapped and tied with raffia or rubber bands. In two or three weeks when the stock and the bud have united, the raffia should be cut to prevent binding. Rubber bands expand and deteriorate so that it is not necessary to cut them. Nothing is done to the stock until the following Spring when it is cut back about an inch above the bud. The bud will then throw out a shoot and a new top of the desired variety will thus be formed. After the bud starts, the sprouts from the old stock should be kept rubbed off. For successful budding, a sharp, thin knife is needed. The buds should preferably be set on the north side of the stock so that they may be shaded from the hot sun. H. A. R.


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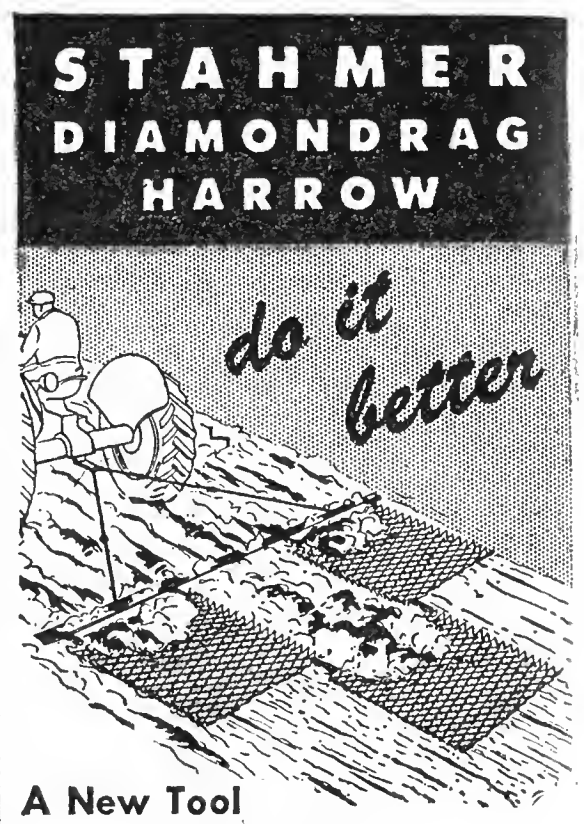


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# A New Year in the Bee World

Bees and fruit have much in common as to their care. An orchard can be planted and left to itself. Eventually the trees will grow and bear, some of them at least; but if given proper care, they will prosper and greatly reward their owner. A swarm of bees can be installed in any kind of container, and they will grow and store some honey. If they are given the proper care, however, they will prosper and store great quantities of honey.

Springtime may be the best time to start beekeeping, but if you already have them, the end of Summer marks the real start of your bee year. It is then that you must prepare for next season's crop. A good queen for next Spring's build-up is the first consideration. Now is the time to judge her ability. Open the hive and look at the brood. If there are eggs, larvae in all stages of growth, sealed brood and emerging brood, and the brood nest is compact and in a regular pattern, you have a good queen. If the brood pattern is irregular, that is, with many skipped cells, the queen is not doing good work. Don't worry about a few skipped cells. The best of queens make mistakes and, actually, those cells might have been full of honey or pollen when she was making her rounds. But when there are many skipped cells all over the brood nest, then that queen should be superseded. Regardless of her appearance, if her work is good, keep her. If she looks like a million dollars but her work is erratic, do not take any chances and possibly lose a whole year's production.

If you decide that your queen should be replaced, you can send to one of the many good queen breeders, and a laying queen will be mailed to you in a little cage. Install her in place of the failing queen by following the directions on the little cage in which she comes. If, when examining the brood nest, there are no eggs or small larvae, but there are peanut shaped cells built high up on the combs, then the bees have decided for themselves that the queen should be superseded. In such a case also, it is better to send away for a laying queen and install her as the new mother of this hive. Again read the directions before putting her in with the strange bees. Of course, you can let the bees finish their own supersedure, but it will be several weeks before the young queen is mated and laying, and you can save all that time. Besides, you don't know what kind of queen you will rear yourself; by selecting a reputable breeder you will get good stock.

Your bees will need honey and pollen for the Winter, and also for next Spring. It is time that you begin to think about that because, if you want lots of honey next year, you have to provide the bees with the supplies necessary to build up their population next Spring. They start to rear brood long before you think and, if they do not have the wherewithal, they cannot build up. Furthermore it is not only during the Winter that they need these stores. You have to figure that there are lots of cold, windy, rainy days in the Spring after the flowers start to bloom, during which time the weather keeps the bees from flying. Brood rearing cannot stop. It must go on, if you want honey. So now is the time to see that the bees have what it takes to keep on raising baby bees. Some of our most successful beekeepers always allow enough honey to last until next clover bloom.

If the bees are short of stores next Spring, they will ration their supplies and make a little honey go a long way. In so doing they deliberately neglect some of the brood and let them starve. That is not good for production. A cow on a starvation diet might continue to give a little milk for some time; if bees likewise have to go on a starvation diet, they will manage to survive as long as they can. But old, half starved bees are not going to bring in much honey. It is the young, vigorous bees flying into the fields to get nectar that puts honey in the comb. Plenty of stores in the Spring is what they need. Adult bees can live on honey alone, or even on sugar syrup, but baby bees need pollen. You canot rear brood without pollen. So, make sure that your bees have plenty of pollen. Don't worry about pollen clogged combs; that is money in the bank for you next Spring. They will need all they have, maybe even more. If your bees are short of pollen now, there is little that you can do about it, except to make a note that next Spring, say March or early April, to start feeding a pollen supplement, or a pollen substitute.

Plan to leave your bees in two hive bodies for the Winter, the upper one full of honey and pollen by the time the frosts come. It is hard to resist the temptation to take this honey, but you must leave it with them if you want a big crop next year. A little self denial may mean three times as much honey next year.

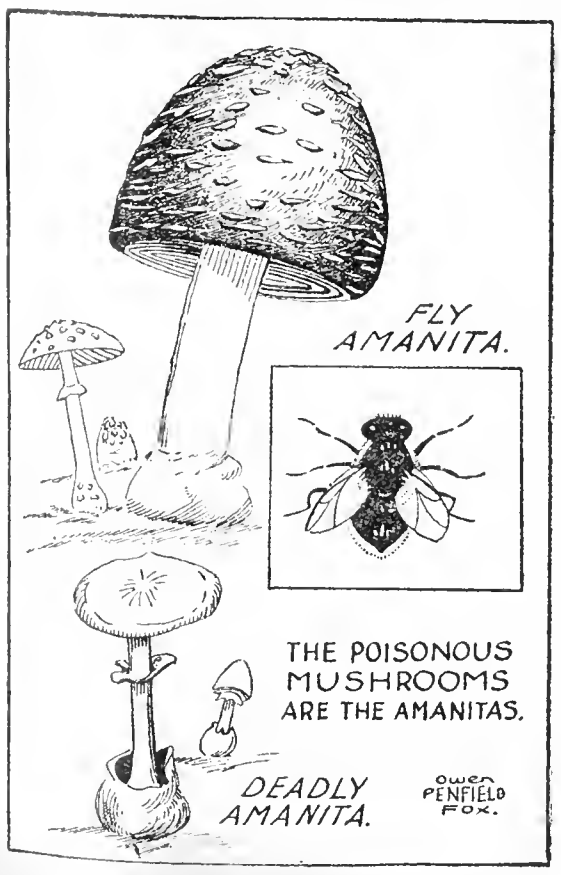
Here, in summary, are the three points for you to remember for your bees' new year that is about to begin: 1. A good queen. 2. Plenty of stores. 3. Two hive bodies, to give the queen room next Spring. With these you are all set until next Spring, when everything in nature starts working again.

E. D. WIRTH

New York

## Poisonous Mushrooms

In ancient times the Romans, Greeks and Egyptians practiced the use of juices of poisonous plants and fungi to destroy their enemies. Today in Eastern North America there are several kinds of mushrooms that are not fit for food and have the power to cause death, if eaten. One of the deadliest of these wild fungi is the Fly Amanita. It is a mushroom of a yellowish shade, ranging from an orange to a whitish color, with raised spots or scales all over its cap.




Fly Amanita grows on the edges of shaded woods, but it is well to know that it is also possible to find it growing on your lawn. Its name is derived from the fact that flies which light upon it, die almost instantly. Its poison is alkaloid, akin to the venom of the rattlesnake; it does not begin to show effects until it is too late to do anything for the human victim.

Another widespread mushroom is the Deadly Amanita or Death Cap, which grows to a height of seven inches. Its cap is smooth and sticky, and there are gill rings on the long stem below the cap. This Amanita is the most poisonous of all the mushrooms; in some places it litters the ground among the pines. There is no known cure for those who eat the Death Cap.

There are more than 2,000 different species of mushrooms or toadstools that make their appearance in woods and fields in the Spring and Fall. Among this number are 20 species of the poisonous Amanitas. All of them have their mark of warning: they grow out of a bulbous cap and have gill rings that are either yellow or with white spores. Even so, some of these resemble edible mushrooms. The symptoms of mushroom poison are vomiting, the bowel discharge is watery and contains blood spots. A dizziness strikes the victim, the skin gets clammy and cold, and dreadful convulsions follow. At the first sign of mushroom poisoning, take an emetic at once to cause vomiting, then send for a doctor.

It it easy to see why the gathering of mushrooms should be done only with the utmost skill and knowledge.

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"MAKING LAND"

During recent years, when farmers have repeatedly broken production records in spite of decreased manpower and older machinery, they have also found time to increase productive acreage by clearing, draining and irrigating land. In a recent issue of "The Agricultural Situation," published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, H. H. Wooten gives an interesting summary of the situation. At the present rate farmers are "making" more than a million acres a year of crop land and pasture land.

Until well into the twentieth century clearing land for crops and grazing was a laborious, time-consuming process The felling of trees, the pulling of stumps, blasting rocks and hauling them away, the first plowing and harrowing were major operations. Now powerful tractors, caterpillar-tread bulldozers and other heavy machinery developed during the war have been turned to peacetime uses. In addition to this equipment, which is usually operated by contractors, two-thirds of the nation's 5,800,000 farms now have tractors, compared with only 14 per cent in 1930. In many instances farmers are using graders, ditchers and other equipment with their own tractor power to add new productive acreage to their farms.

Irrigation is also playing a major role in guaranteeing food supplies for a nation now approximately 80 per cent urban. More than 1,000,000 additional acres were irrigated in 1944 than in 1940, bringing the total to 2,600,000 acres. According to Mr Wooten, nearly 40,000,000 new acres of crop land and pasture have been added in the past twenty-five years. Much of this increased acreage has been developed on older farms rather than in frontier regions. New machinery has resulted in the rearrangement of fields and fences for efficient plowing and cultivation. The average size of farms has increased almost fifty acres in the past quarter century, from 148 to 195. All this emphasizes the fact that farmers are prepared to feed an urban nation. Bringing new land into production is still a part of the American story.

N. Y. TIMES EDITORIAL

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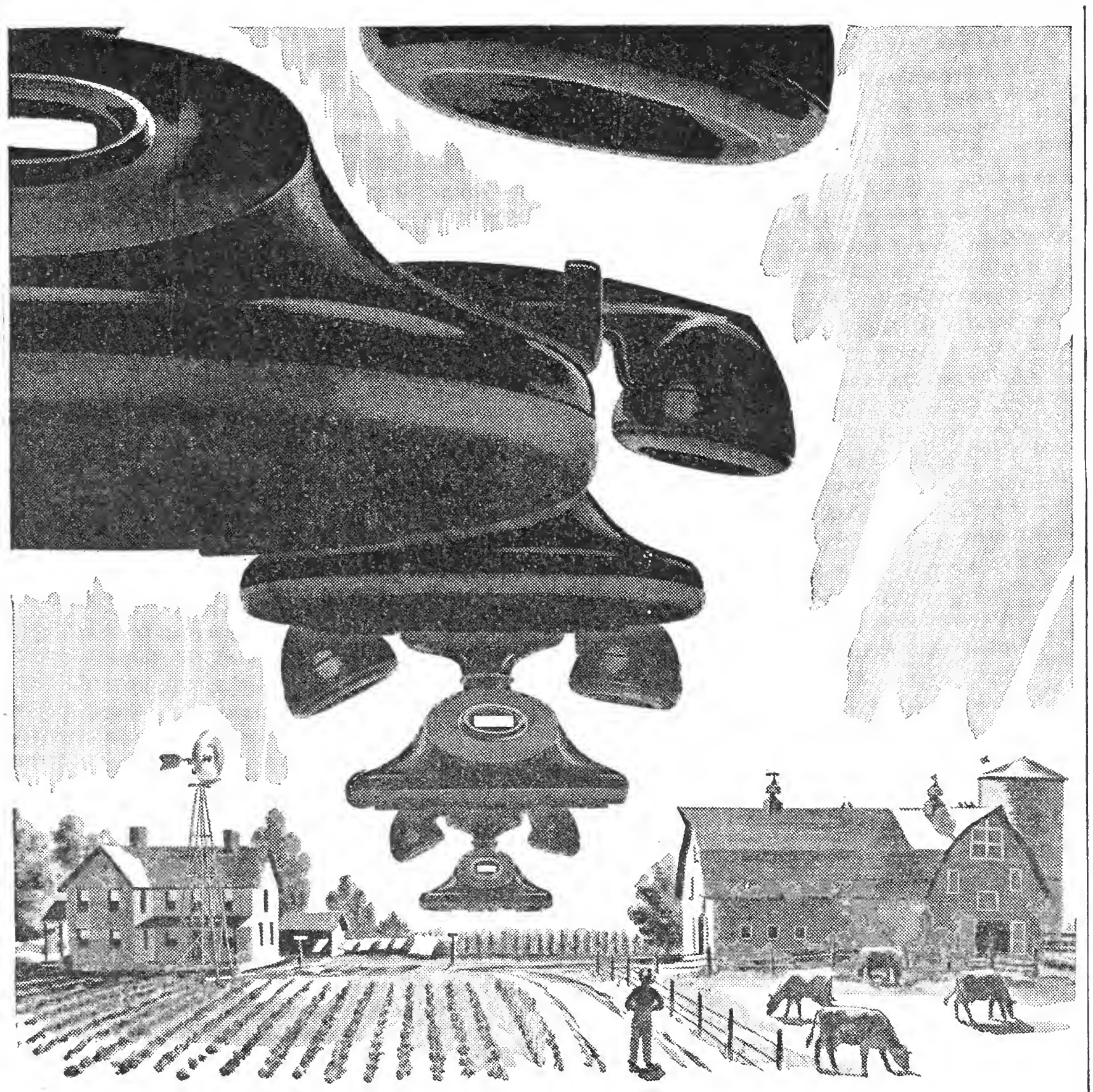

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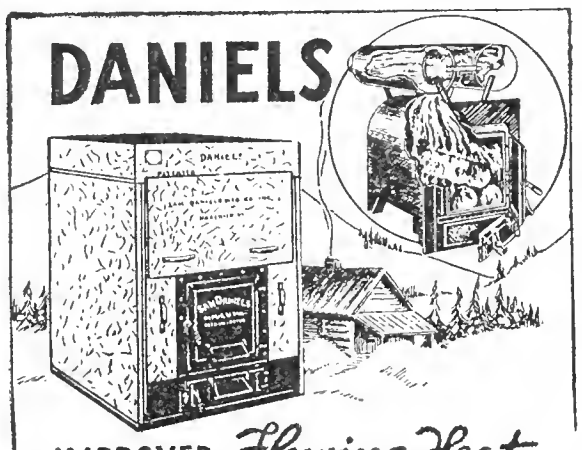

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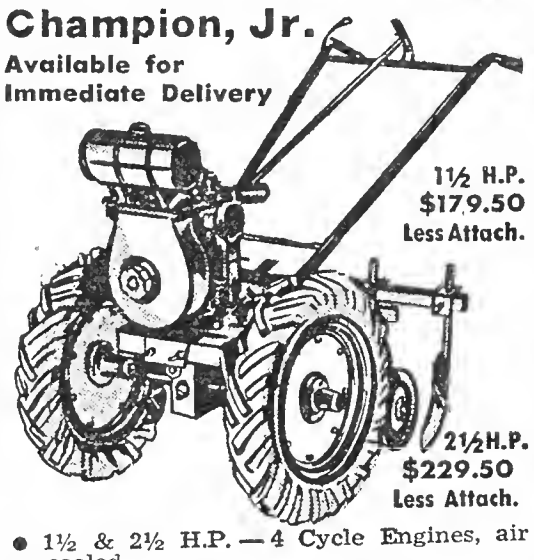

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## News From New Jersey

The Flemington Auction held its annual "open house" for members in connection with the Summer outdoor meeting of the Hunterdon County Poultry Assn. which took the form of a building and equipment conference. The group was escorted through in parties of 15 to 20 and shown the way the eggs are received, labeled, inspected and held for sale in the big basement. The handling and reconditioning of egg cases was another department of interest to the members. The new livestock sales arena, which is about complete and now ready for use, was also a point of interest. The Extension Service cooperated with the Poultry Association in conducting the Building and Equipment Conference. The County Agent showed pictures of what some local poultrymen were doing in improving their plant efficiency and these pictures were supplemented with the poultrymen's comments. Les Black, State Poultry Specialist, brought the group up to date on the latest developments in the use of the newly developed Newcastle vaccination process recently developed by Dr. F. R. Beaudette of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Auction Master Clayton Stains referred to the auction's egg quality program and showed an exhibit of what defects were found in the average lot of eggs received from members.

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John Elston of the Sussex Chapter, Future Farmers of America, won the coveted Star Farmer award of $100 at the two-day convention of the New Jersey Chapter of Future Farmers of America at Echo Hill Camp near Flemington. The convention was attended by 120 students of vocational agriculture from several high schools throughout the State. The following were chosen Garden State Farmers and awarded Certificates and Keys: James Bauma, Mt. Holly; Gerald Elston, Walter Wright and Frank Swarts, Sussex Chapter; Henry Katzenstein, Herbert Fowler, Emil C. Perona and Andrew Roy, Newton Chapter; Edward Straub, Donald Springle and Salvatore Casale, Pioneer Chapter, Union County Regional High School, Springfield; Carl Sprengle, Glassboro and John Petrilak, Belvidere. William O. Heater of Newton won $100 in the farm mechanics contest, and Chester Crane of Belvidere was awarded $75 for placing second. First place in the electrification contest went to Michael Hustak of Bordentown. He also received $100. Eugene File of Newton won second place and $75. Belvidere Chapter won the farm safety contest, carrying an award of $60.

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Loose smut was a serious problem in some winter barley fields last Spring. There is no effective control except the hot water treatment of the seed, which kills the organisms that cause the smut in the seed. Unfortunately the hot water treatment is a rather cumbersome process and is not practical on a large scale. Barley grown from this hot water treated seed in isolated plots (away from any other barley fields) will give little or no trouble from smut. New Jersey Certified seed comes from hot water treated foundation stock. A check of three fields of Wong barley grown from New Jersey Certified seed showed an average of approximately two per cent of smut. A check of three fields of Wong grown from seed of other sources where the foundation stock had not been hot water treated showed an average loose smut infection of 12 to 15 per cent. It is ordinarily considered that an infection of five per cent or more is heavy enough to cause appreciable loss in yield.

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2,4-D is a very effective weed killer according to Oliver Everitt of Copper Hill, Hunterdon County, and it is making it possible for him to again include oats in his list of home grown feed crops. The Everitt farm is so infested with mustard that he gave up this crop several years ago. Last Spring a test with 2,4-D for the control of mustard and bindweed in corn was so conclusive that he decided to again try the oats crop and have it sprayed. The single application gave such complete control that he now plans to have his corn crop sprayed to eliminate mustard and bindweed. Ordinarily he has been able to keep mustard under control in corn by early and thorough cultivation but wet weather this year makes this treatment possible. Bindweed, too, is on the increase on his farm and cultivation is not effective in the control of this. 2,4-D, however, does an effective job.

D. M. Babbitt

## New York 4-H'ers Attend Club Congress

Nearly 1,000 4-H Club members from 54 counties of New York State attended the 22nd Annual 4-H Club Congress recently held at the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Ithaca. While there, they lived in the college dormitories and ate at the college cafeterias, attended classes in subject matter, competed in contests planned for them, and enjoyed educational and recreational features of interest to teen-age youth from the farms and rural homes of the Empire State. Although social and recreational programs had their place, it was the serious side of life that was emphasized at Congress. Upon arrival, each 4-H member enrolled for one of 12 subjects. Once enrolled, the member attended eight classes in that subject during the following three days. The entire group met at six assemblies in Bailey Auditorium where educational and entertainment programs were given.

Farm Safety was the theme of the 1948 Congress; "ABC — Always Be Careful" the motto. The 4-H members saw a movie on the use and training of a seeing-eye dog, by its owner, Miss Anita Blair, lecturer of Palmer House, Chicago. Later Miss Blair appeared in person, gave a demonstration with Fawn, her guide dog, and addressed the group on safety. At another assembly the Congress witnessed the demonstration, "Safety on the Dairy Farm," by Phillip Crough, 4-H'er from Ontario County.

A safety slogan contest was won by Florence Pye, Herkimer County, who received a $15 prize awarded by the National Grange Mutual Insurance Company and the State Health Department. The winning slogan of some 250 submitted by the club members attending was "Safety on the farm brings happiness in the home." Richard Gage, Tioga County, placed second, and Ann Tucker, Rensselaer County, rated third place.

Typical examples of subject matter programs participated in by the junior farmers and homemakers are those of the Agricultural Engineering Division. The youthful farmers visited farms in the vicinity of Ithaca to observe "haying without hands" at Begeacres Farms, and pen stabling, combine milking, and grass silage at the farm of Stanley Poolworder near Ithaca. This group also visited the Cornell poultry department to see the automatic water devices, an electric feed hoist, and an automatic egg washer used there. They witnessed a gutter cleaner at work in the dairy barn and were shown the ventilation system used there.

Those interested in forestry and conservation witnessed a demonstration on "How to Catch a Fur Crop" by Robert Gage, Ontario County, the 1948 State Fox Trapping Champion. They also learned "How to Use Your Gun Safely" from a demonstration given by F. H. Woodcock of the Ithaca Gun Company. Later this group visited the Arnot Forest near Van Etten and observed strip cropping and its results at the experiment plot there.

Dairy and livestock judging was studied by more than 150 club members who then judged classes of swine, sheep, beef cattle, and draft horses as well as four classes of dairy cows. Winning teams in livestock judging hailed from counties in the following order: Seneca, Livingston, Erie, Albany, Franklin, Steuben, Madison, Genesee, Saratoga, and Montgomery. High individual places in the livestock judging went to George Beyea of Seneca County who was also high man in judging sheep, hogs, and horses. He was followed by Glenn London of Livingston, Wayne Fisher of Wayne, Robert Long of Seneca, Alvah Wayand of Yates. Wayne Fisher of Wayne County led the others in judging beef cattle. Jane Robens of Herkimer County placed highest in the dairy judging contest. Richard Gibson of Livingston placed second and was followed by Phillip Taylor of Erie County, Wolcott Stewart of Livingston, and Betty Roebuck of Orange. The dairy judging teams consisted of the three high members from each county. The Livingston County team was out ahead with Erie County second, Orange County third, Chautauqua fourth, and Steuben fifth.

Instruction in identification of garden insects, garden weeds, and potato tuber defects, grading and judging vegetables was given to those interested in vegetable crops. Scores at the end of Congress showed that Carlton Cook of Steuben County made the highest grade. Arlene Mullen, Genesee County, and Glen Chaplin, Niagara County, tied for second place, and in turn Kenneth Hollenbeck of Niagara County was third, Russell Deyo of Columbia, fourth, William Doebar of Allegany fifth, and Robert Walter of Cortland sixth.

Contests in the program of the 4-H poultrymen led to a trip to St. Louis to the meeting of the National Baby Chick Association, for those doing the best work. Topics studied included brooding chicks, rearing chickens, methods of killing and picking, identification of breeds, record keeping, and poultry judging.

At the end of each session a quiz was given. The eight high men were Edward Corrin, Green County; Fred Shaver, Chenango County; George Klein, Suffolk; Louis Hudy, Broome; Karl Schmiedeke, Robert Schez, and Edgar Borkhus, all of Monroe; and Fred Hapmeier of Schenectady.

"Room Improvement," "Textiles and Clothing," and "Foods and Nutrition" were subjects in the homemaking program which featured demonstrations by club girls as well as by college specialists. Girls particularly interested in foods witnessed demonstrations by Joyce Woodruff and Laura Hina of Lewis County, Beatrice and Bernice Chichester of Delaware County, Marilyn Chaffee of Allegany County, Myra Flanagan of St. Lawrence County, and Barbara Dann of Chemung County. Popular among the young homemakers was the subject, "Textiles and Clothing."The 4-H demonstrators had their opportunity in this department also. Arlene Hoxie of Cayuga and June and Marion Stakey of Suffolk contributed to the program with Blue Ribbon Demonstrations from the State Clothing Demonstration Contest held in May. "Buying Furniture," "Storage Improvements You Can Make," "Fabric Furnishings for a Girl's Bedroom" were a few of the topics given by college specialists to help club girls.

Three groups of young people met at Congress for workshops, in song leadership, recreational leadership, and dramatics. In the latter, two groups demonstrated the presentation of plays. "Who Gets the Car Tonight," a published play was given by the West Sheridan High Tensions 4-H Club of Chautauqua County. An original play, "Into the Setting Sun," written by Edison Mt. Pleasant of Niagara, was presented by the Tuscarora Senior 4-H Club of Niagara County.

E. C. GRANT

*Instruction is being given in how to select a good dairy cow, and practice in show ring judging is being given, to these 4-H Club boys and girls in attendance, at the recent 22nd Annual State Congress at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*


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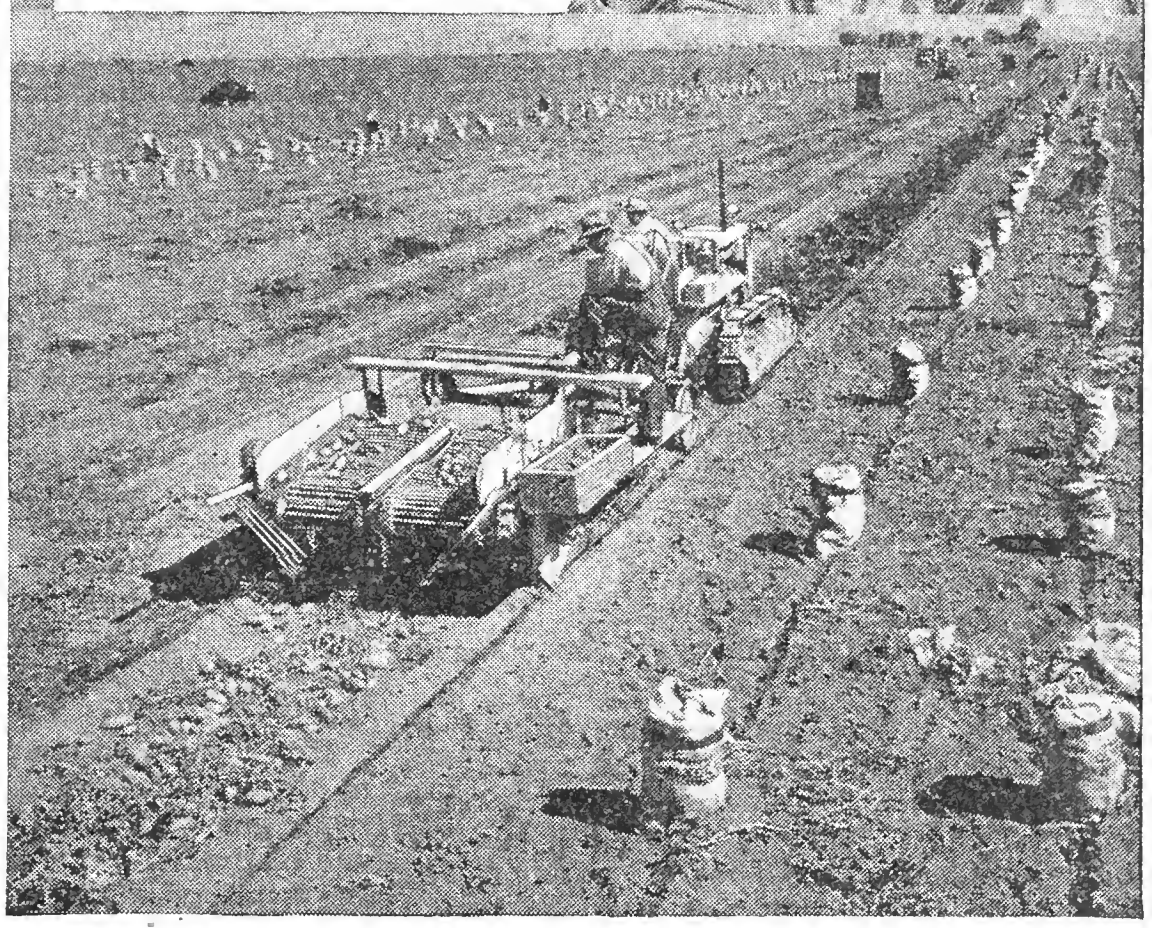

When large areas are devoted to potato crops, the harvest season from killing frost to freeze-up is sometimes too short to get the whole crop out of the ground without rush work or extra labor and equipment.

With Dowspray 66 Improved, you can get your crop in early and take advantage of better prices offered by early markets. It acts as an "artificial frost"—kills vines in 1 to 3 days—stops blight in the field—permits tuber ripening and early digging. It makes digging easier, too—leaves no live vines or top growth to clog diggers.

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# The Rural New-Yorker

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## The Big-3's Wily Tactics

THE Big-3 milk dealer monopoly—Borden's, Sheffield and the Dairymen's League — along with their stooge farm publication, *American Agriculturist,* is very actively engaged in some extensive poison propaganda, by pen and by speech, to undermine whatever good there is in the Federal Milk Order. Their technique avoids any public, frontal attacks; it is more by way of casual and quiet, but constant, sniping and innuendo. One criticism is that although the Federal Order was originally the farmers' friend, it has become too rigid and cannot move fast enough for ever-changing conditions. Another is that the administration is in the hands of bungling bureaucrats (never in Albany, always in Washington) who do not understand the New York situation and refuse to let the industry run its own business.

This sinister propaganda stems only from selfishness and greed. The Federal Order was never a producers' order. It was originally sponsored and written by the Big-3, and the Federal authorities have merely administered in the form in which it was written. As the years went on, Washington began to catch on to the dealer tricks and here and there some of the loopholes have been plugged and some of the dealer graft eliminated. That is why the Big-3 and their stooges want to wreck the Federal Order and replace it with their own special brand of trickery; the Five State Pact, for example, which is by no means a dead letter.

Unfortunately, the few large dairy co-operatives that could be a real force for good do little or nothing, lulled into silence either by Big-3 cajolery or Big-3 threats. Until the opportunity presents itself, it would be better for them, and for all dairy farmers, if these co-operatives tried to further improve the Federal Order instead of sitting by and allowing it to be slowly knifed to death.

Will they, for example, be on hand at the next hearing to urge adequate price increases in the manufactured milk prices — especially evaporated milk and cheese? Will they point out that evaporated sales have increased 141 per cent in the last three months over last year because of profitable overseas sales, with little if any corresponding price increase to milk producers? And that the dealer-rigged cheese price under the Federal Order has averaged from 30 to 90 cents a cwt. less than the price paid by New York cheese factories for unapproved milk, with the result that the percentage of cheese milk sales doubled in the 1948 flush season as compared to last year?

And why haven't these co-operatives taken some positive action to stop the New York City Board of Health from permitting the entry of western milk and cream beginning August 15? To date there have been only loud protests, but these are meaningless.

There is so much that could be done of a constructive nature for the benefit of dairymen, and it is only the dairy co-operatives, speaking for their members, who can do it effectively. The alternative is abject surrender to the Big-3 who work while others sleep, and work only for themselves.

## That Piece of Land

"THAT piece of land isn't worth a cent," said the first man.

"That piece of land," replied the second, "has only supported the same family for five generations."

"Just the same," concluded the first, "It's worth nothing unless a modern home goes up on it."

Thus went a recent frank exchange of views between two of our friends in Western New York. One is a builder, the other a farm owner. Each was speaking in broad terms. Each, according to his point of view, was right.

"And there you are," said the owner of ancestral land, "the old order changes. It is a sign of the times. But that piece across the way is growing good oats, as it has grown good corn before."

Taking in the entire area before us, with a sweep of practiced hand and eye, the young-old man continued. "As far as you can see from here, those acres once were part of a family farm. A hundred years ago and more, it was one of many such. In those days every farmer had his cows, some sheep, a few pigs, always a farm flock, and a team of good horses. With labor and long hours, and an independent mind moulded out of experience, a man raised his own food, the feed for his livestock, and usually a family of considerable size. Beneath it all was what you might call a love of the land. Whatever the measure of his prosperity, the farmer had a way of life and the sense to know that it was good.

Our friend went on: "Later, while large farms still persisted here, orcharding became the rule, the beginning, perhaps, of specializing. Today, what acreages remain, and many of them are excellent, are devoted to single crop farms — truck gardens, chickens, even turkeys. As for this particular section, you have only to look to see what is happening. The new and the old are overlapping. I cannot say, in all honesty, that I like it. It marks the passing of an era."

It was true. On the piece of land in question, a heavy stand of oats was already turning from green to biscuit tan. Yet at the north end of the field, the air had rung all day with the sound of hammer on wood of a brand new house, its roof not raised in the ancient way. Again in the adjoining field of timothy, we had watched a team of horses go round and round at measured pace to the tune of the old, light clack of cutter blades and the swish of falling grass. Yet that very morning in that very field where another modern home was in the making, a bleached hill of cellarhole earth was crushed flat upon its face in a matter of minutes — all to the machine gun racket of tractor power.

"But who shall say," observed the man of the soil, "that the old is better than the new, or the new better than the old? Or where the change is leading us? No man on earth has wisdom enough to answer."

## Farm Conference at Pawling

ON July 24 the Pawling, N. Y., Grange was host to 100 farm paper editors from all over the United States who had responded to the invitation of Governor Dewey to talk over farm problems and exchange views on the readjustment of agriculture from its war and postwar levels.

Close to the top on the discussion list were price controls and price floors. There was practically no sentiment in favor of controls. The consensus was that to restore meat controls now, or even to talk about restoring them, would immediately curtail farmers' plans for heavy production that are now under way in view of the optimistic crop reports. The opinion was expressed that price floors are still needed for basic commodities because they constitute the farmer's only practical assurance, until a better system of marketing is devised, that he will obtain some return for his product. Floors, however, should not be so high as to encourage overproduction.

The emphasis placed by Mr. Dewey on decentralization and diversification was warmly received. It may be that the Governor's present views are being determined in part by the coming campaign and the November elections, but the editors' favorable reaction to Mr. Dewey's expressed preference for decentralization in government should give him the courage to put this preaching into prompt practice in the event of his election. Farmers, even more than farm editors, believe fervently in a "decentralize and diversify" policy.

Farm machinery shortages and prices also came up for discussion. It seemed to be the general sentiment that swapping of equipment is neither practical nor satisfactory and that local cooperative pools of farm machinery were much to be preferred and therefore encouraged.

This Pawling conference was a meeting unique in farm circles and the results more than justify a resumption of such meetings in the future. Affording opportunity for a free exchange of views, they could, if properly channeled and with no political considerations involved, be of great service to every one concerned in agricultural problems, from the farmer at the top right down to the government official at the bottom.

## Milk Price Changes

BECAUSE, in addition to establishing minimum Class I-A prices for August through December, the recent Federal Order price amendment provided that in no event was any one month's price to be less than the Boston fluid price minus 19 cents, the August price of Class I-A has been raised from $5.68 a cwt., as first announced, to $5.90. The Boston price this month is $6.09. Further, the New York price for September, also originally fixed at $5.68, cannot now be less than $5.90. The price for Class I-A milk from October through December still stands at $6.12 unless increased by an upward price change under the Boston formula.

Retail home delivery prices, effective August 1, have therefore been increased one cent to 24½ cents a quart for approved milk. The dealer spread moves again to another all-time high of 11.95 cents a quart.

Producers and consumers would like to know what has happened to all the milk investigations. The State Food Commission has been looking into the milk price spread for over two years. The U. S. Department of Justice has been investigating milk price practices in the metropolitan market for several months. Just last month the New York City Commissioner of Investigation charged that Borden's and Sheffield were guilty of collusion in fixing prices. The New York State Attorney General also has the same subject under inquiry.

Four investigations in all, and no results from any of them; not even a report of progress. The time for action is now. Will we get it, or has racket busting become a lost art?

## Outlook for Feed Grains

THE prediction of bumper grain crops in 1948, first noted on this page two months ago, now seems practically fulfilled. The July 1 government report estimated a corn harvest of 3.3 billion bushels, exceeding any previous high by about two per cent. This has since been revised upward to 3½ billion. Total wheat production is given as 1,242,000,000 bushels, second only to the peak yield of 1,613,000,000 bushels in 1947, with wheat reserves double that of a year ago. Oats are estimated in the neighborhood of 17 per cent over last year's crop and only seven per cent below the 1945 peak.

This is good news for Northeastern dairymen who purchase a considerable part of their grain feed. The welcome downward price trend, too long overdue, is already getting under way.

It is also good news for those who buy the meat they eat, although the price change in their case will not only not be as immediate as in the case of feed grains, but will also be much slower in its descent.

"HE that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread: but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough." — Prov. 28:19.

A SUITABLE age for weaning pigs is when they are seven to nine weeks old. It is a good practice to wean the larger and more husky pigs first, and let the little fellows stay with their mother somewhat longer.

# Bounties of Nature

Within the limits of the farm itself or surely with easy travelling range of most farms in New York and New England, nature offers without weeding, cultivating, or spraying a wide range of free foods, some of which are generally gathered and others often neglected because of lack of knowledge or misconception. In the earlier days of our country more dependence was placed on the use of nature's gifts but now it is often "easier" to buy a box of tasteless berries than it is to go "a-berrying." It is not my purpose to note all the many fruits of the Summer roadside but rather to speak about just a few of the more common ones.

From the culinary viewpoint one hardly need discuss the blueberry for we all know the delicious pies and puddings that they make, but it may be of interest to some to say a word about nomenclature. Words like *Blueberry, Huckleberry, Bilberry,* and *Whortleberry* are words of somewhat local meaning, and often, because of the similarity of type and species, they are used interchangeably and without a clear

BLUEBERRY BLACKBERRY

understanding of the fact that there are, botanically speaking, different fruits which properly fit all these names.

In thinking of blueberries one could use the classifications "high-bush" and "low-bush", but such a grouping fails to make a distinction that is most significant. So, without getting into scientific terms, here is an attempt to define the various names:

1. Whortleberry — a name now but little used and one which was given, quite largely without distinction, to the whole family by the early English settlers who saw in our berries a similarity to whortleberries as they knew them at home.

2. Blueberry — the name properly given to the fruits which have the fine soft seeds, to those which are found growing in clusters on the ends of branches, and which additionally usually have a fine powdery blue "bloom." These are the forms of the botanical genus *Vaccinium* from which have come our many commercial varieties of blueberry. With this genus or group are found plants ranging in height from three inches to 10 inches, bearing fruit variously from early July to September. Such well defined variations are known botanically as species.

3. Bilberry — technically just another species of *Vaccinium,* but one which differs from the commonly known blueberry in that it produces fruit from the centers of the leaf axils rather than in terminal clusters. It is not nearly as desirable or as prolific as the true blueberry.

4. Huckleberry — easily distinguished from the the blueberry by the large hard seeds found in the fruit. Bushes rarely grow to more than three feet. The fruits are black rather than blue, and of a good flavor as eaters of huckleberry pie well know. Botanically this genus is known as *Gaylussacia.*

5. Dangleberry — a taller growing form of *Gaylussacia* in which the fruits are hung from the leaf axils on little stems so that they dangle.

And one final word about blueberries as a base for jelly. Because they lack pectin in the flavorful ripe state, they should be combined with sour apples and sugar to make a jelly that is not only delightful in taste but attractive in color.

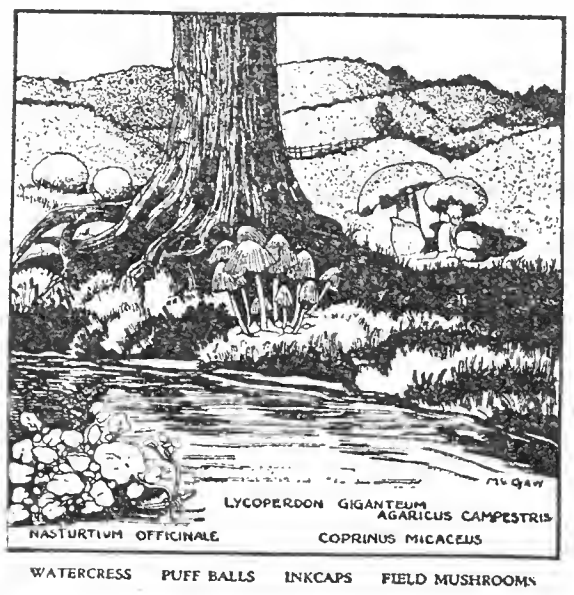
Another plant even more widely distributed than the blueberry and of which there are several hundred species (or forms) in the United States, is the Dewberry or Blackberry, some shrub-like in growth and others creeping. From all these there have been made selections and crossings finally to produce our named garden varieties, but for real flavor and sweetness the wild forms are still superior, just as easy to gather, and it can probably be safely said that it is our most valuable wild fruit. Not only are the fruits rich and juicy, but the leaves have a value as tea and the extract of the dried roots is a common "materia medica."

Just considering the blackberry fruits alone, it should be noted that all forms, garden or wild, are "tops" for freezing as well as for jams. So if you are one who likes to make the fullest use of native plants, it will be useful fun to prepare a supply of the medicine which the blackberry offers, for the entire plant contains an active principle which is about the best cure known for diarrhea. The roots of blackberry (and the leaves, as well) are dug and dried, then stored until wanted. To prepare for use take a teaspoonful of the dried, crushed root and stir in a cup of boiling water. When cooled, drink one or two cups a day until the condition is remedied. (The eating of a large quantity of the fresh fruit will have about the same effect.)

Turning aside now from discussion of the fruits of the Summer season of which there are many more than the ones mentioned, it is well to direct the attention to another one of the bounties of nature which can usually be found within the limits of most large eastern farms, watercress. This humble little waterweed, which our forefathers deemed only good as an appetizer, has more recently, on analysis, been found to contain besides a snappy flavor a quantity of valuable vitamins especially vitamins A, B, $B_2$ and C, plus plenty of lime, iron, and sulphur. The Persians, Greeks and the ancient herbalists all knew or suspected these medicinal values in watercress and recommended cress to "make children grow strong" and "as a remedy against scurvy." As one 16th century writer says, "The eating of watercress doth restore the wonted bloom to the cheeks of old-young ladies."

Although now known as a common wild plant, our cress is not a native to America but is a naturalized plant from Europe. Like many other plants, the botanists are not entirely agreed on its Latin name, it being variously known as *Roripa nasturtium-aquaticum* or *Nasturtium officinale.* This use of the word "nasturtium" might seem to be a confusion to some until it is remembered that the flavor of the garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) is about the same and that a translation of the Latin word "nasturtium" (nasus-nose and torquere-to twist, result "Nosetwist") gives us a good description of the pungent qualities of both plants.

For the farmer who has just the right conditions for watercress, this

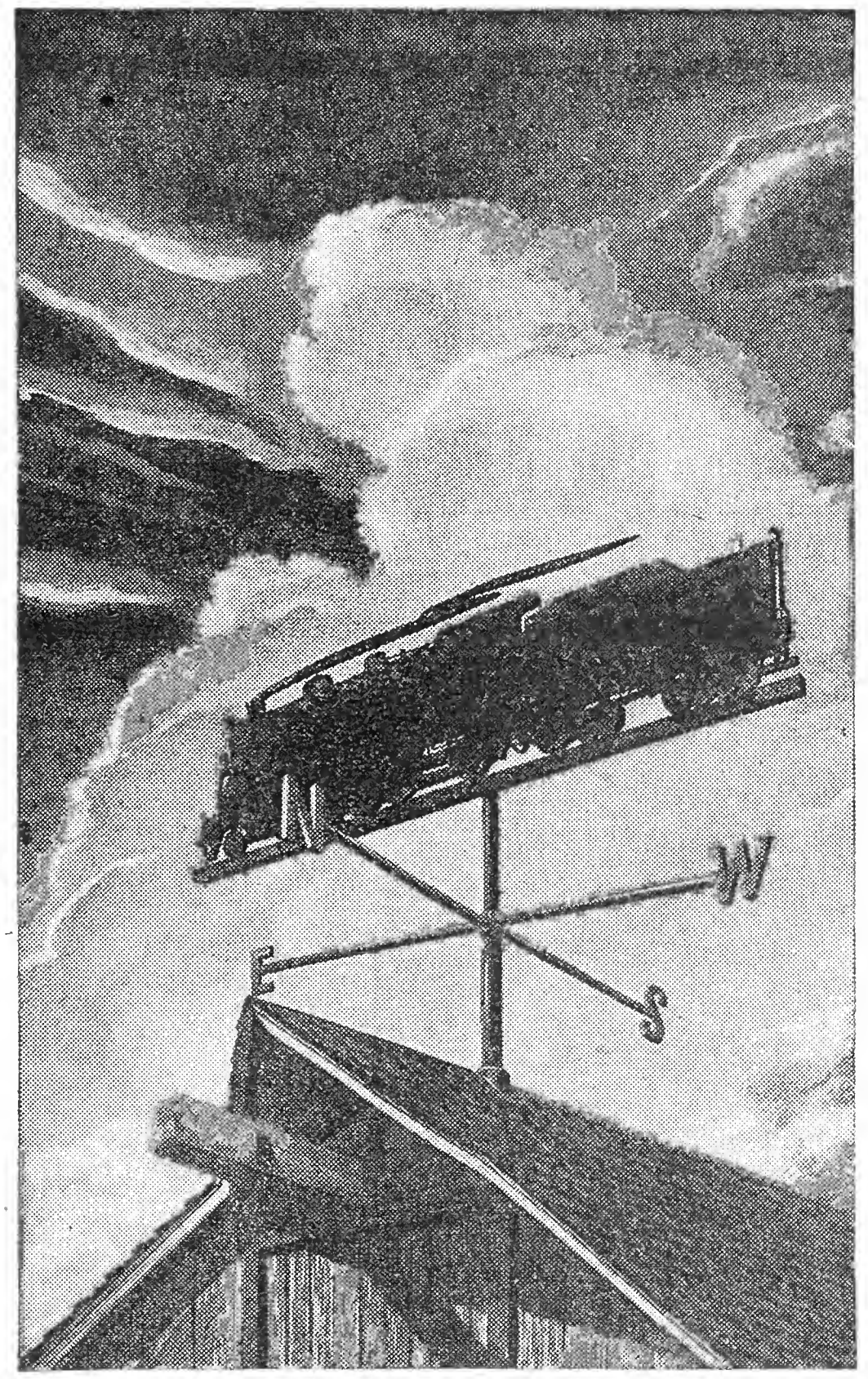



WATERCRESS PUFF BALLS INKCAPS FIELD MUSHROOMS

might be considered a crop worth growing, as indeed it is in some sections of the country. But not everyone has the constant supply of easily controlled cold running water that the plant likes. And even where cress is found growing wild, care must be taken to see that the waters in which it grows are not polluted. If one finds a bed of it to pick, it should be remembered that it keeps best after cutting if wrapped in moist paper and stored in a dark cool place.

There are so many ways in which watercress may be used that we can hardly do more than make general suggestions, the first of which to be certain to wash it carefully whatever its source, to remove any possible germs. To this writer cress is at its best served "au naturel" for supper, but it does make delicious sandwich filling, is fine to garnish salads, and makes a very tasty soup. There are, in fact, few wild foods which have such a combination of high flavor and vitamin content.

Massachusetts NELSON COON



What turn will the weather take?

With eyes as sharp as those of any farmer, railroads watch the weather from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico. Acting on reports of current crop conditions, railroads concentrate cars in advance of actual harvest. They try to have an adequate supply of the right kinds of cars, at the right places, at the right times—to move each crop as it is ready for shipment.

Improved farm equipment makes harvesting of many crops faster and more efficient . . . creating shorter and sharper loading peaks. Railroads work faster and more efficiently, too. They are constantly improving their roadbeds, terminals and other facilities. And they are purchasing all types of cars as fast as the builders can provide them.

It is not always possible to move record crops as they are harvested. But last year, the railroads moved more grain and grain products than ever before. This year they hope to do even better in handling the nation's crops. To continue to improve the world's finest mass transportation system the railroads must be allowed to earn enough to keep them financially sound . . . so they can attract the additional capital needed for new equipment and new and better facilities.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

UNADILLA SILOS
CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN
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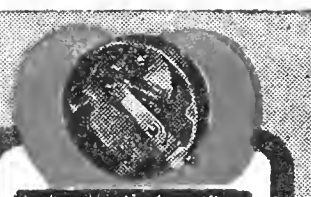


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# Living Horsepower on the Farm

*By R. W. Duck*

In this highly mechanized era it is becoming increasingly difficult to employ farm help that has much practical working knowledge of how to drive and handle horses. Yet, on many farms where tractors have been used to replace living horsepower, it has been found to be in the interests of good farm management to have at least one team always available for odd jobs and to use in emergencies. As a result of this factor, work horse and mule numbers should not be allowed to decline much below present figures, at least for some time to come. This means that there will be a continuous need for the existing three million head of mules and eight million head of horses, on our six million farms in the United States for the next several years.

Farmers are finding that most hired men can be trusted with the tractor, not to abuse it and to do a good day's work, but when it comes to horses, it is a different matter entirely. It is not so much that they are cruel or do not care, but rather that most of the younger men have never been closely associated with horses; consequently they do not realize the limitations of horse flesh, nor do they know the latent possibilities of living horsepower. Feed and care play important roles in obtaining a good day's work from horses, but these quickly become nullified if the horses are not properly driven and handled after being harnessed.

*Good farm horses are selling at bargain prices these days. This well built team of five-year-old Belgian mares recently sold for $200. They are being driven by Thomas F. Pendell and are used to advantage on the 200 acre farm which he operates in Dutchess County, New York.*

### Ability to Work

Numerous experimental tests and pulling contests have demonstrated that for a short period of time and distance a horse, when properly harnessed and handled, can perform more than 10 times its normal rate of work and exert a pull equivalent to, or even greater than, its own bodyweight. In this respect horses can handle a greater overload without injury than a mechanical motor. This, however, cannot be long sustained and should not be employed except as a test, or for a short time under unusual conditions, such as where a wagon is stuck in the mud and needs to be moved for immediate use. The amount of work that a horse can do is controlled by its inherent ability, individual staying powers, conformation, condition, muscular development and weight. All things being equal, the most important single factor influencing the working ability of a horse is its weight, and this is usually approximately proportional. As an illustration, a horse weighing 1,600 pounds can average producing 1.2 horsepower for eight to 10 hours; while a horse having a bodyweight of 1,000 pounds, of comparable type, condition, working ability and muscular development in proportion to size, can sustain an average of only 0.75 horsepower. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, though, that weight alone does not make a good horse. In order to be efficient, a horse must combine weight with clean, flat bone, blocky conformation, close coupling and be heavily muscled throughout, especially in the shoulder, arm, thigh and gaskin. The feet must be properly shod and trimmed and be well placed. A lightweight horse having good symmetry and balance can work better and outlast a heavyweight horse of poor conformation and breeding. It is easier to breed good small horses than it is to produce good big horses. As a consequence, some are under the mistaken impression that all small horses are more efficient workers than big horses. This is because a desirable small horse has been compared with a poor type big horse.

No matter what type of horse is being used, the driver must always remember that horses are only flesh and blood, and as such they must be watched, studied as individuals and handled accordingly. Practically all farm work is performed by horses at a walk; consequently when buying a horse, its stride and ability to step out with a free, true walking gait is an important essential. Various tests at several experiment stations have shown that an average walking speed of 2.5 miles per hour is the most efficient rate for sustained work with horses. When a horse is moving at a trot, it requires approximately twice as much exertion per unit of distance travelled, as when walking. If a horse is moved at a speed of 10 miles or more an hour, it can perform only about one-tenth the amount of work that it is capable of doing when walking at the rate mentioned.

### Handling Horses

The manner in which horses are handled and driven is a matter of far more significance than many realize. One person can work with horses and handle them in such a way that they will respond with everything they have, and do it without apparent effort. The driver has their confidence and they reflect it in the work performed. It is an intangible something that exists between a man and his team, yet it is definite in its results and produces more work all around. A competent horseman moves quietly and easily, he speaks frequently and in a low voice to his horses. The horses of a good teamster are never abused, yelled at or struck. His hands on the reins are sure and positive but they are not severe, unless some corrective curbing is absolutely needed. No animal is more responsive and sensitive to its handler than a horse. If the driver is not sure of himself and is of a nervous and irritable disposition, the horses soon react in kind. They fail to get together as a team, they jump when spoken to, they do not coordinate, sweat profusely and become disturbed. Under these conditions the same team, which seemed so efficient in the hands of a competent driver, tire easily and are not capable of performing nearly as much work as when they are properly handled.

A little care and attention at the right time is greatly appreciated by horses. When they show apparent symptoms of being hot and tired, they should be allowed a rest; this needs to be long enough for them to catch their breath and cool off somewhat. If some clean, dry cloths are kept handy, they can be used to advantage occasionally during the work day, the collar should be moved slightly forward during a rest period, and the shoulders and inside surface

(Continued on Page 502)

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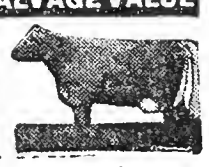

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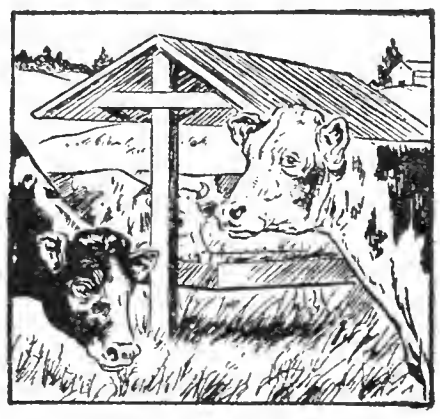

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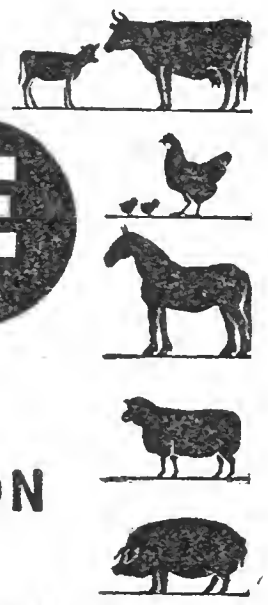


## Living Horsepower on the Farm

(Continued from Page 500)

of the collar wiped off. This practice will help a great deal to prevent sore shoulders. Make sure that the collar fits well and that it does not bind when pulling, otherwise free breathing may be interfered with. A sore shoulder or neck usually means an improperly fitted or attached collar. In addition to the preventive suggestions made, it will also be found helpful to wash the horse's neck and shoulders each evening when work is done with a strong salt solution. Use about three tablespoonfuls of salt to one quart of water. Wash the shoulders and top of the neck with this solution and then rinse with some clean, cold water and wipe dry with a soft cloth.

### Horse Labor Costs

When more horses are kept than are needed for regular farm work, it brings up the cost per unit of horsepower a great deal. Excess horses mean less hours of work per horse. This was well demonstrated by cost accounts kept on 49 farms in the Willamette Valley of Oregon cooperating with the State Agricultural College. In this investigation the average annual cost per horse for its keep, including all items such as interest, veterinary fees, shoeing, labor, overhead and feed, was $82.74 when the horses were worked for an average of less than 600 hours. The resultant cost per horse-hour of work performed amounted to an average of 18.9 cents. When horses were worked more than 600 hours and up to 1,000 hours a year, the average annual cost per horse was increased to $96.99, due largely to extra feed and labor, but the cost per horse-hour of labor was reduced to 12.6 cents per hour. On farms where the horses averaged working well over 1,000 hours annually, their average cost per head was $128.16, and their cost per horse-hour worked was only 9.7 cents. These costs are based on a farm price of $10 per ton for hay and $30 per ton for grain. Costs today, while much higher, would still maintain the same proportionate ratio.

The reason for this great difference in favor of lower costs, when the horses were used more, becomes apparent when the figures are examined. They show that if a horse remains completely idle, the cost of keeping it will be about 60 per cent as much as if the horse were worked to the full extent of its capacity. It therefore follows that the farmer who keeps twice as many horses as are actually needed more than doubles his horse labor cost. This is a very common error of farm management, especially when a tractor has been recently purchased. Another frequent mistake is to sell all the horses immediately and depend on mechanical horsepower alone. The happy medium for most farms of 100 acres or less is to keep one good team, after buying a tractor, and then plan the farm work so that the horses can be used almost daily for such chores as plowing and cultivating the garden, short hauls, emergencies and at odd jobs. They can be worked to advantage for hauling out manure while the tractor is being used in the field.

## Detergents to Clean Milk Utensils

I have heard a lot of talk about using these new soapless powders to clean milk equipment and thus lower the bacteria count of the milk. My dairy is approved for the New York City market. Can you tell me whether these soapless powders can be used? B. W.

The regulations of the New York City Sanitary Code prescribe the practice to be followed in the cleansing of milk apparatus and utensils. It specifies that an alkaline solution must be used. Because these new soapless powders, or detergents as they are more popularly known, do not have the alkalinity of soap, their use is technically illegal under these health regulations. A study, suggested by the New York City health authorities, has recently been made by a qualified laboratory. The conclusion is that a detergent is as satisfactory for milk utensil washing as more alkaline materials.

Pending the adoption of a uniform statewide milk ordinance, the New York City Health Department has not yet modified its regulations. It has not, however, interfered in any way with the use of detergents on approved dairy farms.


## DOGS

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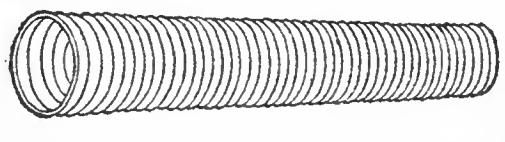

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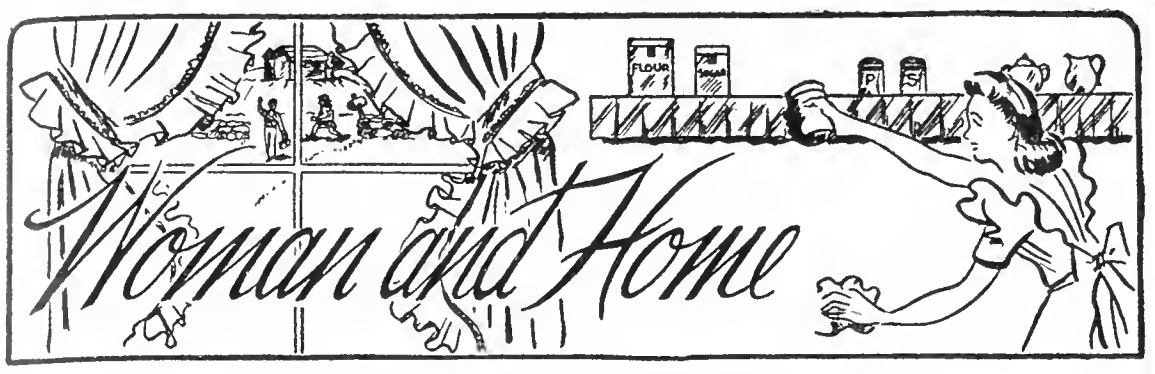
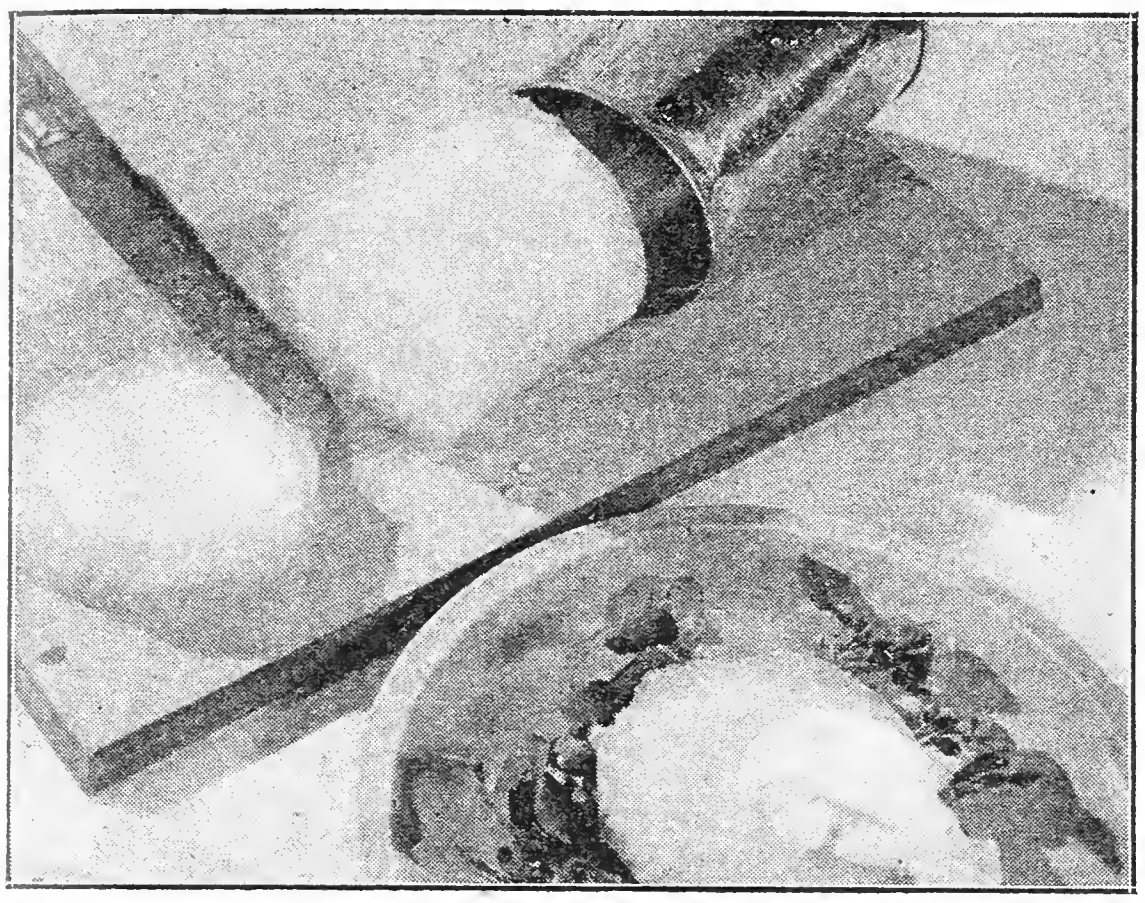



## Morning's Summer Blessing

How do I know it is morning in the midst of dark's embrace?
The joy of a lofty bird song pierces the silent space.

What is the cadenced stanza that drifts to the shadowed lawn?
A sacrament from the heavens and shrift to the early dawn.

Pennsylvania — *Fanny Bohlayer*



*An unopened can of grapefruit juice can be frozen overnight in the freezing compartment of an electric refrigerator. The frozen contents, sliced on greens, make a refreshing salad; chunks can be used as a parfait for dessert.*

# Cooling Desserts for Hot Weather

Years ago our Sunday dinners were brought to a satisfying conclusion when a large platter reached the table bearing a towering mold of fresh fruit ice cream from a four quart hand freezer. The modern refrigerator has not put an end to the old-fashioned method of churning ice cream, but here are some recipes to use in your electric "ice box" and the resultant ice or ice cream should be creamy and soft.

Two rules are followed: watch your freezing controls and the clock carefully; secondly wet the bottom of the tray with cold water before setting it in the freezing unit.

### Lemon Sherbet

Ingredients: 2 cups of whole milk; 1 cup of granulated sugar; juice of 2 oranges and 1 lemon (with the rind of the lemon if you like its flavor). Dissolve the sugar in the milk and add the fruit juice which will curdle the sweet milk but this only improves the texture of the sherbet, so don't worry. Freeze the ingredients to a mush. Then whip the whites of 2 eggs until stiff with 2 tablespoons of sugar and add this to the mush. Return to the freezer and let this set. This freezes quickly and in hot weather makes a refreshing dessert.

### Raspberry Ice Cream

Ingredients: ½ cup of sugar; ¼ cup of water; 1 cup of fresh raspberries; 1 cup of heavy cream; 1 egg white beaten stiff. Bring to a boil the sugar and water with a pinch of salt. Add raspberries and stew until soft. Strain and let cool. Whip the white of egg, add liquid and freeze until mushy. Whip the cream, then whip your mush separately, combine the two and freeze. Other berries may be used for this recipe.

### Chocolate Mousse

Ingredients: 2 squares of bitter chocolate; ¼ cup of sugar; 2 cups of whipping cream; ⅔ cup of top milk; ¾ cup of sugar. Melt the chocolate in a heavy aluminum saucepan over a low fire. Add the ¼ cup sugar; stir until smooth, then pour in the top milk, stirring constantly while it boils hard for one minute. Let this cool. Whip the cream, add the remaining sugar, and stir in the chocolate mixture.

Place in trays, turn your freezing control unit to its halfway mark and remove trays when the contents are frozen around the edges and bottom, but syrupy down the center. Stir with a large tablespoon until it is evenly mixed, soft and frozen parts mashed together, and then replace in the freezing unit which is now turned down to one-third its freezing capacity. Leave this way until serving time. An hour should be long enough for it to set. C. T. M.

### Dessert and Salad Combined

As illustrated in the photograph, an icy treat is one that combines dessert and salad both. Tangy grapefruit juice can be frozen right in the can, then sliced on greens for a refreshing midsummer dish.

Set temperature control of your electric refrigerator at coldest point. Place a No. 2 can Florida juice unopened, in freezing compartment. Leave to freeze for from 5 to 7 hours, or overnight. Mixture should be frozen solid. Cut both ends from can, push out frozen juice, and slice on greens. Top with your favorite dressing for fruits.

To make parfaits place large chunks of the frozen mixture in parfait glasses. Top with sweetened crushed berries.

## The Young Farm Wife

Five minutes time and a paper carton, approximately 8x10x7 inches, can save the sewing mother hours of wasted time and frayed nerves. In other words, file your patterns.

On obtaining a new pattern from The Rural New-Yorker, open it carefully. Cut the pattern picture from the corner of instruction sheet and paste it upright over the address sticker on the envelope. Mark each section with number of pattern, number of piece and its function; (sleeve, skirt, etc.) Refold, return to envelope, and place it upright in your filing box where it can be located instantly.

This also eliminates the annoyance of losing or misplacing pattern sections when working on more than one garment at a time. M. W. C.

## Aged Cheese

An old custom in some Alpine regions requires the making of a cheese on the day a child is born. Portions are eaten on special occasions in the life of the child and adult but some is always saved to be served on the day of the funeral of the person in whose honor the cheese was made.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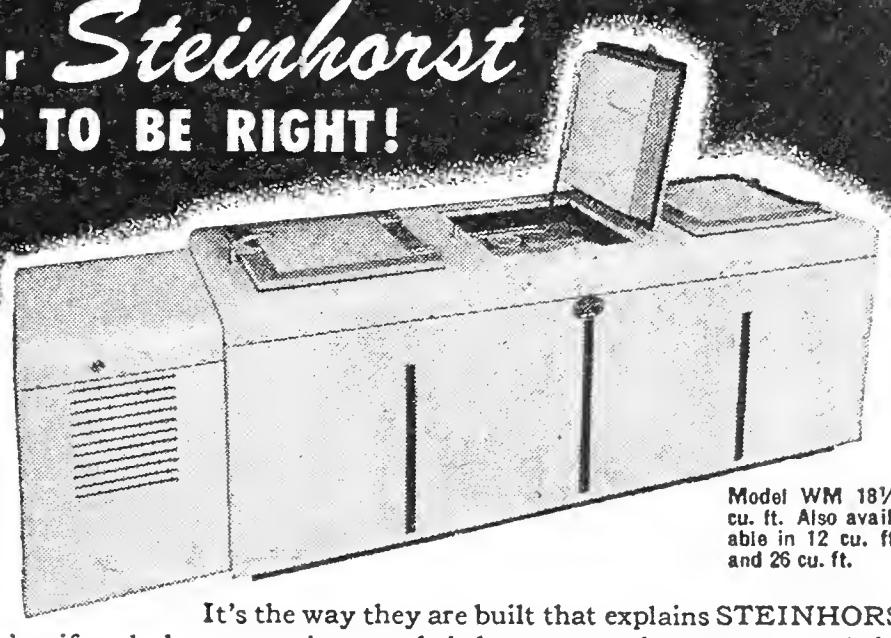

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AUNT HET
BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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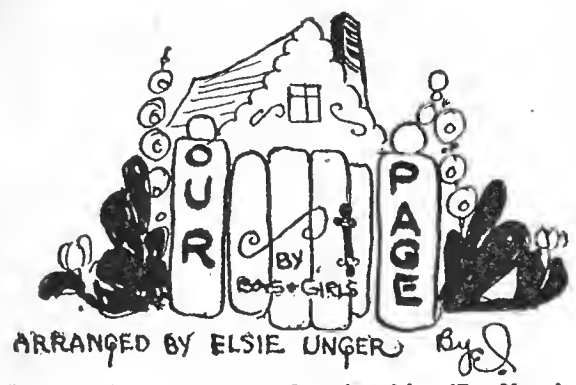


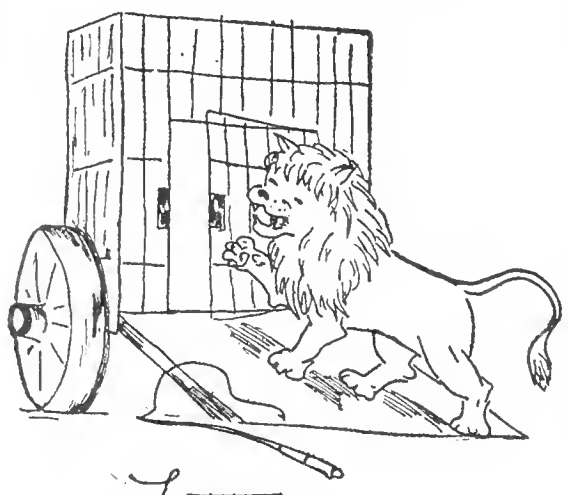

Drawn by Eleanore Stupienski, 17, N. J.

MEMORY VERSE

THE MOTH

In purple folds of slumber lie
The weary bee and butterfly,
But now the dewy moon climbs up,
The moth is at the primrose cup.
He drains as deep a golden draught
As ever thirsty vintner quaffed,
Then flings away on dizzy flight,
This winged bacchanal of the night!
— By Clinton Scollard

Lines from our Letters



Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania

Dear "Our Pagers:" I look forward to seeing each new issue of The Rural New-Yorker. I especially like Our Page and would like to have pen pals from all over the world. I love horses, dogs and cattle. I enjoy swimming, archery and many outdoor sports. I don't go to school now and it gets pretty lonesome. I live on a small farm and own a cow, dog and a goat. — Mildred Dunham, 17, Maine.

Dear Friends: We have been getting The Rural New-Yorker for many years. When I saw the other letters on Our Page I decided that I would write one too. We have five members in our family and live on a farm of 38 acres. We have two cows, two calves, two cats and one dog 13 years old. I am saving a collection of leaves from different kinds of trees. I label them on paper and press them. I live about nine miles south of Lake Erie and enjoy hearing about the seacoast. — Ruth Magill, 11, Ohio.

Dear Our Pagers: Although I have read and enjoyed Our Page for quite a while this is my first letter. I live on a fair sized farm on the edge of the city. I am a freshman and am on all the athletic teams except softball which I don't play too well. I am also a member of the Dramatic Club. Outside of school I take part in all sports. My favorites are swimming and camping and ice skating. — Bonnie Donlon, 14, N. Y.

Dear Boys and Girls: I'll have to admit that I am not a first rate farmer but I enjoy farming very much. I especially like horses and my girl friend and I plan to take riding lessons this Summer. Can't you just picture me flying through the air! I am a sophomore in high school and this Fall we are going to have a six man football team. My high school has never competed in football but has been champs in basketball and baseball. Another thing I'd like to share with you is my trip down south a week ago. I was invited to a Military Ball at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. — Joan Moreland, 16, New York.

Dear Friends: I have been enjoying Our Page ever since I was old enough to read, but I have only written once. I like to play the organ, read and hike. My favorite sport is baseball. I am a junior in high school and am taking a business course. If any of you know how to write Gregg shorthand I think it would be fun to correspond in shorthand. — Gertrude Greene, 16, N. J.

Dear Contributors: I am a reader of The Rural New-Yorker and Our Page is my favorite. Although this is my first letter to you I feel as though I know many of you through reading Our Page. I live on a dairy farm of 150 acres and love horses and dogs. My favorite hobbies are horseback riding, swimming, tennis, skiing, stamp collecting and studying different birds. I would like to hear from some of you who have the same hobbies and from anyone who is interested in horses or dogs. — David Lovestrand, 16, New York.

Dear Our Pagers: I guess you all will think it funny for someone from Tennessee to be writing to Our Page since it really is a northern paper. The reason we get The Rural New-Yorker is because we use to live in New York and Daddy took it then and still does. I enjoy Our Page a lot and read it as soon as it arrives. My favorite sports are swimming and skating. But I like just about any other sport. I love music, especially popular music and I take piano lessons and like to sing. As you probably know there is a lot of hillbilly music down here but I don't care for it myself. — Naomi Bross, 14, Tennessee.

Dear Friends: I like Our Page very much. I started to read it about two years ago. My hobbies are drawing and taking care of animals. I like ice skating, baseball and almost any sport. We live on a small farm and have eight goats and six dogs. I take care of two rabbits. I would like to start a pen friendship with anyone who has goats or likes them. — Jane Holschwandner, 13, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends: I live on a 157 acre farm and love all animals especially horses and collie dogs. We have four farm horses but no riding horses. My hobby is collecting horse pictures. I like outdoor sports such as baseball, softball, football and riding horseback. I am a freshman in junior high school. — Janet McGavern, 13, Pennsylvania.

Dear Boys and Girls: This is my first letter to you. I live on a small farm where we raise chickens, cows and kittens. We also have a small dog who is very funny at times. My hobbies are reading stories, and bike riding. I also like hiking and camping. I am a freshman in high school and enjoy pen pals very much. — Eleanor Moyer, 13, Pennsylvania.

Dear Contributor: My home is on a small farm where I have lived all my life. We have a tractor, two cows, some chickens and a dog. I don't like dogs very well, my hobby is cats and I love them. I am starting a collection of cat pictures. I like to write letters so I wish that some of you would write to me. — Martha Holder, 12, Penna.

Dear Our Pagers: This is my first letter to you. Our Page is very interesting and I enjoy it very much. I live on a small farm where we raise a few chickens and some dogs. The dogs are Mexican Chihuahuas, the smallest breed of dogs. They are very cute and also very smart. If they want anything they will ask you for it. I will be a senior in high school in the Fall. My hobbies are photography and crocheting. — Marilyn Mooers, 17, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends: I have just read Our Page and I think it is wonderful for boys and girls. I learned about it through my sister who has written to you also. Perhaps you know my cousin Bob Langer who is a contributor to Our Page. My hobbies are drawing, reading and creating fictional characters in drawings. I am a rheumatic fever patient, I do not always stay in bed but cannot play with other boys, so I would like to write to a farm boy of 11. — John Karg, 11, Massachusetts.

Dear Our Pagers: I am a newcomer and I learned of Our Page through a classmate who is a regular reader of this paper. I live only a few blocks from the historical Bunker Hill Monument. My hobbies are writing poetry and stories, reading and drawing. At present I am writing two books, Perilous Journey and Seven Seas To My Destiny. I write them for fun and for my friends' enjoyment. My classmates think that I have a little talent. I don't write many letters so I would like to correspond with a girl of my age who lives on a farm. — Helen Karg, 14, Massachusetts.

## LETTERS WANTED

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and the name and State of the person to whom you are writing. Then this should be put into an outer envelope and addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York — Jane Holschwandner, 13; Richard Jager, 17; David Lovestrand, 16; Joyce Acott, 14; Bonnie Donlon, 14.

Pennsylvania — Janet McGavern, 13; Lorene Kech, 14; Eleanor Moyer, 13; Martha Lesher, 15; Martha Holder, 12.

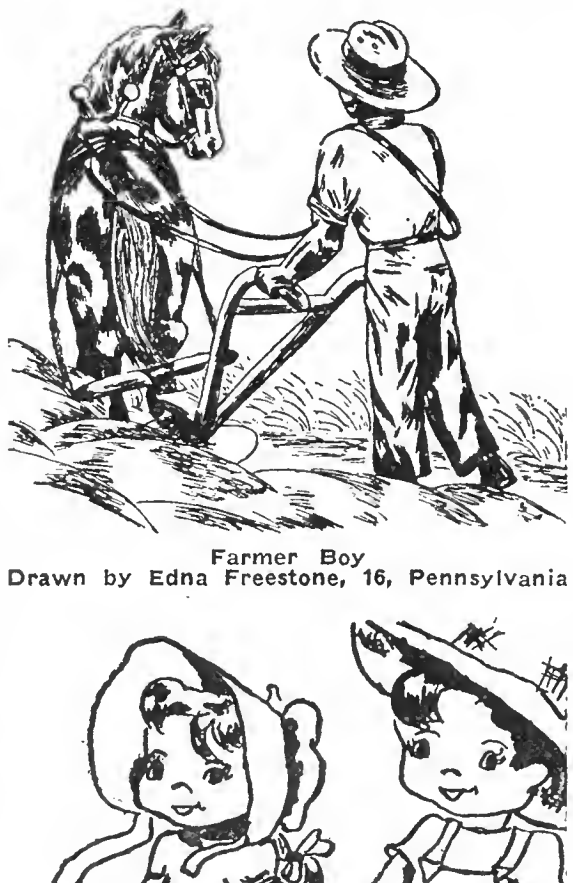
Tennessee — Naomi Bross, 14.

New Jersey — Gertrude Greene, 16; Everett Vanakin, 15.

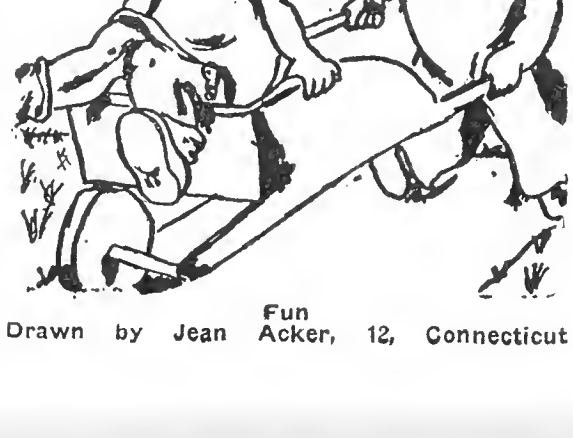
Ohio — Ruthie Magill, 11.

Maine — Mildred Dunham, 17.

Massachusetts — Marilyn Mooers, 17; John Karg, 11; Helen Karg, 14.




Drawn by Dorothy Dobbler, 19, New York



Farmer Boy
Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania

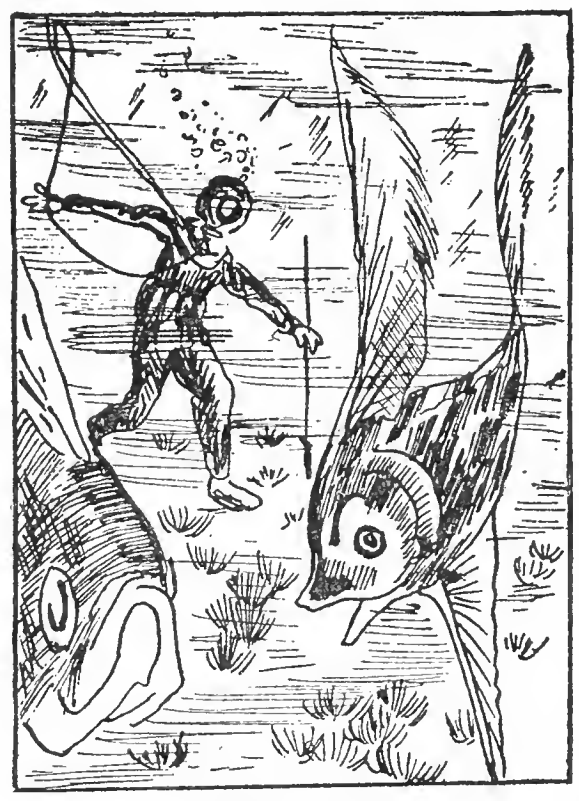


Fun
Drawn by Jean Acker, 12, Connecticut

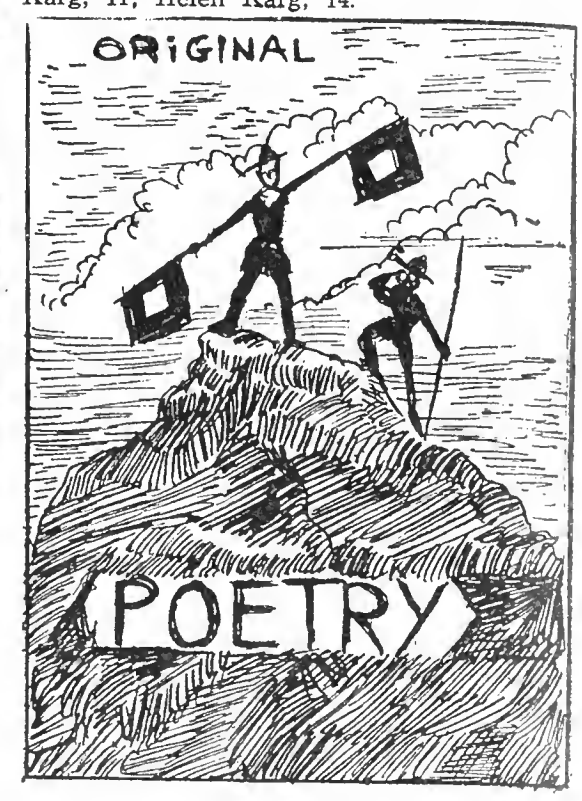
Drawn by Frank Burggraf, 15, New York

The Gardener — Drawn by Ruth Allen, 11, New York.

My Sister Rita
Drawn by Clara Reinke, 13, Pennsylvania



Underwater Sport
Drawn by Frank Burggraf, 15, New York




Drawn by Frank Burggraf, 15, New York

THE APPLE ORCHARD

There's a spot in the back of the orchard
Where I love to lie
And read, or dream perhaps
With my face up to the sky.
The mountains of pink and white blossoms
That look like pink tinted snow,
Later will turn to sweet apples
That in Autumn will show a red glow.
There's a pond at the back of the orchard
Where the ducks and ducklings swim;
Where I know I can relax and enjoy myself
Obeying my slightest whim.
The smell of the blossoms, sweet-scented
As the honey-rose or sweet thyme;
That is why I love the old orchard
And go there time after time.
— By Celin Vaernewyck, 16, New York

NIGHT AND DAY

After the shadows have fallen
And the stars have come out,
Young and old are going to bed
For the day's work is done.
After the sun has risen
And the stars have faded away,
We'll get up and then begin
A happy, busy day.
— By Penelope Young, 11, Pennsylvania

IN A HERMIT'S WORLD

In the hermit's cabin
Are found very simple needs;
His water is found in a nearby spring
His friends are always there —
His lips will feel the cool, calm water
Of the spring, where one and all share.
— By Bob Hall, 13, New York

Drawn by Kay Gaylord, 13, Vermont

So we have a budding author in our group, Helen Karg. Yes, Helen we would like to see some of your short stories, or stories by anyone who would like to try. Not continued ones however but complete for the issue. And let's write to John Karg. It is hard not to be able to play with other boys and girls and corresponding with someone will make the time pass with pleasure. Then there will be something to look forward to when the mailman comes.

I like the pen and ink section this time. The drawings look most professional.

A word in regards to the overseas letters. Don't be discouraged if you don't get an immediate answer, as it takes a long time for letters to go back and forth. Everyone of these boys and girls have received so much mail, it must be hard to answer all of it or to even pick the ones to answer. Mail is always promptly forwarded.

Here we are in haying time and threshing crews are going about from farm to farm. It's always a great time when they are around for mother cooks so many good things to eat and it is fun to watch the yellow grain pour into the bins. Soon it will be school time again. Remember your old friend Our Page who is always glad to hear from you.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to state your name, age and State. E. U.

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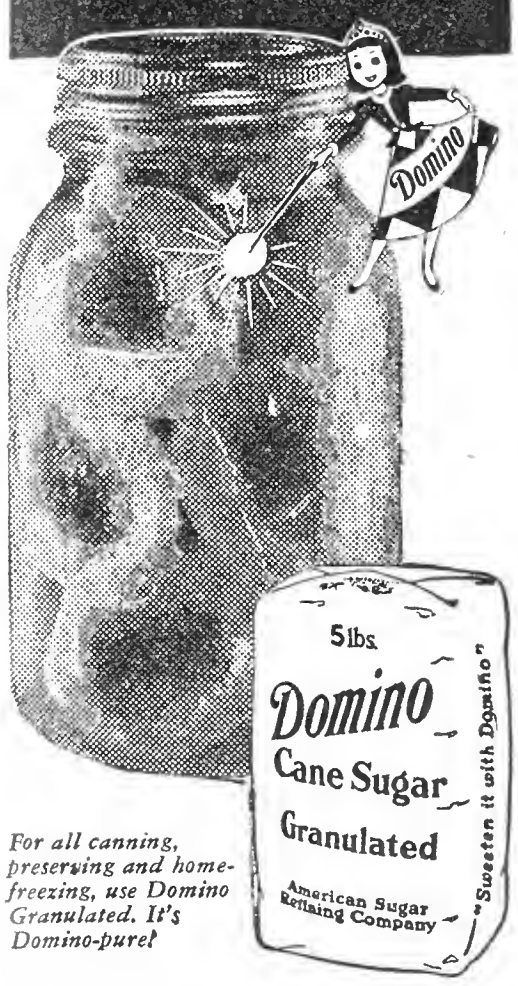


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## *The Visiting Nurse*

### Before the School Bell Rings

Schools open in September. Before that time if at all possible, every child who will pass through schoolhouse doors should be carefully checked by a doctor to make sure he or she is fully ready, physically, to take up the task of acquiring an education. Also, whatever needs to be done to prepare a child for Winter should be done now — before the school bell rings. Why? For four excellent reasons:

(1) It costs less to have preventive than curative work done; (2) a child with even the slightest need for physical correction cannot possibly do his best school work; (3) when corrections have to be made after school has opened, days are lost and it is hard to "catch up" with the class; (4) no child likes to be kept home by illness when his schoolmates are out and about their work, activities or play.

If a child weighs decidedly less than the average boy or girl of the same height, age and body build, then more milk, eggs, butter, cream, fruits and vegetables should be added to the diet. If he sleeps restlessly, crying out now and then as if in pain, a physician should be consulted; poor nights may be the beginning of a rheumatic condition. Rheumatism that adults now have might have been avoided by proper attention and care in youth. This painful trouble today cripples thousands of children.

A pimply complexion and an offensive breath, especially when accompanied by refusal to eat nourishing food, may indicate constipation. It is important for the body to be rid of refuse daily. No furnace or stove can burn at its best if it is clogged with ashes. If the system is sluggish medicine should not be given without the doctor's order. Instead, add apples, dried or stewed prunes, figs, oranges, bran cereals and molasses to breakfast and supper.

Nasal twangs, mouth-breathing, catarrh, sore throat or swollen glands indicate a nose or throat requiring medical attention.

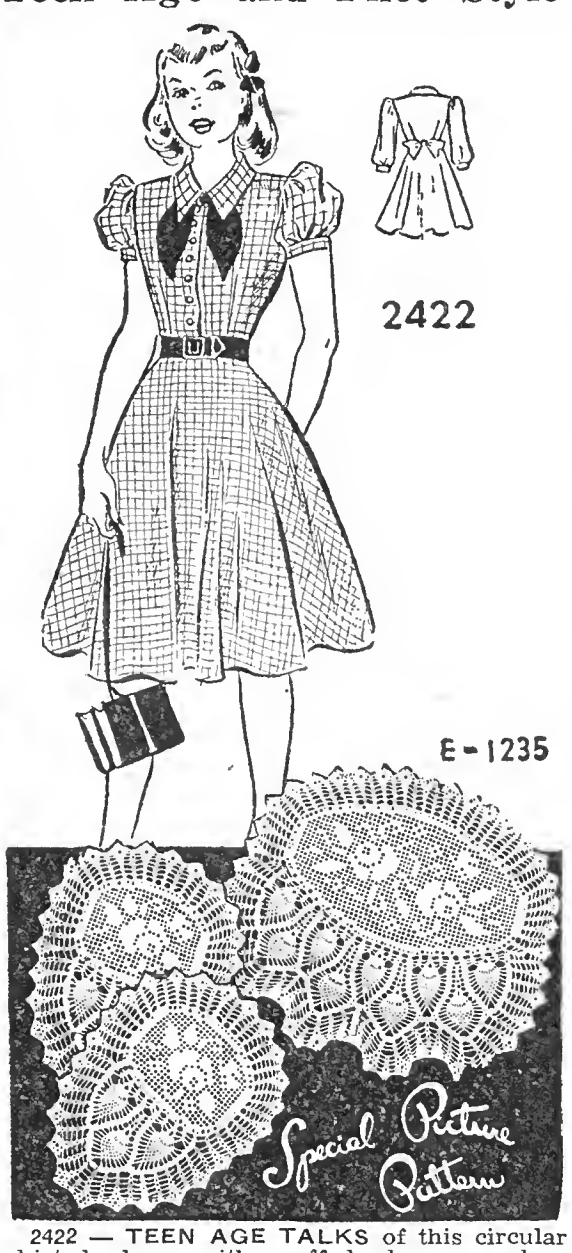
A child's heart, usually sound in many cases, nevertheless should not be neglected. That is why a checkup by a doctor is a good health investment. The toll of deaths and invalids from heart conditions, overlooked during school years or recognized but neglected, is appalling. Care of the lungs is likewise important. It is much better to make sure all is well; if not, early stages of tuberculosis can be cured when discovered and properly treated in time.

In the doctor's checkup, other tests will be made. Does your child hear as well as he should? It is a fact that every year some children get into more or less serious trouble because of failure to hear all the teacher says in the classroom. Inattention in school hours often has its start in defective hearing. The same applies to eyesight. Unless the young person can distinctly see the blackboard and study his lessons without eyestrain or headaches, he is pretty sure to become severely handicapped.

Again, before school begins, a good dentist should be visited. Scores of troubles rise from teeth in need of repair. Having tiny cavities filled promptly will save pain, money and teeth! Moreover, digestion waits on good teeth as well as on appetite.

Good farmers take care of their machinery, and the wise farm wife sees to it that her sewing and washing machines keep in good running order. In both cases, a checkup is given systematically. Careful parents do the same for their children. Why neglect the human machinery? A child cannot be "turned in on a new one" as is done with the family car. Check up on your youngster, therefore, now. BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

## Teen Age and Filet Style

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## Thought for Today

Dear Editor:

There was one thing left out of your story of the Elderberry (R. N.-Y. of June 19, Page 432) — a way to use this wild fruit in a cooling drink for a hot day. Boiled down with sugar and a little lemon peel, elderberries make a delightful syrup that can be mixed with a glass of homemade or boughten gingerale, adding a little lemon juice and a sprig of mint. Served ice cold, this syrup introduces your company to a new fine flavor. In color elderberryade is like port wine.

As a plant lover I find your mention of uses of woods and wayside growth extremely pleasant, such as the making of those milkweed balls. Won't you sometime print directions for making willow whistles? M. C.

On first reading the above, I did not question but that M. C. was a woman reader. Yet with those willow whistles, I am bound to "ha'e me doo'ts"! If some of you can answer that whistle query, I shall be happy to forward replies to M. C., man or woman. P. S.

## More on Elderberries

Elderberry jams or jellies from the fruit are best, I find, when combined, half and half, with either apples, wild grapes or blackberries; the other fruits provide pectin and improve the flavor. Thrifty housekeepers make elderberry pie, often combining them with gooseberries, crabapples or green grapes, and adding lemon juice or vinegar to pep up the taste. Some go so far as to can the berries, while other dry them slowly in the oven, declaring that this drying process removes that peculiar tang which some people do not like.

Elderberry juice may be added to grape juice to extend the supply, but be sure to have the grape juice flavor predominant. Elderberry shrub may be made by your favorite raspberry shrub recipe, adding lemon peel for zest. G. R.

## Popular Bird Bath

There is still time to get more pleasure from the wild birds; by bringing them into your gardens. We like to have several bird baths and drinking fountains around the place during hot weather. I use a 25 cent granite wash basin set on a tile placed in a perennial flower bed. In the center of the basin I place a small empty flower pot. The hole allows the pot to fill with water as I fill the basin. The edges of the pot which stand above the water provide a fine place for the birds to perch while drinking or between dips in the bathing basin. Our homemade simple pools are more popular than a boughten bird bath nearby. F. B.

There is always dust around somewhere. With polish-cloth I scrub with care the chairs and tables until they gleam; and I wipe the cobwebs from ceiling beams. Attacking corners with great precision, you'd think this was my life's ambition! Yet why can't I clean the cobwebs that bind the dust in the corners of my mind? R. M. M.

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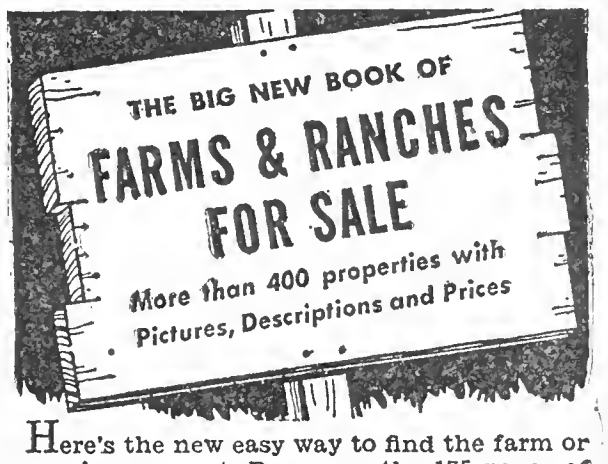


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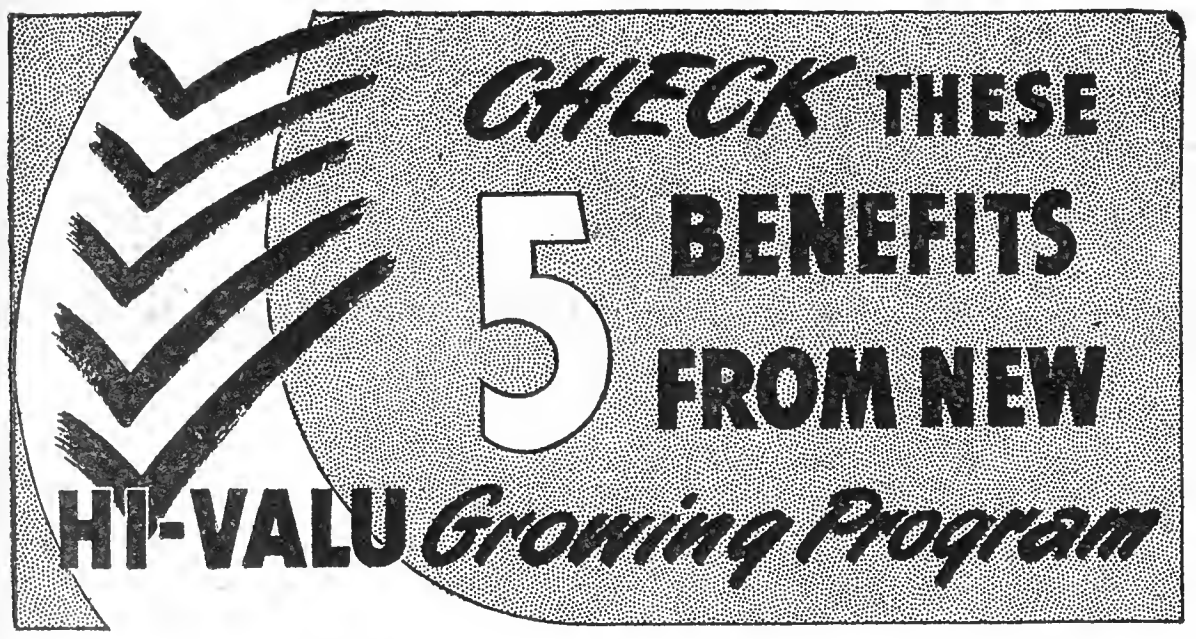


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## Grange News

The fact that more than 700,000 telephones have been added to the rural areas of the country since the end of World War II, is due in part to local Granges which have been active in securing the extension of rural telephone service. Frequently Grange groups have obtained service for isolated districts through the contribution of poles and labor to accomplish the desired result. Many farmers located far away from village centers now have telephone service through such Grange activity. During 1947 alone 300,000 new rural telephones were installed. At the present time the Grange is engaged in an active campaign to have telephone service carried over electric power lines.

A novel plan for promoting international good will, and far more practical than some other present methods, has been launched by the Home Economics committee of the Massachusetts State Grange, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Margaret C. Fenton of Palmer. The plan has endless possibilities and is fully in line with the long-time effort of the Grange to correct misunderstandings.

Mrs. Fenton inserted in a widely read magazine, published in Scotland, a suggestion that letters from Great Britain or other European countries be written to her Grange committee, to be turned over to the Massachusets Grange. This plan would inaugurate an international correspondence that would describe living conditions on each side of the Atlantic, outline problems and seek remedies. It was believed that such correspondence might do much to establish friendly relations between the United States and stricken areas across the water. The response was startling. Letters poured in from all sides, not by dozen but by hundreds, and the Massachusetts Grange lady found herself overwhelmed with information of a most interesting sort. The aid of Grange associates was sought, a task of no slight magnitude when more than 200 such letters have often been a daily happening. So far each letter has received an individual reply, many needed gifts have followed, and a correspondence started that cannot fail to create better understanding and mutual interest. The Massachusetts Home Economics committee members are very enthusiastic over the experience, and are taking very seriously their responsibility for helpful replies to these letters. There is considerable likelihood that this interesting "international goodwill movement" may soon be extended more widely into other Grange States in the near future.

Practically every Grange in Fayette County, Pa., and others from neighboring districts were represented at the recent annual Grange banquet in the Christ Methodist Church, Uniontown. Pomona Master B. S. Newcomer presided and Mary E. Lyons, State Pomona leader and chirman of the program committee, was toastmistress. An insight into the life, customs, and living conditions of the people of Italy was presented by James F. Keim of State College, assistant 4-H Club leader of the State, who returned recently after five years in this European country where he worked with county agents in reorganizing rural residents for production of crops. As a surprise feature State Deputy Earl Langley presented to G. M. Griffin a Bible that was used last year as the "Traveling Bible" which had lain on the altar of every Grange in the county. In accepting the Bible Mr. Griffin stated that he thought that a meeting of this sort spoke for itself for over 200 members attended. When he was Pomona master, the membership was around 1,400; now there are over 3,600 members.

Interest among Rhode Island Granges follows action by the State Legislature, which indicates that in the near future a Rhode Island State Building will be erected on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Mass. The five other New England States have had such buildings for several years, and the Rhode Island project, held up by war, now appears on the eve of establishment. A $125,000 building is contemplated, of which $50,000 must first be raised by subbscription; subsequently the balance of $75,000 will become available from the appropriation just voted. Without doubt Rhode Island Granges will play an important part in raising the prerequisite $50,000. The site selected is on the broad Avenue of States on the Exposition Grounds directly opposite the beautiful New England Grange Building.

D.

## "Chicken-of-Tomorrow" Winners

First place in the national finals of the Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest, held recently at Georgetown, Del., was won by Vantress Hatchery, Marysville, Cal. The West Coast entry of Red Cornish-New Hampshires topped 39 other flocks from 24 States to take the $5,000 first prize.

Arbor Acres Farm of Glastonbury, Conn., owned by Frank Saglio, won the $1,000 second prize with straight White Rocks. A flock of New Hampshires entered jointly by E. J. Bittner and H. E. Bates of Litchfield, Me., placed third to win $500.

Winners of $100 runner-up awards finished as follows: Nichol's Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. H., (New Hampshires); John Spangenberg, West Haven, Conn., (Cornish x White Rocks); Shenandoah Hatchery, Maurertown, Va., (New Hampshires); John E. Weidlich, Roanoke, West Virginia, (New Hampshires), and Linn's Hatchery, Puyallup, Washington, (Cornish x New Hampshires).

The competing breeders qualified for the finals on a basis of showings in a series of state and regional contests in 1946 and 1947. Each finalist was required to ship hatching eggs to a central hatchery late in February. The chicks, representing a variety of breeds, crosses and strains, were raised for 12 weeks under identical conditions in flocks of 400 at the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station.

## Poultry "Bloom"

The word "bloom," which is often used in connection with dressed poultry, is a term of only general meaning. Its presence has much to do with the appearance of the dressed bird. At the present time, emphasis is being placed on the appearance of the final product of the poultry meat producer. Anything that can be done to improve the sales appeal of poultry meat is of importance at the present time and will be more so in the future. Bloom is therefore of importance and measures taken to improve it, or hold it, should be considered carefully.

The following, taken from the Dominion of Canada Marketing Service Report, is a good description of what bloom is and some of the factors affecting it: "Bloom is that healthy, live, velvety-smooth, moist appearance of the skin that gives poultry sales appeal. In perfect specimens, frozen birds look like fresh-killed birds at first sight. It is largely a production factor. Health is a prime requisite, but fright, thirst, undue starving before killing, all may cause absorption of the tissue and may affect bloom. Shrinkage during transit and lack of bloom go hand in hand. To retain bloom, market birds should be carefully lifted from the roosts after dark and preferably shipped at night. They should be given a normal time of killing. Bloom is improved if birds are transferred from shipping coops to feeding batteries and allowed to rest for a time in a quiet room."

In addition, the number of birds placed in a crate has an influence on bloom. If more than 12 to 14 average size broilers, weighing from three to four pounds each, are shipped or held in a crate overnight or even for a few hours, the amount of shrinkage increases and in turn affects bloom. A constant check-up of the water temperature used in semi-scalding the birds also plays a part as well as the technique developed in the use of the picking machine.

R. R. STOCKBRIDGE

## Grains for Chickens

Is there any difference in the value of whole corn and cracked corn for feeding chickens? Is buckwheat a good feed for hens and, if so, to what extent can it be used in their scratch mixture? Wish you would suggest a good grain mixture, composed of corn, oats, wheat, and buckwheat.

Cattaraugus County, N. Y. E. H.

There is little difference in the value of whole corn and cracked corn for feeding chickens. It is true, however, that when corn is cracked, the germ may be broken out and thus become part of the meal; unless this meal is incorporated in the mash, it is lost to the chickens. Buckwheat is a good food for hens but should not constitute more than 10 to 15 per cent of their scratch mixture. Corn 40 pounds, wheat 30 pounds, oats 20 pounds, and buckwheat 10 pounds makes a good scratch mixture.

## The Poultry Flock in August

When August with its extreme heat, combined with the press of other farm work, rolls around, there is often a tendency to neglect the poultry flock, and that just isn't smart. Try to remember the comfort of both your hens in the laying house and the pullets on range at this time of year. Remember that chickens can die from extreme heat and lack of water, so see to it that your birds have all the clean, cool water that they can drink.

Don't put disinfectant into the drinking water; you cannot disinfect a chicken's insides. Some chickens actually won't drink disinfected water while others drink so little that they do not get all the water they should. If at all possible, see to it that the drinking water is in the shade where it will keep cooler. Keep the fountains clean; they may be disinfected if you wish, and then rinsed with clean water. The drinking fountains ought to be fairly close to the feeders. Make sure that some animals cannot tip over the fountains thus leaving the chickens without water without your knowing it.

Be sure the chickens have enough range. On a light sandy soil it takes more range than on better soils; if it is dry, it also takes more range. Your pullets should be provided with shade of some sort on range. If there are no trees, you can rig up a shelter made of gunny sacks or branches laid across a rough framework. It makes a lot of difference when August gets hot.

By now you should have leg-banded those pullets which feathered quickly, seemed thrifty, were vigorous, healthy and outstanding. These are the pullets you will want to put into the laying house this Winter; it really pays to keep close watch and be choosy.

If you have skimmilk by all means feed it to the pullets, but be sure that you keep it in a clean container. We like to use 10-gallon crocks. Then we are sure that our pullets won't be poisoned by the use of milk which has been allowed to stand in metal utensils.

It is a good idea to check your range for milkweed and wild foxglove. We once lost a lot of lovely pullets and the only thing we could ever trace it to was the fact that the birds had stripped the milkweed of its green leaves, and eaten them.

The cockerels and pullets should now be separated if you have not already done so. It is a good thing to remember that they are likely to be a desirable size at this time. If you don't wish to sell them, kill them for your own use; they won't eat any feed when they're in the freezer locker or your own home freezer. If there are any listless, poorly developed pullets, get them out of the flock and into the frying pan or on the market. In the laying flock, cull closely and sell the loafers. Check the laying houses again for parasites just to make sure, and see to it that grit and laying mash are always on hand. Some poultrymen do not feed it at this time of year; that is a mistake. If you are feeding cockerels for the market, you will find that wetting their mash will increase its palatability and consequently they will eat more of it. We like to use sour milk for wetting the fattening mash, but we feed only what they can clean up readily in about 10 or 15 minutes.

It is time to sow Sudan grass for Fall pasture for the poultry flock. If the ground is hard packed where the chickens have run, spade it up to make them some dust wallows; they will appreciate it.

In hot weather it goes without saying that the eggs should be gathered often from the laying house and set in the basement or cave in wire baskets to cool until next morning, when they can be dropped into the egg cartons. If put in cartons at once they will not cool as well as they should and will deteriorate more rapidly.

You have brought your chickens along this far, so don't let the August weather get you both down.

B. PEASE

## Useful Poultry Books

Turkey Management,
Marsden and Martin..... $4.50
Commercial Poultry Farming,
Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart..... 4.00
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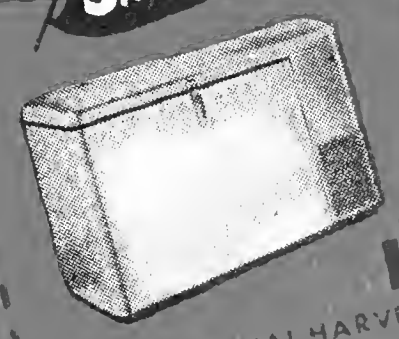

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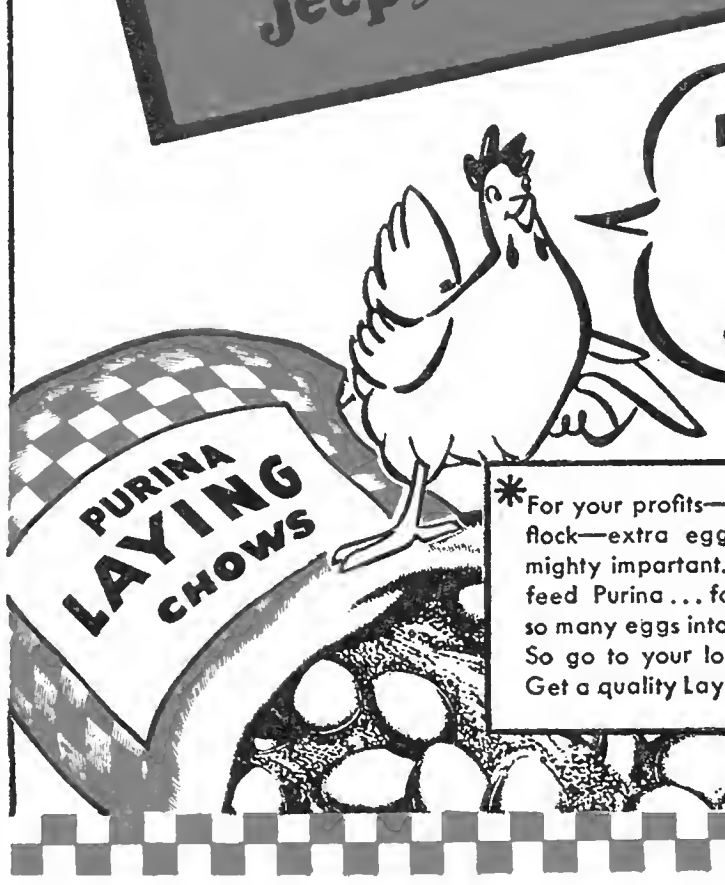


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Please send me the Purina Egg Laying Contest Folder, P 2088, giving complete rules, Official Egg Record and Report Blank, and tips on getting more eggs, to

Name_____
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PROFITS DEPEND ON PRODUCTION

—And production depends on good breeding right from the start.
When you buy Warren Red Chicks you're buying production as proven by the outstanding performance record of this famous strain in National Egg Laying Contests year after year.
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GET-UP-AND-GROW!
SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks have plenty of get-up-and-grow bred into them right from the start to help you get consistent profits the year 'round. SPIZZERINKTUM breeding means they'll live, grow and pay. Write for literaturo and prices.
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BROILERS—ROASTERS—EGGS
U.S. Approved Hatches Every Week Year Around
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Save feed and flock replacement costs by housing Cedarhurst long term layers. (5 year records up to 1006 eggs.) Chick prices right. New Catalog free.
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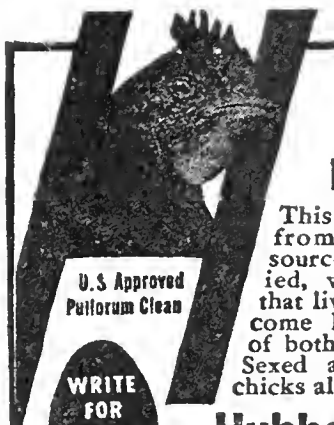

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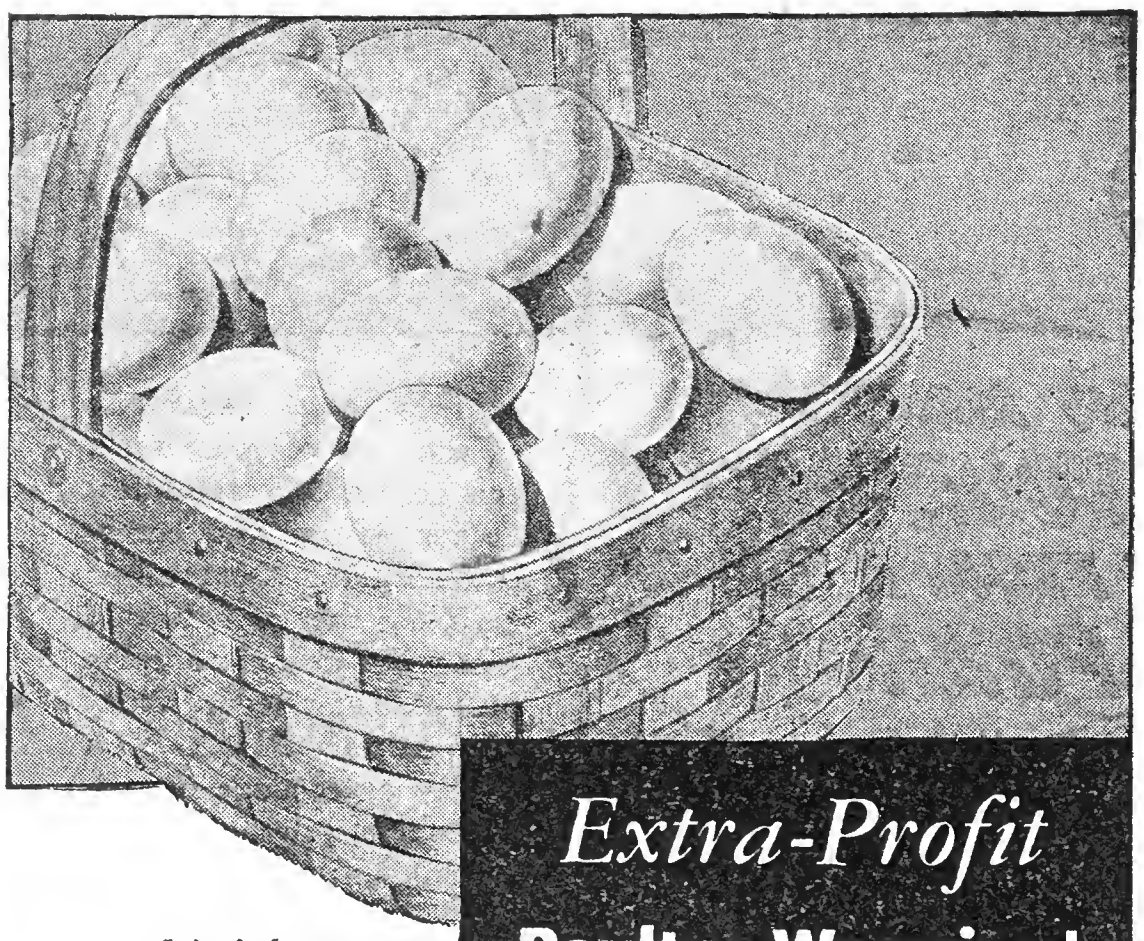

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**Poultry Worming!**

*Individual treatment. Removes large roundworms and capillaria worms*

**Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS**

*they don't knock egg production*

Yes, you make more money, worming your birds with ROTA-CAPS. Heavy worm infestation reduces egg production . . . holds back your flock.

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Don't risk harsh treatments. Worm your birds with Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS. Buy from your hatchery, drug, or feed store today.

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**Get Dr. Salsbury's WORMIX**
Removes large roundworms and cecal worms. Easy to give in the mash.

*When you need poultry medicines ask your dealer for*

Dr. SALSBURY'S

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa


## Summer Care and Handling of Eggs

Summer with its heat soon breaks down the quality of fresh laid eggs. Summer also does things to the hens, even causing heat prostration in hot, poorly ventilated hen houses. We were a long time waiting for Spring this year and did not receive much in the way of good days. Now we are in the midst of hot weather. Usually we think of Winter as the tough time to protect eggs from adverse temperature conditions, but hot weather is a much more difficult time in which to maintain high quality. Many days the hen house temperature may go to 100 degrees Fahrenheit or more. This makes it desirable to gather eggs more frequently than in Winter.

Collect the eggs in wire baskets and carry them immediately to a suitable cool egg cellar, or properly insulated and cool room. Do not allow them to stay around in a warm feed room or the kitchen. Quality pays off and the only quality you have is that which is put into the egg by the hen. From there on the job is your own. Well ventilated, cool laying houses in Summer are a big aid not only in getting top production, but in maintaining the inherent high quality of the egg after it is laid. Painting the laying house roof with a special aluminum paint may make it as much as 10 degrees cooler.

Producing clean eggs is the first important consideration. Use a nest that holds a deep litter and keep this litter renewed often enough to have clean nests. This saves an enormous amount of labor in cleaning dirty eggs. Provide adequate nest space and avoid overcrowding of nests and egg breakage. One nest for every four to five hens will be satisfactory for normal production.

The important job after this to to collect eggs frequently, and to cool them quickly. A cool, moist cellar for egg storage is hard to beat in the Summer. If a room above ground is used for egg cooling and handling, it pays to use a special cooler to cool the eggs quickly. Allow the eggs to cool overnight, if possible, and pack these cooled eggs in cool cases, kept in the same room. Clean all dirty eggs; never pack them until they have been cleaned and cooled. A new method has been reported using a detergent (soapless soap). Use one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful per gallon of water, which should be at a temperature of 140 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Dip the basketful of eggs in this solution and allow to drain, then re-dip. The next step is to use a hose to rinse off the dirt. Use the same water temperature as before and rinse off all dirt. Allow the eggs to cool overnight, and then pack. Any eggs that are in the center of the basket, and do not get quite clean can be easily buffed. Other advantages claimed for this detergent method is that the warm water washing improves the quality of eggs even when stored; also, that this method does not harm hatching eggs.

It is amazing how certain practices develop and change. It has usually been contended that washing eggs did not help hatchability. Some 25 years ago. I used to visit quite regularly a good poultryman living in the Vineland, N. J., area. He made a practice of dipping all hatching eggs and claimed it did not have any detrimental effect on hatching. If you try out this new method of cleaning eggs, please let me know about your success. T. B. CHARLES

## Popcorn for Chickens

I can get plenty of stale popcorn, which has been popped, buttered and salted, to feed my chickens. Would it be satisfactory to use it? What are its limitations for such possible use?
Erie County, N. Y. N. L. K.

Popcorn which has been popped, salted and buttered can be utilized in feeding chickens. It should, however, be fed sparingly because of the salt. But if popcorn constitutes only a small part of the ration, it can be used in lieu of part of the corn in the scratch feed. Much of the excess salt will be found in the bottom of the container and thus can be discarded in feeding. If the popcorn is agitated by shaking, it will loosen much of the salt, which can then be discarded.

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Babcock's White Leghorns hold the all-time world's contest record for all breeds: 4057 eggs, 4336.25 points. Our pen of S.C. White Leghorns at Western New York test led all Leghorn pens in the country last year. We also had the three high Leghorn hens in the U. S. with 365.10 points, 364.85 points and 360.15 points.

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ORDER CHICKS NOW—Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.

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Send for your copy today. It will help you make money with poultry.
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**Immediate Delivery**
12 and 14 Weeks Old. White Leghorns and MINORCA - LEGHORN CROSS. Open Range Raised. 37 Years Breeding for Body Size and Heavy Production. Send Now for Free Literature and Prices.
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ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

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WHITE LEGHORNS, CROSSES NEW HAMPSHIRES
N. Y. - U. S. Approved — Pullorum Clean
Write Today! 240 WARREN ST.
CHAPMAN FARMS, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

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New Hampshires, Rock Hamp Cross, Red Rock Cross (Black Pullets), R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns. Beautiful, Sturdy Birds. 12 to 20 weeks old.
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Bloodtested Breeders. Booking Orders Now.
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Big English Type S. C. White Leghorns. 8-10-12 weeks and older. Order older Pullets Now for Summer and Fall Delivery.
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Big Type S. C. White Leghorns. Our Specialty for over 20 years. 8-10-12 weeks and older. U. S. Approved - Pullorum Tested Breeding. They will make fine layers of large, white eggs. Discount Prices if you act fast.
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10,000 Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns & N. H. Reds. Apr. & May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy, vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for cir. & complete price list.
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E. C. Brown, Prop., Box R, Sergeantsville, N. J.

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March hatched; R. I. Reds; W. Rocks; N. H. Reds from country's highest laying strain. Ready-to-lay in August. Moderate prices for quality pullets. Circular.
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SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Year-around Service.
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"SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS"
All Eggs used are from our Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Aggiut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
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DEPT. F - - - - - - ROCKLAND, MASS.

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From one of the oldest hatcheries in Michigan. *Large S. C. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Minorca-Leghorns, Rock X Red Cross. *All chicks U. S. Approved-Pullorum Tested. We have a number of old hen flocks for chicks with livability. *Started pullets three weeks and older. Free Catalog.
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Box R, :-: Zeeland, Michigan

**SPECIAL** SUMMER OFFER on KOCH'S GUARANTEED CHICKS
R. I. & N. H. Reds, W. Rocks, $12-100. Plus postage. Order C. O. D. Circular Free. Chicks brooded now means extra cash on hand this Fall.
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"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings — $7.50. 100-$28.00.
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The easy way with HEXOL ROOST PAINT. Contains (Benzene Hexachloride) the new miracle killer. Harmless. Superior to nicotine. Saves Time, money, labor.
Pint treats about 400 birds $1.00 postpaid.
REX PRODUCTS, 297 Adams St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

**CHAMBERLIN BARRED ROCKS**

FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS

Order some Chamberlain Barred Rock Chicks now! They'll grow quickly into profitable meat birds or layers. They inherit all the factors that build a paying flock. 24 years breeding assures good performance under average farm conditions.

5,500 Vt. - U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders

Chicks available straight-run or sexed! Write for new booklet.

Chamberlin Poultry Farms R. F. D. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

**—ULSH FARMS CHICKS—**
All Breeders carefully culled & Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and Safe arrival guaranteed.

| Catalog FREE | Unsexed Pits. 100 | Ckls. 100 |
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| Postpaid. Will ship C. O. D. | | |
| Large Type White Leghorns | $12.00 | $24.00 $ 5.00 |
| Barred White or Buff Rocks | 14.50 | 22.00 12.00 |
| New Hampshires, Rock-Red Cross | 14.50 | 22.00 12.00 |
| Special No Sex-Guarantee | 8.00 | All First Class |

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 27th year.
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**Mattern's Reliable Chicks**
MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
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DUCKLINGS — MAMMOTH PEKINS $22-100.
HARRY BURNHAM, NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.

WH. AFRICAN GUINEA FOWL HATCHING EGGS
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**SEND NO MONEY** FOR OUR TOP QUALITY PULLORUM TESTED **BABY CHICKS**

200,000 big, fluffy chicks weekly. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chicks shipped when you want them. All chicks guaranteed true to breed. Shipped parcel post f. o. b. our hatchery. Send orders now. DON'T DELAY. Pay your postman.

| | Prices Per 100 Non Sexed | Cockerels | Pullets |
|---|---|---|---|
| White and Barred Rocks | $10.95 | $12.45 | $13.40 |
| Columbia & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds N. H. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes | 11.95 | 12.45 | 14.40 |
| White and Brown Leghorns, White Black and Buff Minorcas | 11.95 | 4.50 | 19.40 |

$7.90 ANY BREED ANY SEX
NO SEX GUARANTEE

HEAVY ASSORTED STRAIGHT RUN
$8.95 Per 100

Wh. Pekin Ducklings, $29.00-100; $15.50-50; $8.25 25; $3.25-12. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Poults 86c each.
**MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES, Dept. R, Mt. Healthy, Ohio**

**FAIRPORT Quality CHICKS**
Husky chicks from bloodtested, Pullorum clean breeders. Bred for meat and egg production. R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Rock-Red and Red-Rock Crosses. Only $16.00 per 100. Order today.
FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
Box 42. - Fairport, New York

WANTED EGGS OF ALL KINDS
S. MEYER & SON, Inc., 300 Greenwich St., New York

# Pennsylvania Farm News

There is a big acreage of corn in this section of Western Pennsylvania this year and much of it looks pretty good, although many fields are plenty weedy too. It has been just too wet to get into the fields to cultivate them and the weeds cannot be kept back without some sort of cultivation. Many fields of corn were more than knee high on the fourth of July which has always been considered a good rule to go by. There is more hybrid corn planted this year than ever before. Most farmers find that it yields better and they usually get a better stand than from the local varieties.

Oats look like a very promising crop. Last year many farmers drilled Vicland oats, which proved a uniform flop in this section. Never were there as many poor fields of oats as last year. It was, of course, a poor year generally for oats and was not necessarily due entirely to the variety, but a few other varieties did make much better yields. What Clinton we have seen this year does not seem to have too tall a straw but it looks well headed. Wheat, while not cut at this writing, is almost ready and looks as if it should be a real crop. There is a large acreage of wheat and if it turns out as good as it looks, we should have plenty of wheat. Some buckwheat has been sown but not as much as in some years.

Feed prices are still as high as ever; in fact, are getting a little higher. Egg mash at this time is selling for around $5.45 per cwt., starting mash at $6.90 per cwt., 20 per cent dairy feed $4.70, scratch grains $5.10 to $5.40, and all other feeds just as high in proportion. Butter is selling at from 85 to 90 cents per pound, and eggs, which have been too low all Spring and Summer, have come up the past several weeks a few cents each week until now they are bringing from 50 to 55 cents at most markets. At the current feed prices, eggs should not have been less than 50 cents all Spring as there is very little profit in them at that, when feed bills have all been paid. Quite a lot of young chickens are being raised but I don't think nearly as many as last year.

Little pigs are not too plentiful and are bringing from $20 to $25 a pair. The lamb crop seems to be good and lambs are higher on the market right now than we have ever remembered them being; around 30 cents for tops on the Pittsburgh market. Good dairy cows are not plentiful either and command a good price at this time. Some of the best bring well over $200 each, which seems very high when you have to pay for them from the milk they produce. P. M.

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Marketing will be emphasized in the beekeeping short course to be conducted August 9 to 14 at the Pennsylvania State College. The instruction at Penn State is open to anyone. Prof. E. J. Anderson, research apiarist at Penn State, will again be in charge of the short course. Practical beekeeping is taught by lecture and by actual work with bees of the five college bee yards and with equipment in the laboratory. Half of each day is given to classwork, the other half to practical application of bee management. Subjects to be covered in the intensive instruction include: Spring management and swarm control for comb and extracted honey production, introduction of package bees, control of diseases and enemies of the honeybee, extracting and bottling of honey, queen rearing, Fall management and marketing of honey. Full details on the short course may be obtained by writing to A. L. Beam, director of short courses, the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. A. H. I.

---

More than 1,000 4-H boys and girls from all over the State have now been selected as representatives of their local clubs to attend the Annual Club Week at the Pennsylvania State College August 9 to 13. Judging contests and demonstrations, recreation, entertainment, and instruction highlight the week's program. A candle light service will conclude the program. N. M. E.

## New Trap for Milk Bacteria

At a recent demonstration held in the Bainbridge, N. Y., Grange Hall, dairy farmers were shown the many possible ways of milk contamination and how it can be controlled.

Numerous tests have shown that the vacuum pipe of the milking machine often contains large amounts of bacteria, a high percentage of which are thermoderic, or heat-resisting bacteria. This type of bacteria has always been a problem in most dairy herds.

By the use of transparent hose, a plastic vacuum pipe and colored water, the farm group at Bainbridge was shown how moisture and dirt get between the inflation cut and teat cup shell of one teat cup, and will travel to all four teat cups and then into the vacuum pipe. There are also several other ways that fluid can get into the vacuum pipe and make an ideal breeding place for bacteria. The slopping of milk in a milker pail and the steam from the warm milk are two examples.

Having gotten fluid into the vacuum pipe and bacteria breeding in it, how then does this fluid get back into the milk to contaminate it? It was explained that one of the greatest fallacies is that the vacuum in the pipe draws toward the pump only. To demonstrate this, one milker was plugged into the plastic vacuum line containing colored water. No fluid from the vacuum was drawn into this unit. When a second unit was plugged on the same line, some fluid was drawn into the pail of the first unit. In other words, the pump was not efficient enough to take up the high pressure in the second unit fast enough, and the vacuum in the first milker pail was strong enough to draw in the fluid from the vacuum line. The longer the line, the worse becomes this hazard, because of the many different pressure conditions that are set up in the line.

In order to prevent this flow of liquid into the milker, stall cock traps or bacteria traps have been devised. This trap consists of a glass jar into which two tubes from the lid extend. One tube is two to three times longer than the other. The long tube clears the bottom of the jar by half an inch. There are four slits up the end of this long tube, the purpose being to cause a diffusing action of the flow of air and any moisture drawn in. Splashing is cut down this way. By means of an outlet in the cover, this tube is connected where the stall cock had been and the stall cock is screwed into an outlet connected with the short piece of pipe. A one gallon glass trap is placed at the end of a line toward the pump and at any place where the vacuum line goes up overhead. The purpose of this jug is to take care of any liquid that flows into the line.

Not only do these traps keep bacteria in the vacuum line from getting into the milk, but, as the demonstration showed, they also increase the efficiency of the pump. J. J. L.

## June Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of June, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Monroe Co. Producers | $5.40 | $.1149 |
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op | 5.27 | .1121 |
| Mount Joy Co-op | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op | 4.88 | .1038 |
| Sullivan Co. Co-op | 4.87 | .1036 |
| Delaware Co. Co-op | 4.785 | .1018 |
| Crowley's Milk Co | 4.775 | .1016 |
| Arkport Dairies | 4.76 | .1012 |
| Cohocton Creameries | 4.76 | .1012 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op | 4.76 | .1012 |
| Grandview Dairy | 4.76 | .1012 |
| Rock Royal Co-op | 4.76 | .1012 |
| Rose Lake Dairies | 4.76 | .1012 |
| Sheffield Farms | 4.75 | .1010 |
| Erie Co. Co-op | 4.65 | .0989 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op | 4.65 | .0989 |
| Dairymen's League | 4.65 | .0989 |

Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others, especially in the case of dealers and co-operatives owning more than one plant. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $4.76; Buffalo, $4.50; Rochester, $4.77.

**FREE! Maternity Dress Fashion Catalog**
Wonderful new styles to help you look your best. Morning, street, afternoon fashions. WRITE TODAY
VIVI FASHIONS—DEPT. D
136 Liberty Street • New York 6, N. Y.

## Subscribers' Exchange

*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 511.*

### FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

$12,000 buys farm, 140 acres. Cows, young stock, horses, tools, crops, hogs, poultry, furniture. C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 46-224.

SALE: 50 acres, house and old barn; eight miles from city; $1,400. Mrs. Phillips, 254 Lormore St., Elmira, N. Y.

FLORIDA homestead, 8 acres, private lake, dock highway. E. Tylee, Rt. 2, Hawthorn, Florida.

WANTED: Small house with improvements, 100 miles N. Y. City. Reasonable. BOX 7675, Rural New-Yorker.

139 ACRE dairy-equipped. On good all-weather road; includes J. D. tractor, fine line of equipment; 7-room home; good barn 40x50, 22 stanchions; silo; milk house; 139 acres, 65 excellent tillage, balance watered pasture-woods, estimated $18,000 worth timber when cut; settle estate offer $11,500 complete! B-8711, West's Farm Agency, W. H. Shipherd, 22 Jamestown St., Randolph, N. Y.

WANTED: Fully equipped dairy farm, New York State. 100 acres or more; room for 20 cows. H. Duke, 541 East 150th St., Bronx 55, N. Y.

POULTRY Farm, on Route 11, two miles from Whitney Point, 15 miles north of Binghamton, N. Y., 28 acres land, good 9-room house, bath, hot water heat, 3-story cinder block hatchery and brooder 24x44, two poultry houses capacity 2,200 layers, price $10,500; $3,500 down, balance on terms. W. W. Werts Real Estate, Main Office, Johnson City, N. Y. Write for details and free bulletins.

228 ACRE farm, 25 acre private lake, 12 room house, electricity, bath upstairs, toilet washroom downstairs; barn, granary. Excellent hunting, fishing. Ideal for resort or sports club. Northeastern Pennsylvania, 170 miles New York. BOX 7679, Rural New-Yorker.

208 ACRE Allegany County farm, all fenced. 6-room house, basement barn, full hen, all machinery, tools, furniture. Work in nearby factory town. Team, bull, 5 cows, 10 heifers. $3,000 cash, $3,000 mortgage. Box 90, Route 2, Angelica, N. Y.

ACREAGES, homes, dairy, fruit, poultry, farms, ranches; one has 45-acre lake; tourist, gas stations, hotels, country stores, camps. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill "Eastern" New York.

FARM for sale: 100 productive; good buildings; running water, house, barn, electricity, school buses; concrete road. Near Canton. $6,000. Fred Bohlayer, R. 1, Bradford County, Canton, Pa.

WANT to buy from owner small farm within 100 miles N. Y. City. BOX 7681, Rural New-Yorker.

DO you want a real buy? Dairy and chicken farm; 80 acres; five rooms and bath dwelling, telephone installed; stream through property; just off Route 17-K; six miles from Newburgh City; one mile to store, church and school. 25 stanchions, water bowls and new De Laval milker in cow barn; electricity in all buildings; hay carriers in both barns and other equipment. $13,000. J. H. Gould, R. D. 1, New Road, Montgomery, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Rosendale, N. Y., house, seven rooms, improvements, good transportation, near churches and schools. Kenney, 351 West 30th St., New York.

FOR Sale: Well situated 78 acre farm on macadam road, two miles from Hopewell, N. J., 50 miles to New York City, 47 to Philadelphia. 20 acre apple orchard. Apple storage and work room with truck and tractor section. Two story, two car garage, several chicken coops, corn crib, machine shed and large well constructed barn. Farm suitable for fruit growing, dairy, trucking or crop growing. Near large markets. Six room combination stone and frame house, running water, bath and electricity; three fireplaces; good never failing spring water. For more information write S. La Cavera, Hopewell, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: Nice opportunity in small, all around store, newly stocked, modest investment. BOX 7685, Rural New-Yorker.

150 ACRE farm, large barn, 8-room house, bath and electricity; main highway. 10 miles Ithaca, N. Y. $8,700 for all, or $6,700 for house and lot. Thos. F. Winn, R. D. 1, Williseyville, N. Y.

BUY direct from owner. Farm, 330 acres, extra good barn stable for 48 milkers, drinking cups, stable for 50 young stock; 10 can milk cooler; 3 unit milker. House, six rooms, electricity and bath. On macadam road, mile to village and milk station; $13,000. F. W. Green, Cooperstown, N. Y.

100 ACRE farm, good buildings, macadam road, electricity; Schuyler County. Sacrifice for quick sale. Equipped $9,500; bare $7,000. BOX 7690, Rural New-Yorker.

70 ACRES, 40 cleared, two feet topsoil, Worthington, Mass. Concrete house foundation, cow shed, pigsty, chicken house, large garage, frame; 1,500 pail sugar orchard, two streams. $1,300. Write Mix, Garrison, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 7-room cottage in Adirondacks; five acres, garage, telephone, electricity, furnace, brook, nice view. Roy E. Russell, Thurman, N. Y.

WEST'S new picture catalogue, 1,000 farm and business bargains. Free. West's Farm Agency, QE-1, Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 West 23rd St., New York 11, New York.

HUDSON Valley dairy or fruit farm or combination. Rich meadows, pastures. Young productive trees of choice varieties. Good buildings with all improvements. Absentee owner will sacrifice. Terms. BOX 7693, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent on share basis, stocked and equipped dairy farm. Have experience and help to run a 40-cow dairy. Write BOX 44, Middle Valley, New Jersey.

VICINITY of Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. Modern homes, farms, hotels, taverns, Summer bungalows, gas stations, hunting land, campsites, private estates. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, N. Y.

12 ACRE chicken farm. Ideal location. main road, near town. 7-room house, all improvements, two large and four small chicken houses; 2-car garage with rooms. Price $12,000. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, New York.

WANTED to buy: Long Island butcher wants income producing mountain property, 100 miles from New York; all offers considered. BOX 7502, Rural New-Yorker.

180 ACRE dairy farm, 40 acres vegetables, some ready for market. Price for quick sale; $20,000. BOX 65, Oneco, Conn.

CHICK hatchery 44,000 capacity, established 1913 has operated every year since. 4,000 starting capacity. Brooders and room. Fine laying houses for 600 layers. Five garages, retail feed room 24x80 feet. Large backsmith shop 24x50 2-stories; rent bringing in nice income. Excellent 9-room house with all improvements, hot water oil heat, electric. Bath, driven well. Fruits of all kinds. About 1½ acres land. Stanley C. Tiller, Port Murray, N. J.

FOR Sale: $8,000 buys 28-room house, partly furnished; 7 acres of land; never-failing spring water and brook. Own terms. Owner: R. Yuppa, Canaan, Columbia County, New York.

FOR Sale: Culpeper, Va., 300 acres, on Highway 29. Nice home, baths, heat; cattle barns, dairy barn; $45,000. 194 acres, 5 miles from Culpeper; 20 acres corn; house needs repair, land some cleaning up; $9,000. Waugh Real Estate Agency, Second National Bank Building. Phone 8502, Culpeper, Virginia.

GARAGE, service station, luncheonette and 7-room house, gas and electricity including stock $9,000. Located on State Highway 50 on Wildwood and Ocean City Road. Richard Camp, Jr., R. F. D. 50, Woodbine, New Jersey.

QUICK Sale, 240 acres, $60 per acre. Considered best producer this section of Western New York. D. Hoffman, Bliss, N. Y.

ORLANDO: Delightful lakeview homesites $750. Particulars for stamp. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

FARM of around 100 acres within 100 miles of New York City. Must have a good house. Preferably one that can be used for poultry or one having barns that can be converted into poultry houses. No inflated prices. BOX 7707, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Farm, 5¼ acres; chicken houses, brooders, barn, garage. Fruit trees. Field stone house recently modernized, insulated; oil heating, open fireplaces. Four bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 powder, living, dining, large kitchen, porches. Beautiful location adjoining golf course northern New Jersey, commuting New York. Eleven miles from George Washington Bridge. Owners going south. BOX 7708, Rural New-Yorker.

12 ACRE poultry farm, near village, vicinity Syracuse, N. Y. Adequate buildings, equipped, 2,000 layer capacity; 7-room house, oil hot water heat. Was asking $15,000; sacrifice quick sale, $12,500, terms. A. R. Simpler, Phoenix, N. Y.

WANTED: Neglected small home with few acres on N. Y. State highway near N. Y. City. State price and improvements. BOX 7710, Rural New-Yorker.

BUSINESS property in Massillon, Ohio. Storeroom, garage, house, two acres land. Ideal for cooperative grocery. Three minutes drive from heat of city. Write BOX 861, Akron, Ohio.

FOR Sale: 75 miles from New York, 325 acre dairy, poultry and Summer resort farm. 24-room house, furnished; saw mill, timbers, two tractors, farm machinery. Owner, BOX 9, Pine Bush, N. Y.

WANTED: Small home, 5 acres, within 100 miles of New York City. E. Kral, 2821 37th St., Astoria, New York.

4½ ACRES, 4-room bungalow, close to Atlantic City race track; price $2,500. For particulars write Walter Hennessey, Cologne, New Jersey.

WANTED: Dairy or fruit farm, two houses, must have spring fed stream or border good lake. Will pay all cash. BOX 7711, Rural New-Yorker.

SIX Room bungalow, improvements; poultry house; across Post Office, store, school. 3 acres. $6,500; half down. Michel, Dorothy, N. J.

WANTED to buy: Established hardware store. State particulars, years established, location, gross business and selling price. BOX 165, Milford, Conn.

### COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

EDGEBROOK Farm camp: Girls 8-16. All accepted camp activities plus wholesome farm life, hayrides, animals, picnics, hikes, horseback riding, farm auctions. Booklet. Rate $25 weekly. Mrs. R. Hoener, R. D. 1, Deposit, N. Y.

BOARDERS: Farming section; Connecticut Berkshires. BOX 7620, Rural New-Yorker.

ENJOY vacation near Grand Canyon. Home cooking. Goodwin's Hillside Farm, Wellsboro, Pa.

"SEPTEMBER in the Catskills." The most beautiful time of the year for vacations. Quiet, restful, beautiful location; excellent food and beds; hot and cold water in rooms. Basic Villa Farm, Helen Dilges, Freehold, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED mechanic seeks permanent board. Willing help around small place. BOX 7647, Rural New-Yorker.

WILL board girl under 12. Country. $25 week. BOX 7655, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Boarders, plain country board and simple living; fresh vegetables and dairy products. Reasonable rates. Miss Hilda Libbey, Turner Center, Maine.

FOR Rent: Summer, Fall; 4 or 7 room apartment furnished. Very scenic country. BOX 80, Center Berlin, New York.

WILL board girl 9-12. $35. BOX 7673, Rural New-Yorker.

SARATOGA vicinity, four room furnished camp, boat, private lake. $25 weekly. Burpeau, Corinth, New York.

HAVE two adjoining rooms, would like two elderly people to board, permanently, nice home. BOX 803, Berlin, N. Y.

### FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop pure clover, 5 lbs. $2.00; also wildflower, 5 lbs. $2.00. Postage prepaid to third zone. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. W. S. Gibson, Box 581, Bedford Hills, New York.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

FRESH frozen fruits, select quality, for canning or your freezer. Write for quotations. Wayne Fruit Farms, Sodus, N. Y.

COMB honey in 24 section cases. Buckwheat $5.00. Amber $6.00. White $7.00. L. F. Howden, Fillmore, New York.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HONEY: Limited amount of choice liquid clover honey, intermediate delivery. Case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into the third zone. Accepting orders now for the new crop, delivery in August. Oswegatchie River Apiaries, Heuvelton, N. Y.

HONEY: Choice clover new crop, 5 lb. pail $1.45; case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50; 60-lb. cans $10.80. All postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY: Very light amber, clover blend, $9.75 per 60 pound can; two $19. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

NORTH COUNTRY clover honey, the same unsurpassed quality for your breakfast toast. 1 case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey: 5 lb. pails $1.45; 2 pails $2.75 prepaid. 6 pails $6.25 express collect. G. Vasco, R. D. 2, Catskill, N. Y.

PEACHES from 12,000 trees, best early and late varieties. Wholesale prices to dealers and truckers; all fruit brushed and sized. Write Keystone Fruit Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BLACK walnut meats: Special selected, sifted and hand picked. Pound, $1.50; 2 lbs. $3.00; 5 lbs. $7.25. Prepaid. R. L. Harman, Wellsville, Pa.

GRAPEFRUITS: $4.25 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: 150 to 200 tons alfalfa, timothy and clover mixed hay, also straight clover. 50 tons wheat or oat straw. Submit prices for September delivery to farm. Mahrapo Farms, Mahwah, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: 4 row cabbage, potato sprayer, LeRoy two row bean puller (new), Massey-Harris, 12-20 tractor, good condition. C. S. Merritt, Laurenceville, Pa., Tioga, County.

FOR Sale: Nearly new, 4-row potato duster. John Gibson, Sharon, Vt.

BEES: Italian or Caucasian packages, 2 lbs. $4.50; 3 lbs. $5.85, queens included. Extra queens $1.40 each. None C. O. D. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED: Chicken viscera, heads and feet for mink feed by the ton or carload. Must be frozen and taken care of right. Lester Bennett and Sons, Victor, N. Y.

WANTED: New or used corn pickers and corn harvesters and tractor drills. R. B. Horst, Marion, Penna.

COMPLETE cider equipment for sale, with or without building. Operated 30 years. Selling because of death in the family. Bartke, Leeds, N. Y.

WELL driller, "Consol" 1947 $285 less motor. 4-in pipe $1.75 foot. Archer, R. D. 2, Boonton, N. J.

CAPE Cod windmills $1.25 completely assembled, painted five colors. Fred Elwell, Kingston, Mass.

FAMILY wants 10 pounds rye roots for medicinal purposes; will pay expenses. Parker, 527 East 78th St., New York City.

FOR Sale: Two frame chicken coops, cow barn, equipment excellent condition. Armbruster, 835 Dobbs Ferry Road, White Plains. Elmsford 6-1856.

FOR Sale: Garden tractor. Revord, BOX 80, Center Berlin, New York.

WANTED: Used light gasoline log saw. Details, price. Borgersen, 5461 80th St., Elmhurst, L. I.

SELL Sears kerosene refrigerator, good condition; $125. Erne, Route 77, Durham, Conn.

OLD car wanted. Commission to person submitting successful lead. Whitlock, Bethany, Conn.

PERCALE tea aprons. $1.50. M. A. Hoffman, Mount Tremper, N. Y.

FOR Sale: One Hayward ¾ cu. yd. special class E clam shell bucket ore bowl. 215 ft. ⅝ in. new Roebling cable; 145 ft. ½ in. new Roebling cable. The Seymour Coal Co., Peekskill, N. Y.

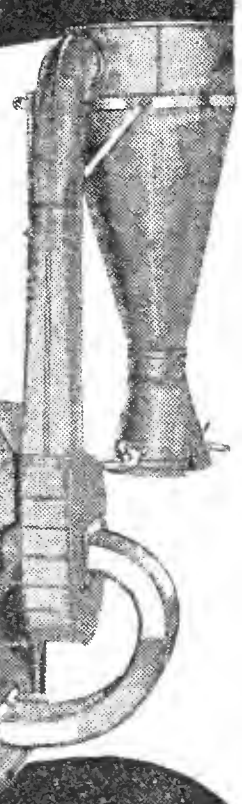
FOR Sale: Good as new, two-seated buckboard wagon, one nickel trim light team harness; nearly new. R. M. Bramley, Bovina Center, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 1-50 K. W. General Electric DC generator. 1-10 X 24 watts Campbell steam engine connected with the generator by short centers V belt drive. Write for particulars to Richard E. Meyer and Sons, 5009 Grand Ave., North Bergen, N. J.

SENSATIONAL HAMMER MILL IMPROVEMENT CUTS COST OF GRINDING ROUGHAGE

SELF-FEEDER WITH CONTROLLED SPEED

KEEPS OUTPUT UP TO MAXIMUM WITHOUT SLUGGING OR STALLING



Harvey RACINE

GIVE THIS MILL A CHANCE TO PAY FOR ITSELF

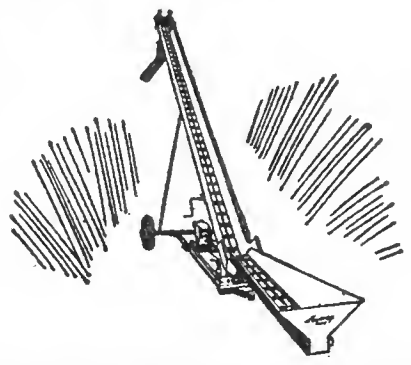
**Farm Authorities say you save 15% to 25% by grinding roughage, and livestock gains up to 30% faster.**

Now comes a sensational new improved Harvey Red Hed Hammer Mill that not only grinds small grain and corn ⅓ faster but brings down to rock bottom the cost of grinding roughage.

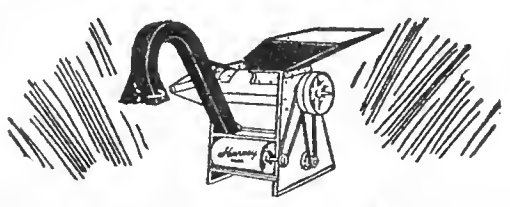
A remarkable new self-feeder pushes into the large grinding chamber all the material that the mill can take.

Conveyor speed is controlled and quickly adjustable for different materials, and proper tension on the feed roll is maintained automatically. A manually controlled, easy-to-reach safety release clutch eliminates danger of overforcing, yet you can get every bushel of capacity for which the Harvey Red Hed is famous.

Your local Harvey dealer can tell you how the Red Hed Hammer Mill grinds more bushels with less power, due to alligator-head swinging hammers and to extra large screen area. If you do not know a Harvey dealer, fill out and mail the coupon.

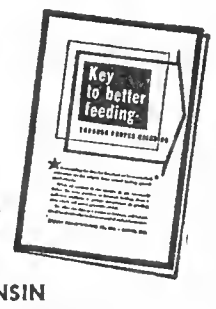


Harvey One-Man Elevator — Built of modern materials — useless weight eliminated so you can wheel it around like a feed cart. Sides set to 4 positions to handle grain, bags, bales.



Harvey Red Hed Corn Sheller — Now with cob stacker. Patented, triple-action KERN-O-LIZER shells up to 200 bushels an hour.

GET FREE GRINDING CHART
Farmers say it's an eye-opener on feeding for more meat with less feed. Gives 115 different grinding recommendations.




HARVEY MFG. CO., INC.,
DEPT. P-8, RACINE, WISCONSIN

I want your new 1948 Grinding Chart. Please send my FREE copy. *Also, send me information checked.*

☐ Harvey Red Hed HAMMER MILL ☐ Harvey Red Hed CORN SHELLER
☐ Harvey All-Purpose FARM ELEVATOR

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....State.....

# *Publisher's Desk*

Can you help me collect the money due me from American Waste Materials, 111 West 17th St., New York City? I delivered a little over six cords of poplar wood and my bill for same was $121.11. R. D. M.

There was a lot of correspondence and several telephone calls in connection with this transaction and finally the American Waste Materials agreed to pay $100 in settlement. That was last February. Since then there were even more telephone calls, but the $100 still has not been received. When you do not know much about the concern with which you are dealing, "cash on the line" is the best policy to follow.

No doubt you have had hundreds of replies before this but we always pay special attention to Publisher's Desk. It has proved helpful to us and we want to be helpful to you.

New York G. B. MC C.

We certainly did get a great number of responses to our request for the address of MacDonald's Almanac, and we thank all who wrote us. This courtesy indicates the interest of our readers and words will not express our appreciation of their promptness in coming to our assistance. Any time we can reciprocate, just pull the latchstring at Publisher's Desk. It is always open.

We are going back to farming and everything is just dandy. We have a swell new farm with a nice house, lights and water and in a good neighborhood, near schools, etc. We bought a couple of horses, five cows, a tractor, a loft full of hay and a house full of big fat hens. Now you'd think we were all set free for country living but something is missing. We look around for something that is not there. Know what it is? Why THE RURAL NEW-YORKER doesn't come in twice a month like it should. A country home just isn't a country home without THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to our minds. So here is a dollar. Maybe the price has changed. If so, let us know, but for goodness sake start sending it right away so we can relax and feel at home.

Indiana E. M.

This is such a heartwarming letter we cannot resist passing it on to our friends. It embodies the friendly, homey feeling we want to create with our readers, and when we have succeeded, we are repaid for all the effort taken to interest our readers. The name is on the list and E. M. can relax and enjoy his home and the regular visits of the paper.

Frank W. Ostrander, Ghent, N. Y., accepted my order and $206 for lumber for a barn. He sent everything but the sheathing, but promised it would follow. Every week he made the same promise. I have telephoned him repeatedly and all I get from him are more promises. I paid by check in advance and the check was cashed. Can you induce him to send me the sheathing or make refund? W. H.

We could not make any impression on Mr. Ostrander. He ignored us. We gave the account to an attorney to collect the $90 due for the sheathing. He was unsuccessful and as further dunning was useless, suit was suggested, but from the attitude of the debtor it was not deemed wise to follow that course. We, therefore, print the record.

I am wondering if you can help me collect a bill for a 30-dozen case of large white eggs sent to Mrs. Ray Levine in care of Thropers Luncheonette in Brooklyn? I sent the bill several times but have been unable to collect. A friend inquired about her at the luncheonette but they were unable to give any information. I will appreciate anything you can do to clear up this matter.

New York MRS. H. S.

Letters are returned unclaimed when addressed to Mrs. Levine and also to Thropers Luncheonette. This leads us to repeat again that it will pay to get references before making shipments to unknown parties and shun those who neglect or refuse to give references. No matter how small the amount due, it represents a great deal of work and is often the only source of ready cash for many a farm woman.

Morris Grover, so called, came to our home claiming to have worked at a farm near Jamestown, N. Y. We took him on as transient help, but he disappeared after working two weeks. We would like to get in touch with him. If any of our readers have information as to his address we hope they will send it on.

No doubt you will be interested to know how my son eventually made out with "The Farmer's Outlet." Not hearing from them for some time he decided to take a trip to their place of business, accompanied by two older brothers and an uncle. Hoffman was in a belligerent mood and got to arguing with my oldest son and called three burly men to put him off the place. They did not touch him, but Mrs. DaSilva, as I understand, called the troopers. They came, and after talking with the boys the troopers told Hoffman that the boys did not come to make trouble, but simply to get their money back and that he better give it to them as there had been too many complaints against Hoffman already. Hoffman said Paul would hear from him in two weeks. A letter did come in that time and two weeks later the capons arrived. How were they? They arrived late in the evening. As the odor from the boxes was strong and it was very warm, we got them out as soon as possible. There were five dead. Many were "blown up" and we had to slit the skin and let the air out. We have lost a great number of them and lose a few every day. However we feel we cannot expect more of Hoffman so we dropped the case against him. I doubt whether they are all capons. I'll let you know later. We have quite decided that we do not want to have any further business with "The Farmer's Outlet." Many thanks for your efforts.

New York MRS. S. L.

We give The Farmer's Outlet credit for an adjustment, unsatisfactory as it is. Complaints still persist. If all the complainants could go in a body and present their complaints, and take troopers with them, they might have the same success. It is a sad commentary on a business when troopers are necessary to induce a dealer to adjust a complaint.

Last Spring I ordered plants on two occasions from the North End Greenhouses, 7 Robinson Terrace, Plattsburg, N. Y., G. A. Moore, proprietor. The whole amount of the bill was $8.40. I never received the plants and could get no reply from Mr. Moore as to his delay in sending the order, although I wrote several times. From all angles his price list appeared as if he had been in business for some time, and I considered that all obligations would be fulfilled. What can you do for me in this case? J. W. S.

Pennsylvania

We regret to say that we can do nothing whatever in this case at the present time. Mr. Moore has left the address given and not furnished a forwarding address, and all mail is returned to the senders. If any of our readers have information as to his present location we will be very glad to have it. The amount is not large, but there is no justice in accepting an order of any size and neither filling it nor refunding the remittance. We, therefore, publish the experience of our reader.

Will you let me know if you think I will ever get any of my money back in my complaint against Caragol-Clarke Company? It is very hard for us to have a money loss of this kind, although it is not much, and we would appreciate it if it could be collected for us. J. Z.

New Jersey

We are sorry to disappoint our reader, but, as we advised some time back, the company was in serious difficulties and went into bankruptcy. There will be no dividends to be divided among general creditors, as the trustee has not and will not have sufficient assets. We take this opportunity to again urge our readers to be sure of the standing of companies with whom they are dealing for shipments abroad, or, in fact, anywhere.

I am writing you in regard to my claim against the railroad company, that had been pending for 11 months. They finally sent us a check for damages in the amount of $282.30. I believe this check was forthcoming because of your intervention in our behalf and we want to express our gratitude at this time for your interest in the matter. D. P.

Rhode Island

This was a claim for damage to household goods. The claim was pigeonholed and the requests for adjustment were completely ignored. We took it in hand and are pleased to have finally received an adjustment.

PLASTI-LINER

Makes False Teeth Fit

For the Life of Your Plates

If your plates are loose and slip or hurt, use this amazing, pliable, non-porous strip to refit them yourself, for instant and permanent comfort. It's easy. Just lay the strip on your upper plate or lower plate, then bite and it molds perfectly. Hardens for lasting fit and comfort. Helps stop the embarrassment of slipping, rocking plates or the misery of sore gums. Eat anything and talk freely without fear your teeth will loosen. Ends forever the mess and bother of temporary applications that last only a few hours or months.

Easy to Re-Fit and Tighten False Teeth

PLASTI-LINER is tasteless and odorless. Won't injure your plate. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. Removable as per directions. Users say: "Until I used Plasti-Liner I used several kinds of liners without success. Now I can eat anything." H. H. M. "My plates are now better fitting than new." E. H. C.

SEND NO MONEY: Just order a $2.25 package of PLASTI-LINER to reline both upper and lower plates, or $1.25 to reline one plate. Deposit money with your postman when he delivers. Or send the money now, and save C.O.D. charges. Generous sample of special plate cleaner supplied free.

PLASTI-LINER CO., Dept.55-F, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Tired Kidneys Often Bring SleeplessNights

Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don't work right in the daytime, many people have to get up nights. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't neglect this condition and lose valuable, restful sleep.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may also cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

EGGS

Direct Outlet to the Retail Trade

Can Ship Empty Egg Cases Via Railway Express

*Prompt Returns*

"WRITE FOR FREE 'EGG CARE' BOOKLET."

CARL AHLERS, Inc.

168 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.

*Established 1898*

SHIP Live Poultry and Rabbits to New York's oldest live poultry house. Established 1883.

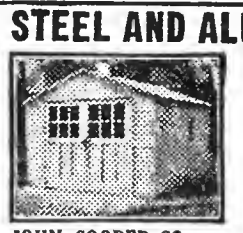
WE ARE BONDED AND LICENSED DEALERS

Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Free holiday calendar.

KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY Inc.

Dept. 20, Live Poultry Terminal, Long Island City, N.Y.

STEEL AND ALUMINUM GARAGES



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# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

GENERAL Houseworker and cook; good wages, pleasant surroundings in DeWitt, N. Y., just outside Syracuse. Comfortable living quarters with private bath. Bus transportation passes door. Furnish references, photo if possible. Mrs. John J. McCormick, Box 176, Dewitt, New York.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WANTED: Experienced, single, strong farm hand. Large herd cows. Must be good milker both hand and machine, and be able to operate tractors. Wages $100-$150 per month, room and board. Must have references for $150 per month. Benjamin A. McGuire, P. O. Box 329, Toms River, N. J. Phone 8-0076-J.

WANTED: New Jersey breeder assembling second herd purebred Holsteins. Needs man (preferably married) take charge. Living quarters, all improvements. Apply Anderson Fowler, Peapack, N. J.

WANTED: Single man, tractor operator, general outside work, New Jersey dairy farm. Apply Anderson Fowler, Peapack, N. J.

WANTED: White couple for general work in dairy farm boarding house. Must be healthy. No liquor. $200 month per couple, room and board. BOX 7614, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man, will board and room, or married man with own living quarters. General dairy farm work, good wages, nice surroundings. Glensfoot Farm, Cherry Valley, New York.

SINGLE Citizens— experienced farm tractor operator, $1440; farmhands $1140; teamster $1140. With full maintenance. Vacations, sick time, salary increases. R. L. Whitney, Box 288, Westboro, Mass.

MILKER Wanted: De Laval, three times daily, $8.00 per day. Small apartment available. Write references. Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.

HELP Wanted: Man to operate bottle filler and general creamery worker. Pilfour Dairy, Neshanic, New Jersey.

MAN Wanted: Perhaps with boy, girl or both, to help woman alone carry on a 100-acre farm in upstate New York. Must be sober, clean and reliable. BOX 7652, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer, Protestant, small family, to operate Western New York farm raising hay, grain and small herd cattle. 10 milk cows. Prefer non-drinker or smoker. Must understand dairy cows. Splendid opportunity. Separate house, all conveniences, $150 per month and share of profits. Please state age, number in family, experience. BOX 7651, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER Wanted: For sixth grade in a consolidated school in central New Jersey. Send photo. Raymond E. Voorhees, Supervising Principal, Englishtown, N. J.

WANTED: Man and wife to act as house father and mother to group of boys at Kis-Lyn Industrial School. Excellent character, no liquor or tobacco, preferably with farm experience. Write Clarence E. Horton, Supt., Luzerne County Industrial School for Boys, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

TWO experienced dairymen, father and son considered. Modern farm. Good salary. I. Katz, Holtsville, N. Y.

MARRIED dairy farmer with sons to operate 70 cow farm on wage-bonus system. North Jersey. Only high class need apply. BOX 7659, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER needed by widower and two sons, 13 and 15. Must be settled and like country. BOX 7660, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced plant manager to take charge of small New Jersey pasteurizing and bottling plant now handling 5,000 quarts daily. Must be capable and good worker. Excellent opportunity for right man. Give full details of past experience, etc., in first letter. BOX 7664, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man for permanent position. Capable of running modern dairy and general farm in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Must be sober and reliable. (No herdsman). Top wages. Six room house, all conveniences, recently decorated. BOX 7667, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE citizens, experienced swineherd $1,560; experienced teamster, $1,380; including board, room, laundry. Vacations with pay, sick time, allowance, pay raises. Head farmer, BOX 288, Westborough, Mass.

FARMER: Permanent position. Board and lodging for single man. Good wages and working conditions. Write age and experience. Spring Run Farm, Dresher, Montgomery County, Pa.

GOOD home, moderate wages offered woman for cooking dinner five nights weekly. Two adults. BOX 7589, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY tailor or seamstress wanted. Small shop. Write fully. BOX 487, Princeton, N. J.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WANTED: Steady, temperate man to work on small dairy farm; no haying; good hand and machine milker. Good home, board and wages. Frank Condon, R. D. 3, New Berlin, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, single, take care small Guernsey herd and assist superintendent generally on modern well cared for estate. One hour from New York. Excellent food, lodging and working conditions. State salary expected Address BOX 7674, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced. Agricultural school graduate preferred. Good home, modern coops. Salary, bonus. 3,000 leghorns. Norman Kellar, New Paltz, New York.

WANTED: Man, boy or girl for general farm work. Russell Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE woman to help with children and cooking. Country atmosphere. BOX 7677, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Substantial couple, carpenter and farmer; beautiful farm, house, barn, edge of town. Winter work indoors shop. H. J. Benchoff, manager. Woodstock, Virginia.

WANTED: Married man for test cow milker, Guernseys; small modern apartment with usual perquisites. Tel. Natick 1324. M. C. Grindle, Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.

INTELLIGENT capable woman, make home for owner and boy 7. Assist in hatchery business. BOX 7687, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD opportunity for working manager on dairy farm in New Jersey, about 30 milking cows, salary and percentage, father and son, or manager may bring own helper and board him. New 6-room house with all conveniences. Reply to BOX 7688. Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple in boarding school in Pennsylvania. Wife as cook; man for general maintenance, grounds, etc. Excellent living conditions. BOX 7691, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, middleaged, for good country home. Two adults. Private room and bath. Give full particulars and references. Address BOX 7692, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man, able to work with Allis-Chalmers tractor and cut lawn with power mower. Must board himself but we furnish the room and bath with heat. Job open now. Apply: Rudolph Unterberg, John Stilwell's estate, 1121 North Broadway, Yonkers 3, N. Y.

A GOOD Christian country woman who would like an attractive little furnished house for her own use and $75 per month in exchange for care of new baby. Permanent. Mrs. Albert Adams, R. R. 2, Box 95, New Canaan, Conn.

GIRL: General housework, occasional care three children; modern country cottage; room and board. Start $60 month. Greenwich, Conn. BOX 7696, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single, dependable, working farm foreman to take care of purebred Holstein herd. Farm equipped with tractors and much new labor saving equipment. Applicant must have had practical dairy farm experience. New York State. Write BOX 7697, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Personnel Executive. Montefiore Hospital, Bedford Hills, New York.

WANTED: Couple for small farm, Western Conn. Man to care for purebred goats, a few sheep, poultry, dogs and vegetable garden. Must drive car and tractor and like working with animals. Modern 5-room cottage with electric equipment and oil burner furnace. Heat, light, milk and eggs, plus good salary. Wife for part time house or kennel work. References required. BOX 7698, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable advanced registry testers. $6.00 to $6.50 per day and expenses. State references and experience. Dairy Department, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WOMAN, unattached, age 17 to 30, (newly arrived immigrant acceptable), to keep modern veterinary hospital and kennel clean. Good living quarters and wages, also clothes and board. Suburban Philadelphia. BOX 268, Paoli, Penna.

HOUSEKEEPER, middleaged for family of three; responsible and well recommended. Own room, new home, modern appliances. Pleasant surroundings. Good salary. For appointment write BOX 7700, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced, (single preferred) machine milker and good stripper. Good wages, room and board. BOX 7701, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED Cook for Cornell Fraternity House starting Sept. 17th. Experience in home cooking and menu planning desired. Good pay for right person. Room and board provided. State references and experience. Apply or write 3 James St., Cortland, N. Y.

SETTLED man or veteran, single, steady, congenial; treated right, some salary plus percentage, permanent future on family size fruit farm. Immediate. BOX 7703, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN-Dependable sober steady worker wanted. Private country home. Room, board, $60 month, BOX 146, Bound Brook, N. J.

POULTRY manager capable of operating farm without owner's assistance. One willing to work on shares or salary and bonus. Must be good man and have references for at least 5 years similar position. BOX 7706, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced housekeeper on farm by father and two sons, 7 and 10; modern home and equipment. Good home for right party. William Meldrum, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED: Woman or girl to do general housework for family of one, starting September 1st. Mrs. Arthur A. Adams, 57 Gibson St., Canandalgua, N. Y.

COUPLE: Competent cook and willing man for inside and outside. Only best references. Good salary. Two rooms and bath. Two adults. Telephone 145, Beacon, New York.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Experienced. To rent fully equipped modern poultry farm near Poughkeepsie. References. BOX 7577, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable, sober, married man, about 35, with dairy and farming experience and of formanship calibre, for 700 acre farm near Washington, D. C. Small herd purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Excellent salary and housing for honest person. References. BOX 7637, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man to milk and take care of 20 cows, hand milking. Good house, all improvements; $40 per week, house, milk and light furnished. BOX 161, Whippany, N. J.

TEACHERS, director, resident. Elementary grades, slow children. House parents, houseworkers. New York, also small Connecticut school. BOX 7713, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency. 127 Park Row, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-Companion: Good all around man. Single, 43, white, will go anywhere on position now that will end September 20. Arthur Somers, Mayview Manor Hotel, Blowing Rock, North Carolina.

CARETAKER, handyman, carpenter, chauffeur; separate cottage desired. Samuel Wilson, Box 16, Mt. Tremper, N. Y. References.

EXPERIENCED dairyman available. Also interested partnership. Write BOX 7648, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted: College of agriculture (Cornell) graduate, age 29, desires position with a reliable firm working in field of agriculture. Experienced in practical farming including fruit and vegetables. Have accurate knowledge of management, production and marketing, as well as all lines of farm machinery. Please give full details. BOX 7645, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted: Broadly experienced married man wishes to contact present or prospective owner farm estate needing some one who can plan and re-model buildngs, involving knowledge carpentry, painting, plumbing, electrical installations, concrete, etc.; one who understands farm management and machinery, and can start project in right direction. No children, strictly sober and trustworthy. Can furnish highest references re character and abiblity. Have tools. BOX 7644, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted: Married, no children, veteran, age 31, college graduate( forestry and wildlife). No liquor. Experienced in estate management: Flowers, vegetables, lawns, shrubbery, greenhouse, fruits and poultry. Not looking for easy job, but rather a good and responsible opening. Excellent references. BOX 7658. Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wants employment. Gentleman over 65. Pittsburgh-Olean. BOX 7656, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm manager, 50 years old, whole life experience in all branches. Purebred cattle and herd testing. Efficient and dependable. Available September. Details please. BOX 7654, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, experienced gardener, careful driver. Wife second girl or housework. Scotch-Irish. No bad habits. Can furnish excellent references. Connecticut preferred. BOX 7653, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with two children desires home on dairy farm. Complete charge housekeeping, assist with farm work. BOX 7661, Rural New-Yorker.

GOVERNESS, experienced nurse. Elderly people. BOX 7662. Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager open for position; exceptional background; lengthy varied experience; practical, scientific, profitable farming; having a plan and a broad knowledge of the subject that will pay big dividends. Highest references and testimonials. BOX 7663, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER on small estate; experienced gardener, farmer, handyman. American, married, four children. Separate cottage. References. Reliable. No tobacco, liquor. BOX 7668, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted: Experienced creameryman, bottling, pasteurizing, cheese, boilers and refrigeration; house available. BOX 7666, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Middleaged. Wife general housekeeper; husband care grounds. Dependable. Best references. BOX 7672, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER: Am seeking position for farm manager who for 10 years had full charge of one of my large dairy farms until it was sold. Very capable man fitted to manage large farm enterprise. Available October 1st. George Pratt, Jr., Bridgewater, Conn.

WANTED: Work. Christian place. Salary, details. Single man, no liquor, smoking. Larsson, Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED: Intelligent employer with sane practical objectives by first-rate semi-retired construction engineer, thorough farmer-gardener, formerly general supervisor four farm estates prominent man deceased. Seeking employment where such valuable experience would be appreciated by modest size farm owner desiring competence plus unusually skilled mechanic. Primary requirements, intelligent association, comfortable cottage for wife and self, one year minimum duration work. Compensation easily adjusted. Own tools, furniture. BOX 7671, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, American, white, no tobacco or profanity would like a christian homo and some time to myself for Biblo study. Willing to milk two or three cows, care for vegetable garden, mow lawns and do hedge trimming. If interested write E. M. Condon, General Delivery, Middleburg, N. Y.

ASSISTANT farm manger. Specialty seeds, grain, feeds, fertilizers, crop rotation. 20 years middle Europe experience. References. BOX 7676, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED dairyman with 25 years experience in the breeding and showing of dairy cattle, wants position as herdsman. Only a permanent position paying top salary with the best of living and working conditions will be considered. Best of references furnished. BOX 7678, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE in Sweden wants farm work here. Oscar Poom, 1480 Seabury Pl., Bronx 60, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED teachers desire rural positions. BOX 7680, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, gardener, caretaker desires position on gentleman's farm. Married, small family; experienced, reliable. BOX 7682, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: Middleaged widow seeking position, good cook. BOX 7683, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO nice people, husband and wife, past 40, seek position as caretakers or managing estate. A permanent year-round position with truly genteel people. Husband, expert in all repairs. Wife, secretary. Unfurnished modern house essential, BOX 7684, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED able bodied single man, 58, desires position with institution or private place; experienced, reasonable. BOX 7686, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY registered nurse. Companion elderly Christian gentleman. Prefer Westchester. Likes traveling. Thompson, 575 Riverside Drive, New York City.

MIDDLEAGED woman wants work with small family. Has own bedroom furniture. Write Scandinavian, BOX 7689, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Small estate. Experienced gardener, farmer, handyman. Chauffeur's license. Married, two children. Separate cottage. References. BOX 746, Roslyn Heights, L. I.

MAN, handy estates, farms. Willing worker, reliable; also chauffeur. Small wages, good home. George J. Simon, Degrasse, N. Y.

MAN, 26, will work on farm 8 hours per day. Room and board. Azzarello, 2215 D Lacombe Ave., Bronx 61, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED Christian New England woman desires position companion, light housekeeping, companion nurse, congenial family of one or two with opportunity to raise small stock. Small salary accepted with opportunity to share profits of raised stock. BOX 7694, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man wants light work on farm. Please state particulars. BOX 7699, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, dependable, experienced, wants rural position. BOX 7702, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 48, German-American, Protestant, wants position as housekeeper in country. Fond of children, animals and gardening. Best character references. Full particulars in first letter. BOX 7704, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Graduate of Agricultural Institute at Farmingdale. Experienced cattle, horses and poultry. Wife to do light housework. BOX 7705, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, age 40, temperate, reliable; children's ages 14, 13, 4. 24 years dairy and poultry experience would like position as working manager, shares or salary on dairy or poultry farm, best of references. State salary. Available Oct. 1st, BOX 7709, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, graduate of European agricultural colleges with wide experience seeks position on farm or in agricultural enterprise suiting his capabilities. Specialized in potato breeding, general crops, dairy and hogs. Excellent references. Married. BOX 7600, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Position as farm manager or herdsman with complete charge of dairy. Lifetime experience general farming. Married, one son 11 years old. Prefer furnished house. Middleaged. C. B. Arnold, Huntington, N. Y.

COUPLE middleaged, well recommended; gardener, general maintenance; cook, serve, houseworker. BOX 7712, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

HAS someone with comfortable Long Island home two pleasant unfurnished rooms for yearly rental to this paper's Woman and Home Editor? Must be near railroad station, within 45 minutes New York City. BOX 7695, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS: Maine to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

MAINE farms, many to choose from. Low prices. Free illustrated catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

FOR Sale: 260 acre river flat dairy farm in high state of cultivation. Two barns fully equipped; 3 silos; 2-car garage; laying houses for 400 layers; 8-room house with hardwood floors, bath, furnace, never failing spring water; considerable amount of timber; farm machinery. Price $15,000. C. Smith, Beerston, New York.

FINGER LAKES: Good 109 acres, modern 7-room house, garage, barn, 7 acres apples, 25,000 feet timber, tractor, plows, mower, etc; $3,600. F. Denny, R. D. 1, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

CATSKILLS: 125 acre dairy farm and 15 room modernized boarding house; $20,000. House and one acre, $15,000. Theodore, care R. Weinstein, 152 West 42nd St., New York City.

271 ACRE farm, 24 cows, bull, concrete block barn, 140x40, 10-room house, concrete block milk house, milking machine, olectric cooler, silo, tractor, team, 28 machines for tractor and team, potato equipment, model A pick-up; 2 miles to stores, ¾ mile to Greyhound, all small farm tools; everything goes; $25,000. Will sell bare farm. Terms. Adam Spano, Route 1, Tioga County, Richford, N. Y.

FINGER LAKES Farm estate. 168 acres, beautiful and valuable. Show place of Seneca Co. Beautiful large brick house of finest construction, quartered oak floors, automatic heat, 3-deep brick fireplaces, 4 master bedrooms, servants quarters, tenant house. All buildings splendid. Except for wide attractive entrance to estate, a fine Osage Orange hedge borders highway ¼ mile. There on main highway 2 miles from attractive village and 6 miles from city is truly a place of distinction. B. F. Butler, Broker, Seneca Castle, N. Y.

80 ACRE fertile farm, only 12 miles from Binghamton, N. Y., modern 7-room house, bath, automatic oil heat, drive through basement barn 28x83, other outbuildings all in excellent condition, further details and price given on request. W. W. Werts Real Estate, Main Office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, New York.

120 ACRES, lovely home, large barn, 20 cows, 9 head young stock, some registered, all implements, tools and crop. 38 miles to Buffalo. $15,000. Ernest F. LeMieux, Broker, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y. Phone 398.

STOCKED-Equipt: Onolda; including 38 cows, team, tractor, equipment; remodeled home, 7 rooms, bath, utilities; barn, 34x90, 45 stanchions; two silos; poultry house; milk house; new garage and tool shed; 146 acres, 70 tillable, balance pasture-woods; stream; 1947 dairy income $12,000; insurance $22,750, stock and equipment worth $15,000; owner sacrificing at $26,000. Terms! B-5592, West's Farm Agency, W. M. Kaiser, Madison, N. Y., on U. S. 20 east of Madison.

GOOD farm for sale, stocked or stripped. Selling on account of illness. Good herd. BOX 7649, Rural New-Yorker.

BUY a dairy farm at pre-war price. 225 acres, situated at edge of village on hard road, in southern New York State. Dairy barn with 50 stanchions, silos, electric refrigeration and milking machine. Young stock barn with 40 stanchions, silo, etc. three dwellings. Stock and tools may be purchased with farm. Consists of 68 females, Holsteins, some registered, all artificially bred to freshen this Fall and Winter. 42 younger heifers. Also 250 tons grass silage now in and fine crop of corn now growing. Tools consist of tractor with attachments, loader, spreader, wagons, etc. BOX 7657, Rural New-Yorker.

110 ACRE farm, brook, barn, silo, three outbuildings, metal roofs, good house, hot and cold water, electricity, telephone. Bargain $5,000; $3,000 cash; terms. H. Rogner, R. D. 1, Porter Corners, Saratoga County, New York.

125 ACRES, half cultivating, 10-room dwelling, all improvements, cow, horse and hay barns, hennery, garage. $10,500, O. S. Jansen, Wallkill, N. Y. Telephone New Paltz 2046.

82 ACRE bare farm, near Montrose, Pa., 30 miles from Binghamton, N. Y., 16-room house, barn 40x60, other outbuildings, price $3,500. Immediate possession. W. W. Werts Real Estate, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y. Many other farms in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania.

YAPHANK, Long Island: 11 acres, dwelling, poultry houses, good farm, near station, splendid value, $12,000. Write Horticultural Realty Co., Flushing, N. Y. Farms-Nurseries-Florists properties.

FOR Sale: Farm, 100 acres, half tillable; barn for 30 head, good team, machinery. Beautiful home, modern, macadam road; near town. Bare or equipped. BOX 345, Delhi, N. Y.

GOOD chance: 165 foot frontage on Lake Weir, Florida. 60 bearing citrus trees, 42 acres for vegetables, chickens. Near schools, churches on hard road. Glade C. Still, 6347 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR Sale: 45 acre farm, 12 miles from Buffalo, Route 219. Good barn, hen house; modern 7-room house; plentiful water supply; paying retail milk business. Howard Cobb, Route 2, Hamburg, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 15 acres undeveloped land. Humus, black dirt top soil. P. O. BOX 104, Bloomingdale, N. J.

EASTON, Mass.: The solvent town with low taxes. Commute 24 miles to Boston. 15 acre farm, 7 tillage. 8-room modern house, barn, out-buildings, black road, electricity, telephone, good neighbors. Price $8,900. Leslie Gordon, Five Corners, North Easton, Mass.

190 ACRES, two lakes, $7,000. Excellent potato and crop farm, west of Warsaw, on macadam highway; 190 acres, 125 top dark loam, 35 pasture, 20 woods; 1,000 sugar maples; two spring-fed lakes on farm; Colonial home, 14 rooms, electricity, telephone; barn, 30x115, 30 stanchions; silo; 2-car garage; overhead poultry house, 1,000 capacity; brooder house; real bargain! B-8438, West's Farm Agency, John Kelso, South Lake St., Pavilion, N. Y., on Route 19.

123 ACRE dairy farm on macadam road near Allentown; 8-room home, all improvements; modern barn; silo; stream. $22,500. For details write. R. D. Schlichter, Sellersville, Pa.

FOR Sale: 147 acre farm, ½ mile from small village, 12-room house, all modern conveniences; 30x104 dairy barn, other buildings. Price with 44 head of stock (part purebred), J. D. tractor and equipment (all equipment practically new), $38,500. 150 acre farm, 10-room frame house, electricity, 24 cow dairy barn, water buckets, buildings are new. Price with 26 head of cattle, J. D. tractor and farm equipment, $22,000. For more complete information write Craine and Miner, licensed real estate brokers, Sherburne, New York.

177 ACRE dairy and poultry farm, near Spencer, N. Y., in Tompkins County, on blacktop road, only 12 miles from Ithaca, good 7-room house, basement barn, two large two-story henhouses, capacity 1,500 layers, brooder houses, complete set outbuildings, highly productive land, complete line of tools and farm machinery; $11,500, or will sell bare farm for $9,300. Owner retiring due to advanced age. W. W. Werts Real Estate, Main Office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

NORTHERN Virginia livestock, dairy farms and country estates. Delightful climate, long growing season, low taxes, satisfactory labor. Write us your requirements. P. M. Browning, broker, Culpeper, Virginia.

FOR Sale: 150 acre Mohawk Valley farm, 14-room house, 30 acres river flats, 75 acres woods, beautiful view, barn, hen house; $9,500 including machinery. Fred Austin, Sprakers, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 65 acre poultry farm with 48 under cultivation, place for 1,500 layers, brooder house, barn for 16 cows, new home with improvements in busy section, with 1,000 layers and poultry equipment. Price for quick sale; $13,600. Mrs. N. Levan, Athens, N. Y.

24 MILES to Buffalo. One of the best producing farms. 385 almost level acres mostly all tillable. Will carry more than 100 cows. Two splendid barns and two modern homes. 100 cows, some young stock, from Canadian bred, stock mostly registered Holsteins, all implements including four tractors. Price complete $100,000. Ernest F. LeMieux, Broker, 95 Main St., Phone 398, Arcade, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 305 acre tractor-worked farm located on good route. 200 acres tillable, plenty saw timber. Three houses all in good condition. Good set of barn buildings, 77 stanchions, room for more, two silos. Modern farm tools, tractor and equipment, milking machine and cooler, manure spreader etc. 19 fine milking cows most all black and white, two young stock, bull, three horses. Farm will winter and summer 100 cows. Old age forces sale. $20,000 takes everything. If you have $7,500 to pay down we will finance the balance. 175 acre tractor-worked farm with nine fine milking cows, two horses and good set horse drawn tools which includes tractor and plows, milking machine and cooler. There is a good set of buildings. Old age forces sale. Everything goes for $7,200. Make down deposit $4,000, we will finance the balance. For more information call, write, wire J. D. Gallagher, Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Phone 586-J. Ask for new farm catalogue.

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***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 509.***

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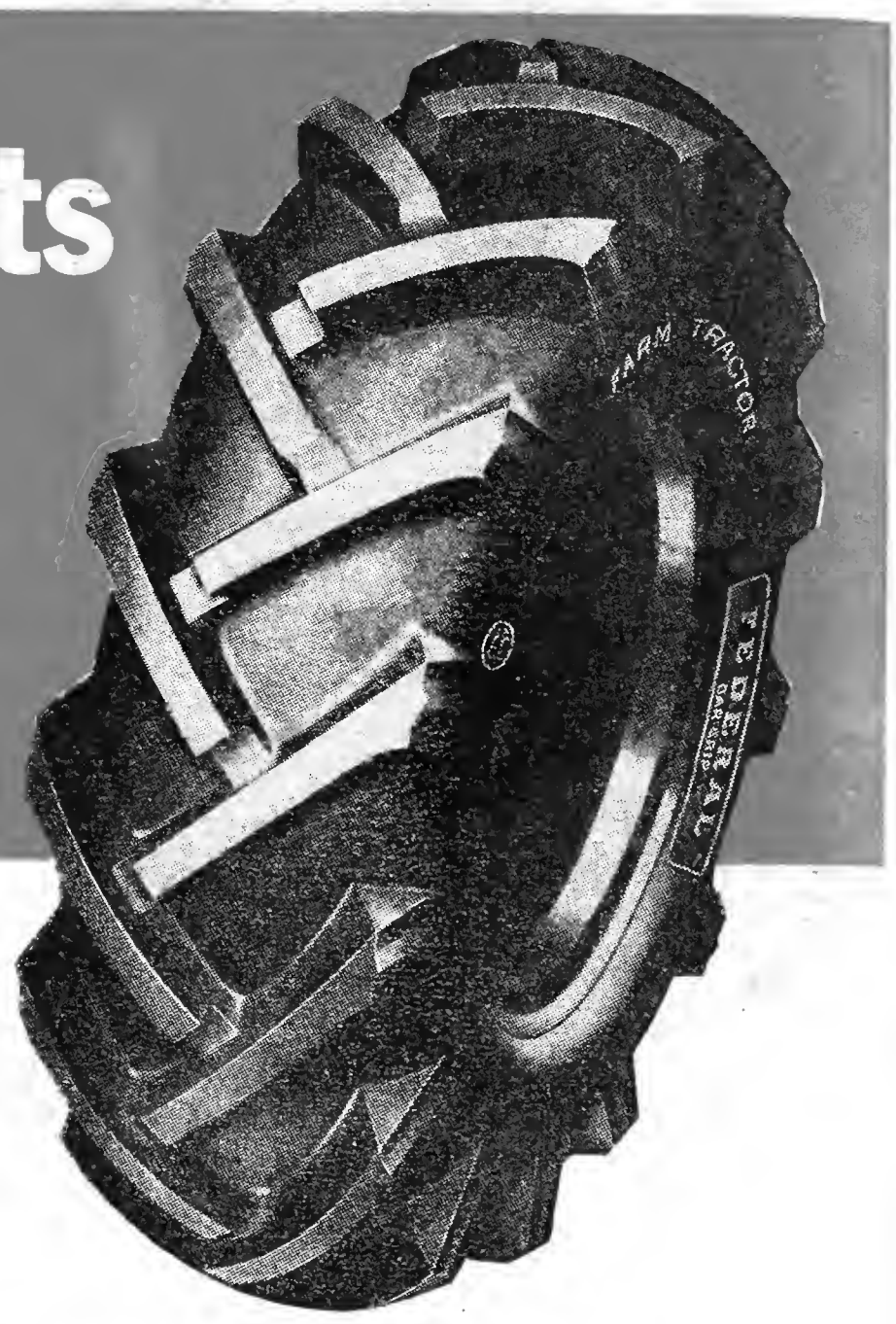


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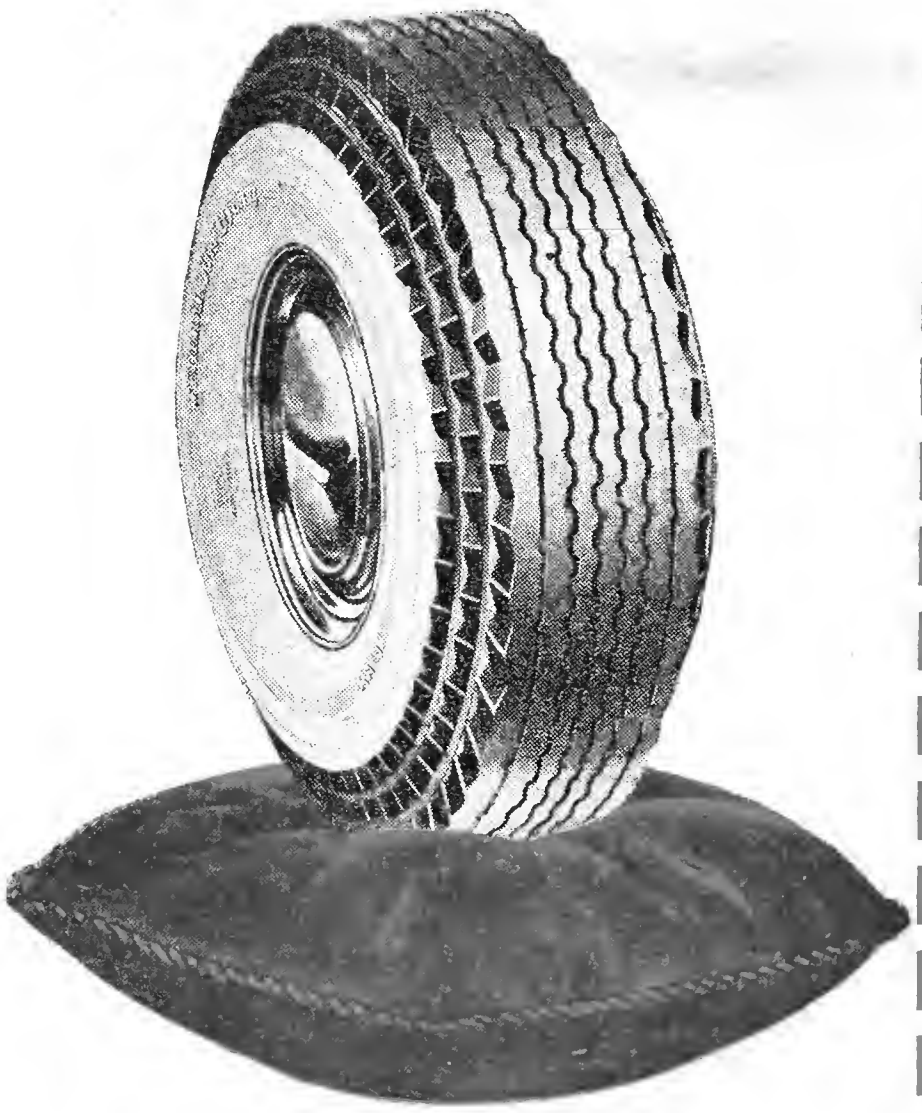

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo — G. Paul Fitch, Olean, N. Y.

# One Hundredth Birthday for this Church in McKean County, Pa.

# Petroleum on the Farm

DURING a recent lightning storm in Central New York, the electric power line to Thermon Groff's 145-acre dairy farm near Fort Plain failed, leaving him with no current to operate his milking machine.

"We hated to think of milking those 35 Holsteins by hand," Howard Groff, who runs the farm with his father, said. "And the cows wouldn't have liked it either," he added. "So we rigged a belt from the power take-off of one of the tractors to run the milking machine, and everyone was happy."

"That's just a sample of the way this farm depends on gasoline," Thermon Groff pointed out. "We believe in machines to do the work, because it is cheaper and we gets lots more done."

The Groff farm, two-thirds of which is planted to corn, hay, and grain, raises about 90 per cent of the feed needed to support 51 head of cattle, 125 chickens, and three hogs. Last year there was a surplus of 3,000 bales of hay to sell in the market. In order to run their farm efficiently — to plant, cultivate and store crops, the Groffs depend heavily on power-driven machines. They estimate that about $35,000 has been invested in necessary and labor-saving farm equipment, all of which is dependent on oil and gasoline for its operation and maintenance.

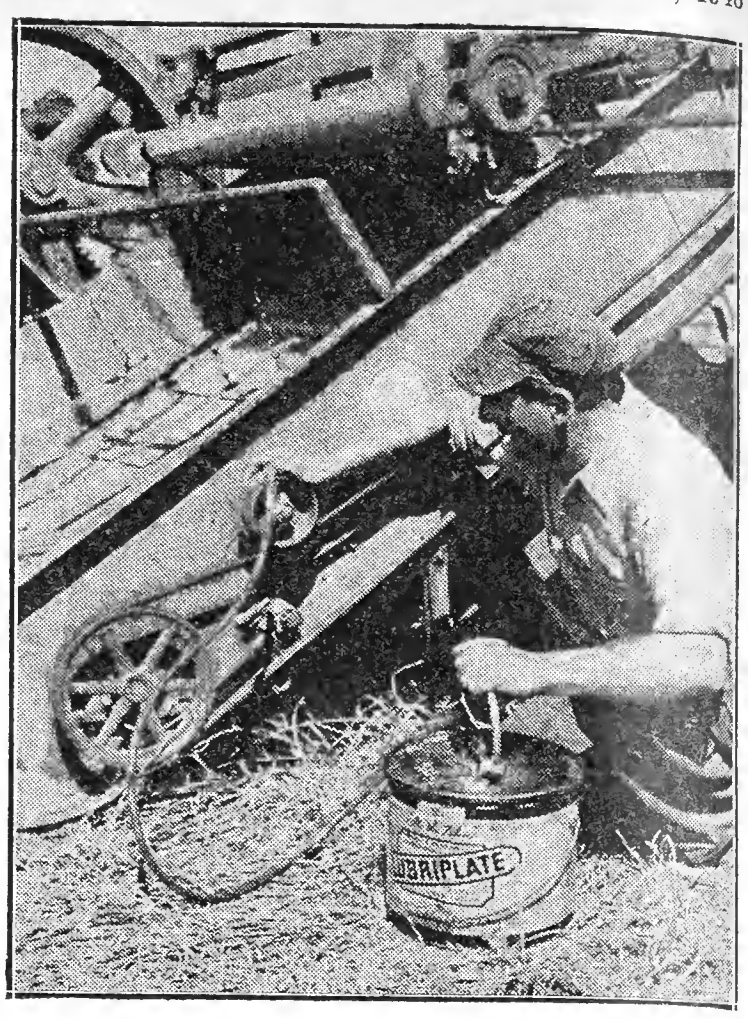
As an example of the tremendously increased demand for oil products on farms, last year this 145-acre farm used 1,961 gallons of gasoline to keep its motors running, 150 gallons of motor oil, and 120 pounds of chassis grease and 30 gallons gear lubricant to keep its machinery in top condition. In addition, 2,700 gallons of fuel oil was used to heat the farm house and chicken house, and quantities of petroleum-based sprays were used in the cow barns. Besides operating two automobiles and a one-ton truck, the Groff farm has four tractors, consisting of two row crop tractors, a medium sized standard tractor, and a small caterpillar. A motor-driven walking cultivator does the work in the kitchen garden, and a three horsepower stationary engine is used for unloading the silos.

To speed up their haying, Mr. Groff and two of his neighbors have clubbed together to buy a pick-up hay baler, powered with a 35 horsepower engine. It can turn out seven bales a minute, or bale up to 10 tons an hour with only two men. Baling in the field, instead of hauling loose hay to the barn, as was formerly done, saves days of time and also cuts spoilage from possible rain after the hay has been cut. A combination hay and corn-chopper, and a corn picker are also owned jointly with two neighbors. Other equipment, all tractor drawn or operated, includes such things as a small threshing machine, hay mower, hay rakes, manure spreader, grain drill, corn planter, discs, harrows, plows, three rubber-tired farm wagons and a cement mixer.

The Groffs believe in laying out straight fields, to be easily worked by tractor, cultivating every inch of their land for all its worth, and they are taking full advantage of power farming and mechanization to increase production. A farmer has always been a jack-of-all-trades but today, as Mr. Groff says, he has to be a first rate mechanic and something of an economist as well. Using a farm cash account book the Groffs keeps complete records of all farm transactions. He attaches great importance to the operation and maintenance records of his tractors and other mechanized equipment. The maintenance record tells him when servicing needs to be done. The expense record warns when too much fuel is being used. He follows the instruction manuals put out by various equipment manufacturers, the guides and publications of the oil companies, the Efficiency Guide for Farm Machines, prepared by the Oil Industry Information Committee, and reads THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for general farm information.

Like many other farmers, the Groffs are conscious of the high production costs involved in running a farm today and are always looking for ways to cut expenses which during the war years were largely forgotten when production at any cost was of prime importance. Efficiency studies, made by a number of farm schools throughout the country, estimate that somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent of all oil used on farms is wasted because of improper adjustment of engines, lack of sufficient management or poor driving.

Mr. Groff keeps his tractors and motorized equipment when not in use, in modern sheds protected from the weather, attached to one of which is a small workshop. They are kept in repair at all times, but he tries to do any major overhauling and tuning-up in off-periods between seasons. He is particularly careful to see that all carburetors are properly adjusted, for this alone may mean a saving in fuel consumption of as much as 10 per cent. No engine is allowed to run more than 60 hours without changing oil. Knowing that dirty or badly worn spark plugs may cost a lot in wasted gasoline, he replaces them at regular intervals. To keep the more than 40 tires on his mechanized equipment properly inflated, Mr. Groff uses a portable air compressor whose tank is pumped up by an electric motor. Under-inflated tires not only wear out more quickly, they also waste gasoline because more power is needed. Road tests of gasoline consumption have shown that a reduction in tire pressure of four pounds will increase gasoline consumption as much as eight per cent.

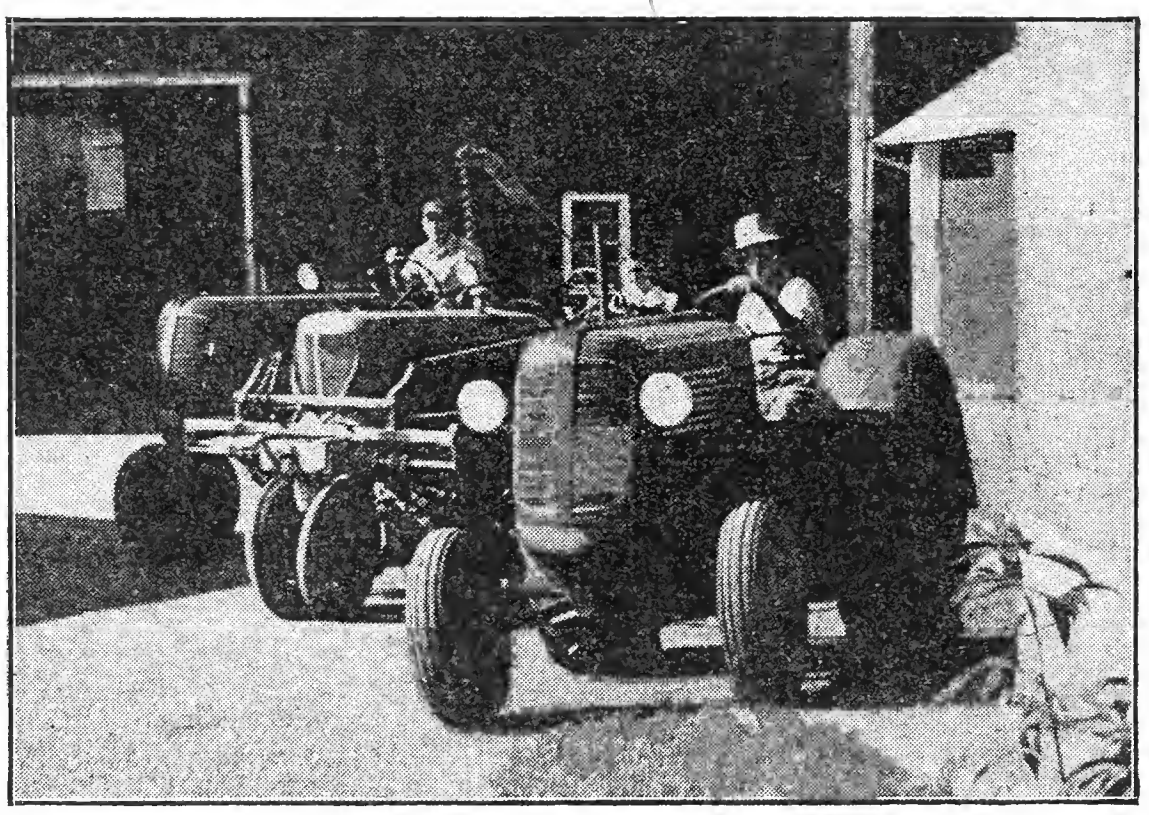


*Proper care of expensive equipment keeps machinery at its top efficiency. Howard Groff greases the pick-up hay baler in the field before the day's work begins.*

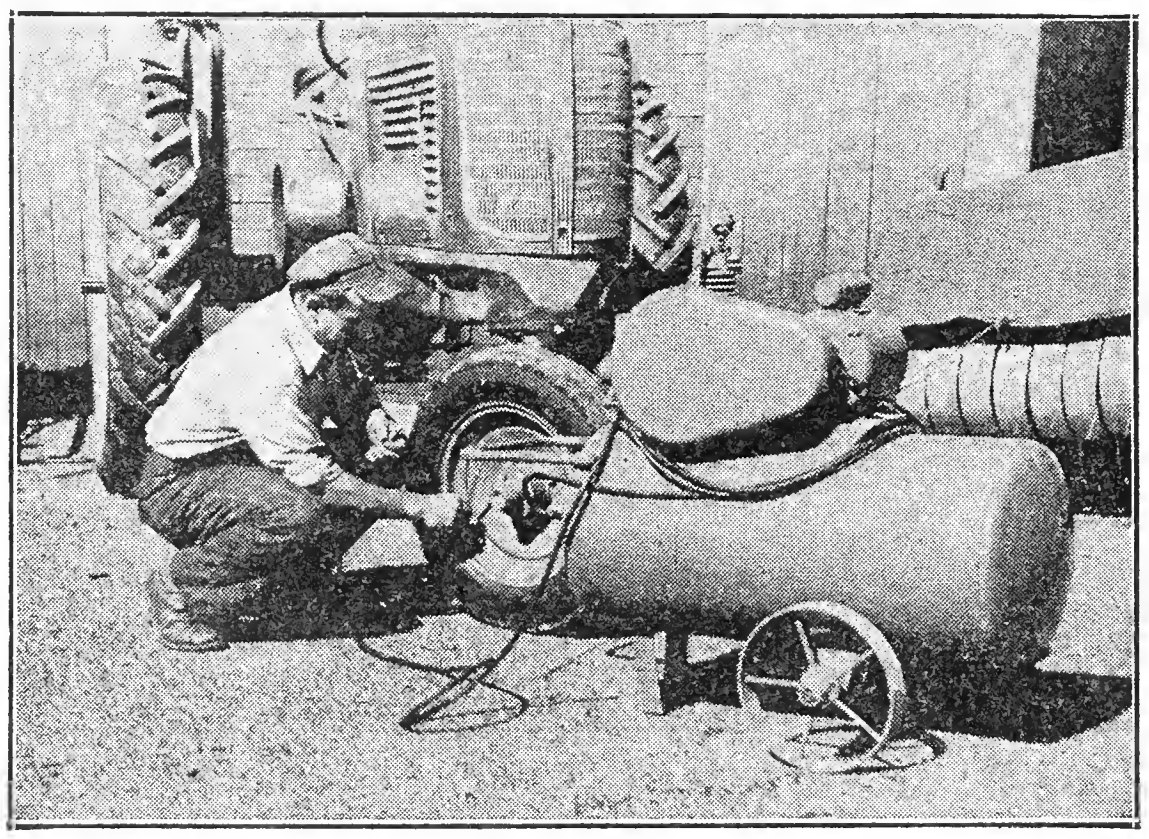
Gasoline is stored on the Groff farm in a 285-gallon skid tank, located conveniently in the farm yard near the tractor sheds and garage. By checking his past records and outlining the work ahead, Mr. Groff can estimate pretty closely what his gasoline requirements will be for the coming season. He keeps in close touch with his distributor and generally manages to take a full order when the tank wagon delivers to him.

Mr. Groff is typical of numerous other farmers who have found that it suited their type of farming to change from horses and mules to tractors. The increased use of tractors and power equipment has resulted in a 62 per cent reduction in the number of horses and mules in the past 38 years, until today their total numbers are only 9,151,000 head. This large drop in horse and mule numbers occurred during the same period that farm production increased by 71 per cent. The shift from animal to mechanical power has made it possible since the end of World War I to divert 55 million acres of farm land from the growing of feed for farm animals to the production of food needed for humans.

From his first hand experience, Mr. Groff realizes the dependence of farmers on gasoline and other petroleum products — today they use twice as much gasoline as they did before the war — and the importance of using oil efficiently to make the present supply go as far as possible. The Groff farm, typical of many others in the Northeast, reflects the new trend in agricultural equipment and its basic need—petroleum. The principal difference between prewar and postwar farming is our new reliance and dependence on oil. No other nation is in the same position. At no other time in our history has this been true. American agriculture moves on oil and in the future it probably will be even more dependent upon it. Oil products must therefore be carefully conserved by being carefully used.



*Operated by two and one-half men, mechanized equipment helps make the farm profitable. Here three generations of Groffs drive tractors. Right to left: father, Thermon Groff; grandson, Duane, age six; and son, Howard.*



*Howard Groff keeps the farm tractor tires properly inflated with an air compressor, to make them last longer and also save gasoline.*

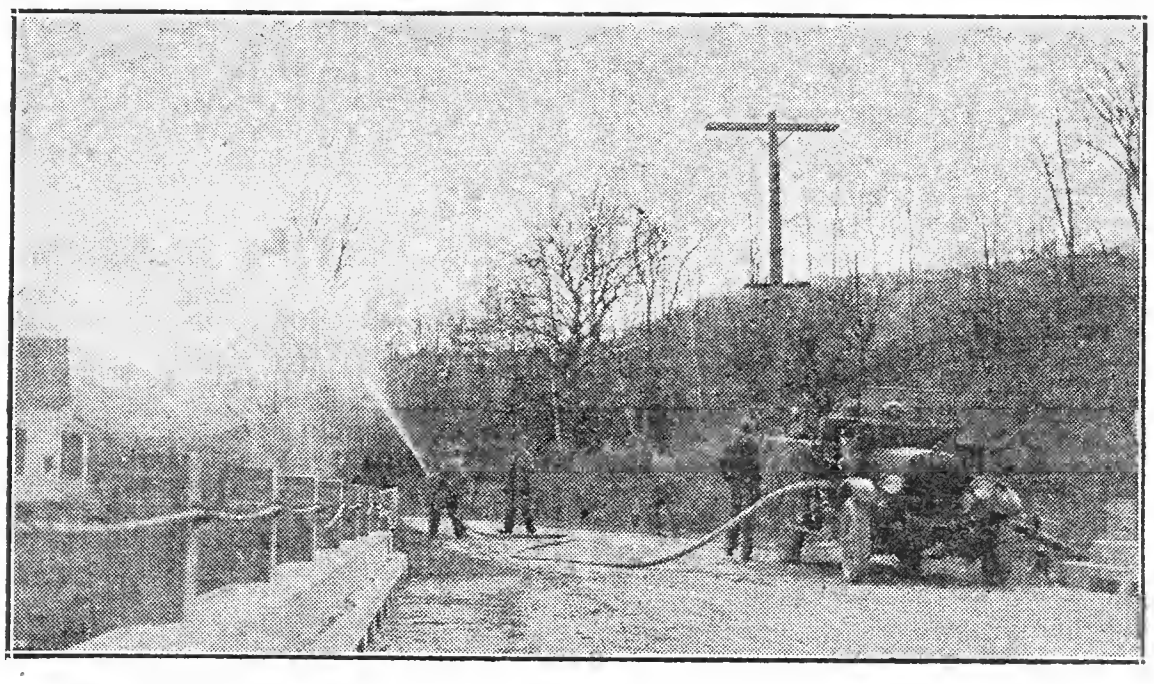
## Farmers Can be Firemen Too

NEARLY everybody was at supper when telephones began ringing furiously one night last Winter in Sandgate, a mountainous Vermont township, with only 87 voters, that lies at about equal distance from Cambridge and Salem, across the State line in New York. It was a fire alarm. There were three party-lines serving Sandgate and a key woman was on each one, busily calling out the volunteer firemen. Sandgate is strictly a rural township; yet it boasts of a fire engine of its own. It is the smallest community in Vermont with a mechanized fire department.

The fire that December night was the first one since the organization of the department. It was at Frank Ford's poultry farm. Ford was sitting at the supper table when he saw strange lights flickering on the kitchen wall. Looking out, he saw flames bursting through the roof of the barn. He dashed out to save his livestock. His wife, Jeannette, also knew what to do. Her first telephone call was to get the fire chief started. Then she called the two designated women on each of the other party-lines. They began spreading the alarm on their own lines while she returned to her line and began summoning firemen.

There isn't much hope for a hay-crammed barn, once fire has gotten a start. The sky was red when the fire engine, with other cars following, raced down the Green River valley and up a side road to the blaze. The pumper made a quick turn in the yard, then drove downhill again, leaving a line of two and one-half inch hose behind it, to a creek crossing the road 200 feet away. That creek would serve as a fire hydrant. Two lengths of 10-foot suction hose were quickly coupled. A hole had already been broken in the ice and the end of the hose was dropped in. Meanwhile, Ford had saved what stock he could; the rest had to perish in the inferno. The main thing was to save the poultry buildings and his own house. Volunteers were already busy with their Indian pack pumps and hand chemical extinguishers when the big hose stiffened and the pumper down the hill began throwing its powerful stream. The rest of the buildings were saved.

On its first call to a fire, the Sandgate department more than paid for itself. Hard work and community spirit had built that mechanized fire department, including the cost of a garage, for $2,000.



*Sandgate's firemen hold a practice session, pumping water from a stream which is one of their natural fire hydrants. This small rural community in Vermont has an efficient firefighting unit, from funds raised by their own efforts. It is good insurance and protection for farm homes.*

Too often, however, a farm fire is accepted fatalistically, as something which only city and village folks can have the equipment to fight. Sandgate people used to feel that way too, until some three years ago when a series of disastrous fires taught its residents that there must be a better way than depending on the village fire department, 10 miles away, which couldn't always be expected to arrive in time. Besides, there was the constant question of who would pay its bill.

That was when the Sandgate Fire Protective Association was born. It started off modestly, with only 22 members, and a policy of steering clear of both debt and politics. The first money in the treasury came from membership dues, a $4.25 initiation fee and $2,00 dues a year. When the treasury was able to spare $50, the Association bought five Indian-pump extinguishers at a reduced price from the State's Forest Service. These were placed in the homes of strategically located members, and others bought hand extinguishers of their own. Up to that point it wasn't much of a fire department, but the members weren't biting off more than they could chew. The main need was for money, and they decided to stage an "affair" to raise funds. Since Sandgate is a secluded community, its residents realized they couldn't compete with neighboring dances, bingo parties and carnivals. They decided on reviving the old-fashioned custom of having a turkey shoot.

The entire community pitched in to help. Men handled the shooting and women prepared refreshments. Garden surplus, like pumpkins and cauliflowers, were offered for sale. The event was well advertised and a crowd of 800, the largest in Sandgate's history, showed up, some to shoot for the prizes, and others out of curiosity. The result was a net profit of $150.

With a total of over $300 in the treasury, the association voted to become a non-profit corporation and set about planning for a fire engine. An honorary membership drive was begun and it netted nearly $1,000 in contributions, many of them from out-of-towners who admired the self-reliant spirit of the Sandgaters. Another turkey shoot, a bigger and better one, added $300 more to the fund. At the next town meeting, the voters matched this $300 with a tax levy amounting to 15 cents on the tax rate.

Meanwhile a committee had been shopping around for a pumper truck and it came upon an old trusty outgrown by a village department 30 miles away. It was a 1926 model fire engine, but there were only 3,000 miles on it. The committee put it through performance tests and agreed unanimously that it was in tiptop shape. Its pump could throw 500 gallons of water per minute when the suction hose was dropped into a stream. The truck was also equipped with a booster tank which allowed it to carry 70 gallons of water wherever it went, for immediate use. Sealed bids were being asked for the truck, and the Sandgate Association bought it for $355. Then the committee got busy shopping for war surplus hose, nozzles, etc. It ended up with nearly a third of a mile of two and one-half inch hose and 200 feet of one inch hose. Water hydrants were one thing the Sandgaters had no need to install. Like most rural communities, the township was served by streams. The hose was sufficient to reach any farm yard in the township from either the Green River or one of its tributary creeks.

But the equipment wasn't worth much if the fire engine couldn't respond quickly in the Winter. This called for a garage and an oil stove to keep it above freezing temperatures during the cold months. For this some of the building material and much of the labor were contributed and, with $1,000 out of their treasury, the firemen were able to build their fire house, next to the town hall on a plot of land leased from the town for 99 years. It is a fireproof building, 18 by 24 feet, mainly of concrete blocks and with asbestos shingle roofing, which accommodates the pumper, an oil stove and drying racks along the walls for the hose.

What had seemed impossible had not been so hard after all. For approximately $2,000 Sandgate now has a paid up mechanized fire department. An annual turkey shoot is planned, the profits of which will cover running expenses such as insurance for equipment and men, the garage fuel bill, etc. The volunteers are headed by a chief, deputy chief and captain. Above these officials is the corporation's governing board of directors which appoints them and runs the parent fire association.

Many things contributed to the success of the project. One was the policy adopted right from the start that the association should keep out of local politics. Another was the neighborly policy of being ready to fight anybody's fire, whether a member of the association or not. That did much to create good will and secure cooperation from everybody: for example, the town meeting's grant of $300 was voted unanimously.

There is nothing fancy about this tiny fire department. The party-line warning system will have to do until the Association can afford an electric siren that can be heard all over the township. In the meantime, the Sandgaters have proved that self-reliance pays and that rural people can do something a lot more effective than throwing futile buckets of water at a destroying fire. WILLIAM GILMAN

## Root Pruning Trees

MANY years ago when the writer lived in New Jersey, the old fields around us were filled with shapely cedar trees, just as they are in parts of New England and New York State. We tried moving some of them to form ornamental hedges and shrubbery on our lawn but we seldom had success. Meanwhile a neighbor of ours, an old Frenchman, was beautifying his place with evergreens, not only cedars but hemlocks, white and Scotch pines and wild spruce trees; he seldom had a failure. No matter what he moved, including the deciduous small oaks, maples, beeches and the rest, each tree always seemed to grow and act as though it had never been transplanted.

One day we asked him what his secret was. Did he have a green thumb or something? Laughingly he replied:

"No, I haven't a green thumb. But I have a little method of my own. As you know, when trees grow wild in a state of nature, often on poor ground, the roots spread out in every direction to get plant food. Sometimes, even a small tree will have a root system that goes for several feet in every direction. Now when you attempt to move such a tree, frequently you lose half the root system and must make a corresponding pruning in the top which spoils the looks of the tree for several years.

"Now what I do is this. I decide what trees I hope to move some day, small as well as larger trees. Then I dig around these trees just as if I intended to move them right then. I usually do this in the late Summer; but I don't disturb the trees at all or attempt to pry them loose. I simply cut off with a pruning shears all the roots that extend beyond a certain point, a rough circle that I have spaded around next to the tree trunk. Then I carefully replace the soil I've dug out and leave the tree to heal itself up and form a more compact ball of roots, just as nurserymen do when you buy their trees, wrapped in burlap. Sometimes I have left a tree, thus root-pruned, for two years or more. When the time comes to move it, usually in the Spring, although evergreens can be moved successfully in the Fall, the trees thus treated, if still alive, are ready to be moved without injury or having their growth retarded. They usually never know they have been moved. Sure it is a lot of trouble and requires planning ahead, but all of these trees you see around here have been treated that way and not one of them cost me a dime."

This same method of root pruning applies equally well to vines and shrubbery you perhaps intend to move some day, or even fruit trees. So no matter when you read this, make that "some day" right now and root prune the tree or bush you are planning to move. If you change your mind later, no harm will be done. Just after writing this piece, I went into a nearby field where the owner had given me permission, and dug around a dozen shapely cedars, about four feet high which I'll move next Spring. When they are transplanted, they will make a beautiful row where for five years we've always wanted a spot of green to hide an unsightly woodshed from our lawn. Try it. You'll be surprised what root pruning will do to help you move wild and native trees. C. O. M.

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# Questions About Berries

## Strawberries Overfertilized

We set out our strawberries a year ago and planned for a big harvest this year. We covered them with rabbit manure and plenty of hay during the Winter, and let the berries grow up through it this past Spring so as to keep down the weeds. The plants were loaded with blossoms but the berries did not mature. The few berries that did ripen were hardly as large as wild berries.

Livingston County, N. Y. F. C. H.

Knotty strawberries, or nubbins, may be caused by frost, and if near woodland by the tarnished plant bug. Some varieties, especially Dorsett, have more nubbins than others. The rabbit manure probably caused a very rank growth which may have interfered with pollination through restricting insect flight. The over-vegetative condition of the plants may also cause more nubbins than when the plants are in normal vigor. In any case, manure in the Winter is not a safe practice as the nitrogen in it stimulates too much leaf growth in the Spring. The rabbit manure would have been much more profitable if used as a fertilizer the year the bed was set, preferably plowing it under when fitting the ground.

G. L. S.

## Cutting Back Raspberry Canes

Will you advise me as to the proper time to trim raspberry stalks? Our berries were finished close to a month ago and we have plenty of large new canes. C. P. B.

Pennsylvania

The fruiting canes of raspberries may be removed as soon as the fruit is harvested. Next Spring the canes of red raspberries which grew this year may be cut back about one-fourth, which removes the weaker upper portion of the canes. The weaker canes are removed entirely, leaving the remaining canes spaced about six inches apart in rows a foot wide.

Black and purple raspberries have branched canes. The branches or laterals are left about eight to 10 inches long with the black raspberries and 10 to 15 inches long with the purple varieties. The new shoots of the black raspberry are pinched off at the tips as soon as kneehigh and the purple raspberry about six inches higher. This causes them to branch and make sturdy, compact bushes, rather than the long sprawling canes of shoots that are allowed to grow naturally. G. L. S.

## To Avoid Winter Killing

We have Indian Summer Everbearing raspberries and this past Spring the tops were all dried up with no leaves. The lower part of the bushes leafed out nicely but on some of the canes the leaves are still only half way up and the rest of the cane seems dry.

This is the first year we have had this happen. Do you suppose the tops were winter killed and would it be advisable to cut them back now without doing any harm? A. J. H.

The canes of your Indian Summer have probably been winter-killed. Winter injury of raspberries was more serious this year than usual. The dead wood may be cut out. The only thing you can do to prevent winter killing is to discontinue cultivation after harvest and either let the weeds grow or sow a cover crop of buckwheat between the rows to compete with the raspberry canes and check their growth in late Summer and Fall so that the canes will mature. This may not always work, but it is the best that you can do. G. L. S.

## In the Strawberry Bed

We have a row of Redstar strawberries in our garden. These were set out a year ago, so bore for the first time this Summer. They sent out very few runners, which I understand is a characteristic of the variety, and are therefore a good distance apart in the row. There are only a few weeds in the row. Would it be all right to leave these for another year and would they probably bear enough next year to pay for leaving them? If so, when should they be fertilized? F. B.

A strawberry bed that is in good vigor and relatively free from weeds may be held for a second crop. Keep the weeds down and after harvest fertilize the row with a 5-10-5 fertilizer at the rate of two pounds to 100 square feet, broadcasting it over the plants when the leaves are dry and immediately brushing it off with a broom or piece of brush. Redstar is not as heavy yielding as other varieties. Try Sparkle as it is a good late variety. G. L. S.

## Setting Out Red Raspberries

Is it possible to plant red raspberries in the Fall in the same way that strawberry plants are handled?

Red raspberry plants may be set in late Fall until the ground freezes. The soil should be mounded up around the newly set canes or a furrow of earth plowed up to them to prevent them from heaving out of the ground by frost action during the Winter. H. C. H.

Red raspberries need a fertile, well-drained soil for best results. The fertility of the soil may be built up by plowing under a mixed grass and legume sod or stable manure. Fertilization with nitrate of soda at the rate of 250-300 pounds per acre may be worthwhile after the first year. Newly set plants should not be fertilized. G. L. S.

## Our Cover Page

The centennial observances of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Sartwell, McKean County, Pennsylvania, recall the days of a hundred years ago when all the ridges and valleys of Western New York and Pennsylvania were an unbroken stand of giant hemlock timber. The white church steeple is still a beacon on the waterway down which the great logs were rafted to market in the Spring floods.

St. Mary's sits on its wooded hill, looking out over the farms in the valley of the Allegheny River which flows north toward Salamanca in New York State. The church has been remodeled and redecorated inside in honor of its now beginning second century of usefulness. The ample pews, more than capable of holding the entire present population of Sartwell down in the valley below it, are currently accommodating worshipers from such towns in the vicinity as Olean and Bolivar in New York, and Port Allegany and Farmers Valley in Pennsylvania.

The parish is thus nearly a hundred miles wide, as well as a hundred years old. Its proud tradition of service in its rural home community continues, although other early settlements in the region have grown much larger as the years have spun away over St. Mary's spire.

In the chief place of honor on the altar stands a carved figure of the Virgin and Child which was the only object saved in a fire which consumed the original church building some 85 years ago. This venerable antique, which is believed to have been imported, carries back to a European origin in the early nineteenth century or possibly the eighteenth.

St. Mary's centenary celebration, which continues until Labor Day, has aroused the interest and affection of the Western Pennsylvania and New York borderland. R. W. C.

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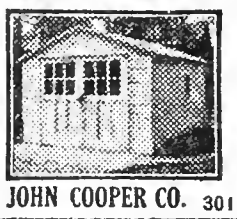

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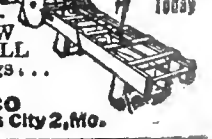

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*We are in the middle of the dangerous forest fire season. Forest fires take a heavy toll every year and leave devastation in their wake. This picture was taken in Schuyler County, New York.*

# In Tune with the Times

Frank Hallings, a young farmer of Milo, Yates County, N. Y., has carried out several major projects to improve the farm which he purchased three years ago. At the time of the purchase, the livestock, land and buildings were in a run-down condition.

First of all, through the Yates County Soil Conservation District a bulldozer was used to remove hedge rows and to open up a drainage ditch across the farm. From the beginning, lime at the rate of one ton per acre and 500 pounds per acre of superphosphate were used on all land that was seeded. The drainage ditch opened up the lower end of 30 tile drains, and these have all been traced back and reconditioned. Frank now has a map showing the exact location of all the tile drains on his farm. Crops last year consisted of 20 acres of wheat, 15 acres of oats and barley, 10 acres of hybrid corn, 10 acres of red kidney beans, six acres of pea beans, 10 acres of string beans for seed and 20 acres of mixed alfalfa-clover-timothy hay. Frank says that in spite of wet seasons the land and the crops have responded well to this treatment.

On the livestock end the grade dairy has been culled and calves have been saved only from the best cows. By artificially breeding these better cows, the resulting heifers bid fair to be higher producers than their dams. One of Frank's side ventures is raising pure bred Tamworth pigs.

The buildings have been repaired and remodeled. There is a new and modern stable for the dairy, calf pens have been built, there is a new milk house and a new roof on the barn. Water and electricity have been installed in both the barn and the house.

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The 345-acre dairy farm owned and operated by James and Curtis Bostwick of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., has been in the family over 50 years. James lives at the main place with his wife and son, in a modern nine room house. He graduated from the two year agricultural course at Cornell in 1937, and took over the operation of the farm that year. His brother, Curtis, joined him as a 50-50 share partner in 1943. The farm has 170 acres of tillable land and 50 acres of permanent pasture. The rest of it is woodland, including several stands of good timber. The cropland includes 20 acres of corn, 20 acres of oats, 70 acres of hay, some wheat and buckwheat and about 40 acres of rotation pasture. The hay, most of which is field baled is a mixture of timothy, Ladino clover, and alfalfa. Ladino clover is well adapted to the land and the Bostwicks plan to increase its production next year. They also are trying Brome grass and have found it satisfactory. All second cuttings are pastured. Last Summer they purchased a field ensilage cutter and filled their 12x30 wood silo with green hay silage. This worked out so well that this year they are filling their new 13x40 metal silo with grass silage, and using the wooden silo for corn.

---

Willis B. Streeter of Cortland, N. Y., at 26 years of age is operating on a share basis one of the good Cortland Valley dairy farms. All of his farm activities are pointed toward more milk and larger milk checks. Most of the farming methods are conventional but there are a few which are novel.

Part of this farm land is on the Tioughnioga River flat, and part of it is well drained deep hill land a few hundred feet above the valley. Corn, oats and hay are the crops grown. Each year the acreage of both the corn and the oats are about equally divided between the hill and the valley land. Crops grown on the hill land mature two weeks later than those grown in the valley and this makes the harvest season extend over a longer period

Water for the barn comes from a spring back on the hill. It is stored in a concrete trough in the milk room. From here it flows through a control-gate into the mangers or feeding troughs. Some water is allowed to remain in the mangers after the cows drink and into this is dumped the silage and the feed ration. Willis says that this wet method is more like feeding hogs than cows, but the cows like it and it gets results in larger milk production.

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Recently Robert Barrows of Harpersville, Chenango County, N. Y., constructed a new milk house. The only reason that a new milk house rates a story is because it has some new type features. It is the idea of a young farmer just starting a farm business. First of all, it is large — 15x20 feet and a two-story affair. The first story is built of tile and on top of this is an arched roof with laminated rafters. The ceiling over the milk house is completely insulated, so there is little heat loss through it from the milk house. The extra room upstairs is going to be used for a small farm shop.

The milk house equipment includes a 12-can cooler, 40-gallon automatic electric water heater, wash sink, ample space for can and pail racks and an automatic electric space heater. When the pails are being washed, the heat can be turned on for the comfort of the person doing the work. Another feature of this milk house is a solid ramp on a level with the loading platform leading right back to the cooler. There are three steps leading up to this from the milk house floor. This provides ease of getting milk cans in and out of the cooler.

---

It is something of a job to clean, grade and pack 60 cases of eggs each week. In addition to this, a young couple, with a little help, gather the eggs, feed the hens, raise and house the pullets, haul the feed, cull out the non-layers and do a lot of other work. That is the story of Mr. and Mrs. William Palomaki. Mrs Palomaki finds time from her household duties to help her husband grade and pack the eggs, and he and his father take care of the 4,000 Red-Rock crossbreds and 2,000 White Leghorns on their Chemung County farm given over to poultry alone. The crossbreds are started in January and March and the Leghorns in May. Continuous culling is practiced and also a saving steps program. L. H. WOODWARD


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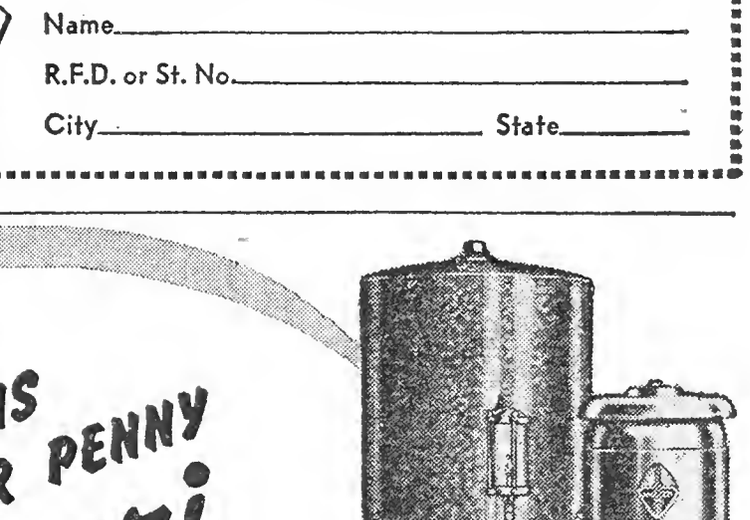


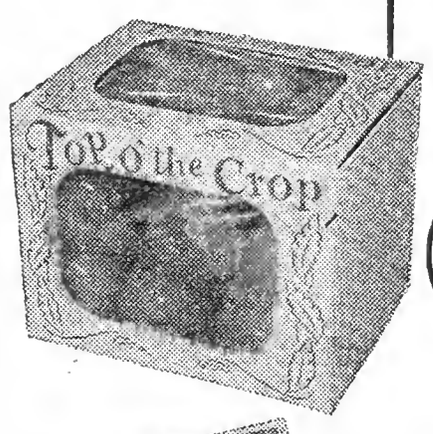


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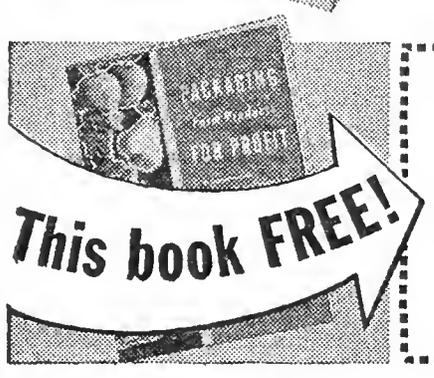


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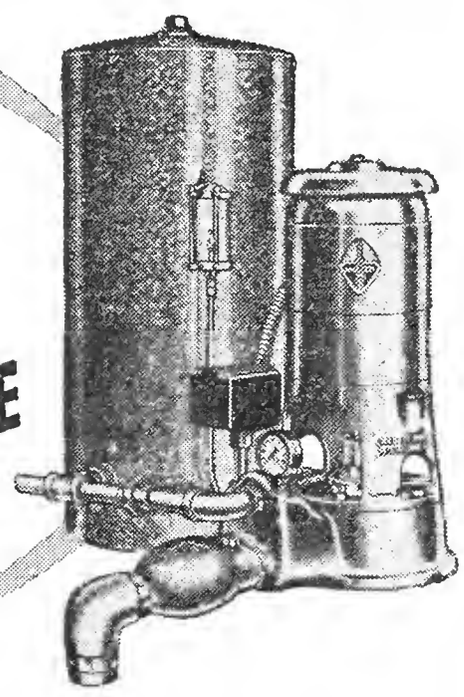

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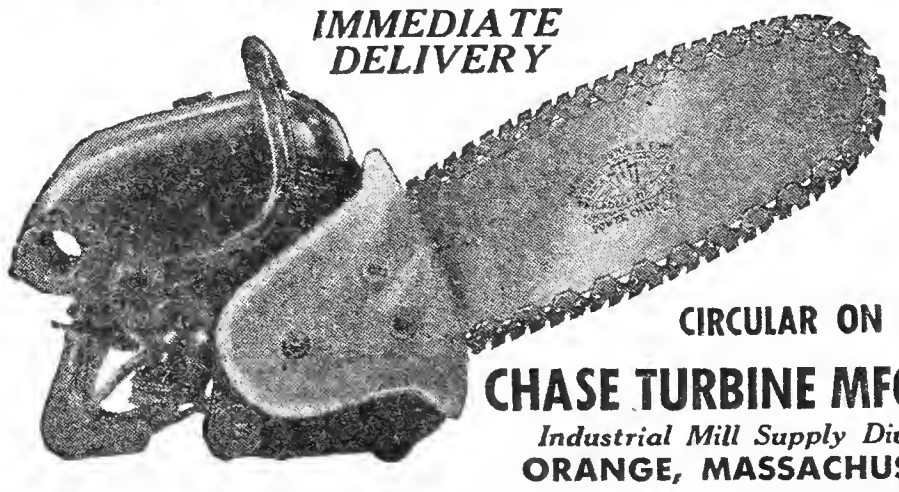

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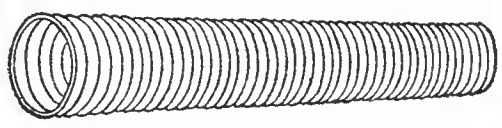

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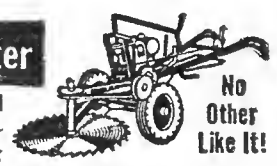

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## Along the Way

When one first opens his eyes in the morning, he does so to the accompaniment of familiar things. The crow of a certain rooster, the song of familiar birds, the sound of a neighbor's car starting up, or the far-off toot of a train across the valley. He may never hear these sounds with his conscious mind but his subconscious mind hears them, and he opens his eyes to familiar scenes. When one sleeps in a strange place, his first return to consciousness is a series of prods by discordant sounds. Even the song of a bluebird or oriole may sound utterly unpleasant for the first moment.

The other morning I opened my eyes in a strange room. Almost above my head was a row of beautifully turned wooden pegs set into a board along the wall. These pegs, I later learned, were threaded on the ends and screwed into the wood. As my glance roamed farther, I noted that the ceiling was papered but that whoever had papered it, had failed to match the figures of the paper. I was at one of the Shaker farms on the slope of Mount Lebanon. Dawn here is a long drawn out affair as the sun rises beyond the mountain. While waiting for sunup, I took occasion to sketch the lines of some beautiful old Shaker rocking chairs. Those pegs on the wall, by the way, not only served as clothes pegs but were for hanging these same chairs on, while the floors were being swept or mopped, in days gone by.

Five years ago at my visit here, two of the farms were occupied by a few elderly women of the Shakers. Since then several have died and the rest have moved to the Hancock Shaker farm west of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Of the farms in this village, I think one is still owned by the Shakers. One is owned by the Darrow school. The south farm is now the Shaker Village Work Camp. This is a Summer school colony. At least one farm is privately owned and used as a private estate. About half of the original buildings are still standing. Time and frost are the enemy of foundations here. The soil is so thin that it heaves from frost worse than in most locations. The sloping terrain also tends to make the ground creep down hill. These buildings most all show foundation displacements. The workmanship was excellent. Those walls which are not affected by frost and soil creeping seem able to stand forever. I was much impressed by some of the foundations of buildings already torn down. Some were made with dry wall masonry (without mortar); many stones weigh two tons or more. Yet these are so well laid that every chink is closely filled and these walls stand as true as mortar walls.

The creek which furnished power to this community is only a rill. It flows between 30 and 50 cubic feet per minute in April. Here is a case where a little water was used a lot. Down the mountainside a series of dams was built. The water was used in one mill and passed to the next. There were apparently five or six ponds in a half mile of the creek. Each operated a factory. The lathes and saws for making furniture, farm implements and packing boxes were in these mills. Several miles away on a larger creek was the grist mill.

The land here is not the best for farming. The mountain is covered with white birch which is ideal for chair making. Their chairs are light, strong and beautiful. The style of chair has been widely copied by others. Certain characteristics of the Shaker chairs, however, stand out. I doubt if any expert would be fooled by other makes. The keynote of all Shaker furniture is utility. There is just enough ornamentation to prevent harshness. The result is beauty.

Many books have been written about the Shakers. Our interest in them today is primarily political. They were pure communists, a simple quiet orderly Christian people. The effect on our thinking is to establish in our minds a concept of communism which does not match the communism we find in the world in which we live. There have been other religious orders in various churches which were communistic. The early Christian church was a communism. Political communism is something else again. In religious communism, the individual voluntarily gives up certain rights and privileges, but he can at any time rescind his choice. He is bound by no law but his devotion to his order. Political communism, on the other hand, takes by force from an individual all his rights. He becomes the property of the state. Communistic labor is cheap labor. It is not efficient labor. This stone work here was not engineered by the Shakers. That was engineered by hired labor from outside, even as Russia's big plants are engineered by outsiders. One Albert Denely of Nassau, N. Y., was a master builder of dry stone walls. He worked on this settlement more than 25 years. The lack of matching on the wall paper shows the kind of workers that communism produces. In skilled labor there is no substitute for personal initiative.

This writer worked more than five years for the United States Government and no one can ever sell him on the idea of government ownership. I have seen too many skilled workers deteriorate under regimentation. W. B. T.

New York

## From the Finger Lakes

Recently an errand took us to Watkins Glen. As always, we look forward to the drive between Cayuga Lake and the neighboring lake to the West, Seneca, at the head of which is the well known town and famous Glen often called the "Hub of the Finger Lakes." The little trip can be made in a hurry over excellent main highways but we like to drive leisurely cross country over the hills on zig zag, stony, grass grown and almost abandoned roads. The interlaced branches of elms and oaks and the wide stretches of surrounding woodlands make a welcome shade now in midsummer, and we do enjoy seeing the winding fences of old pine stumps which it seems will hold hands around the old pastures forever. On the whole, one travels this picturesque part of the Finger Lakes Region over prosperous farming lands, past cherry and peach orchards and acres of vineyards that terrace the hillsides above the lake. When asked about the fruit crop the growers summed up the usual average by saying, "pretty good."

Before entering the village of Watkins Glen, one notices the white towers of the salt wells with their big numbers painted in red, then the large salt factory itself. It is one of the richest salt mines of the world. This year the popular and scenic Watkins Glen State Park is attracting more than the usual number of people, the attendants tell us, but that is general everywhere. As the Glen has been well known to us since childhood, we do not revisit it often although the many winding paths, steps, bridges and waterfalls are spectacular and unusual, well worth many visits in order to know them in detail. The Park begins just off the main street of the town and for about two and one-half miles the gorge winds back into the hillside.

About two miles south of this town is the village of Montour Falls, shady and friendly, and once the home site of Queen Catherine Montour of the Seneca Indians. Here we like to pause, right in the heart of the village, to look up for a few moments at the cooling waters of the 156-foot waterfall known as Chequaga Falls, which means "Tumbling Waters." It is very beautiful under the artificial illumination at night. Hanging in the Louvre in Paris is a sketch of this waterfall made by Louis Phillippe during his visit about 1820 to this part of our country. Later he became King Louis XVII of France.

And then back home to the quiet contentment we always find in our own yard. At this particular time the edge of the back porch roof looked in one place like a sandwich from which had been taken a fresh bite. Patsy's young squirrels seem more mischievous this year. As for all the birds their present behavior seems rather to upset the theory that birds do not nest very near one another. Five old red cedars stand by the well and amongst them, in a cherry limb birdhouse fastened atop a 12 foot post, Chick and Dee happily raised their family of four. Directly above them near a cedar top an old robin is stuffing worms down the throats of her second brood. Not more than a foot above her nest a chipping sparrow is feeding bread crumbs to a second family also. Truly they are cheerful birdland apartments, and we are glad so many youngsters will grow up to help in the eradication of insects and pests.

It seems but a short time since the first blade was green and the new seeds sown, yet fireflies have long been flash bulbs above the fields. Already the sun is setting quite a bit earlier each night. Nature's program never stands still. E. R. HAWKES

Although the soil tilled by peasants in the Po Valley in Italy has been in cultivation some 4,000 years, they regularly harvest 60 bushels of wheat to the acre and other crops in proportion, through rotation and other practices.

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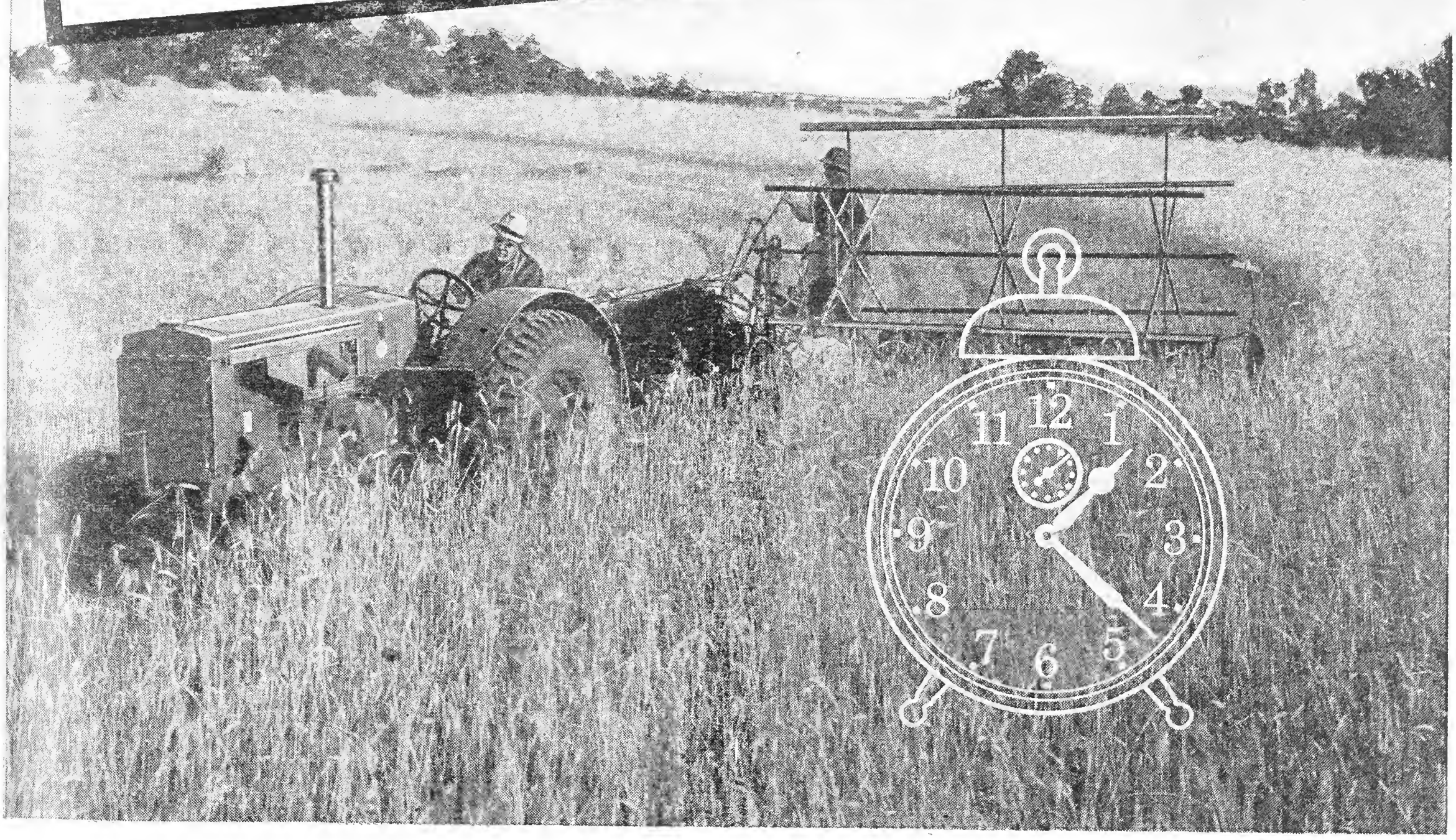

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good for 150 hours between changes in gasoline-fueled tractors.

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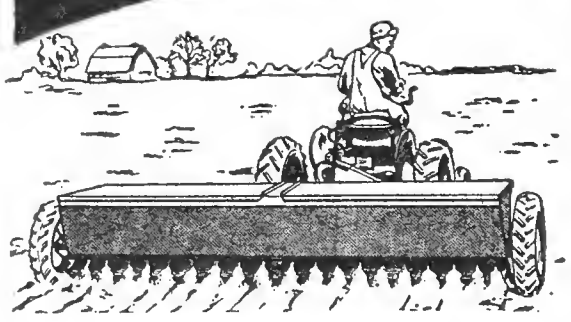

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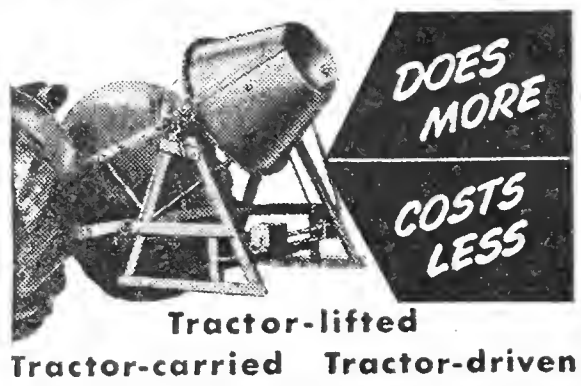


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## Law for Farm Animals

PART II

For the purpose of delineating the natural characteristics and propensities of the individuals of the brute world, and formulating the rules for enforcing against owners proper liability for the damaging acts of their beasts, the courts divide the animal kingdom into two classes.

One class is designated as outlaw because its members are conclusively presumed to be vicious and ferocious. They are the lions, the tigers, bears, wolves, buffalo, monkey tribes, and others that are wild by nature and that have shown themselves to be dangerous to each other and to man. One who keep such an animal does so at the risk of having to answer in a financial way for its ferocious acts. If another person be hurt by the beast without such person's fault, the keeper must pay the damages occasioned, and there is not a tinker's chance for him to prove an alibi or otherwise escape liability under the law. It will not help his case for him to contend that he didn't know the particular beast was vicious. He is presumed to know it, and that's that.

The second class into which the courts have divided the animal kingdom is made up of the various species of beasts that have been under man's thumb so long that they are regarded as inoffensive and of little menace to the master species. They have been domesticated through hundreds of generations and are looked upon as being wholly subjugated to man's control. They constitute the animal population of the farms. Hardly one in ten thousand of these gentle creatures ever breaks out into open rebellion to harm a human being, but the danger lies in the fact that there is no way under the sun of foretelling which individual will be that exceptional one. So it behooves the owner to be constantly alert for signs indicating the probability of an outbreak of an evil disposition. The law holds him to account if he is not alert.

More than 100,000,000 animals are kept on the farms of the United States. This huge number means that there are a hundred million risks of possible injury run by the human population in the country every day of the year. Countless experiences have proved that any member of this vast army of domesticated beasts, whether horse, bull, ram, dog, cat, hog, or other individual, is likely to revert to type without a moment's notice or warning, become vicious, and take vengeance on his supposed master by assaults with heel, horn, hoof, claw, or tooth. It is inevitable for many attacks that do occur to be aired in the courts in suits for damages.

When contests of this nature are submitted to the decision of judge and jury, the rules of the game are simple and unvarying. Aside from the matter of how much damage the injured person suffered in the clash, the only substantial question to be decided is whether or not the owner who let the beast run loose had reasonable cause to believe that it might become vicious and assail a person. If he knew of the brute's disposition, or had seen or learned enough about its conduct to put him on notice, he will be held liable by the law for whatever damages it caused by pitching into a human being. If, on the other hand, the animal suddenly went berserk without previous indication of having a vicious streak in its nature, its owner will not be liable for injuries from the sudden and unexpected assault, unless the legislature of his State has adopted a statute making the owner's knowledge of the vicious disposition of his beast immaterial.

Contrary to what is probably the popular belief, when one is sued because of the bite, butt, kick, or gore of his farm animal, the issue generally goes against him. This is because in most cases it is not difficult to prove previous assaults, or at least threatening conduct of the animal, from which an alert owner would be led to believe that it was vicious and might attack some one. Such a showing makes the case for damages, for in the eyes of the law a farmer who keeps a brute that has once shown itself to be subject to vicious spells and likely to set upon a person, is a wrongdoer himself. He must answer for the animal's subsequent ferocious conduct which injures another. His duty, the law says, is either to kill the beast upon noticing its evil propensities, or restrain it so that it cannot exercise its vicious inclinations upon human beings.

Since it is the lapse of domesticated beasts from their customary state of peacefulness to a condition of viciousness, and the owner's knowledge that they are subject to break out into wild tantrums and go for people, that constitute the gist of personal injury suits for damages, it is necessary in every case for the court and jury to ascertain what facts existed that should have put the owner on notice. For instance, take the common case of an attack by a dog.

A Pennsylvania owner of a mastiff kept it in his yard which was enclosed by a high fence. There was a hole on the front side through which the big fellow could protrude his head and a portion of his shoulders. A three-year-old boy was playing close to the fence when the savage dog, smarting under restraint, or influenced by some unknowable cause, suddenly plunged his head through the hole, seized the boy's leg, pulled it through the opening, and chewed it. In a suit by the boy's parents, the court awarded them substantial damages against the dog's owner. The owner claimed that he did not know that his dog would hurt anybody. But it was shown that the beast was in the habit of rushing up to the fence at passersby, with ruff bristling, eyes blazing, while he growled and barked savagely as if he would tear them to pieces. In addition, the owner had put up a sign in the yard. "Beware the dog!" The court declared these facts sufficient to show that the owner knew that his dog had vicious propensities.

The general rule of law is the same with respect to assaults by all other farm animals. The following quotation from the report of a representative court states the rule authoritatively: "The owner of a domestic animal is not liable for any injury it may inflict upon others, unless he has notice of its inclination to commit such an injury. But according to the more modern and reasonable doctrine, it is not necessary that he should have had actual positive notice. If he has notice that the disposition of the animal is such that it would be likely to commit an injury similar to the one complained of, it is sufficient. It is not necessary that the notice be of injury already committed."

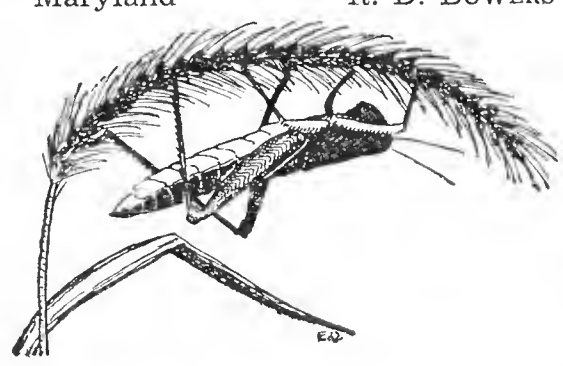
While this is the law for farm animals in a large majority of the States, the situation is less favorable to the farmer-owner in the others. In fact, in the remaining jurisdictions, the law is dead set against him, for their legislatures have created express laws taking away his right to defend a damage suit by showing that he did not know that the animal making the assault was vicious. These statutes were initiated to meet the dog menace, with particular reference to sheep-killing dogs, but many of them cover cases of evil conduct of all farm animals. Heaven help the farmer in these States whose beast goes haywire and injures some one, for he'll be out on a limb in earthly courts. The courts will soak him for damages without allowing him to open his mouth to say that he had no idea the brute was vicious.

Perhaps few farmers know that this is the law. Perhaps fewer still realize the danger spot they're in when they watch their bull bellowing along the inside of the fence, stopping occasionally to paw up the dirt, and threatening to break out and charge passersby on the road; or when they see their dogs dash out with growls and savage barks to snap and gnash at the front wheels of automobiles as they chase them down the highway, maybe to send a car into a ditch with wreckage and human casualties.

The animals, of course, do not always win out, however ferocious they may be. The law of averages will take care of that. The following press report of a recent incident will probably be received with delight by thousands who have come off second-best as victims of butt, bite, kick or gore:

"Laclede, Mo., Oct. 20. — Marvin Wood's revenge on the bull that chased him cost him $15 today. A farmer, Wood led Elmer Kling's charging bull by his woodshed, 50 yards in the lead. He ducked in, grabbed a can of kerosene, flung it on the bull's tail as the animal came pawing at the door. Then, with a torch, he touched off the tail. Wood told the judge he was never bothered thereafter by the bull."

Maryland R. D. BOWERS



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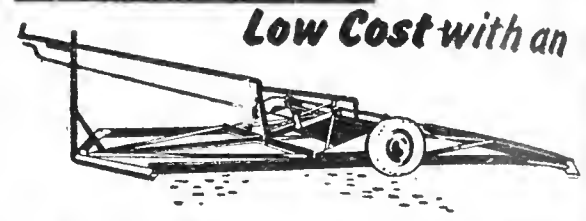

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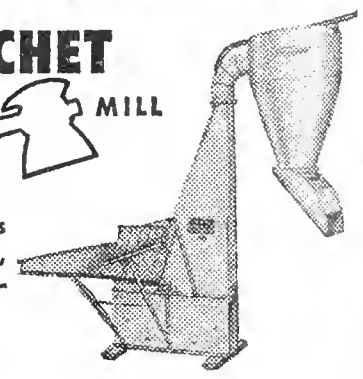

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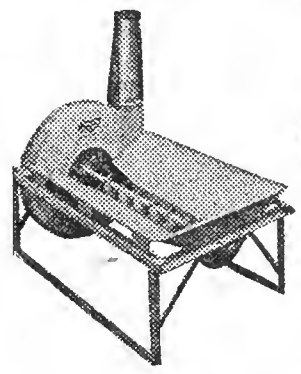

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# An Expanding Roadside Business

For the past 12 years, George Archambo has operated a profitable roadside stand near the Oswego River on Route 57 at Phoenix, N. Y. Two large elm trees stand as sentinels on either side. When the sun is bright, Mr. Archambo uses a canopy to protect the cider, apples, pears, peaches, plums and prunes and to moderate the temperature in which they keep best. At present a homemade lighting unit of three 100-watt lamps set in reflectors serves to attract attention at night, when many cars stop on the way between Syracuse and Oswego. The biggest business is done on Sunday. Saturday is the next busiest day. An average of 20 to 25 cars a day keeps Mr. Archambo busy seven days a week.

Last year was his best year since 1942, when the soldier trade depleted the stock regularly. Since 1945 the business has been growing at a steady pace, and if 1948 fruit crops come up to expectation, this year may equal or better 1947. The large number of new cars on the road, the steady demand for the Archambo blend of apple cider, and the tendency of travelers to look for bargains have pointed the way for expansion in the near future. "If you don't get their eye," Mr. Archambo told THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, "you don't get their pocketbook." His plans center around appearance, one of the most important promotion factors for the roadside stand. A new stand with a small cooling unit modeled as a country supermarket may double sales, which already gross about $2,500 a year. On one side of the planned building, this enterprising business farmer plans to display fruits, vegetables and such canned goods as honey, syrup and jelllies for the camp trade. On the other side, he plans a luncheonette, counter effect, where the cider press will be located. New signs, gladioli for the hospital trade, and possibly a branch stand operated by his son, Walter, on Route 11 to catch the Syracuse to Watertown trade, all enter into the plans for this expanding roadside business. Adequate parking space is an important consideration. To accommodate more cars, Mr. Archambo plans to level off some land off the highway. Because cider is sold essentially by taste, he plans to acquire more facilities for selling his family blend at 10 cents a glass on the assumption that those who like it will want "more of the same" and will take home a gallon jug.

It is interesting to note that the Archambo blend of apple cider is made with the milk house filter system rather than a cider filtering machine. The juice is strained through two milk filtering cloths and two milk filtering discs. The cider is clear, yet maintains a heavy body. With 100 to 150 sheets of paper for straining by a cider filtering machine, Mr. Archambo believes that the cider tends to be thin and watery and less popular with his growing number of steady customers. If the apples are clean, it takes about one day to make a batch of 25 or 30 gallons of cider, but if the apples are spotty, the process may take three days. Mr. Archambo buys his cider jars from nearby drug stores. He pays a dollar a dozen for syrup jars and five cents each for jugs.

Most popular with the roadside trade are small measures. The one-half peck basket of apples, pears and peaches satisfy the biggest demand. About three-quarters of sales of plums and prunes are made in the one-quart baskets, the remaining 25 per cent being in two-quart measures. H. H.

*George Archambo's roadside stand at Phoenix, N. Y. With a good list of customers now assured, plans are under way to improve and enlarge the present layout.*

## Pre-Cooler for Vegetables

Once again the name of Meyers and Sons has come up with something new on their truck farm in Burlington County, N. J. William and his three sons, William Jr., Charles and Norman, with 175 years of farming background behind them have made spinach growing a scientific operation and their specially wrapped packages go to every big market as a vegetable of highest quality.

Dipping spinach and other vegetables by hand is not only a laborious task but it is also inefficient, so Norman Meyers decided to do something about it. He sat up late at night with pencil and paper working to draw up plans for what he thought would do the trick; then with the aid of a welder he went to work and out came a pre-cooler different from anything on the market today.

A steel tank, 20 feet long, 36 inches wide and 36 inches deep, was welded together. The remainder of the pre-cooler was made from junk parts—old transmission, pieces of scrap metal, conveyor chains, lengths of old exhaust pipe and strips of spring steel to hold the boxes and crates under water. One thousand gallons of fresh water is pumped hourly into the tank. Water is kept at 54 degrees F. Designed to take any size market basket or box, the Meyers' pre-cooler can handle 500 of them an hour and the most profitable part is that greens will stay cool without danger of spoiling for longer periods of time. The new invention is powered by a one horsepower electric motor. Plans for it are now in the U. S. patent office.

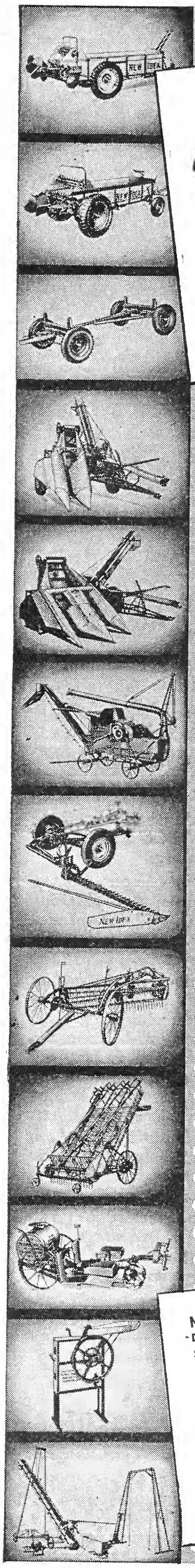
Already other vegetable growers in the Garden State have noted its labor saving operation and are enthusiastic over its ability to thoroughly cool the vegetables before the final process of marketing. J. S.

## Book Note

GARDEN SOILS — By Arthur B. Beaumont. More people are engaged in the production of food in home gardens than any other single group, and this book is well suited to their needs. The author of this recently published 280 page book presents in a sane, logical and clear manner the essential facts and principles involved in the successful raising of high quality vegetables. He bridges the gap between the many excellent books on soil science and on the culture of vegetables.

There are numerous illustrations showing the various types of soils, and the best methods of handling them are ably discussed. After an excellent presentation regarding these various soil types and their suitability for numerous crops, a special chapter is devoted to improving garden soils. The tillage and conservation of garden soils is also thoroughly discussed. The use of compost materials and their preparation, as well as soil fertility maintenance by the use of fertilizers, is presented on a sound scientific basis. The soil and its relation to human health, as well as earthworm influence on soils, is offered in a comprehensive manner. For those interested in gardening, this new book will be found to be of value and interest. D.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Price $3.50. (New York City residents add seven cents sales tax).

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# HUSKS IT

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A week later and the deterioration of this corn could have been severe, waiting on a custom machine. Borer-weakened stalks within the white square are already brittle and breaking over.

But watch the gentle skill of the Corn Harvester. See those long, low-sloping gathering snouts? Skimming the ground, they'll glide under that low-hanging ear. Spider wheels with curved fingers will gather it in. Rubber husking rolls and spring steel "husking pegs" will strip off the husks gently . . . like the human hand.

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# *Junior Farmers*

A memorial plaque on the Farley 4-H Club House in Massachusetts was recently dedicated to commemorate the work of "Uncle" George Farley, Amherst, Mass., who served as State Club Leader from 1916 until 1941. The plaque was presented by the Massachusetts All-Stars, an organization founded in 1929 and made up of men and women who as 4-H members and leaders have become interested in making 4-H Club work available to all; the organization's present membership 275.

"Career" was the theme of the third Massachusetts annual 4-H Tour recently held in Boston. To this event came 350 girls and leaders, the largest delegation so far. The program included tours to hospitals, personnel departments of large stores, hotel kitchens and museums in the morning. Here the girls learned what is expected of those who work in these institutions.

All those taking part were either former or present 4-H members, and included Werneth Wilson, assistant State club leader, New Hampshire; Priscilla Davis Beebe, homemaker and former Middlesex County 4-H Club agent; Dorothy Brickman, director of Volunteer Services, Beth Israel Hospital; Vera Peoples, Worcester Trade School; Virginia Fisher, a student at the Jackson Von Ladau School of Design and Maragaret Slate, a student at the University of Massachusetts. Miss Evelyn Yeutter, Pepperell, a high school senior, presided at the assembly and the luncheon. Several girls took part in radio programs which were broadcast on that day. Miss Rhetta Fletcher of Lanesboro, Berkshire County, has been recommended to a national committee as a representative of the United States in an International Farm Youth Exchange. Miss Nancy Burrows of Southwick, Hampden County, is the Massachusetts nominee for the Cotting Memorial scholarship at the University of Massachusetts.

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Ninety-six enthusiastic Onondaga County, N. Y., 4-H Club homemaking girls, club leaders, and parents were recently in attendance at the First Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, for their Homemaking Demonstration Day. The day began with a general session and explanation of the activities to follow. In the morning the girls gave demonstrations in food, clothing, and home improvement. Following a game period led by Miss Jessie Wallace, Elbridge club leader, a movie "The Dawn of Better Living" was shown by Rev. R. Taylor. The three winners were: Nancy Hencle and Clara Hay, Baldwinsville; and Dorothy Gann, Nedrow.

Some of the best ideas for improved management practices on the farm originate with the boys and girls who are helping with the work. One case in point is the 4-H Club member, Franklin Ufford of Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y. He has developed a labor saving method of feeding grain to the cows on his father's farm. In order to save the hard work of carrying or dragging the bags of feed into the feed room for the cows, he built a feed storage box on the floor where the bags are piled. He made a feed chute on the underside of the box which runs down into the barn in front of the cows. A feed carrier and track were then installed. The feed carrier can be filled from the chute using a slide trap, and the carrier is then easily pushed around in front of the cows when fed, saving 816 feet of walking.

From the nation's leading Holstein State, Clyde Cotterill, Dryden, Cortland County, N. Y., has recently been named national champion Holstein 4-H Club boy, by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He has been an outstanding herdsman, showman, and an active member as well in civic matters in his community . D.

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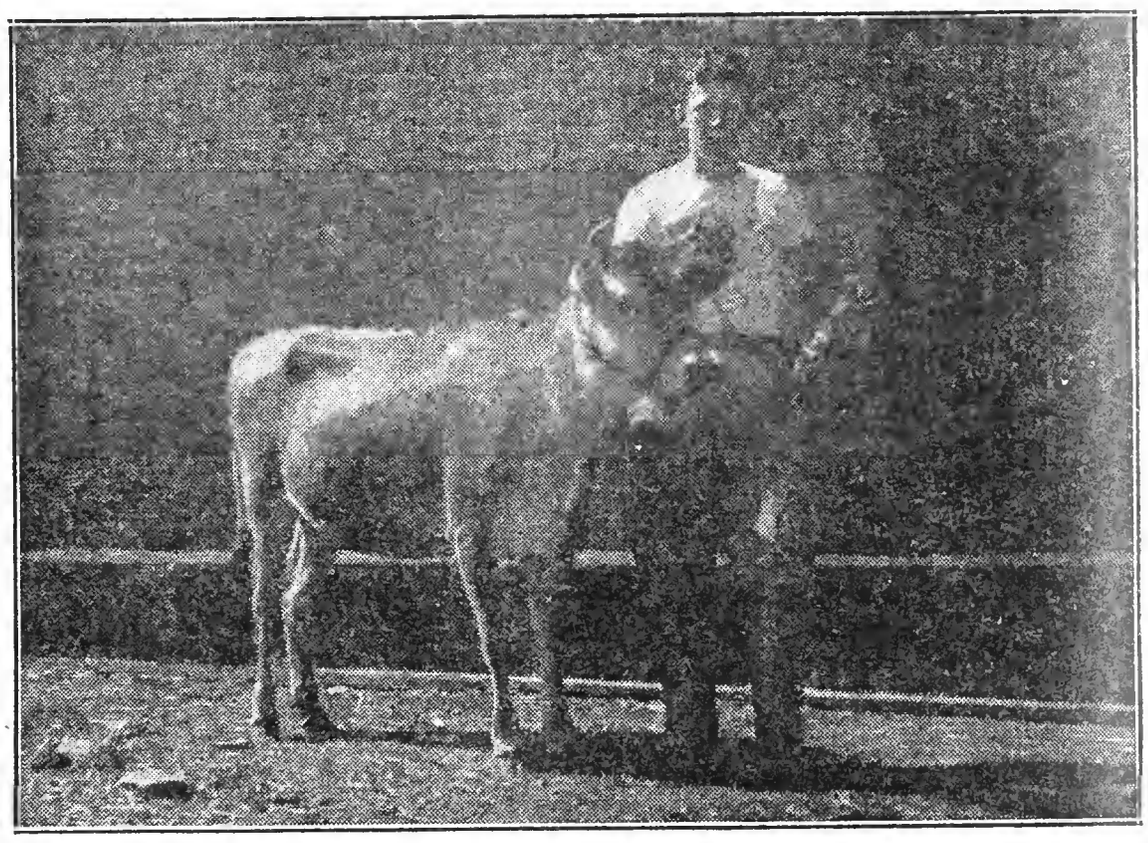
With domestic food consumption increasing yearly, together with continued demands for foreign aid, 4-H Club members are determined to help keep America's breadbasket filled. For this specific purpose, close to 200,000 farm youths are taking part in the 1948 National 4-H Field Crops program. This program is designed to help 4-H'ers acquire a better knowledge of, and develop skills in, approved farming practices that will serve to increase production of food, feed and fiber crops. The farming practices include careful selection of seed and the most proficient use of land and available farm machinery. Awards for superior 4-H crop production records are being provided again, this year by International Harvester Company, and include county award medals, a Chicago 4-H Club Congress trip for the State winner, and the $200 scholarships for national champions. This is the fourth consecutive year for this program, which is supervised by the various state extension services.



*Malcom H. Brown, 16, Southampton. Hampshire County, Mass., was one of the prize winners in the 4-H Club classes at the 1947 Eastern States Exposition, shown here with his junior yearling Jersey heifer.*

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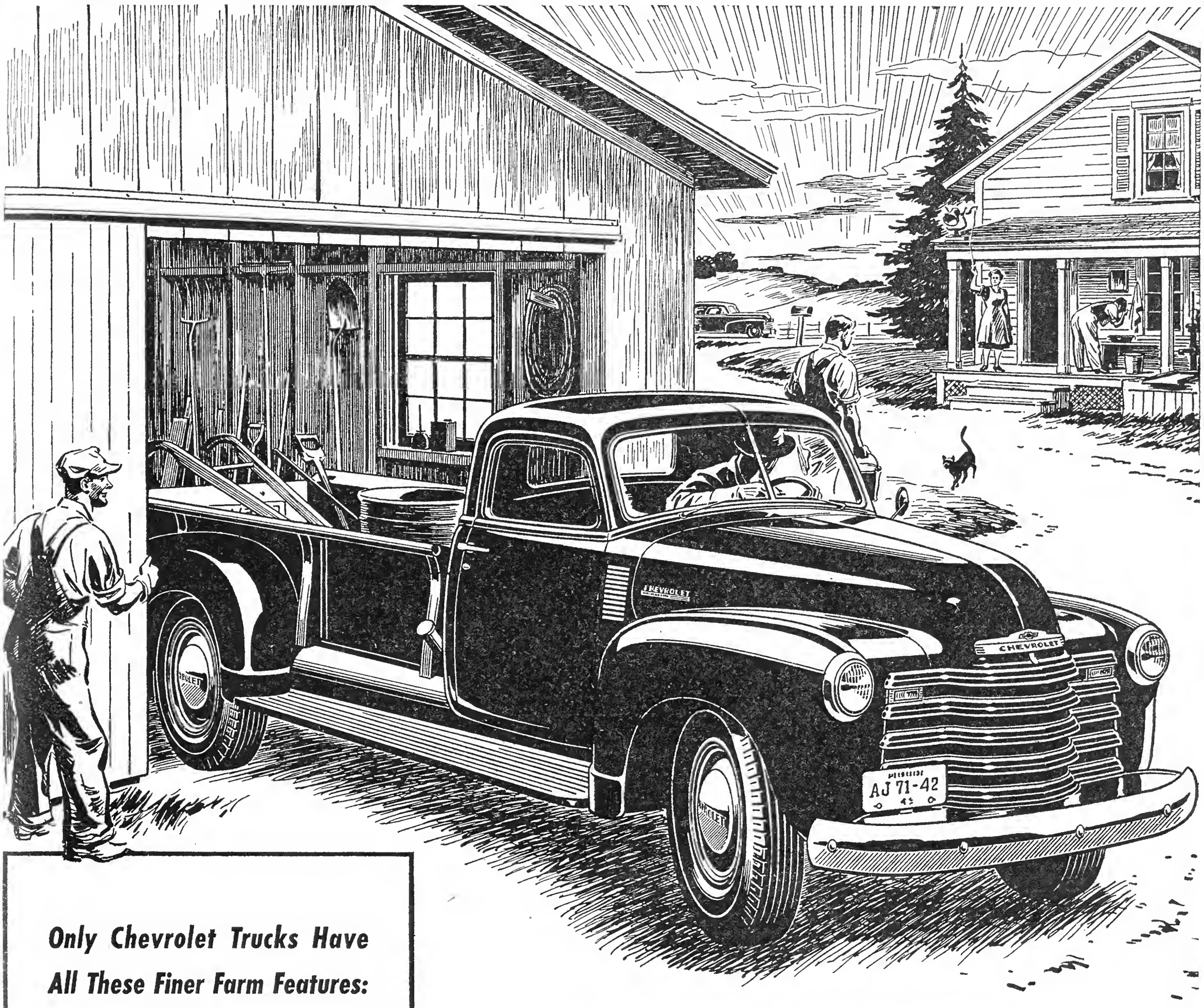
## Serum for Snake Bite

I have just read with interest O. P. F.'s article on rattlesnakes and their habits in your July 3 issue, which is timely at this season when so many are tramping the woods.

I too have had quite some acquaintance with these reptiles and have acquainted myself with the proper thing to do when struck by one of them. I was therefore surprised to read O. P. F.'s statment that two crystals of potassium permanganate pushed deep into each fang hole helps neutralize the poison, without making any mention of the serum treatment now universally used. There is a long treatise on the treatment of snake bite outlined by Raymond Ditmars in a bulletin issued by the New York Zoological Society, in which the serum treatment is recommended and its action explained. Further on its says "the use of a strong solution of permanganate of potassium, however, is not only unwise but dangerous, as there is much tissue distruction by this chemical at high strength. This caution also points to the utter rashness of rubbing pure crystals of permanganate into a wound."

Dr. Ditmars is one of the world's authorities on reptiles and it would seem that your corrrespondent is unaware of the serum treatment. His recommendations of cutting the wound, putting on a tourniquet and getting a physician as soon as possible is fine. W. F. S.

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## *Milk Pennies Pay Big Dividends*

NEW YORK CITY'S investigation into milk dealer price rigging and collusion seems to be creating something more than a ripple. It was begun six weeks ago, immediately after the one cent a quart rise was predicted for August 1. Undoubtedly, political considerations were involved with an eye on the elections in November. Regardless of the motives, however, the investigation, as it is being conducted by Commissioner John Murtagh, has broadened out considerably and, with the books and records of dealers being subpoenaed, is uncovering rebates up to two cents a quart, collusive bidding by Borden's, Sheffield and the Dairymen's League on city purchases of milk, and unjustified price mark-ups on sales of homogenized milk.

Specifically, the price issues before Commissioner Murtagh are:

1. If the dealer's profit on a quart of milk is only half a cent (press release of L. A. Van Bomel, National Dairy president, August 6, 1948), how is it that one of National Dairy's subsidiaries, Muller Dairies — or any other dealer, for that matter — can afford to rebate as much as two cents a quart on store sales?

2. Dealers charge an extra cent a quart for homogenized milk. An homogenizing machine costs $5,500. It can produce 8,000 quarts an hour, or a minimum of 64,000 quarts a day. At that rate, and with a one-cent premium on every quart, the homogenizer pays for itself in 8½ days of operation. After that, the extra penny is all "velvet" to the dealer. A little over one billion and a half quarts of milk are sold each year in the metropolitan market, close to 1,300,000,000 in homogenized form; resulting in an additional dealer profit of $13,000,000 a year on fluid milk sales.

3. When the consumer pays one cent more for his quart of milk, he pays the dealer an additional 47 cents on every hundred pounds. But the producer price increase is always at the rate of 44 cents a hundred, a difference of three cents. Therefore, every time there is a consumer price boost of one cent, the dealers pocket the $960,000 difference between what they pay the producer and what they charge the consumer. This year there have been three one-cent increases to date—May 1, June 1 and August 1; and a fourth is promised for October 1. Thus, by the end of 1948 dealers' coffers will be enriched at the rate of exactly $3,840,000 a year!

It has often, and very truly, been said that the milk business counts its profit in pennies and fractions of pennies, but that the ultimate profit is enormous. These three examples demonstrate that it is still a penny business and that the profits are still enormous; in many cases the highest in history. National Dairy's report for the first six months of this year reveals profits of $13,325,000, 38 per cent above last year's first six months' profits.

With the price spread at an all-time high of 11.95 cents a quart, the investigating authorities of New York City have a fertile field in which to work. Nothing is being heard from the State Commission on its spread investigation, and State Attorney General Goldstein declines to take any action on the Murtagh report which he describes as sketchy. The city authorities can therefore be assured of the wholehearted support of the great majority of dairy farmers who are the principal losers from dealers' tricky bookkeeping. Let this investigation proceed, then, as a full-dress affair, with no holds barred. If that is done, some good results can be achieved. It will unearth facts and figures substantiating a vicious, selfish dealer monopoly, dominated by the Big-3.

## *Good Time to Fatten Hogs*

THIS year's bumper corn crop offers a good opportunity to farmers who have some brood sows and gilts. All factors are favorable to profitable pork production for at least another year.

In 1930 the U. S. human population was 122,775,000, with total hog numbers of 55,705,000. The present estimated human population is approximately 144,000,000, as compared with only 55,038,000 hogs; total livestock numbers, including hogs, are approximately the same for both periods. Besides, there has been a substantial increase in the purchasing power of the average American family.

During the early 1930's fat hogs varied in price from $3.00 to $5.00 per hundred pounds liveweight, while corn averaged from 50 to 80 cents a bushel; which means a low corn-hog ratio ranging from 6 to 100 to 10 to 100, unfavorable to hog fattening. 1934 saw an all-time low ratio of a little less than five bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of hog. Today the situation is completely reversed. At corn's present price of about $2.25 and hogs at $31, we have a favorable corn-hog ratio of 13.8 to 100. May corn is now quoted at $1.50 and it is quite unlikely that hog prices will drop as much in proportion by that time. An increase of 10 per cent in farrowings for both Fall and Spring pigs should therefore be about as safe an investment as can possibly be made in livestock production.

Old time hog men, as well as the experts, figure that anything above a ratio of 11.4 to 100 is favorable for the fattening of hogs. On the average, it takes only about eight bushels of corn, plus the necessary high protein feed, to produce 100 pounds of pork. The extra bushels, up to 11.4 give a generous allowance for this protein feed, death loss, and labor and overhead. Every bushel above this figure represents that much better price for the corn which is marketed on the hoof.

To farmer and consumer alike, increased pork production will be of benefit. To the one, more money in his pocket after the hog is sold; to the other more money in his pocket after the pork is bought.

## *Egg and Poultry Prices — Now and Twenty Years Ago*

WITH so much being heard about current increases in the prices of various food commodities, it is interesting to compare poultry and egg prices today with those of 20 years ago. When poultrymen get complaints from customers who may feel that present prices are out of line, it can easily be shown that prices of other food products have, in most every case, increased to a much greater extent than poultry prices. A pertinent comparison of prices for the first Wednesday in August 1928 with those for the first Wednesday in August 1948, has recently been made by D. H. Horton, Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry at the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute. This is the analysis:

| Commodity | Aug. 1928 | Aug. 1948 | Per Cent Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eggs (premiums included) | $ .51 | $ .72 | 41 |
| Fowl (live, heavy) | .28 | .43 | 54 |
| Fowl (live, leghorn) | .24 | .36 | 50 |
| Broilers (Rock, top) | .40 | .47 | 18 |
| Broilers (Red) | .33 | .40 | 21 |
| Broilers (leghorn) | .31 | .42 | 35 |
| Dressed broilers (2½lbs.) | .36 | .45 | 25 |
| Roasters (4½ lbs.) | .37 | .50 | 35 |
| Fowl (4½ lbs.) | .29 | .43½ | 50 |
| Ducks (L. I. No. 1) | .23 | .38 | 65 |
| Turkeys — (Western, young hens) | .40 | .66 | 65 |
| Butter (over 92 score) | .46¼ | .79½ | 72 |
| Cheese (single daisies) | .32 | .62 | 94 |
| Dried skimmilk | .11½ | .19¼ | 67 |
| Vealers (choice, top) | 18.00 | 35.00 | 95 |
| Lambs — (Spring, choice, top) | 15.50 | 31.00 | 100 |
| Steers (good to choice) | 15.50 | 38.50 | 148 |
| No. 1 Timothy hay | 26.00 | 40.00 | 54 |
| L. I. Potatoes, No. 1 — (cobblers, unwashed) | 2.00 | 3.15 | 58 |
| Blackberries | .22 | .40 | 82 |

All figures from "Producer Price-Current."

Considering the high prices of poultry feed during the past year in the light of current wholesale prices of eggs and poultry, there is plenty of evidence why many farmers have been temporarily forced out of the chicken business.

## *The Farmer and Petroleum*

THIS year over 3,000,000 tractors, nearly twice the number in operation as in 1940, are being used on U. S. farms; and there are almost 3,000,000 more motor vehicles on the roads than there were eighteen months ago. Besides the additional numbers, these motors are being driven many more miles. Since the war oil burners for heating purposes have been installed at a yearly rate three times greater than that of any previous ten-year period. Diesel engines (oil burners) have increased more than six times during the past seven years. In addition, the peacetime military use of petroleum is seven times greater than ten years ago.

In order to avoid the possibility of gasoline and oil rationing while the petroleum industry is catching up with these unprecedented demands, all of us can cooperate and serve our own interests best by constantly practicing every possible means of conservation. A tremendous curbing of waste can be accomplished by such simple measures as shutting of the motor instead of letting it idle, when not in use, for any appreciable length of time; and keeping the motor and mechanical parts operating at their maximum degree of efficiency. The story on page 514 of this issue tells how one New York State farmer is making efficient use of his farm motor power. He has found that it pays because it lowers his costs and improves the efficiency of his machines.

## *The Great White Flight*

FOR the first time in scores of years the American egret has returned on Summer flight to the Hudson River Valley, the Harlem Valley, and the western sections of Massachusets and Connecticut.

Flying straight from the Florida Everglades, these great white members of the heron family, along with the snowy egret and the blue heron, whose young are also white, have come in numbers large enough to indicate that thousands more of their kind are now safe in their native swamp lands.

Seldom has an event of American wildlife created such excitement. For, 50 years ago, this branch of the feathered race had been almost annihilated by the demands of trade in providing aigrettes for women's hats. Had it not been for a half century of effort by the Audubon Society to save these graceful creatures from extinction, they might never have been seen again. But they are here with us this Summer soaring over our lowlands like great white gliders, and lovers of all birds rejoice.

## *No Reason for Potato Price Support*

IF there ever was any justification for farm price supports, even as an emergency measure, the American taxpayers' experience with potatoes has completely nullified it. In the past five years, according to the Government's own figures, the potato price support program has cost $170,000,000, with no one, except perhaps the distilleries, receiving any benefit at all.

Potato prices are still being supported this year. The government will pay $1.55 a bushel, plus 40 cents freight, for an estimated 45,000,000 bushels. Few, if any, will come within the reach of the housewife who today has to pay at the rate of $2.50 a bushel.

The original reason for potato price supports, namely, as an emergency measure to encourage wartime production, has ceased to exist. Why, then, has the program been allowed to continue?

## *Brevities*

"BOAST not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." — Prov. 27:1.

GOOD layers have soft, warm, waxy, red combs and bright red faces, as well as bleached white beaks and eye rings which remain that way as long as the bird is laying well.

FOR good growth and development all tree and shrub plantings should receive shallow cultivation at frequent intervals, in order to keep down competing vegetation and not disturb their roots.

A CULTIVATED orchard should carry a good stand of some cover crop from late Summer through early Spring. It protects the land from serious erosion, checks leaching and helps the trees to harden their wood for Winter.

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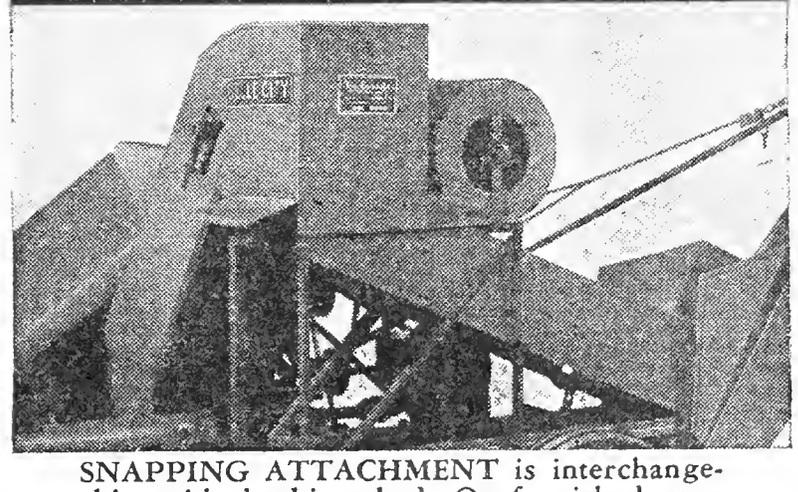

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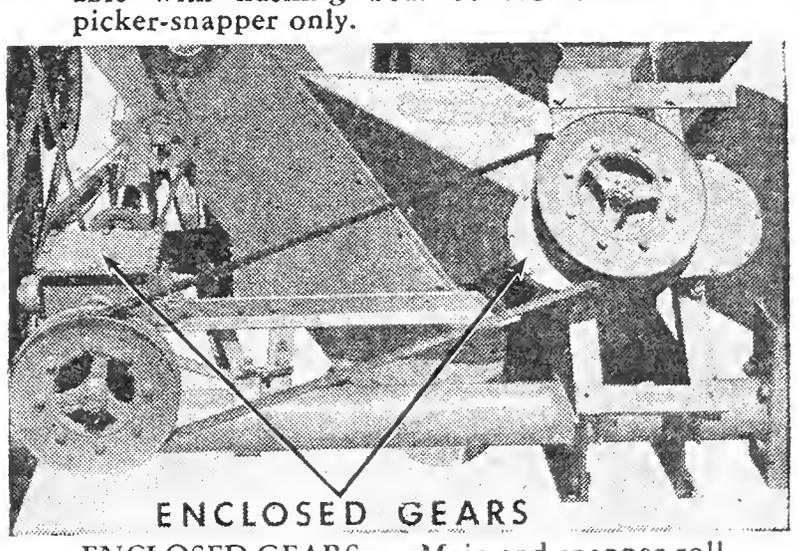


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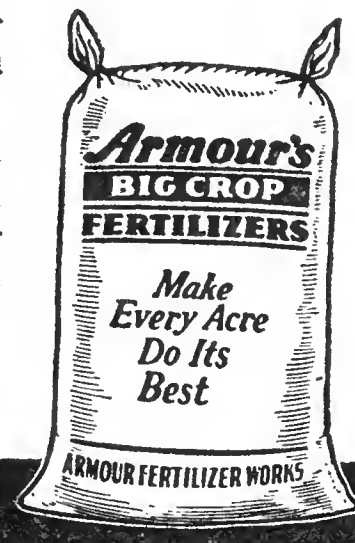


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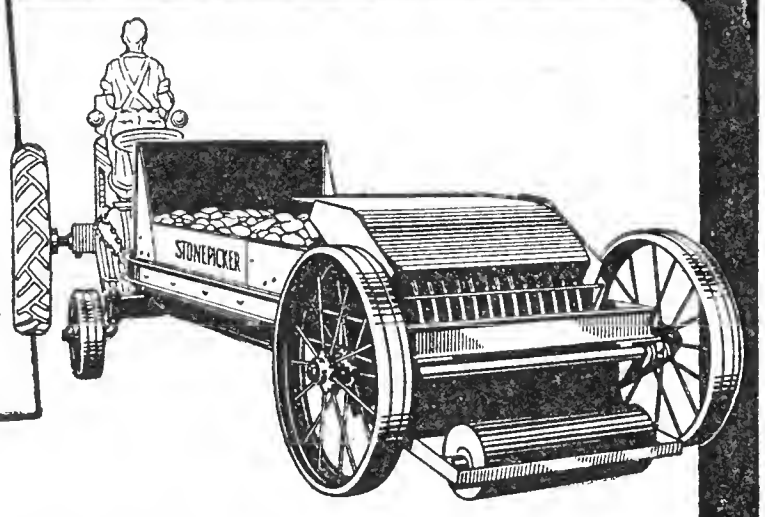


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# *New Diseases in Dairy Cattle*

## *By R. W. Duck*

During recent years there have been many new and important discoveries in veterinary medicine. The treatment of sick animals with some of the various new sulfa drugs and also penicillin, as well as with several others, such as phenothiazine which is now being employed with marked success in preventing and treating internal parasites, is proving highly beneficial for the health and well being of farm flocks and herds. However, it is probable that a final and completely successful method for curing all the numerous ailments of farm animals will never be found. Either more resistant strains of germs or else new types of disease producing organisms have a tendency to develop, as more effective means are found for destruction of the established kinds.

### X Disease of Cattle

A new cattle disease, known as X disease, which has made its appearance during the past few years, is causing concern among farmers in some sections. Fortunately it is rather rare and not widespread in occurrence. However, we have had several cases brought to our attention and received some inquiries regarding the trouble. In taking this matter up with Dr. Peter Olafson of the New York State Veterinary College, who has done considerable investigational work with the disease, he kindly supplied us with the latest available information about the subject.

This disease is described as being of an insidious chronic type, running a course of from several weeks to three or more months, usually resulting in death, after the affected cattle have developed definite skin lesions. It has been observed that young stock are more susceptible than adults; although cows have also contracted the ailment in several herds. Farmers have mentioned that they first observed it as an excessive watery discharge from the eyes and noses of their diseased animals. This is followed by a loss in flesh and body tone, poor appetite, great depression, and a progressive thickening of the skin. The skin lesions, which are characteristic, start in the region over the withers, on the sides of the neck, over the cheeks, and back of the shoulders. This finally results in the upper two-thirds of the body becoming involved. Most of the hair on the areas mentioned is lost and the skin becomes dry, leathery and deeply creased. These skin lesions may extend down onto the brisket and also between the thighs. No abnormal changes have been observed on the feet and legs nor on the front of the face. The absence of foot lesions makes this a differential diagnostic symptom, as contrasted to foot and mouth disease; also in foot and mouth disease the skin lesions just discussed are not present. This is mentioned because some owners, of cattle which have become afflicted with X disease, have become apprehensive that their animals may have contracted foot and mouth disease.

In spite of these extensive and marked skin changes, which might in some cases be mistaken for mange or infestation with some kind of external parasites, there is apparently little discomfort or else the sick animals are too depressed to be disturbed. In any event, animals so affected do not resort to rubbing, licking or grooming themselves. While it might be possible also to have parasitic skin infestations in cattle afflicted with X disease, no mange mites have been found in the clinical cases reported. Dr. Olafson mentions that X disease, which is designated medically as hyperkeratosis, has sometimes been confused with virus diarrhea. He points out that the latter is an acute disease whereas hyperkeratosis is chronic. The mortality is low in virus diarrhea, while animals which are severely affected with hyperkeratosis almost always die. No skin lesions have been observed in animals affected with virus diarrhea.

The cause of X disease is as yet unknown. It has not been characteristic of any one locality nor associated with any particular kind of feeding, management or care. The affected herds which were reported and observed had been on a variety of feeds. However, in these cases the roughage used usually consisted of hay which had been cut late and badly weathered. Along with this poor quality roughage, grain was sometimes fed liberally, and these animals consequently lived mostly on grain feed. In two studied outbreaks of X disease, mineral mixtures containing many of the trace elements were being fed. Vitamin studies have been conducted by J. K. Loosli of Cornell on the blood of affected animals, and these showed a deficiency of vitamin A in their blood. However, an advanced case of X disease made no response to large and repeated doses of either vitamin A or C. Numerous drug treatments have been tried without success. Large doses of sulfonamides and penicillin have had no effects on the course of the disease. Large doses of vitamin $B_1$, niacin, and riboflavin likewise had no beneficial effect.

In transmission experiments conducted at Cornell, a considerable number of animals have been exposed to X disease in various ways in an attempt to find out how the disease might be contracted. Blood transfusions from sick to normal animals have been used, as well as the introduction of normal animals into affected herds. Intimate contacts were established in small, crowded stalls, and scarifications of oral mucosa followed by contact with the lesions of active cases were tried. In one test, a three-weeks-old calf, showing the mouth lesions of X disease, was kept with normal calves, and all of them were allowed to nurse the same cow. All of these tests at attempted trasmission failed to produce a case of X disease.

Whenever this disease is observed, it should be reported to either the animal husbandry or veterinary departments of one's local state college. Studies on it are being continued, and the cause and possible cure or prevention may be established in time. Even though no cure is available at present this summary progress report is presented because of the inquiries we have received concerning this new cattle ailment.

### Ketosis and Milk Fever

Several years ago dairymen began to realize that some other ailment must be involved, having somewhat the same general symptoms as the disease commonly called milk fever. It occurred more frequently, appeared to be more chronic, and the standard treatments needed to be repeated more often than in most cases of milk fever. This trouble has since been recognized medically, and has been given the designation of ketosis, because of the acetone bodies or ketones which are formed and pass into the blood, under certain conditions. This ailment was also at first called acetonemia. The technical dis-

(Continued on Page 530)

*About 26 years ago, John J. Broderick, Great Barrington, Mass., started with two purebred Ayrshire heifers in his 4-H Club work. From these and their descendants he has developed his present good herd of 30 milking females on his 106-acre farm. The nice individuals shown are a few of the worthy representatives of his enterprise. He has found it is sound practice to have a veterinarian make at least two health inspections of his animals each year.*

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Bull's maternal granddam made 11698 lbs. milk, 592 lbs. fat when two years old in 305 days twice a day milking; paternal granddam made 11421 lbs. milk, 625 lbs. fat second lactation, 305 days, three times a day milking.
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Raise Rabbits. Breeders supplied. Bulletin, literature & rabbit guide, 25c. Hartman Enterprise, New City, N.Y.

*This is Linda, purebred Guernsey yearling heifer, whose picture as a two week calf appeared in The R. N.-Y. of Aug. 2, 1947. Owned by Curtis Chappuis, Hillsdale, N. Y., Linda has grown nicely during the past year. This picture was taken Aug. 3, 1948.*

## Grain for Lambs

Do you advise feeding any grain to lambs when they are following their mothers on pasture in late Summer and early Fall? If so, what?
Perry County, Pa. J. L. M.

It is advisable to allow the lambs some grain in a creep when following their mothers, especially as the grass begins to get short and dry. If the lambs are to be fattened and sold in the Fall or early Winter as fat lambs, a mixture of nine parts shelled corn and one part of either linseed or soybean oil meal will be satisfactory. However, at the start make their feed about half whole oats, gradually reducing the oats and adding more corn over a period of about 10 days. For the ewe lambs that are to be saved for breeding replacements, it would be best to feed them a mixture of nine parts whole oats and one part of the protein supplement mentioned, as this will tend to make them grow rather than fatten. They should be hand fed, just enough to keep them in good thrifty condition. The lambs which are to be fattened, though, should be allowed all the grain they desire, using a self-feeder.

## Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 6.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
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**Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1948**
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70 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 70
SATURDAY, AUGUST 28

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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, MEXICO, N.Y.

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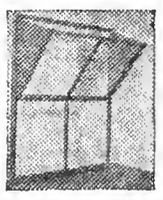

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# AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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Aunt Het, be a kind friend. Stop at the drug store and take her a package of—

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**Anti-Pain Pills**

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If you suffer tortures of dry, red, ugly, scaly cracking skin that bursts into tiny water-like blisters that itch intensely, you may have fungus infection (often called Athlete's Foot) of body, feet or hands. Don't waste time with makeshifts. Try TENEX and TARLAN, proven for 18 years. TENEX and TARLAN have helped thousands when all else failed. If they don't beat anything you ever tried, send back and get your money. If your druggist can't supply you, send $2.00 to —

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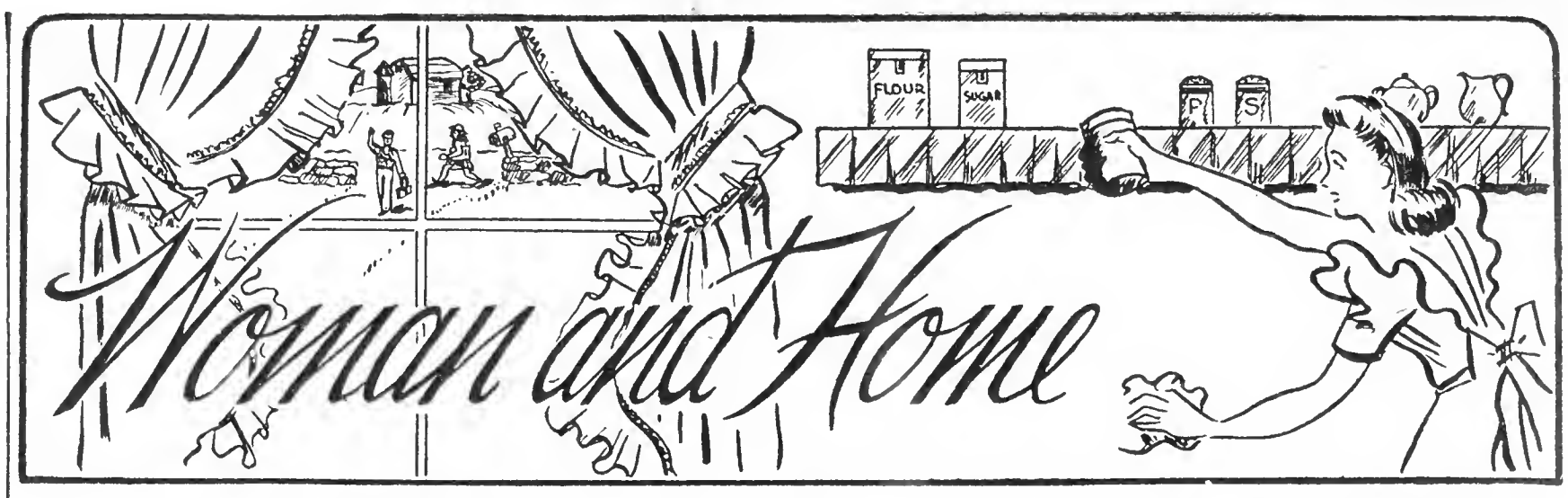


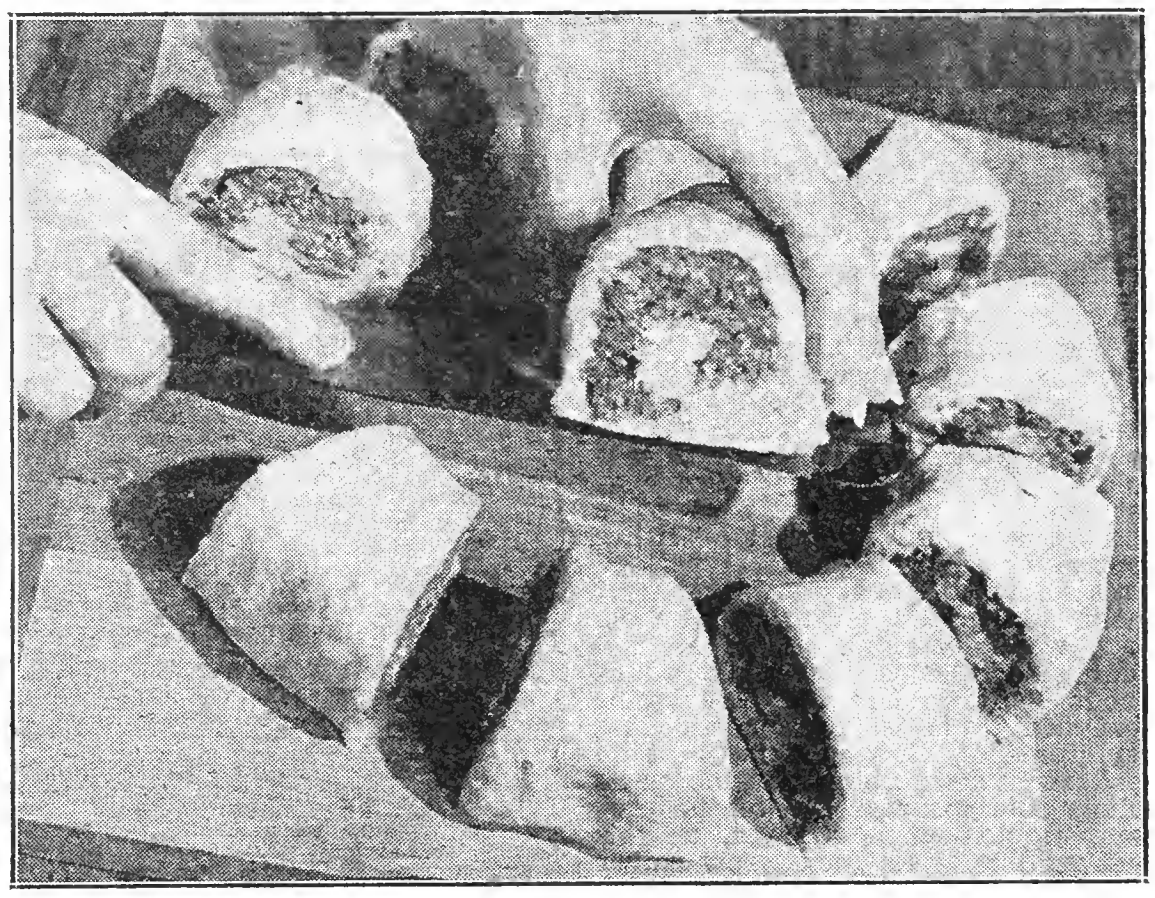

## Schoharie Valley

The sunlight in the valley falls warm and lingers long;
The twilight throbs with rapture — a thrush's song.

The moonlight in the valley lies silent, silver, deep,
And those who toiled in sunlight smile in sleep.

New York — *Mary Johns Dickinson*

## Leftovers Make Tasty Pastry Ring



*Pastry ring for meat leftovers suggests a new way of serving good food.*

Have you any meat leftovers from yesterday's dinner? Have you lard in the larder? Then all you do is to use both, along with the ingredients below to make meat pastry ring for an economical and hearty main dish. Lard is a rich source of unsaturated fatty acids necessary for health. Here is a way to benefit by its nutrients, as well as its shortening power in the recipe for leftovers illustrated above. Serve it in this different appetizing manner.

MEAT FILLING

Use: 2½ cups finely chopped or ground cooked meat; ½ cup mashed cooked carrots; ½ cup cooked peas; 2 tablespoons chili sauce; dash of tabasco; 2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce; 1 egg. Thoroughly blend meat with remaining ingredients. Use to fill pastry ring.

MEAT PASTRY RING

Ingredients: 3 cups sifted flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 1 teaspoon salt; ⅔ cup lard; about ¾ cup water or milk. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the lard until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add water, a little at a time, until dough will hold together. Roll out on a floured board into a rectangular shape, approximately 5 inches by 12 inches. Spread the meat filling over entire surface of dough. Roll up as for jelly roll, then shape it around into the form of a circle as for a coffee ring. Cut into 2½ inch pieces as illustrated. Place in a well greased baking pan and bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) for 25 minutes. Serve hot; plain or with tomato sauce as preferred. Makes eight regular servings.

## Grandma's Sponge Cake

On the warm Summer evenings when neighbors drop in, sponge cake is a treat with the iced tea, lemonade, or ginger ale. Here is a recipe I use from my Grandmother. Though an electric mixer helps a lot for sponge cake success, Grandmother never beat her cake except by hand. Many of us still do. I follow directions carefully for the following cake.

Ingredients: 5 eggs, separated; 1 cup of granulated sugar, sifted once; juice of ½ lemon; 1 cup of flour, sifted once before measuring, and twice after that; 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, added to flour.

In a large bowl, whip egg whites until stiff and then whip in gradually half the sugar. In a small bowl beat the egg yolks and lemon juice until syrupy and then add the remainder of the sugar. Stir this mixture into the egg white mixture. With a spoon stir this slowly as you sift in the flour and cream of tartar, folding over gently so as not to break the air bubbles. Put dough into an angel cake pan (I do not grease mine), and over the top of the batter sprinkle two generous tablespoons of granulated sugar; this makes a delicious crust. Bake in a 325 degree oven for one hour. Remove cake at once by turning pan carefully upside down onto a wire rack until completely cooled.

Incidentally Grandfather loved this sponge cake as a dessert, with heavy clotted cream poured over it. K. M.

## The Little Brown House

All the vine crops this season are trying to outdo the others. Likewise Karl, Errol, Neighbor and ourselves are keeping an eye on each others' successes and failures. Neighbor lost over 100 cabbage plants by deer, so Skeezicks and Frisky keep a sharp ear out and bark commandingly at night. In the morning, though we find deer tracks in the garden and even in the flower beds beside the house, nothing is eaten. Just the knowledge that a dog is on guard seems sufficient to keep the wild creatures from foraging. Neighbor is giving blood meal, dusted on, a thorough trial and has lost no more cabbages.

Billy, the oldest grandson who will be 18 years old in a few days, is now in the State where the beautiful bluebonnets grow. Texas seems a long way off but that is where his enlistment in the Army has taken him; it is for three years as a mechanic. We expect him home late in September before he is probably off to Louisiana for the Winter. Some change from the Green Mountain State.

Karl came for a visit and we all went to a "show." Most of these travelling shows are good clean fun even if not very remarkable. But the show's colored man remarked that he liked Vermont especially because it was the only State in the Union that opened its own homes to colored fresh-air children. I knew it was done in Vermont but I did not know it was the only State to do so. We wonder if he has that right. He also thanked our townspeople for being allowed to locate his car and trailer in our tiny park. Also here in Windham County we have entered into "The Experiment." If you wish the full name, it is the Experiment in International Living. That sounds good, doesn't it? The young people come here from other countries to take part in our life, while our young people go to their countries. It makes me realize again that songs usually attain popularity because they appeal to something in each life. So, if we are to learn about others' lands: "There's lots of sky and sunshine wherever you chance to roam, but how are you going to see them if you always stay at home?"

As for roaming about myself, Mrs. Neighbor's blossoms had been beckoning to me for days. We both had been busy having company, but the glowing beauty of her Paul's Scarlet rose at last was too much for me, so I went calling. This rose is one of the newer ones that is reliably hardy; I came home with a cluster of five perfect blooms and a cutting dipped in a rooting hormone. More of this rose experiment when we learn the results, as she also has cuttings of mine for testing out.

Ever see a gray delphinium? I never did until I saw Mrs. Neighbor's. She raised them all from seed and has a wonderful variety of shades. Her Canterbury bells are also beautiful, in numerous colors from white to deep rose, and through mauve to deep purple, but my colutea is blooming after several years of patience, a very pretty yellow pea or locust-like bloom. From the garden we went indoors to admire the work of her clever fingers. She has been making so many things, I beg her to open a gift shop, remembering the saying about the better mouse trap. Now she is making some corner shelves, and groups of various birds and butterflies. But the gems of her handiwork are the Wishing Wells—the well curb, pulley, crank and bucket, all in warm brown tones. Later she plans to use the trailing blue vinca in them. The well foundation is metal, wound with cord and shellacked. MOTHER BEE

## 1948 - '49 Needlework Book Now Ready for You

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In addition to a fine selection of patterns for gifts that you can make, the book contains the illustrated article "Ballerina Bedroom," with complete instructions and cut-out pattern so any reader may complete the transformation. Also this book contains seven free patterns: crocheted coat and hat for a doll, a doily, baby shoulderette, crocheted flowers, handkerchief edging, and a rug.

Get all set to make your holiday and anniversary gifts in spare time! Send 15 cents for your copy of The New Rural New-Yorker Needlework Book Today.

## Maine Christmas Barrel

Summer is the time to start your Christmas gifts. In doing this, the most fun of all is fixing a Christmas barrel. Paint a barrel and decorate it in Christmas colors. Freehand trees, Santas and other designs make it gay and attractive — or tack on it some of your bright 1947 Yuletide cards; red thumb tacks will do the trick.

The barrel idea was told to me years ago by an old lady who had been the wife of a Maine lighthouse keeper. One December they had no tree ahead for Christmas; the seas and weather were too fierce for them to go ashore to get one. In order that her children should not be disappointed, she scrubbed and scoured and painted a pork barrel. After that, from one Christmas to the next, she stored gifts the way a squirrel stores nuts.

When later this family lived on the mainland, the children were bitterly disappointed the first year—they had a gift laden tree, but no Christmas barrel. Nothing would do but to go back to the tradition which lasted until all the young people were grown.

Our family enjoys the barrel too. Why not try it? Whenever you see some inexpensive little item in the store, or finish an article you are making in advance, that you know will appeal to one of the family, buy, wrap and tag it for December 25th, and drop it into the barrel. Make a "no peeking" rule and stick to it. By the time the holidays are here, your barrel will be full, and such excitement as the family will have, opening these "extra" gifts.

None of the items cost much: bobby pins, combs, pipes, ashtrays, socks, small vases, pencils, and costume jewelry; those grain bag pot-holder and apron sets, handkerchiefs with crocheted edges, stationery, a snapshot album. There are dozens of everyday items that are joyfully received. One favorite for children is a bundle of three or four of the good kind of comic books rolled and wrapped.

Start now; don't neglect it! If you can't get a barrel get a carton that dog food comes in. This is a round cardboard cylinder much like a barrel. You'll find even Dad will sneak a package into it occasionally.

R. P.

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

I would like to exchange crochet patterns and house plant slips. — Mrs. H. M., New York.

I have gladiolus bulbs to exchange for house plant and outdoor slips. — Mrs. R. J. B., New Jersey.

I have a wide variety of quilt patches to exchange for perennial plants, roots, or bulbs.—Mrs. O. K. C., Penna.

If you have some hardy, double, old-fashioned clove pinks, I will send other perennials. — Mrs. L. J. T., New York.

I would like to exchange my seeds for slips of Fuchsia, shamrocks, scented or pansy geraniums. — Mrs. J. C., New York.

Has anyone a yellow African violet? I have several other colors and will exchange leaves. — Mrs. T. T., New Jersey.

Hankies with crocheted edges are what I'd like to exchange for Japanese or Gold Brand lily bulbs. — Mrs. W. E. H., Penna.

I have double yellow daffodils and Holland tulip bulbs, also quilt pieces to exchange for dahlia bulbs, Veronica and double peonies. — Mrs. T. O., New York.

As a collector, I would like to hear from anyone that has old-fashioned roses, especially the red button or Burgandy rose, and will exchange either roses or perennials. — Mrs. W. L. M., New York.

If you are looking for patchwork pieces, I will exchange for bulbs and house plants; I am also interested in African violets and pansy geraniums. Mrs. G. D., New York.

Will you take my prize winning varieties of dahlia bulbs or iris roots, for any of the following: new hankies, colored shells, patchwork pieces, odds and ends of wool, or red iris roots.—Mrs. R. M. F., New York.

I collect individual butter dishes ("patties"); I have shell brooches, side combs, curtain pulls, and small placques with mottoes to exchange for them. — Mrs. A. G., New York.


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## New Diseases in Dairy Cattle

(Continued from Page 526)

tinction between it and milk fever is that ketosis is produced by an abnormal decrease in the amount of sugar in the blood, instead of an abnormal decrease in blood calcium as is the case in milk fever. As a consequence, the intravenous injection of calcium gluconate, which contains both calcium and sugar in suitable forms for easy assimilation, produces favorable results in both milk fever and ketosis. The treatment should always be administered by a veterinarian. In many cases of ketosis, however, it has been found to be necessary to give this treatment several times, in accordance with recurring symptoms and onslaughts, while in milk fever one or two administrations are usually sufficient for recovery.

The former standard treatment of inflating the udder with sterile air was fairly effective in curing milk fever, but it was not as good as the use of calcium gluconate, and it did not effectively relieve ketosis. The onslaught of milk fever is sudden and devastating. It is induced by a relatively large production of milk shortly following calving, which results in considerable calcium being removed from the animal's body in the milk. However, the experimental feeding of extra supplies of calcium before calving has had no beneficial effect in preventing this trouble. Reduction of the grain ration, and not allowing the calf to nurse the cow until she is completely dry, has sometimes been helpful as a milk fever preventive, as well as not milking high producing cows entirely dry for the first three or four days after the calf has been removed. Unless proper treatment is administered during the early stages of milk fever, the cow seldom recovers; on the other hand the rate of mortality is very low in cases of ketosis. In many instances cows which are afflicted with ketosis often make spontaneous recoveries, but they suffer a material reduction in later milk production.

### Recent Report on Ketosis

A recent report by Dr. J. A. Henderson of the Ontario Veterinary College, mentions the fact that the form of ketosis which is of the greatest concern to the Ontario practitioner has the following outstanding features. It occurs mainly from 10 days to two months following parturition. It occurs only in heavy producing cows, usually in high condition. Most cases occur during the period when cows are kept inside. In fact affected cows show a remarkable tendency to recover when turned out to grass. There is an acetone smell to the breath, which is somewhat sweetish in odor. Blood examination reveals low sugar and high ketone levels. Depraved appetite is often present.

Symptoms very similar to these, including the blood changes, can be induced in a high-producing cow simply by withholding the major part or all of her feed. While it is probably true that an inadequate feed intake is responsible for most of the changes which occur in clinical cases, increasing the amount of the ration fails to cure them because the sick cow refuses to eat.

### Cobalt for Ketosis

It is pointed out in the report by Dr. Henderson that the possibility of mineral elements being involved in cases of ketosis has received scant attention from investigators. In spite of this fact, there are certain features of this disease which point to the possibility of mineral involvement. For instance, a depraved appetite, while not always mentioned in descriptions of the disease, is frequently observed in ketosis, just as it is in some cases of mineral deficiencies. A lack of appetite is another symptom, which is similar to those often noticed in mineral deficiencies. Dr. Henderson further suggests that the relative frequency with which ketosis occurs in some areas and on certain farms, also points to the possibility of its being related to the soil constituents.

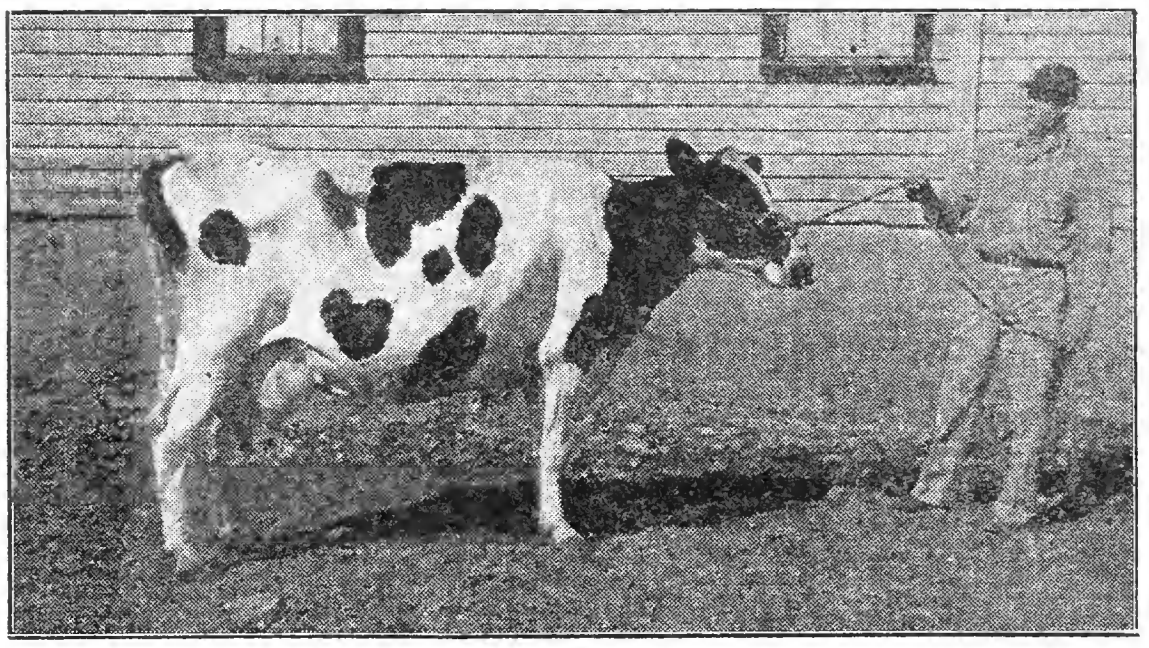
Observations which have been recently made at the Ontario Veterinary College, on the response of cows afflicted with ketosis to cobalt therapy, have shown that a deficiency of this element is involved in many cases which have occurred there. The first herd studied was located within two miles of the north shore of Lake Ontario. It consisted of from 25 to 30 head of purebred Holstein milking cows, plus young stock. During the past four years ketosis in this herd had been diagnosed with increasing frequency. It had seriously interfered with the management of the herd. Some individual cows had been treated for ketosis, with intravenous injections of glucose as often as 10 times. In check test groups, this herd made a favorable response to oral administrations of cobalt sulfate. As a result of this response, several other cases have also been treated by the administration of cobalt sulfate. This has been given at the rate of one ounce of cobalt sulfate dissolved in one imperial gallon (10 pints), the dose of this solution being one-half ounce daily. In some instances this dosage was doubled for the first two or three days. These cases occurred in widely separated areas and, in most instances on farms where a cobalt deficiency was not known to exist as a herd problem; yet, a favorable response was obtained in the majority of these cases. As a result it was concluded that cobalt exerted its anti-ketogenic action through improving the appetite, and thus increasing the carbohydrate intake. The proper use of cobalt as a treatment for ketosis is well worth consideration.

## L. I. Potato Growers Open New Plant

Anticipating the time when the government subsidy will no longer support the price of potatoes, a group of some 80 Long Island farmers, in the potato growing section of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, recently formed a stock company known as Produce Growers, Inc. A plant has been erected near Hicksville which is equipped to grade, sort, wash, process and bag 1,200 bushels of potatoes per hour.

There is a twofold purpose behind this enterprise. First, the potatoes handled by the plant will be more salable because they are so thoroughly cleaned that they will be all ready for cooking. Western growers have already been taking advantage of this kind of superior merchandising, and consequently have been competing successfully for the higher priced market in the metropolitan area. Second, the potato will be subjected to a heat treatment in an especially built machine, with a hot water bath for five minutes at a temperature from 130 degrees to 136 degrees F. This will effectively kill any infestation with Golden Nematode, which may be present. The process should be of great value and importance to Long Island growers because of restrictions which have been imposed on the sale of their potatoes from some infested areas. Potatoes from any farms infested with the Golden Nematode will be inspected by government experts after being treated and, if found free from this pest, they will be allowed to be marketed through regular channels. After the potatoes have been graded and cleaned, they are put in perforated paper bags, and stamped "Long Island Taters." Smaller packages, suited for purchase by the housewife, will be labeled "Gift of the Island." These progressive farmers are looking ahead and dressing up their spuds in quality form, so that they can successfully meet market competition.

The officers and directors of Produce Growers are: pres., Harold J. Simonson, Glen Head; vice-pres., John Froehlich; treas., Wm. Duffy; asst. treas., H. G. Eisemann, all of Hicksville; secy., Lee O. Karp, Farmingdale; and directors, Stephen Meyer, Hicksville, and John Hartmann, Plainview.



*Ballard Farm Pontiac Posch 2nd was high cow at the recent dispersal sale of Breese Farms near Elmira, N. Y., selling for $670; Walter Bower, Pine City, her new owner, holding. This cow has a record of 12,732 pounds of milk and 439.7 pounds of butterfat as a four-year-old. Her five year record was 568 pounds of fat and 16,210 pounds of milk. Fifty animals were sold at the Breese sale at an average of $465.*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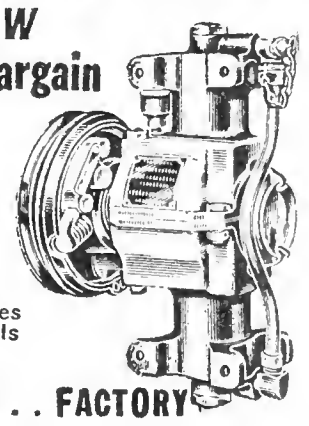

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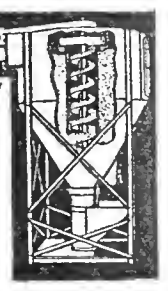

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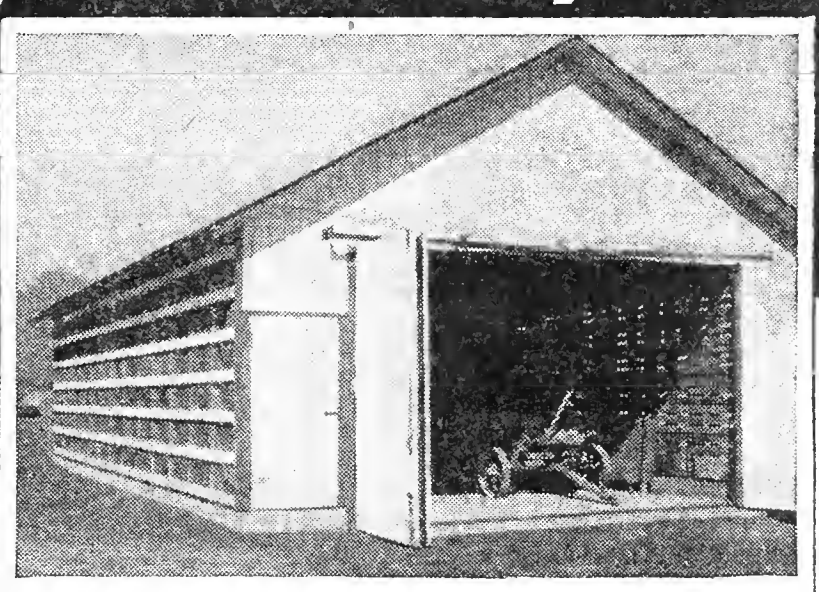

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LEHIGH CEMENTS

# A Paying Poultry Project

Your impression of Milton Fournier's poultry farm near Cambridge, N. Y., is one of neatness and efficiency. You have the feeling that here must live a man who takes a pride and an interest in his home and his business. This is truly the case, too, for the development of his 90-acre unit is being tackled with enthusiasm and common sense. In less than three years of ownership much has been accomplished, and there are also plans for the future to be worked out as fast as time and finances permit.

Last Fall a new brooder house was built. It is of frame construction on a concrete foundation, 30 feet wide and 78 feet long, with a two-thirds pitch shed type roof. A feed and storage room six feet wide runs along one end, and the balance of the house is divided into two pens, 30 feet by 36 feet, which is capable of handling about 1,000 chicks each, and will carry this number to approximately 12 weeks of age. The inside is sealed with wall board, leaving about seven feet of head room. The windows along the south side may be raised and lowered with a rope and pulley arrangement. There is slot type ventilation. At present the floor is of gravel, which works very nicely as the house is built on a soil that drains well. One reason for leaving the floor this way was the possibility of putting in radiant heat for brooding later on, and this temporary floor will save tearing out and putting in a new one.

*Good management, plus careful planning and record keeping, have been important contributing factors in making a profit with poultry on the 90-acre farm owned by Milton Fournier in Washington County, N. Y. Mr. Fournier is shown feeding some of his crossbred cockerel chicks.*

An excellent feature of this house is that wide doors are built on one end, through the feed room, so that it is possible to run a tractor and manure spreader directly into the house when it is to be cleaned, an idea which saves a lot of work and labor. The total cost of the house was approximately $2,000, including what labor had to be hired. Rough lumber was purchased directly from the mill at $65 per thousand feet and used rough for studding, rafters and roof boards. For $5.00 a thousand feet, a local outfit made novelty siding of enough boards to use for siding, which made for a considerable saving. Gravel was hauled in to build up the floor. The roof is of heavy roofing paper.

The house is heated by five gas burning brooders that burn bottled gas; it is clean and is practically automatic. Mr. Fournier did feel that for winter brooding, in a house of this size, it would be advantageous to put in a couple of coal burning stoves to keep the room temperature up. This past Winter there was some trouble with damp litter, but then, with a temperature going to 36 degrees below zero, brooding baby chicks is always a problem.

On January 2, 1948, chicks were put into the house. Here are the figures on one average pen in which about 950 crossbred cockerel chicks were started:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of chicks..... | $166.50 |
| Fuel (gas)..... | 76.00 |
| Feed (10,300 lbs.)..... | 630.63 |
| Total | $873.13 |
| 859 birds sold..... | $1435.63 |
| Profit | $562.50 |

The first birds were sold March 12, and the entire flock was cleaned up by April 15.

It is true that mortality was on the high side. However, the severity of the weather during brooding last Winter must be taken into account, also the fact that this was a new house and equipment which involved getting used to various adjustments, such as ventilation, etc. As mentioned earlier, supplementary heat, which is planned for another Winter will no doubt make a favorable difference. The house has since carried a new bunch of chicks in which mortality was exceptionally low and the birds look fine.

Originally this farm carried dairy cattle. Mr. Fournier has remodelled the dairy barn into a four-decker laying house. The two lower pens are 37 feet by 40 feet, the two upper ones 30 feet by 40 feet, giving a capacity of 1,700 Leghorn layers. More work is to be done which will further increase capacity. It is planned to put in an elevator and have the feed room on the top floor. Then a system of chutes will carry feed to the various pens, a big saving in labor. At present there are 500 Leghorns in the laying flock. Plans call for the starting of 1,000 Leghorn pullet chicks as soon as possible. Eggs are sold to a local hatchery which pays a premium over the regular wholesale price.

An unusual feature in the laying house is the use of nesting rooms. A small room, in this case about seven feet by 10 feet, is built in one corner of the laying house, or in each pen as the case may be. Two openings around 15 inches square lead in from the main room. There is no other means of light in the nesting room. There are two box type nests, one above the other, without partitions in them, running around the room. Apparently the birds prefer to lay in the semi-darkness of the room and soon learn to use it and lay nowhere else. The openings are covered at night so that the birds will not roost in there.

Feed is purchased on a quality rather than price basis. Recommendations of manufacturers are followed in the feeding program. The two pens of chicks recently brooded were fed on two different brands of feed and records have been kept to check one against the other. Incidentally, records are an important part of Mr. Fournier's enterprise, which is as it should be. Some corn is being raised for poultry feed, and it is planned to raise more as investments in needed machinery can be made. Poultry manure is fast building up the productivity of the land so that the possibility of adding beef cattle or other stock to handle surplus roughage is being considered.

As usual in the case of a successful enterprise of this sort, the woman of the house does her part too, cleaning and packing eggs and attending to the many details of making a home for her partner and keeping tabs on a couple of youngsters, that will soon be furnishing a lot of home grown help.

L. C. WATT


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10,000 Hanson Strain Wh. Leghorns & N. H. Reds, Apr. & May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy, vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for cir. & complete price list.
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"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings — $8.00. 100 - $30.00.
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DUCKLINGS — MAMMOTH PEKINS $24.00-100.
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**SEND NO MONEY** FOR OUR TOP QUALITY PULLORUM TESTED **BABY CHICKS**
200,000 big, fluffy chicks weekly. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chicks shipped when you want them. All chicks guaranteed true to breed. Shipped parcel post f. o. b. our hatchery. Send orders now. DON'T DELAY. Pay your postman,

| | Prices Per 100 Non Sexed | Cockerels | Pullets |
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| White and Barred Rocks..... | $11.95 | $13.95 | $13.80 |
| Columbia & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds N. H. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes..... | 12.95 | 13.95 | 14.80 |
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$9.95 ANY BREED ANY SEX NO SEX GUARANTEE
HEAVY ASSORTED STRAIGHT RUN $10.50 Per 100
Wh. Pekin Ducklings, $29.00-100; $15.50-50; $8.25 25; $3.25-12. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Poults 86c each.
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**MAILED C.O.D. ANYWHERE**
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**RELIABLE MAN** with car to call on farmers booking orders for nursery stock. We give you complete training at our expense. In 1947 our average full time man made $86 per week of work. To arrange for personal interview write directly to C. W. STUART & COMPANY, DEPT. A., NEWARK, NEW YORK telling us about yourself.

**BEAUTIFUL CLOTH DOLLS** GORGEOUS COLORS
30 by 12 inches prepaid $3.49. Plush Pandas $5.95.
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SUCCESS SEEKERS
$1-$3.00 advance commissions plus cash bonus plan selling quality shoes direct. Amazing features. 73 styles entire family. Experience unnecessary. Free starting outfit. MOENCH SHOES, 4, BOSTON, MASS.

# Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 535.***

## FARMS FOR SALE. TO RENT. ETC.

FOR Sale: 157 acre tractor-worked farm, 75 acres meadows, at least $2,500 worth saw timber. Well built 7-room house, modern conveniences. 40x60 cement basement barn, 18 stanchions, room for more, water cups, silo, five stalls. Other buildings. Tools, tractor with plows, milking machine, electric milk cooler, manure spreader, hay loader, most every tool to operate with ease. 17 extra fine milking cows, one yearling, three horses. Milk check average $500 per month. Sickness forces sale. $10,000 takes everything. If you have $4,500 to pay down we can finance the balance. 137 acre tractor-worked farm, 50 acres meadow, balance pasture and woods; 8-room dwelling, electricity, fine water. 40x80 cement basement barn, 35 stanchions, silo, three stalls. Other buildings. 15 fine milking cows, 10 head young stock, two horses. Milk check average $475 per month. Tools, tractor with plows, milking machine, electric milk cooler, most every tool to operate with ease. Everything goes for $12,000. If you have $6,000 to pay down we can finance balance. For more information call, write, wire, J. D. Gallagher, Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Phone 586-J. Ask for new Summer farm catalogue.

HUDSON Valley dairy or fruit farm or combination. Rich meadows, pastures. Young productive trees of choice varieties. Good buildings with all improvements. Absentee owner will sacrifice. Terms. BOX 7693, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 150 acre alfalfa farm, one mile to village; two houses; drinking cups in barn; all crops and tools for $9,000; $5,000 cash required. Walter Bapp, Knox, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 200-acre farm among the beautiful Vermont hills, three miles from lovely village; 10-room house, 4 barns, garage and sugar house. Buildings in good repair. 45 acres well kept fields, 500 sugar maples, running water at house, splendid never failing spring nearby, large amount of lumber. Beautiful views, many trees and flowers near house, would make beautiful Summer home. Price $6,000. Earle G. Thorne, Washington, Vt.

FOR Sale: Farm 50 acres near Honesdale, Pa.; $5,700. Owner, E. E. Switzer.

WANTED: Farm to rent with option to buy. Pay rent one year in advance. BOX 7745, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Vallonia Springs, gentlemens estate or tourist home, 20-room modern house, large barn, garage, best of water, shaded lawns, mineral spring, small lake, main highway Route 41. Orin Sands, Nineveh, N. Y.

HOME for sale: Seven rooms, two large sun porches, two large halls and large sun parlor, heated garage underneath, all automatic hot water heat; five minutes drive from Auriesville Shrine. Will sacrifice, cheap. L. Hamilton, Fultonville, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL 10-room house, The Iris Cottage, Route 28, mile from Margaretville. Spacious lawns, porch, gardens, fruit, berries; garage, four rooms above, own water, all year or tourist home; rooms partly furnished. Must sell immediately; $12,000. James Moseman, Arkville, N. Y.

260 ACRE Delaware County dairy farm. Tractor workable. Barn with 33 stanchions. New silo, garage and other buildings. Large house, running water, bath and electricity. One mile off Route 30. Will sell bare or stocked. BOX 7748, Rural New-Yorker.

NEW stone bungalow, four rooms and bathroom, not furnished. Hot air furnace. P. O. BOX 34, Plattekill, N. Y. Newburgh Phone 575-J-1.

FARM for sale in Chester, Vermont to settle estate. House in good repair, now occupied. 19 rooms, 8 fireplaces. Old-fashioned brick oven. Never failing running spring water in house. One mile from post office, stores, churches, banks, etc. Telephone and electric lines. Borders Williams River which offers excellent trout fishing. Good deer, partridge and woodcock hunting on the estate. An ideal tourist, Summer or year round home. Barns and outbuildings. About 375 acres. Estimated 1½ million feet of hard and soft lumber, easily accessible. Good pastures, plenty of tillage land. Will sell house and adjacent grounds separately if desired. Contact A. W. Harvey, Administrator, Chester, Vermont.

FOR Sale: 73 acre farm on paved road, 10 miles from Erie, Pa. Beautiful 2-family home, 5 rooms and bath on first floor and 4 rooms and bath on second floor. All newly papered and painted. Has beautiful knotty pine kitchen and dinette. House insulated with new roof, hot water heat on both floors, boiler is stoker fired. All buildings in good shape, large chicken house, hog house and bank barn; good water and on level land. 40 acres under cultivation: peaches, pears, plums, prunes, apples, currants, red raspberries, strawberries and the only acre of cultivated blueberries within 150 miles. This farm on school bus route and 1 mile from church. This young fruit farm can be bought (bare) or with all new and modern house furnishings and all farm equipment is new and everything to operate this place. There are 33 acres of fine timber. Selling on account of sickness. Edwin J. Whitman, R. D. 1, Heidler Rd., Fairview, Pa.

FRUIT farms for sale: 30 miles from Boston. Two adjoining properties with separate buildings each 150 acres. One has 1,500 apple trees, other 5,000 apple, 1,000 pear. Orchard excellent condition. New 8,000 box cold storage. Full operating equipment. Middleton Orchards, Hudson, Mass.

FINE dairy stock farm, 195 acres, good buildings, new markets, an income maker; due to illness must be sold. Maurice Sullivan, Route 2, New Oxford, Pa.

FOR Sale: Boarding house and bar and grill. Good opportunity for right people. BOX 51, Prattsville, New York.

ORLANDO: Delightful lakeview homesites, $750. Particulars for stamp. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

RHODE ISLAND: Modern purebred dairy, Jamesway equipped, 60 tieups plus complete set of buildings needed on breeding farm. 100 acres highly productive in alfalfa, clover, corn. Supports 100 head. 70 acres permanent pasture, balance woodland. Owners modern home; three units for farm help. Stock and equipment available. R. E. Wallace, Apponaug, R. I. Hillsgrove 1720, Greenwich 633.

WANTED: Farm, partly hilly, wooded; small to several hundred acres. All offers considered. Ted Bach, 318 W. 22nd St., New York 11, N. Y.

WANTED: Dairy or fruit farm, two houses preferred. Must border on good lake or large stream fed by springs. May retain good farmer on good terms. Give complete information. Will pay all cash. BOX 7765, Rural New-Yorker.

3½ ACRE Massachusetts farm, cultivated; fruit trees. New 5½ room house, chicken house, brooder houses, barn. On main road, convenient to town. Mastas, 38-25 56th St., Woodside, N. Y.

WANT buy house, convenient stores, city, country; consider some acreage; non-boom price. BOX 7769, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale: 155 acres of good productive hay and pasture land. Stables for 30 cows. On macadam highway, 1¼ miles from Route 145. Running water and electricity in house and barn; price $7,000. See owner. Anna Ormsbee, Preston Hollow, Albany County, New York.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

WOMAN, single, wants to rent two rooms, bath, kitchen facilities. Refined farm home; no children. 50-mile radius New York. BOX 7715, Rural New-Yorker.

PERMANENT boarders wanted, private home; one double twin beds, one single room; gentlemen. Friedlander, Martinsville, New Jersey.

ENJOY vacation at Lynn, Pennsylvania, F. Williams.

WANTED: Gentleman boarder; private country home. BOX 7725, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY folks to board permanently. $60 per month. Callicoon, N. Y. Box 155. Phone Callicoon 192.

VACATION on beautiful farm in New Hampshire. During September and October; $25 weekly. Enclose stamp. BOX 76, Acworth, New Hampshire.

WANTED: Board for two boys, 3½, 2. 75 mile radius New York. BOX 7752, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Board, $60 month. Retired. No chores. BOX 7754, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Boarders. Plain country board and simple living; fresh vegetables and dairy products. Reasonable rates. Miss Hilda Libby, Turner Center, Maine.

BOARDERS: Farming section; Connecticut Berkshires. BOX 7620, Rural New-Yorker.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

FRESH frozen fruits, select quality, for canning or your freezer. Write for quotations. Wayne Fruit Farms, Sodus, N. Y.

COMB honey in 24 section cases. Buckwheat $5.00. Amber $6.00. White $7.00. L. F. Howden, Fillmore, New York.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HONEY: Choice clover new crop. 5 lb. pail $1.45; case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50; 60-lb. cans $10.80. All postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

PEACHES from 12,000 trees, best early and late varieties. Wholesale prices to dealers and truckers; all fruit brushed and sized. Write Keystone Fruit Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BLACK walnut meats: Special selected, sifted and hand picked. Pound, $1.50; 2 lbs. $3.00; 5 lbs. $7.25. Prepaid. R. L. Harman, Wellsville, Pa.

GRAPEFRUITS: $4.25 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

HONEY: New crop light clover honey, 5 lb. pail $1.65 postpaid. 6 5-lb. pails $7.10 express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Prompt shipment. L. F. Dexter, 1024 Fay St., Fulton, N. Y.

HONEY: Our best white clover-basswood, 60 lbs. $13.00. Light amber $10. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, New York.

FOR Sale: 60-pound cans of the best new clover honey at $10.50 (not prepaid). Guaranteed satisfaction. Prompt delivery. Mr. G. W. Hand, R. D. 2, Cazenovia, N. Y.

HONEY: New crop of light mild clover, choice quality. One case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.50. One 60-lb. can $11.85. All postpaid into the third zone. Oswegatchie River Apiaries, Heuvelton, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. can, not prepaid, fine clover $10.20; clover-basswood $9.90. Carton 6 5-lb. pails within third postal zone $7.50; clover-basswood $7.20. Five pound pail $1.50; 10 pounds $2.90. Also honey in glass and tins for re-sale. Also bees and supplies. Ray C. Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: New or used corn pickers and corn harvesters and tractor drills. R. B. Horst, Marion, Penna.

WANTED: RCA radio receiver Model M96T2 in working condition. Will pay any reasonable price or exchange for modern receiver. BOX 7716, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Standing locust for posts and boards. Telephone Mrs. Sara Bloch, Brewster, (N. Y.,) 583.

FOR Sale cheap: Electric water pump for surface well, small tank, new motor, good condition, complete $30. Richard Tobin, Wilton, Conn.

WANTED: Horse shoeing shop in country; polo ponies, saddle horses. BOX 7723, Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICALLY new Delco plant, 16 batteries. Mrs. John McGlone, 502 N. Blakely St., Dunmore, Pa.

FOR Sale: Westinghouse slip ring motor type C. W. 10 H. P. 3 phase, 60 cycles, 220 volts, 1160 R.P.M. Frame 460-C, complete with face plate starter, overload and low voltage protection starting resistance, primary switch, rails and pulley 4"x4". All in first class condition. Address: L. C. Dorsey, Annandale-on-Hudson, Dutchess County, New York. Price $150.

SQUARE D Service switch (or entrance) formerly used on Diesel generator removed by J. B. Campbell. Manufactured by Square D Co., Detroit, Michigan. Catalog No. 56343, Series No. 1, 3 poles, 100 amperes, 575 V.A.C. 30 H.P. Price $25. Louis C. Dorsey, Annandale-on-Hudson, Dutchess County, New York.

WANTED: Saw timber 12-inch and larger within 25 miles Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, New York.

FOR Sale or will trade for livestock, poultry or what have you. Make offer. Old type 2-unit complete De Laval milker less rubbers and driving motor. 2-bottle hand washer, barrel washing powder machine type, 10' advertising milk bottle steel frame, one horse bean and corn planter, five row marker, desks and swivel chairs, refrigeration, radiators, one horse dump wagon tractor hitch, 10' delicatessen or meat showcase, (loose millet or soybean hay, September delivery, L. I.). A. M. Jordan, Pinelawn, L. I. Nights Phone: Farmingdale 767.

1500 WATT D. C. Kohler light plant, slightly used, reasonable. Frank Hiris, R. D. 1, Hawley, Pa.

WANTED: New or like new corn picker. Also want big new tractor. Brice Creesy, Andover, Ohio. Phone 3319.

FOR sale: Finishing or growing batteries in good condition; reasonable. F. A. Santoro, R. F. D. 1, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED: Glassware antique "Thousand Eyes" and "Dewdrop" patterns. Give description and price. J. M. Doremus, 444 Teece Ave., Bellevue, Pa.

FOR Sale: One new Empire three unit milker complete. One new Empire portable double unit milker. One 20 cu. ft. Esco deep freezer never been uncrated. One heavy duty saw frame with 32-in saw. One electric ironer, has been used as demonstrator. E. J. Goodman, West Chazy, Clinton Co., New York.

QUEENS: Italian or Caucasian by return mail for balance of season $1.25 each. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, N. J.

POULTRY manure cheap. Orange Poultry Farm, Chester, N. Y.

# News From New Jersey

The first herd of Canadian cows in New Jersey and the third in the nation consisting of three purebred cows and a champion bull was recently imported by John Astor from Canada to his Basking Ridge farm in Somerset County. This is one of the rarest breed of cattle known. It is smaller than the average Holstein or Guernsey. The offspring are born brown-colored but their coats soon change to black. A yellow-brown stripe from the muzzle to the head, down the back and under the udder is a familiar characteristic. The Canadian breed of cattle was almost a thing of the past when the provincial government of Quebec took steps to prevent its extinction. Farmers north of the border were encouraged to take an interest in the breed which is hardy and well adapted to the climate in the St. Lawrence River Valley. The story of its origin dates back to the days when French colonists brought cows of the breed from Brittany or Normandy during the 1700's for the occupation of what is now the Province of Quebec. Then the black Canadians were gradually superseded there by the Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and others introduced from Europe in the past century or more. The Basking Ridge animals are outstanding representatives of the breed, being prize winners in their class at the Toronto Exhibition in 1946. The average milk production has been placed at about 8,500 pounds with a 4.5 per cent butterfat content.

A joint committee representing the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture, the Granges of Hunterdon County and the Flemington Auction are making plans for Farmers' Day for the Flemington Fair on Wednesday, September 1. Many attractions that are expected to draw record attendance have been planned such as modern farm machinery parade between the races in the afternoon on the track before the Grandstand, Seeing Eye Dog Demonstration, a demonstration of mechanical bale loaders in operation, 2,4-D spraying for weed control. Wood harvesting equipment, fire control methods, Newcastle vaccination and egg washing are other feature demonstrations. The Horseshoe Pitching Contest for county representatives from various parts of the State, the 4-H Dairy Judging Contest and a Hunterdon County Square Dance Contest during the evening performance are other features. The Granges of the County are having a prominent part in the program and the competitive booth display by each of the subordinate Granges of the County is expected to be a center of interest for producers and consumers alike. The Flemingtn Fair is scheduled for August 30 to September 6. It is the State's outstanding country fair.

Frank C. Pettit, Salem County dairyman, was elected president of the State Board of Agriculture at the organization meeting of the board held at Trenton on July 21st. Russel C. Applegate, Mercer County potato grower, was chosen vice-president. The Board is composed of eight farm representatives, two elected each year for four-year terms. The new members who came on the board July 1 as a result of appointment by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll upon recommendations of the delegates at the State Agricultural Convention held last January at Trenton were: Steffen Olsen, Bergen County poultryman, and Milton C. Tice, Cumberland County vegetable grower and dairyman. Other members of the board, aside from those mentioned above, are Tunis Denise of Freehold, fruit grower; G. S. Katzenstein of Andover, dairyman; C. Russell Jacobus, Upper Montclair, nurseryman; and Louis Sanquinetti, Minotola, sweet potato grower.

Somerset County's 4-H judging team took first place in the State 4-H Dairy Judging Contest held last month at Beemerville in Sussex County. Burlington and Sussex County teams placed second and third. High individual scorer in the show was Elwood Clark, Medford, member of the Burlington team. Fred Quick, South Branch, and John Stryker, Neshanic, were second and third, respectively. Members of the Somerset team included Miss Barbara Runyon, Skillman; Quick, Stryker, and Walter Adams, New Brunswick. The team will represent New Jersey at out-of-state dairy judging contests scheduled this year.

Tomato blight, which caused heavy losses in New Jersey to growers two years ago, is widely distributed in the southern half of the State but has done little actual damage so far. The vigorous spray and dust program that has been carried out on practically every commercial tomato field has been an important factor in keeping the disease in check. Weather conditions also have not been entirely favorable for the disease. Since the disease is present, fields which have not been protected with a fungicide can be quickly ruined with a change to more favorable blight weather. Up to the end of July no authentic cases of tomato blight had been reported from the northern part of the State. D. M. BABBITT

## NEPPCO Exposition Sept. 14 - 16

Sample pens from the best Northeastern poultry and turkey flocks will be on display during the Eleventh NEPPCO Poultry Industry Exposition and Convention at the Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 14 - 16.

Entries of breeding stock will be three pullets and one cockerel; the broiler entry will be five birds of the same age, and the turkey entry will be one male and one female. No pedigree background is required of the entries in any class. The entry deadline is September 1. Official application blanks and more detailed information can be secured from the NEPPCO office, 11 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

The 1948 Exposition, of which Leon Todd is manager, will occupy 86,000 square feet of space in the Farm Show Building, one third more than the successful 1941 Exposition. A chick show with two sections — one for egg-to-chick entries and one of conventional type —will be held. The egg to chick contest will have entries of 50 eggs placed in incubators at Lancaster three weeks before the Exposition opens. The eggs will be transferred to hatchers on the Exposition floor and the baby chicks will hatch out on the first day of the show. Also under way is an egg marketing display, which will be an accurate reproduction of modern egg handling methods.

An expanded Youth Program for 4-H and FFA youngsters will have new events added. The five "Poultry Boys of the Year" will again be chosen.

*These dressed birds are typical specimens from the Vantress flock that scored 159.87 points to win the "Chicken-of-Tomorrow" title and the $5,000 prize in the national meat-type competition sponsored by A & P Food Stores. The birds weighed close to four pounds after 12 weeks. Plump thighs, hefty drumsticks, and broad-breasted features closely match ideal specifications.*

## Selecting and Maturing the Flock

There is likely to be little profit in the poultry flock unless the best of the year's brood are properly prepared for the Winter's work. September is the time to pick out the best pullets and fatten the rest for market, before they eat part of your profit, because it requires heavier feeding of the flock than during the Summer when they can secure a large part of their feed from foraging. It rarely pays to select pullets to keep over the Winter that have not reached a reasonable state of maturity by early Fall. Pullets that have reached a good size by the latter part of September can, with proper feeding, be depended upon to produce a nice return during the Winter when eggs are high.

In selecting the pullets good physical development, rather than an inclination to begin laying prematurely, should be the guide since, with a robust fowl as a basis, production can be very readily encouraged, resulting in continued production throughout the Winter. The robust fowl has the physical development to make continued production sure. However, fowls that produce eggs prematurely before their physical development is complete, rarely last the Winter out, since they do not have the strength to stand the strain. My experience has taught me that maturity will vary considerably with the breed. Leghorns, for instance, mature before birds of the general purpose breeds. For Leghorns, five months of age is plenty early for the first egg to be laid; with the general purpose breeds six to seven months is about right. However, physical development is a better guide than age. Maturity not only means a well developed frame, but also a large crop development to enable the fowl to consume a large amount of feed and thus take on a reasonable supply of fat. Fat is necessary to sustain Winter production.

Many poultrymen make the mistake of leaving the pullets out on range until the last minute, and then rush them into Winter quarters. Nothing will do more damage to production than this last minute rush. The pullets should be selected and placed in their Winter quarters by the middle of September, before beginning to lay. Overcrowding must not be practiced if good Winter results are to be obtained. I use five square feet of floor space per hen for Winter confinement. After the pullets have become accustomed to the new Winter quarters, feeding with a view to encouraging production, should be started.

The following plan of feeding has, with some variation, been followed by the writer with success for the last 24 years. My hens find in the deep litter of the poultry house floor each morning a grain mixture consisting of equal parts corn, oats and wheat. The wheat need not be first grade. Some Kaffir corn may be used to advantage in the mixture. The amount I feed at this feeding is about one quart to every 20 hens, varied of course to suit the appetites of the fowls. Green feed, consisting either of cabbage, sprouted oats or mangels, is next fed about 9:30 each morning. Only such amounts as will be cleaned up in a short time are allowed. At noon a moist mash is fed, consisting of two pounds wheat bran, one pound linseed meal, one pound gluten, one pound corn meal, one pound middlings, one pound ground oats, and two pounds beef scraps. To each four parts, by measure, of this mixture is added, when fed, one part of either short-cut alfalfa or clover, or else alfalfa meal, that has been soaked in hot water for several hours. This is thoroughly mixed and fed in the proportion of about two quarts to every 20 hens. The mash should not be sloppy, only moist; I use the water in which the alfalfa or clover has soaked. The amount must be varied to suit the appetites of the hens. All this should be cleaned up in about 15 minutes, otherwise the feeding is too heavy. Grain again is fed an hour before dark in about the same proportion as was allowed in the morning.

Under this method of feeding, the beef scraps, corn, gluten and linseed meal are allowed in only half the proportions to young pullets just starting to lay, and the amount allowed is not quite as large. The protein richness and quantity are gradually increased so as to encourage production. This is always done slowly, however, taking from a month to six weeks to put the young flock on full rations. If production has not by that time come up to the desired point, the beef scrap, linseed meal and corn meal may be still further increased. When a reasonably steady production has been established, the ration should be brought back to that of the mature birds, since such heavy feeding, if long continued, is likely to cause some degeneration of the egg organs and thus bring matters to an abrupt end.

Handling fowls while on the roost is one of the best ways to tell how your feeding is affecting them. I find that an egg production of 60 per cent is very good. It should be the idea to maintain such an average throughout the Winter rather than secure spectacular spurts of production at the expense of later egg yield.

Another thing: continuously cull closely for the weak birds; throw them out so that they may not contract and spread disease. Culling is said to be an art. It may be, but it is not difficult of achievement if we retain only the strong. Send all others to market, or can them. Most of my culls go into our home freezer the year around. A. S.

# *The Henyard*

T. B. CHARLES

## Big Drop in Egg Production

My hens were doing a good job of egg laying, over 75 per cent production; then one of them got weak legs and just wobbled around. I kept an eye on her and when I saw she was not getting any better, I killed her. On examination I found some normal eggs, and about eight inches of her intestines clogged with a pasty white substance. She was extra fat. Then a little later I had another hen develop the same symptoms and condition. Not long after this my entire flock dropped way off in egg laying, down to only 20 per cent, but they did not show any symptoms like the first two, nor any abnormal condition that I could notice. Their feed is good and has not been changed. Do you think they have been hit by Newcastle disease? E. Z.

Mercer County, Pa.

Your first two hens were probably afflicted with an internal laying condition, which is a type of reproductive disorder; it is not infectious. While it can happen to any individual bird, it is not a flock problem. Something else has happened to the rest of your flock to cause such a big drop in their egg production. It is very likely that they have started to molt and consequently have gone on a vacation. I do not think that your flock has been hit by Newcastle disease, because they would have manifested some respiratory symptoms, and their egg laying would have stopped almost completely. After your birds get over their molt, they will probably then return to normal production.

## Hen House Construction

Would like to have you tell me something in general about the different kinds of windows to be installed in a hen house. I would also like to know about rat proofing the hen house. R. M. S.

The modern trend in the hen house windows has been towards those that slide up and down in the front wall, so that they can be adjusted in accordance to the weather. However, the cow barn type of tilting window is still a good one, and it can be constructed so as to keep out storms and tipped in at the top as needed to regulate ventilation. In many new hen houses with the sliding windows, there is an air intake below and back of the window when shut, and a slot outlet over the plate and between the second floor joists in front.

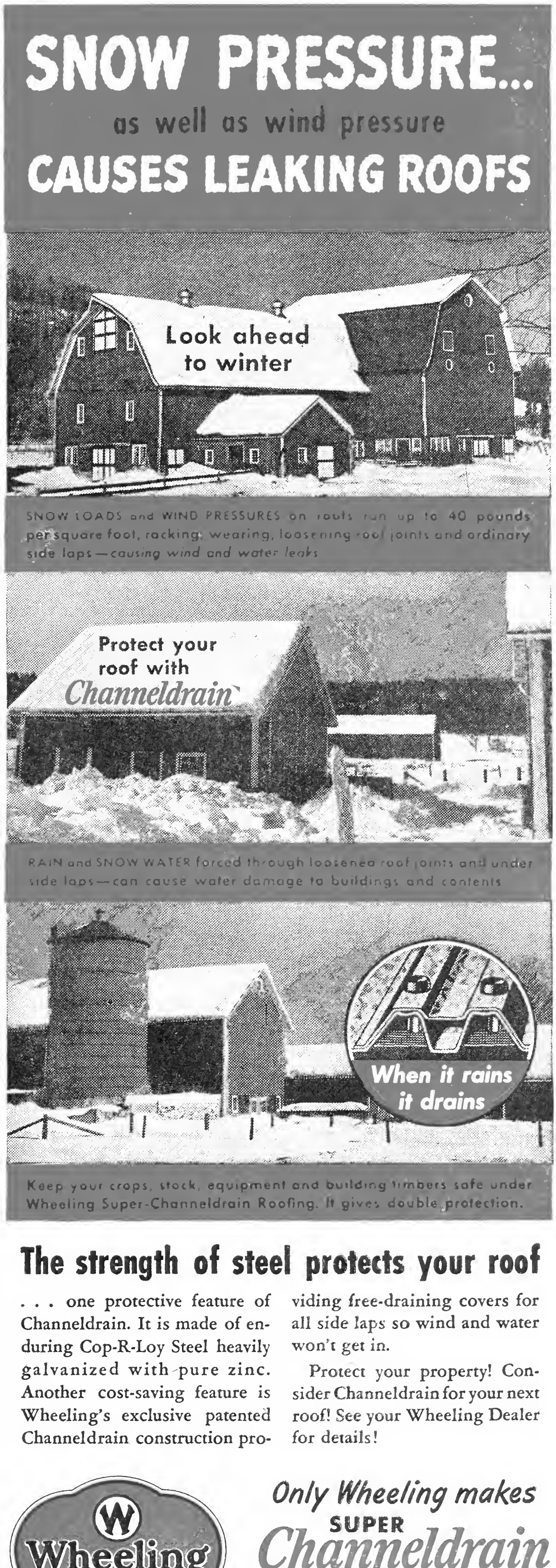
Rat proofing can be attained by use of a concrete floor and putting concrete stops between the studs so that rats cannot work up between the wall and insulation. This can also be accomplished by putting in half inch strips between the studs and cutting the insulation board to fit in between them, so that the space left is too small for even a mouse to crawl around in.

## Poultry Yard is Smelly

My poultry yard is near the house and has become smelly. What do you suggest to correct this condition?

New York W. A. W.

The only satisfactory way to correct a smelly poultry yard is to confine the birds, then spade up the yard and seed it down to some cover crop. Oats would do nicely. When some growth has been made, the birds may be allowed back on it, repeating the operation as the odor becomes strong again.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. . . one protective feature of Channeldrain. It is made of enduring Cop-R-Loy Steel heavily galvanized with pure zinc. Another cost-saving feature is Wheeling's exclusive patented Channeldrain construction providing free-draining covers for all side laps so wind and water won't get in.

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Yes, the B-K Sanitation Plan which includes the use of B-K Chlorine-Bearing Powder is one of the most effective ways to keep utensils clean and sanitized . . . and thus help increase your milk profits. B-K Powder is easy and economical to use—1/6 cent per gallon for sanitizing rinse. Contains 50% available chlorine. And it's the chlorine that kills many bacteria, including thermodurics.

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# *Publisher's Desk*

Am sending you this communication that you may pass judgment upon it. To me it looks very questionable. How does it appear to you? We read your Publisher's Desk and appreciate the good work you are doing. H. S. W.
Pennsylvania

We have had quantities of inquiries about this mining proposition. We would not put one penny of our money in it. The literature makes a virtue of not asking for money now. They do recite the success of *adjacent* mines and *if* they had $75,000 they could put their holding in shape for production, but they will not ask any money until they have sufficient pledges to start work. They state clearly that they do not know whether the mine will prove as rich as they indicate and anticipate, but they say it is worth the *gamble*. If there were the potentialities in it, the experienced mining investors would not let it get away from them to go to small investors. It is, what the promoters say — a gamble. Billions have been lost in similar gambles.

You may recall I sent you a clipping a year ago on this seed company. Well, he's back again and here is the story. E. W. G.
New York

Last year the owner of the Lake Shore Seed Company, Dunkirk, N. Y. was fined $750 for delivering seeds out of the State which did not have sufficient germination and were in violation of the Federal Seed Act. In 1942-1944 and twice in 1945 he was fined $500, $1,000 and $1,500 for the same violations. This year he is again found guilty. Seeds were improperly labeled, because tests showed the germination to be less than claimed on the packages. He was fined $2,000, but the court indicated that the sentences are not likely to be severe if the 83 year old proprietor disposes of his business before October 4. In five appearances he has paid $5,500 in fines and many customers have suffered considerable loss because of the poor seed purchased from this company.

Last Fall I purchased a product from a local dealer who had bought the same product from The Plastilite Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y. It was a liquid which was injected into automobile and truck tires to prevent flat tires by resealing the hole. The product was guaranteed against the elements and worked well until cold weather came when it froze solid and damaged the tires and car. Neither the dealer nor I have had any success with the agent or the company direct and no adjustment has been made. The amount is only $7.00 but I feel the public should know how this concern treats its customers. They do not even answer any letters. W. A. J., JR.
Massachusetts

In this case the guarantee was worth absolutely nothing. The concern accepted mail but ignored reply or explanation. Their conduct is as fantastic as their so-called wonderful guaranteed product.

There were many complaints against Edward S. Williams of Memorial Garden Association, Inc., when he was selling cemetery lots in that association. He is now said to be the principal stockholder in Acacia Park-Resthaven Memorial Gardens. Salesmen advise customers they have been selected to receive cemetery lots (four graves). The cost is said to be $55 for perpetual care. The purchasers understand the lots are free and they are only to pay cost of upkeep and that the graves would sell for more than $55 in the future. The contract proves to be a purchase agreement with a cost of $220. Ten per cent of the purchase price goes for perpetual care — $5.50 instead of $55. The association agreed to instruct salesmen to make the terms clear, but complaints still come in.

A 74-year old native of Bombay was convicted some time ago of violating the Federal Food and Drug Act by illegal distribution of what he said was a "healing machine." He was fined $20,000 and placed on probation for five years. He was also barred from use of the mails in connection with his business. He is again held on bail, $500 this time, for violation of postal regulations. The government charges that he circumvented the previous order not to use the mails by sending and receiving matter through the Railway Express Agency.

In April, 1947, I ordered 1,000 heavy chicks from the Wayne Hatchery, Wayne City, Illinois. When they arrived 107 were dead, 100 were Brown Leghorn cockerels and the balance White Leghorn and Minorca Leghorn Cross. I paid for White Rocks and Leg Rocks. The chickens were weak and of a poor grade of light breeds. My check was cashed. I wrote them many times, but received no reply. This year I have received nice large advertising circulars from them giving away stainless steel sets of knives and forks with every order. What I want is a settlement of some kind on the chicks I bought that were not as represented and so many dead on arrival. Is it possible for me to get the difference in cash between the cost of heavy and cross breeds and the light breeds I did receive? They seem to make no attempt to adjust or even respond to letters. R. E. H.
Pennsylvania

We presented this complaint to the Wayne Hatchery, but they have not replied to any of our letters, and we, therefore, put this record on file. No one could be induced by the offer of stainless steel, or anything else, to place a new order when they had been unable to get even an explanation, or an adjustment, of a complaint that had been followed up for a year. We have had other complaints and regret that this hatchery ignores adjustments.

Reading your column I find many complaints, etc.; but I would like to have a good word to say of a certain nursery from whom I have purchased trees and shrubs for a number of years and they send good stock, well packed and on time. So I would like nice words for some advertisers.
Pennsylvania W. F. W.

We appreciate the sentiment of our reader. We do not publish complaints from choice. We do so because we believe our readers should know the various schemes that are used to part them from their money. There are more responsible houses than irresponsible ones, but the latter make more noise and send out flamboyant literature and bombastic offers and promises. The standard houses stand behind their guarantees and they know our guarantee of our advertisers is a recommendation that cannot be equalled. We doubt if they would appreciate a notice in Publisher's Desk, but we always give full credit when asked about them and give their names to those who ask for responsible houses.

In May 1947 we ordered house paint and barn paint from the United Factories Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, paying them in all $273.75. We received the house paint, but the barn paint, which cost $142.50, has never been received. Can you induce them to send us this paint, or refund our money? A. M. B.
Pennsylvania

Several letters have been written to the United Factories Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, none of which they acknowledged, but the last letter, written early in July, was returned by the Post Office Department, saying they are not in the directory and, therefore, the letter was not delivered. There have been previous complaints from time to time of nondelivery of merchandise after payment had been made. In fact, for years back we have had similar complaints, and also that larger quantities of paint had been sent than had been ordered, or in some cases less than was ordered. Adjustments were made from time to time, but this complaint still is unadjusted.

I wonder if you could give me any information on the enclosed letter and the concern that sent it to me? It sounds fishy. A. N.
New York

The literature referred to is what is called a "locate organization." It operates a skip-tracer plan of a collection agency. They endeavor to locate individuals from whom they hope to collect old debts. The methods of this "Bureau" were under Post Office investigation and the owner discontinued the business voluntarily. The new concern has been checked by the Post Office Department but the case has been closed. We advise disregarding all "skip-tracer" schemes.


# "UNBLOCK" your DIGESTIVE TRACT

**And Stop Dosing Your Stomach With Soda and Alkalizers**

Don't expect to get relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking soda and other alkalizers if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when the lower part gets blocked food may fail to digest properly.

What you want for real relief is something to "unblock" your lower intestinal tract. Something to clean it out effectively—help Nature get back on her feet.

Get mild, gentle Carter's Pills right now. They gently and effectively "unblock" your digestive tract. This permits all 5 of Nature's own digestive juices to mix better with your food. You get genuine relief from indigestion so you can feel *really* good again.

Buy mild, gentle Carter's Pills, 33¢ at any drugstore, today. "Unblock" your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion.

GET FREE SAMPLES OF CHRISTMAS CARDS To Sell At 50 for $1 WITH NAME

Show gorgeous Embossed Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1.00. Keep Big Profit! Extra dollars with smart, 21-Card "Feature" $1 Christmas Box. Also Religious, Everyday, Gift Wraps, 50 for $1 Stationery. Samples on approval. FREE Imprint Samples.
FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, INC.
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**NEW EXTRA MONEY PLAN**
Make up to 100% profit—without experience—showing Christmas, Everyday Card assortments, Wrappings, Stationery, Coasters. Unusual, attractive. Bonus. Special offers. Send for free samples 30 different Name Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1.00, 25 for $1.00 and $2.00, Stationery, Coasters, Christmas, Everyday assortments on approval. THOMAS TERRY STUDIOS, 90 UNION AVE., WESTFIELD, MASS.

INSTRUCTION
Men's School of Nursing, Pennsylvania Hospital, prepares H. S. and College Graduates, 18-35 years old for Registered Nurse Examination, three year course. Board, room and allowance provided. Write:
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4401 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, 4, PA.

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Keeps rain and snow out of chimney, avoids back drafts, saves fuel, prevents chimney fires. Rigid galvanized steel. All sizes pipe and brick chimney models. Write for FREE illustrated literature.
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**—Cleans Chimneys Permanently—**
Stops down draft. Satisfaction guaranteed. This copper pot (with character) Mailable. For FREE BOOKLET Address,
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QUICK CASH — SALESMEN, MAKE $10.00 - $15.00 daily with only six shoe sales. Good future, liberal bonus. Invest nothing. Experience unnecessary. Over 60 styles. Free outfit.
MERRITT SHOES, RNY, BROCKTON, MASS.

**CHILDREN'S PONY SUPPLIES**
Just arrived, Western Saddles, $29.50. Driving harness, $35.00; also Bridles, Blankets, Carts, etc. Free circular.
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"National Quality" Systems Prevent Lightning Stroke from Occurring. Write for FREE Booklet
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**PATENTS** Write for information on what steps an inventor should take to secure a patent.
PATRICK D. BEAVERS
942 COLUMBIAN BLDG., WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

**CANVAS COVERS**
Size 7 x 9 @ $5.11; 9 x 12 @ $8.76; 15 x 20 @ $24.34. Other sizes proportionately low priced. Write for samples and complete price list. ATWOODS
92 WASHINGTON ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Large tents to Rent for Auction Sales

**NEW FORDSON MOTORS — CARBURETORS**
Complete stock repairs — high tension magneto and bracket assemblies. FISK ALDEN COMPANY,
132 BROOKLINE ST., CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

**NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS**
Write for Big Free 1948 Catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction Guaranteed CENTRAL TRACTOR WRECKING COMPANY, DES MOINES 3, IOWA

**SILO PRESERVATIVE** For every kind of silo. Makes inside walls acid-proof and air-tight. Free descriptive folder at your farm supply dealer. Pierpont Paint & Color Co. Inc., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10. Pennsylvania

**POST LAND NOW!**
Posting signs—CARDBOARD: 50, $2.50; 100, $4.00. LINEN: 25, $8.00. Name Imprinted, 100 or less, $2.00. BRAYER PRESS, 51 Lenox St., Rochester 11, N. Y.

**Live Poultry Wanted**
KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY, Inc.
Live Poultry Dealers Since 1883.
Dept. 20, Live Poultry Terminal, Long Island City, N.Y.

**WANTED EGGS OF ALL KINDS**
S. MEYER & SON, Inc., 300 Greenwich St., New York

SUDDEN DEATH makes necessary immediate sale, only moving picture theatre serving delightful town and five villages; nicely equipped throughout, Simplex machines, Western Electric Sound, cushion seats, low overhead, now operating seven days weekly, good year around profit, short hour time tested easy to learn business, requires no physical effort, fair price, very liberal terms, only $6,000 down. E. HORNE, Administrator, Village Theatre, Canaan, N. H.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milker. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $6.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

WANTED: Machine milkers for modern dairy farm. Good room and board. Wages $165 per month. Central New Jersey. BOX 5453, Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WANTED: Experienced, single, strong farm hand. Large herd cows. Must be good milker both hand and machine, and be able to operate tractors. Wages $100-$150 per month, room and board. Must have references for $150 per month. Benjamin A. McGuire, P. O. Box 329, Toms River, N. J. Phone 8-0076-J.

WANTED: White couple for general work in dairy farm boarding house. Must be healthy. No liquor. $200 month per couple, room and board. BOX 7614, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man, will board and room, or married man with own living quarters. General dairy farm work, good wages, nice surroundings. Glensfoot Farm, Cherry Valley, New York.

MILKER Wanted: De Laval, three times daily, $8.00 per day. Small apartment available. Write references. Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.

TWO experienced dairymen, father and son considered. Modern farm. Good salary. I. Katz, Holtsville, N. Y.

SINGLE citizens, experienced swineherd $1,560; experienced teamster, $1,380; including board, room, laundry. Vacations with pay, sick time, allowance, pay raises. Head farmer, BOX 288, Westborough, Mass.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, experienced. Agricultural school graduate preferred. Good home, modern coops. Salary, bonus. 3,000 leghorns. Norman Kellar, New Paltz, New York.

WANTED: Man, boy or girl for general farm work. Russell Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED: Substantial couple, carpenter and farmer; beautiful farm, house, barn, edge of town. Winter work indoors shop. H. J. Benchoff, manager. Woodstock, Virginia.

GOOD opportunity for working manager on dairy farm in New Jersey, about 30 milking cows, salary and percentage, father and son, or manager may bring own helper and board him. New 6-room house with all conveniences. Reply to BOX 7688. Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Couple in boarding school in Pennsylvania. Wife as cook; man for general maintenance, grounds, etc. Excellent living conditions. BOX 7691, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, middleaged, for good country home. Two adults. Private room and bath. Give full particulars and references. Address BOX 7692, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL: General housework, occasional care three children; modern country cottage; room and board. Start $60 month. Greenwich, Conn. BOX 7696, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single, dependable, working farm foreman to take care of purebred Holstein herd. Farm equipped with tractors and much new labor saving equipment. Applicant must have had practical dairy farm experience. New York State. Write BOX 7697, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable advanced registry testers. $6.00 to $6.50 per day and expenses. State references and experience. Dairy Department, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WOMAN, unattached, age 17 to 30, (newly arrived immigrant acceptable), to keep modern veterinary hospital and kennel clean. Good living quarters and wages, also clothes and board. Suburban Philadelphia. BOX 268, Paoli, Penna.

WANTED: Couple about 35, trained and experienced with children for Cottage of 10 within 5 miles of New York City. Husband to have his own employment; state qualifications. BOX 7718, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Boy to help on dairy farm; can go to school. T. J. Reed, Cambridge, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN to handle flock of about 1,600. Excellent living conditions, including six room house with all improvements. Please give details of experience, salary requirements, etc. Nelson Schaenen, Basking Ridge, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER for three months for three adults. Florist establishment. E. H. Kille, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED: Married, experienced, practical dairy farmer for small registered Holstein herd. Salary plus profits. Morris Lewis, R. D. 1, Middletown, New York.

SINGLE man or boy for work on dairy and poultry farm. Good working and living conditions. Must be interested in his work. Can be permanent. Phillips, Ottsville, Pa.

SINGLE man (30-45) for barn work only. Top wages, day off in eight, board, private room with shower. Farm close to town on bus line. Only sober, reliable men need apply. BOX 7728, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable woman for general housework for family of four. Must like country life. H. M. Jacob, R. F. D. 1, Rockaway, New Jersey.

MAN, 35, with six motherless children, 1½ to 10 years, needs a mature young woman, capable of running house and caring for children. Location, Pittsfield, Mass. Only fair to say this is no easy job. Applicant selected will be amply repaid for her efforts. BOX 7734, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Experienced. To rent fully equipped modern poultry farm near Poughkeepsie. References. BOX 7577, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, handyman; single, on farm near Poughkeepsie. References. BOX 7744, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER-Cook: Experienced, small house, near Danbury, two adults. Separate modern apartment. Ideal opportunity. BOX 7739, Rural New-Yorker

MAN, colored, care grounds, stock. BOX 7719, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man with some farm experience to help on commercial poultry farm. Milk family cow. Good board and wages. Give age, experience, farm references, wages. Post Office Box 666, Manchester, Conn.

EXCELLENT opportunity for single experienced reliable sober dairy farmer, registered Holstein; new barn. Western New York. Leo Watson, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN: Married. Capable of taking charge of small herd 10-15 cows and act as assistant to superintendent of farm. Permanent position with residence, if satisfactory. BOX 7740, Rural New-Yorker.

MAINTENANCE Man: Married man as assistant to chief maintenance man for general repairs at Institution on North Shore of Long Island. Home, rent free, and salary offered to right man. State qualifications, previous experience and references. BOX 7741, Rural New-Yorker.

HAVE a position open as test cow milker, 10 cows three times daily. Modern barn, good 5-room cottage, all conveniences. We want a good man interested in helping develop good Guernsey cattle. References preferred. Reinfeld Farms, Scobeyville, N. J., Phone: Eatontown 3-0885.

MAN wanted to work on dairy farm; must be able to strip cows. Room and board. Manzoni's Poultry and Dairy Ranch, Coram, L. I.

WANTED: Married man, sober, reliable, machine milking, few by hand; good wages; modern house. Green Acre Farms, Jericho, L. I. Call Hicksville 3-0888.

COUPLE: Woman housework-cook. Man take care of grounds; must have experience. Modern home; all year around job. 90 miles from New York. BOX 7746, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man, experienced in dairy and general farming. Must be sober and reliable. Modern machinery. Top wages. House with all conveniences. Hunterdon County, New Jersey. BOX 7743, Rural New-Yorker.

MILKERS and milking machine operators wanted. Highest wages paid. Ideal working conditions and vacation with pay. Boarding house on premises for single men. Gareiick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. Telephone Franklin 419, if no answer call 1122.

WANTED: Two experienced single men for barn work; one immediately, one by September 1st. Very good working conditions, good pay with board and room. Mt. Ararat Farms, Port Deposit, Md. Leon A. Packard, herdsman.

HERDSMAN to work with good herd of 100 Gurenseys. A fine chance to make a real reputation both for the herd and for yourself. Must be intelligent, cheerful, not afraid to work. BOX 7749, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted: Near Princeton, N. J., cook-housekeeper; man to work on farm. Small adult family. Modern room and bath; good wages. References required. For interview write BOX 7750, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced dairyman to act as working foreman on large owner operated farm in Dutchess County. Besides must be experienced in raising of field crops and use of modern machinery. Soberness, consciousness imperative. This is the start of a new Holstein herd from heifer stock only. Salary $50 per week with privelges, house with all modern conveniences, located on State highway. School bus at front door. Automobile not required. This can be lifetime job on 1,000 acre farm. No clock watcher or person afraid of work need apply. No hours or work will be asked that owner will not match. Write full particulars. BOX 7753, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED Cook for Cornell Fraternity House, Ithaca, N. Y., starting Sept. 17th. Experience in home cooking and menu planning desired. Good pay for right person. Room and board provided. State references and experience. Apply or write 3 James St., Cortland, N. Y.

BOY to learn greenhouse work in large establishment. Must be clean, with good habits, steady and no run-around type. Board and nice room. Good wages. Write full particulars. Milosy Greenhouses, Plainfield, N. J.

FARMERS widow needs unencumbered honest experienced farmer, business-partner. BOX 7758, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN under 40, housework and assist young school children; N. Y. mountain resort. $125 to $150 plus maintenance. BOX 7759, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED single men needed for work in University of Connecticut dairy barns. 6 day, 48 hour week. Good pay. Apply to Robert E. Johnson, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

CONGENIAL woman who likes nice home to do cooking and light housework for adult family in Greenwich, Connecticut. No laundry. $30 week. BOX 7762, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Experienced couple for general farm with tractor equipment. J. W. Cavanagh, R. D. 2, Freehold, N. J.

WANTED: Housekeeper, age 30-35; more for home than high wages. Must be able to cook and bake, feed chickens, etc. BOX 7768, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man on modern poultry farm; hard worker, no drunk. Excellent quarters. Hours 7:30-5. Every other weekend off. Good wages. One hour from George Washington Bridge. By appointment only. Last man here seven years. Orange Poultry Farm, Chester, N. Y.

COUPLE Wanted: On and after October 15th, wife to cook and aid in housework, husband to work whole or part time caring for lawn, occasionally driving car and helping in house. Pleasant room and bath. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Pelletreau, 38 Rose Ave., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

RELIABLE handy man, understand a little carpentry; take care of small grounds, excellent home, good pay, steady work; must have good references. BOX 7773, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED immediately, a second farmer of good character; must understand modern machinery and milk as relief man twice a month. House with modern improvements and usual privileges. Telephone Peapack 8-0304.

GIRL or middleaged woman wanted. Light housework. Two children. Good home, pleasant surroundings. Good salary. Write Mrs. Jack Broder, Colchester, Connecticut.

POULTRYMAN for broiler growing farm in Central Jersey. Some experience in poultry growing. Married man preferred, 4-room apartment for living quarters. Write experience and references to BOX 7774, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 17 Park Row, New York City.

MANAGER: Am seeking position for farm manager who for 10 years had full charge of one of my large dairy farms until it was sold. Very capable man fitted to manage large farm enterprise. Available October 1st. George Pratt, Jr., Bridgewater, Conn.

FARMER, graduate of European agricultural colleges with wide experience seeks position on farm or in agricultural enterprise suiting his capabilities. Specialized in potato breeding, general crops, dairy and hogs. Excellent references. Married. BOX 7600, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 44, married, 1 child, now employed city but wishing locate rural or small town area, seeks position in small or large retail, wholesale, manufacturing or other business. Broad business experience including management, selling. Personable, capable, dependable. Fine references. Small investment if necessary. All offers welcome. BOX 7729, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, assistant, sober, reliable, honest. Christian environment only considered. BOX 7720, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN wants position; maintenance; estate. BOX 7721, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, grown son. Lifetime experience all branches farming. BOX 7726, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN experienced, 68 years old wishes position as caretaker. BOX 7731, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER 39; companionship; good home first consideration. BOX 7735, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN, 27, from city, with wife and 2-month old child desires to learn poultry, dairy or other type farming. Ambitious and able. Chauffeur's license. Will live on premises. John Ernest Kultzow, 87 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.

WORKING farm manager; three children; wide experience sheep and beef cattle, general farming. A permanent place. School facilities and decent housing of primary importance. Write BOX 7733, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man, experienced in raising and breeding poultry seeks position anywhere in the United States. Edward Leeson, Jonestown Road, Oxford, N. J.

ELDERLY, sober, reliable and robust man wishes light work in garden or house with room and board and reasonable wages. Can furnish references. BOX 7742, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Intelligent employer with sane practical objectives by first-rate semi-retired construction engineer, thorough farmer-gardener, formerly general supervisor four farm estates prominent man deceased. Seeking employment where such valuable experience would be appreciated by modest size farm owner desiring competence plus unusually skilled mechanic. Primary requirements: intelligent association, comfortable cottage for wife and self, one year minimum duration work. Compensation easily adjusted. Own tools, furniture. BOX 7671, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairy farmer, married, no children, some poultry experience, age 55. Wife 49, who is willing to work part time. Life time experience as self-employed dairy farmer. Would work on shares, wages; East, South. BOX 7747, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, excellent cook. Salary secondary to friendly environment. No small children. Available Sept. 7th Mrs. Rubie Smith, 34 Riverbank Road, Ogunquit, Maine.

HOUSEKEEPER desires work. Doris Potter, Gen. Del., Providence, R. I.

FARM manager open; exceptional background of experience; practical, scientific, profitable farming; have plan and broad knowledge of the subject that will pay big dividends. BOX 7751, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, single, middleaged; landscape gardener on private estate. Understand flowers, lawn, poultry, and other livestock. John Rybka, Stony Point, N. Y.

RECENT graduate with B. E. wishes primary or rural position. BOX 7755, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-Estate superintendent immediately available. Broad knowledge of farm operations and stock. Excellent all equipment operation and maintenance, painting, carpentry and plumbing. Telephone Cowles, Murray Hill 9-6400, or write BOX 7756, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, now employed; wants work in hatchery or large farm. BOX 7760, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, married, responsible, handy; decent house and wages expected. BOX 7761, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Farm chores, general work, drive, help inside. Married, 13 year old son. Trustworthy. Desire simple country life rather than high wages. BOX 7763, Rural New-Yorker.

HOME on farm for mother, four children, two able to help. Motherless home anywhere. BOX 7764, Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN man with good references, no bad habits, wants work in institution or private estate with room and board. Experienced. BOX 7766, Rural New-Yorker.

HOME on farm anywhere for mother and son. Christians. Return service. BOX 7767.

SCOTCH-American, 65, no liquor, non-smoker, wants light rural employment. Small wage-maintenance. P. O. Box 188, Wallingford, Conn.

CARETAKERS: Couple, white, small estate. Reliable, neat, no children; no cooking. BOX 7770, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT cheese maker, fancy cheeses, (Brie and Camemberts) farm or factory. BOX 7771, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED gardener, farmer, caretaker; married, four children. Excellent references. Separate cottage. BOX 7772, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Middleaged, well recommended; gardener, general maintenance; cook, serve, houseworker. BOX 7712, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large. Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor. Vineland, N. J.

271 ACRE farm, 24 cows, bull, concrete block barn, 140x40, 10-room house, concrete block milk house, milking machine, electric cooler, silo, tractor, team, 28 machines for tractor and team, potato equipment, model A pick-up; 2 miles to stores, ¾ mile to Greyhound, all small farm tools; everything goes; $25,000. Will sell bare farm. Terms. Adam Spano, Route 1, Tioga County, Richford, N. Y.

80 ACRE fertile farm, only 12 miles from Binghamton, N. Y., modern 7-room house, bath, automatic oil heat, drive through basement barn 28x83, other outbuildings all in excellent condition, further details and price given on request. W. W. Werts Real Estate, Main Office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, New York.

BUY a dairy farm at pre-war price. 225 acres, situated at edge of village on hard road, in southern New York State. Dairy barn with 50 stanchions, silos, electric refrigeration and milking machine. Young stock barn with 40 stanchions, silo, etc. three dwellings. Stock and tools may be purchased with farm. Consists of 68 females, Holsteins, some registered, all artificially bred to freshen this Fall and Winter. 42 younger heifers. Also 250 tons grass silage now in and fine crop of corn now growing. Tools consist of tractor with attachments, loader, spreader, wagons, etc. BOX 7657, Rural New-Yorker.

82 ACRE bare farm, near Montrose, Pa., 30 miles from Binghamton, N. Y., 16-room house, barn 40x60, other outbuildings, price $3,500. Immediate possession. W. W. Werts Real Estate, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y. Many other farms in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania.

FOR Sale: 15 acres undeveloped land. Humus, black dirt top soil. P. O. BOX 104, Bloomingdale, N. J.

177 ACRE dairy and poultry farm, near Spencer, N. Y., in Tompkins County, on blacktop road, only 12 miles from Ithaca, good 7-room house, basement barn, two large two-story henhouses, capacity 1,500 layers, brooder houses, complete set outbuildings, highly productive land, complete line of tools and farm machinery; $11,500, or will sell bare farm for $9,300. Owner retiring due to advanced age. W. W. Werts Real Estate, Main Office, 356 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

NORTHERN Virginia livestock, dairy farms and country estates. Delightful climate, long growing season, low taxes, satisfactory labor. Write us your requirements. P. M. Browning, broker, Culpeper, Virginia

FOR Sale: 65 acre poultry farm with 48 under cultivation, place for 1,500 layers, brooder house, barn for 16 cows, new home with improvements in busy section, with 1,000 layers and poultry equipment. Price for quick sale; $13,600. Mrs. N. Levan, Athens, N. Y.

$12,000 buys farm, 140 acres. Cows, young stock, horses, tools, crops, hogs, poultry, furniture. C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 46-224.

FLORIDA homestead, 8 acres, private lake, dock highway. E. Tylee, Rt. 2, Hawthorn, Florida.

125 ACRES, half cultivating, 10-room dwelling, all improvements, cow, horse and hay barns, henncry, garage. $10,500, O. S. Jansen, Wallkill, N. Y. Telephone New Paltz 2046.

WANTED: Fully equipped dairy farm, New York State. 100 acres or more; room for 20 cows. H. Duke, 541 East 150th St., Bronx 55, N. Y.

POULTRY Farm, on Route 11, two miles from Whitney Point, 15 miles north of Binghamton, N. Y., 28 acres land, good 9-room house, bath, hot water heat, 3-story cinder block hatchery and brooder 24x44, two poultry houses capacity 2,200 layers, price $10,500; $3,500 down, balance on terms. W. W. Werts Real Estate, Main Office, Johnson City, N. Y. Write for details and free bulletins.

ACREAGES, homes, dairy, fruit, poultry, farms, ranches; one has 45-acre lake; tourist, gas stations, hotels, country stores, camps. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill "Eastern" New York.

WEST'S new picture catalogue, 1,000 farm and business bargains. Free. West's Farm Agency, QE-2, Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 West 23rd St., New York 11, New York.

VICINITY of Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. Modern homes, farms, hotels, taverns, Summer bungalows, gas stations, hunting land, campsites, private estates. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, N. Y.

12 ACRE chicken farm. Ideal location, main road, near town. 7-room house, all improvements, two large and four small chicken houses; 2-car garage with rooms. Price $12,000. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, New York.

12 ACRE poultry farm, near village, vicinity Syracuse, N. Y. Adequate buildings, equipped, 2,000 layer capacity; 7-room house, oil hot water heat. Was asking $15,000; sacrifice quick sale, $12,500, terms. A. R. Simpier, Phoenix, N. Y.

WANTED: Long Island butcher wants to exchange his business for general store in mountain resort 100 miles from New York; all offers considered. BOX 7611, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED in Berks or York, orchard farm about 600 prime bearing apples. Give all details in first letter. BOX 7714, Rural New-Yorker.

BEDFORD VILLAGE, N. Y.: 40 miles to N. Y. C. Daily commuting. 58 acres, magnificent views, brook, lake site, 1,600 ft. road frontage. Weathered stone walls, cleared fields, artesian well, fieldstone barn 20x31 feet, box stalls. Tool house, bunk house. Fine driveway, stone pillars at entrance. Many azaleas, berries, asparagus, daffodils. Just reduced to $30,000 for quick sale. Thos. C. Grimes Co., Bedford Village 642 - 643.

MODERN dairy farm, for rent, near Albany, N. Y. 24 stanchions, 110 usable acres, excellent living quarters. Available April 1, 1949. BOX 7717, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Poultry farm, hatchery, or needs honest, sober, reliable poultryman. Modern home in Finger Lakes region. Might consider rent or shares. Fully equipped; furnished if desired. Wanita Hatchery, Route 1, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED: Country home, 5 or 6 rooms, central heating, good water, electric and no less than three acres. Must be 45 miles of N. Y. C. and able to commute each day. Price $8,000 with terms. Desire Westchester, Putnam, Connecticut or Long Island. P. L. Wineman, 103-24 171st St., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED: Farm, good house and buildings. Water, electricity, good road. Full particulars. No agents. BOX 7722, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED. Small farm, brook, on highway; 150 miles N. Y. C. BOX 7724, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 124 acres, barn for 20 head, 2-family house, all improvements. Apply Emil Sedivy, Jefferson, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm within 150 miles of N. Y. C. by middleaged couple; 3 acres or more; with some stock, tools and furniture if possible. Must have electricity. Will pay cash if reasonable. Will be ready to buy about September 1st. State full particulars. W. Bennett, 749 3rd Ave., N. Y. C.

ADIRONDACK State Park, 40 acres, buildings, spring water, electricity available, 15 acres tillable, timber; $1,700. BOX 7727, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Poultry and general farm on main road, within 150 miles N. Y. $8,000 tops. William Werba, 20 Sound View Terrace, Bronx 61, N. Y.

1,000 ROAD frontage on Route U. S. 20 in Central New York with woods and spring-fed streams. Ideal for trout hatchery and duck farm, etc. Besides having a most unusual and attractive setting for an inn, cabins, trailer park, etc. 90,000 ft. timber: hemlock, maple and beech. 60 acres woodand and some open land. Would consider dividing. Price $5,000. BOX 7730, Rural New-Yorker.

17 ACRES in limits of Shenandoah Valley county seat town of 18,000. Over half in level, dark trucking land. 10-room stone house, furnace, city water supply, large shady lawn, tenant house and cottage, barn and other buildings. Good opportunity for city development, truck farm, florist, tourist home and court, or just a good comfortable home. BOX 7732, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 70 acre farm, 1½ story, 9-room house, New Spencer heat, electricity, 2 baths, excellent condition, 36x60 barn, 24 stanchions, silo, poultry house, other buildings. Price with tools $15,500. 241 acre farm, 2-story house, hot water heat, electricity, bath; 46x120 barn, 51 stanchions, water buckets, silo, garage, other buildings; 2-story 10-room tenant house, electricity, and bath. Price with stock and tools $37,500; price bare $27,500. For more complete information, write W. G. McGinnis, salesman for Craine & Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Bainbridge, N. Y.

WANTED: House with electricity and few acres, near town. Jacobsen, 33 Juliette St., Hopelawn, Perth Amboy, N. J.

12 ACRE Ulster County farm, mostly black soil. Fruit trees. 11-room house, barn, electricity, well. Carmelo Carciopolo, Box 341, R. 2, Highland, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 198 acre dairy farm. New modern equipment. 36 head of cattle, chicken coops, two houses; price $38,000. For further information write Box No. 283, Towanda, Pa.

FOR Sale to close estate in sunny South Jersey, a poultryman's dream in top-notch productive condition. Capacity about 40,000 broilers annually, or 3,000 layers. Excellent location, low tax rate, convenient to cooperative marketing and shopping centers. One mile national highway; mail, school and high school bus at door, etc. etc. Modernized 6-room and bath dwelling with heat, electricity, running water; century-old shade, lawns, shrubs, fruit trees. Two-car garage, tool sheds, rat-proofed corn cribs, concrete floors everywhere, automatic fountains inside and on ranges. Best steel equipment, etc. etc. Possession about September 1 when present stock of 9,000 odd broilers will be marketed. Convenient terms to responsible buyer. BOX 7736, Rural New-Yorker.

485 ACRES gravel loam soil, 300 tillable, tract of hard wood, two splendid modern homes. Large L barn, 56 Jamesway stanchions, 14 box stalls, 45 registered milking Shorthorns, dairy equipment, tractor, all machinery. Excellent location, 30 miles to Buffalo; $50,000. Many other farms to choose from. Ernest F. Le Micux, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y. Telephone 398.

40 ACRES, meadow land, 1,000 ft. frontage, hard road, deep stream, town two miles, Newburgh 14 miles, N. Y. C. 75 miles. 8 buses daily. School, lake buses pass. Electricity. 15 mile view, dairy country. $6,500; $5,000 cash. BOX 7737, Rural New-Yorker.

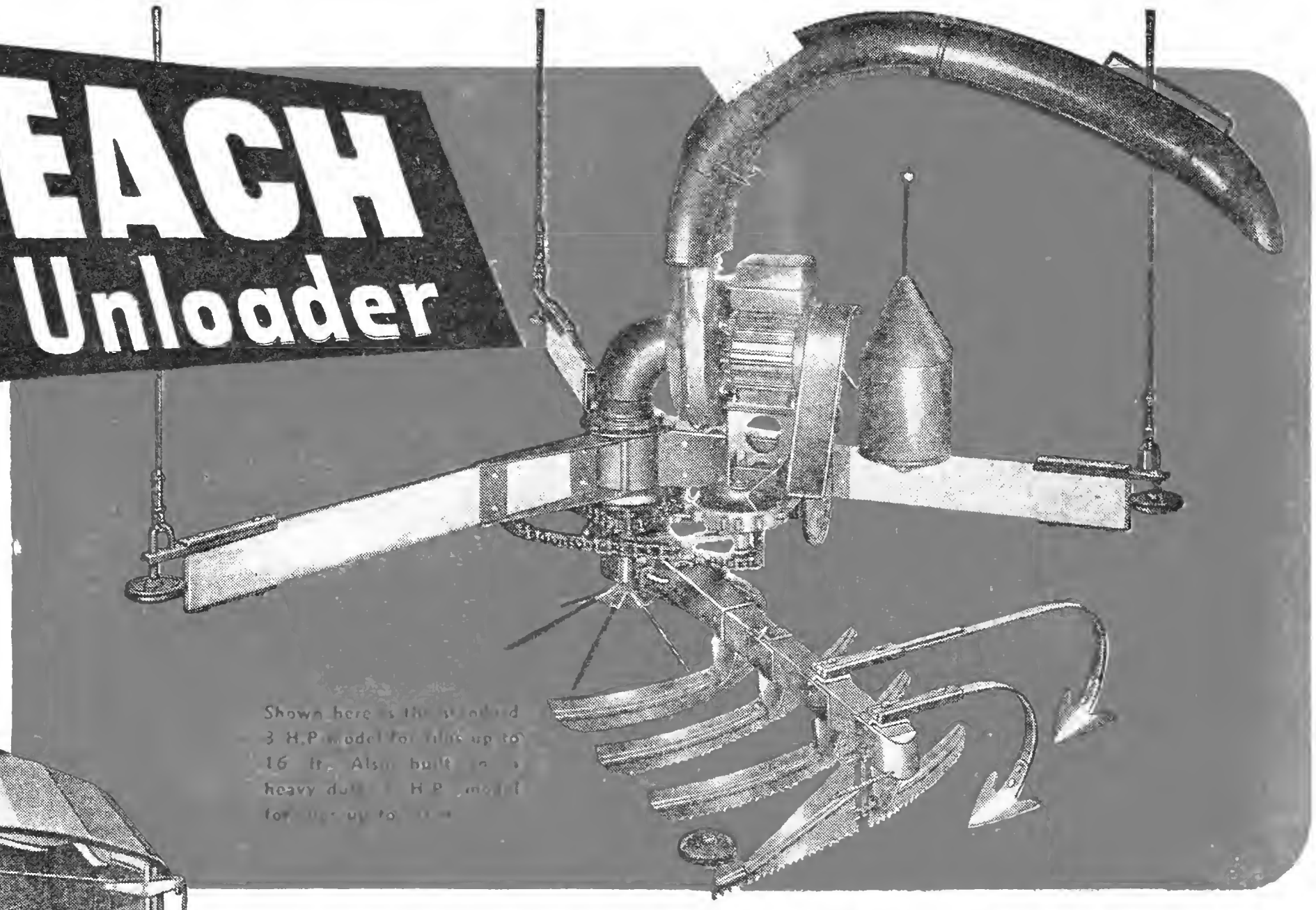
20-ACRE poultry farm, boarding house, 12 rooms, bath, furnace, electricity, fine buildings, hard road, town 5 minutes; Newburgh 14 miles. School and lake buses pass door; 8 buses daily to N. Y. C. 75 miles. Extra acreage if desired. $14,000; half cash. BOX 7738, Rural New-Yorker.

SKI Lodges, Mad River area: Located in Waitsfield, Vt., nearest village to the Mad River Glen, the newest big time ski area, we are in close touch with realty suitable for ski lodge development. There is also available a garage and a grain and supply business, both well established. Earlo A. Jones, Broker, Waitsfield, Vt.

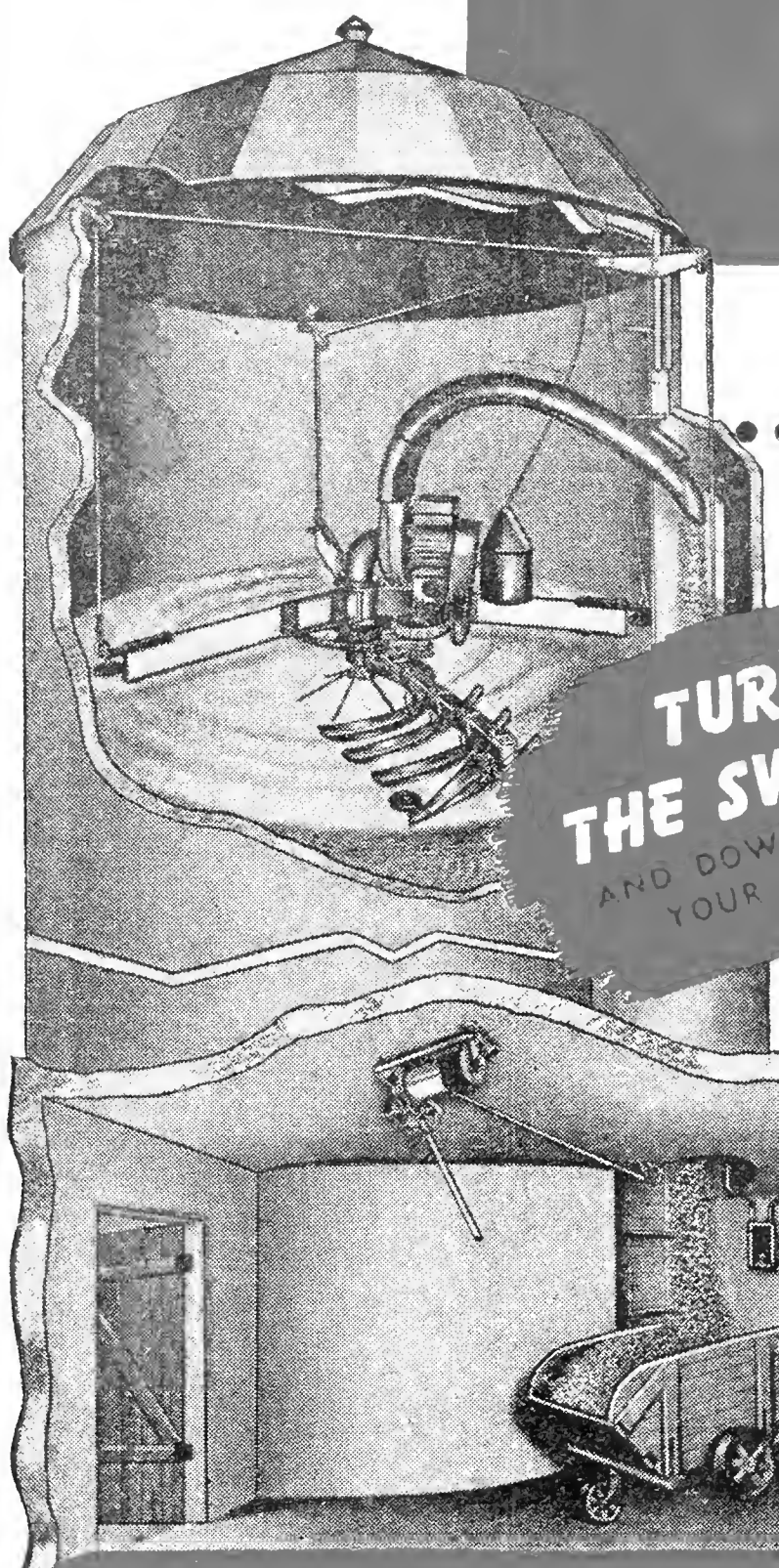
BUSINESS property in Massillon, Ohio. Storeroom, garage, house, two acres land. Ideal for cooperative grocery. Three minutes drive from heart of city. Write BOX 861, Akron, Ohio.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 532.***

# THE LEACH Silo Unloader



Shown here is the standard 3 H.P. model for silos up to 16 ft. Also built in a heavy duty 5 H.P. model for silos up to [illegible]




## ..a LABOR-SAVER..a MONEY-MAKER on over 2000 dairy farms!

NOW is the time for you to make an important decision! Are you going to continue to climb slippery silo rungs all winter long and pitch your frozen silage down by hand out of a cold, damp silo — or, are you going to just turn a switch and let a Leach Silo Unloader do the work? Over 2,000 dairy farmers are now cashing-in on the time-and-labor-saving benefits of a Leach Silo Unloader. The same benefits are open to you. Now is the ideal time to install. (The same applies to the Leach Barn Cleaner.) Return the coupon below for the name of your nearest Leach dealer.

✓ **SAVES AT LEAST 200 MAN-HOURS A YEAR**
Lots of machinery on your farm works only a few days or weeks a year. Your Silo Unloader works **every day,** all winter long — or 365 days a year if you feed the year 'round.

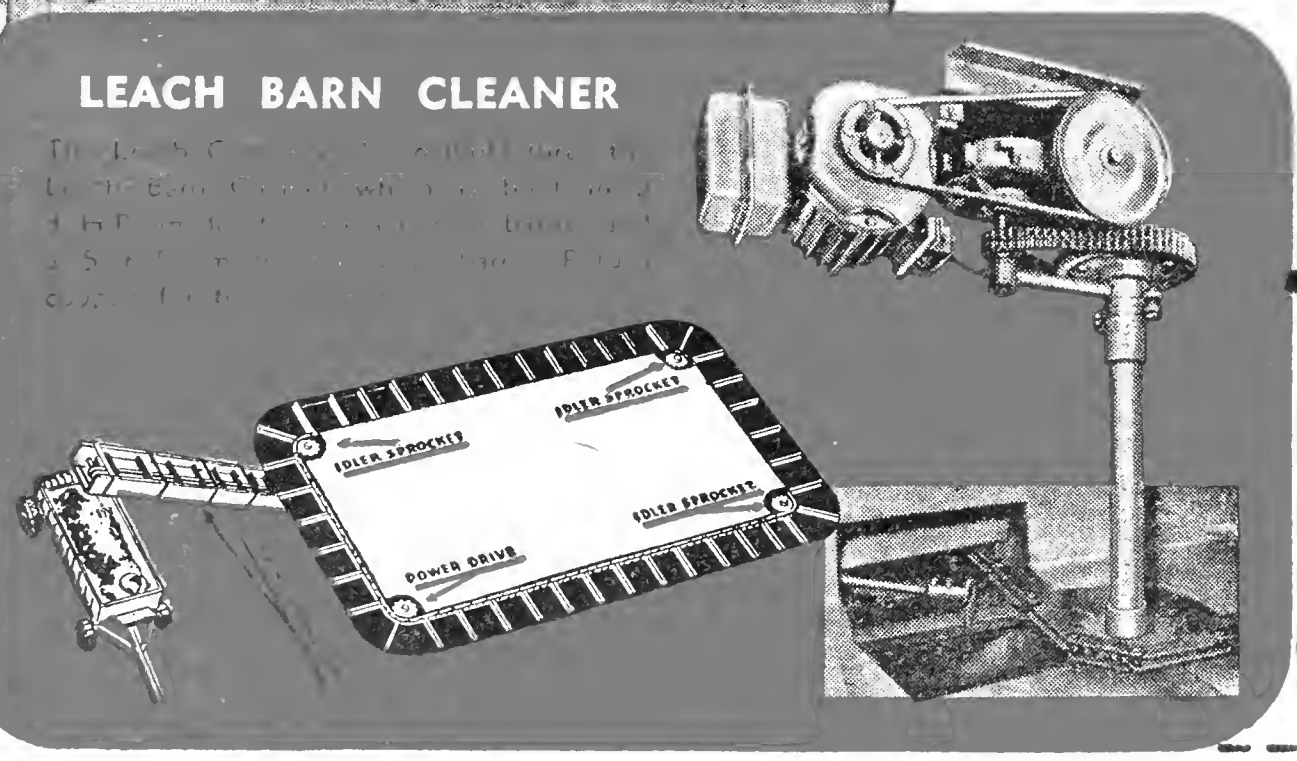
✓ **INCREASES MILK PRODUCTION**
Many farmers claim that the increased palatability of the aerated silage increases milk production. This obviously adds to the machine's money-making value.

✓ **HANDLES FROZEN SILAGE**
Breaks up silage, **ready to feed.** No thawing, no waste, no delay.

✓ **PREVENTS SILAGE WASTE**
Skims silage evenly off top. Waste is practically nil. Silage saved is money saved.

✓ **PREVENTS SILO ACCIDENTS**
Many serious and fatal accidents have occurred on slippery silo ladders. How much safer to just flip a switch!

## LEACH BARN CLEANER




*Would you like to read the names of dairy farmers who have installed Leach Silo Unloaders? This booklet contains a near-complete list. Write for a free copy, using the handy coupon below.*

*Implement Dealers: Write for franchise particulars.*

**LEACH CO., 4121 S. Main Street, Oshkosh, Wis.**
Please send me the following as checked:

- ☐ Booklet of Silo Unloader Users
- ☐ Barn Cleaner literature
- ☐ Silo Unloader literature
- ☐ Name of nearest Leach Dealer

MY NAME .....

Post Office..... State.....

Route..... Box No..... Township.....

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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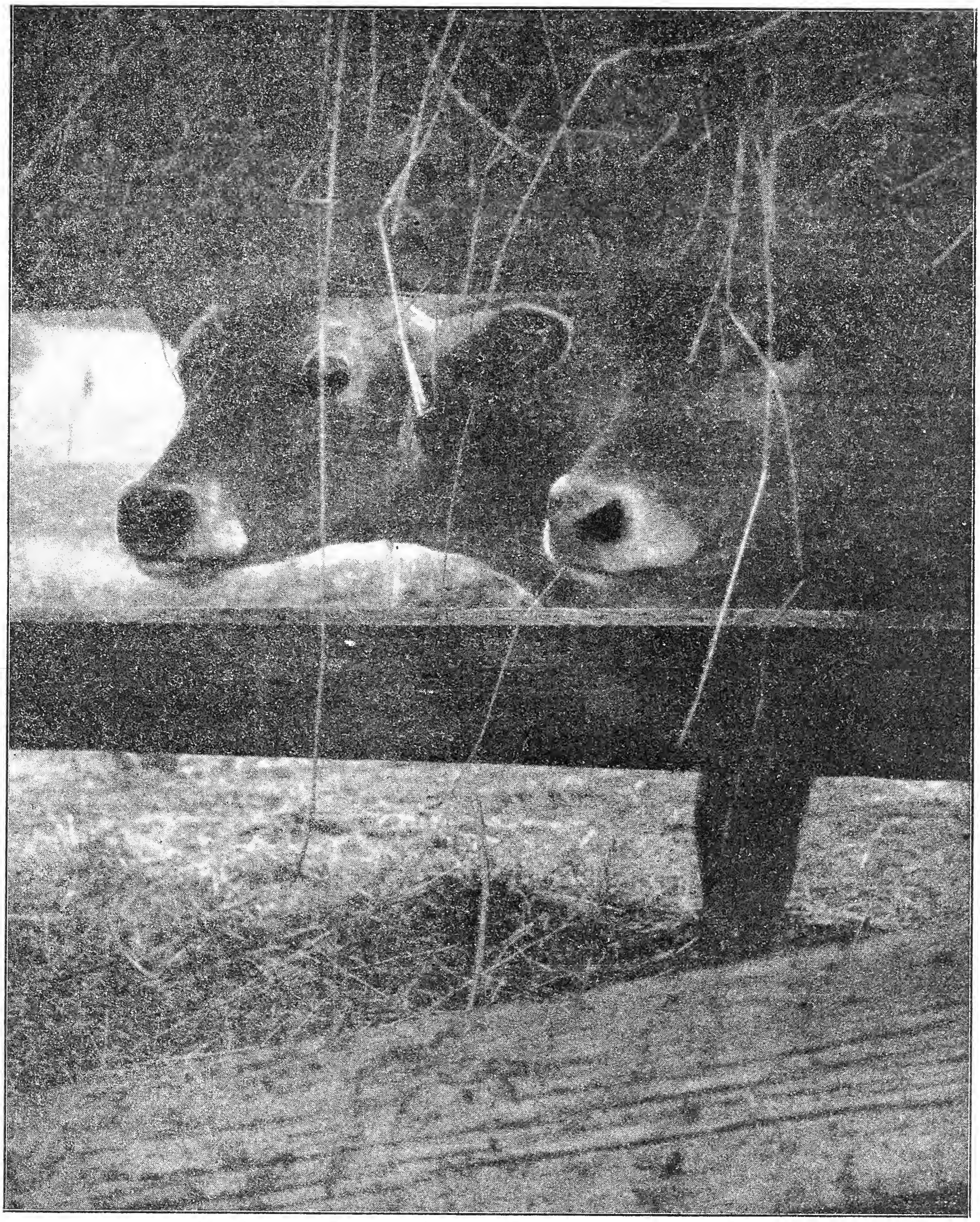


Photo — Bert S. Nordgren, Delhi, N. Y.

# Choice Hay Makes Good Calves

# Why Only A Limited State Fair In 1948?

## By Walter L. Welch

THROUGHOUT the United States and Canada, the 1948 season for fairs, large and small, is proving to be the most successful since the first American type agricultural fair was held by the Berkshire Agricultural Society in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1810, founded by Elkanah Watson.

Why is it that New York State is having only a "limited" State Fair this year?

The reasons given by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, C. Chester DuMond, are specious and actually not true. As a matter of fact, the whole program of the State administration to remove the location of the New York State Fair to another site less than five miles distant, is founded on a complete falsehood.

On January 30, 1946, a Committee from the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce presented a petition in the form of a brochure to Governor Dewey at Albany, requesting him to appoint "a suitably constituted authority, whose specified duty it shall be to investigate, fully, the potential use of the lands within Onondaga County in the accomplishment of the following objectives: (a) A Great Airport, (b) For Defense, (c) A Greater State Fair, (d) Recreational Facilities, (e) A State Market Place, (f) A World Market Place." This brochure outlined these grandiose plans in connection with a site proposed to be located upon a part of the Syracuse Army Air Base at Mattydale, adjacent to the proposed Thru-Way. It was, however, falsely presented to the Governor "on behalf of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and the people of the City of Syracuse."

A subsequent investigation submitted in brief to the Governor and to the Legislature showed clearly that the Forsythe Plan, as it came to be called, had never been submitted to the membership of the Chamber and that a majority of the Board of Directors was unaware that it was voting permission to petition the Governor. As for the people of Syracuse, they knew absolutely nothing of the plan at the time of the presentation and when, after considerable publicity, a poll was conducted in one of the Syracuse newspapers in March 1946, 72 per cent of the people in its parish were indicated to be in favor of retaining the present site. Further investigation disclosed that commercial and manufacturing interests, quoted in the Forsythe Plan as favoring such a project, actually were opposed to it.

"Where, then, did the the idea originate?" is the next logical question.

It is well known that Charles Sells, State Commissioner of Public Works, has looked upon the present fair site with disfavor for several years for fair purposes; he has been reported as referring to the fairgrounds as "that hole." It is an historical fact, however, that the neglect of his and previous administrations of the Department of Public Works to safeguard the riparian rights of the people of the State in Onondaga Lake and the fairgrounds area is largely responsible for such unfavorable conditions as exist there.

The brutal fact is that the whole promotion to have the present fairgrounds abandoned was worked out in Albany chiefly by Commissioners Sells and DuMond and the ball then handed to Assemblyman Clellan S. Forsythe of Syracuse to carry to the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and thence to the Governor and the Legislature, where it would be assured in advance of a favorable reception. Governor Dewey received the proposal and appointed a joint legislative Temporary State Fair Commission, with Senator Isaac B. Mitchell, LaFargeville, as Chairman, and Clellan S. Forsythe, Syracuse, as vice-chairman. The Commission also included the commissioners of the various State departments as ex-officio members, also some non-legislative members.

The ostensible reasons for the proposal was to provide a great world's fair and marketplace adjacent to a great airport and to the Thru-Way — one to advertise the other, a most plausible sounding program.

Photo by Redmond, Syracuse, N. Y.

*Waste from the Solvay Process Company is mixed with sewage sludge from the City of Syracuse, flows down a long flume along the old waste beds to Nine Mile Creek, whence it is pumped into new waste beds north of the fairgrounds.*

The real reason, however, is the pressure for expansion on the part of the Solvay Process Company, whose holdings are adjacent to the present fairgrounds and who have been guilty of infringing on the rights of the people of the State in that area for many years. Their illegal acts have depreciated the property values of adjoining public and privately owned lands. They have violated health, navigation, highway and property laws of the State with impunity and have defied the mandates of conscientious State officials who have on infrequent occasions protested their lawless acts.

The photograph below shows something of the extent of the older waste beds of the Solvay Process Company which separate the fairgrounds from Onondaga Lake and occupy land which should have been secured by the State for the ultimate expansion of the fairgrounds to the lake shore but which, for some yet unexplained reason, never were. These now abandoned beds formerly contained fluid alkaline waste of Solvay Process mixed with sewage sludge from the City of Syracuse at the time when the break occurred in the dykes and the State highway and a part of the State fairgrounds were flooded in 1943. An inkling of the close relationship that seems to exist between the State administration and Solvay Process may be gathered from the fact that although Mr. Sells' Department of Public Works had to send pipe from Clyde, N. Y., to the fairgrounds to assist in the cleaning up at the time of the break-through, and over five years have elapsed since that time, not one cent has been paid by the Solvay Process Company to the State for the damages sustained by the property of the people of the State, or for the services rendered by the State.

During 1946, when it became obvious to the proponents of the Forsythe Plan that public support was not materializing, stories were circulated in and around Syracuse about the poor condition of the State fairgrounds and buildings. These reached a peak with the publication of a news story in October 1946 in a Syracuse newspaper. When this article was brought to the attention of the Syracuse Society of Architects, an investigation was made and the Society issued the following statement:

"Numerous reports and rumors concerning the physical condition of the buildings at the New York State Fairgrounds have led the Syracuse Society of Architects to investigate.

"As a result of the investigation it appears that these previous published reports and rumors are erroneous and a detailed investigation by impartial qualified technical experts should be made before any decision is reached regarding abandonment of the present fairgrounds."

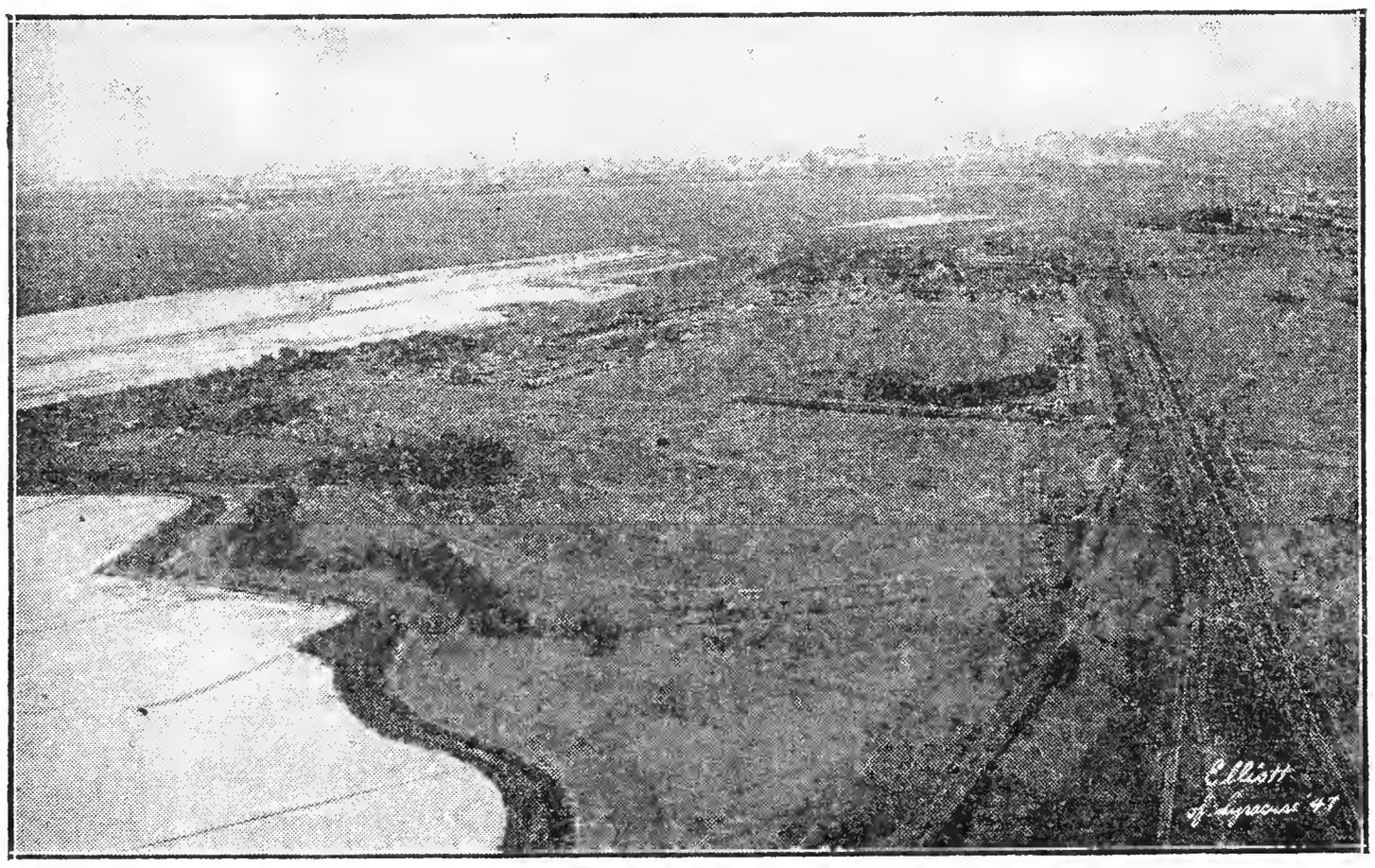
The amazing part of this sequence of events lies in the fact that much of the untrue information in that published article was repeated almost verbatim in a speech by C. Chester DuMond over radio station WGY last March 25, when he was giving his reasons for his failure to set dates for a complete fair in 1948, as required by law.

In this speech Mr. DuMond stated, in belated recognition of the opposition to the administration plan for removal of the fairgrounds: "A great many people throughout the State have quite decided opinions as to what should be done regarding the future of the fair, and a great many of these opinions are based on misinformation as to the true situation and the problems involved in it." We will quote some of Mr. DuMond's statements and point out the inaccuracy in each.

Referring to the results of army occupancy of the fairgrounds which terminated in 1946, Mr. DuMond stated:

"The interior of most of the buildings was changed, and as a result of army use many

(Cont'd on Page 548)




*Aerial view showing the new waste beds in left foreground and the older abandoned waste beds between the fairgrounds and lake (center center). The land between the fairgrounds and Nine Mile Creek (left center and foreground) is a part of the fairgrounds. Can it not be fairly said that the property rights of the people of New York State have been infringed upon by the maintenance of a dangerous nuisance?*

# Old Time Fences

IN July, 1900, when I was a youth of 14, this community in Chemung County, New York, was saddened by the death of James Hollenbeck. Had he lived until October, only three more months, he would have celebrated his one hundredth birthday and the whole countryside was planning an elaborate ox roast for the memorable occasion which fate decreed not to be. Uncle Jimmie, as he was familiarly known, was one of the very first pioneer settlers of this community and had industriously cleared more than 1,000 acres of farm land from the dense virgin forest. In later years he became an able

*There are very few of the old time stump fences left; although they were inexpensive and satisfactory in their day. On the Chemung County (N. Y.) farm of Mrs. Mary Ennis this stump fence is still good enough to use as a cattle enclosure.*

financier, was proprietor of the old Erin Centre House, a strictly temperance hotel, and also served as postmaster for many years when the mail was transported by horse drawn vehicle between post offices on weekly trips only.

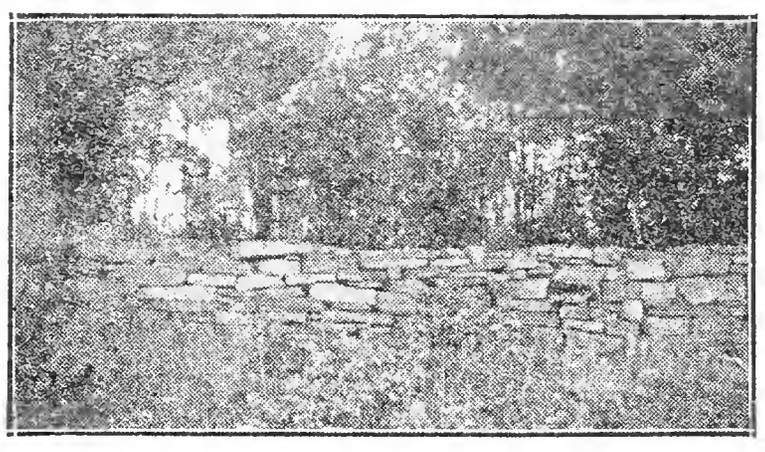
Not long ago I heard related a story which had been told by Uncle Jimmie's last surviving son, now in his eighties: how back in the pioneer days a member of the family, going to the barn one morning, found a huge black bear entangled in the brush fence which surrounded the barnyard and how with a pine knot he had killed the bear. As I listened to that tale, the query came to mind — what sort of a fence could it have been in which a huge bear could become hopelessly entangled? So I went to an old friend and asked him if he could tell me anything about those pioneer brush fences. Surely he could, and what he related about the brush fences and several other types of fences which he had helped to construct in his younger days brought back happy memories of my own childhood, when on the hill farm then owned by my father, there were still standing at least five types of those old fences which I was hearing described.

The brush fence is the first I shall try to describe. It seems that the pioneers would select the site for their barn in a thicket of small or medium sized trees if possible and not too far distant from the log house or cabin. The barn was also constructed of logs and had two doors, one in the front and another in the back opening into the barnyard, entrance to which could be gained only by going through the barn by way of the front door and out the back one. The doors were made of saplings, sometimes split and tied together with smaller saplings, while others were made of whole saplings or poles pinned to cross members with wooden pins. The barnyard was enclosed with the brush fence, the first of all fences. This fence was made by starting at one corner and cutting the first tree so that it would fall parallel to the line of the desired fence. Then back from the butt of that tree the second tree would be felled in the same direction and in such a manner that it would well overlap on the first tree. This process would be continued until one side of the desired enclosure was completed. The other sides were, of course, constructed in the same manner. All the trees were cut four or five feet from the ground and the stumps left standing to anchor and help strengthen the fence. It is not hard to visualize that, with those trees overlapping each other, an impenetrable mass was built up several feet wide and as many feet high.

As the farm lands were cleared, the pioneer settler would enter the second phase of fence building. In those days clearing the land was the all-important vocation, but even the choicest of timber trees had little or no value. Millions of feet of what today would be most valuable timber were cut and burned. On one of the farms cleared by Uncle Jimmie Hollenbeck there was a deep ravine running a considerable distance across one of the fields. Many times this was filled with huge logs and burned. While the fields were thus being cleared, usually by logging bees, some of the medium sized logs were often cut in uniform lengths and hauled to the boundaries of the desired fields, where they were used to build zig-zag log fences, much after the pattern of the more modern rail fence.

In other instances all the logs would be burned and the huge stumps, after being pulled by the powerful stump machine (the power furnished by ox teams), were hauled to the borders where they were built into the weird, yet picturesque stump fences. Usually pine stumps were used for this purpose. These fences were built by cutting the roots off one side of the stumps, which sides were laid on the ground in a straight row, the tops of the stumps all facing in one direction, while the roots on the other side of the stumps were left to extend high into the air. The roots which had been cut off were used for chinking to fill any gaps in the fence where necessary.

The next fence to come into general use was the rail fence. We are all more or less familiar with rail fences because they proved to be the most durable and lasting of all the old fashioned fences and many of them are still standing. Practically all the rail fences in this vicinity were constructed of chestnut, a timber which was abundant here. Recently I was astonished when I read that most of the rails which Abraham Lincoln split were of black



*Stone fences were used extensively in New England and parts of New York during the time that the land was being cleared. Many of these fences have been repaired, thus making attractive and practical enclosures for public places, such as this one around a cemetery in the town of Horseheads, N. Y.*

walnut. Can anyone imagine black walnut being used today for fence rails?

In the olden days there were several types of rail fences. The conventional or common rail fence is the one we see still standing. I have been told how one man was an expert at laying out this type of fence. With a stake set at the farther end of the line, he would keep his eye constantly on that stake as he moved toward it on the center line of the zig-zag pattern. After so many paces a helper would hand him a good sized stone or a block of wood. With right arm extended full length he would drop the stone or block. Where it struck the ground, the helper would place the same in proper position. Then the operator would move forward again the correct number of paces and this time the object would be dropped with the left arm extended. This process was continued the length of the line, first with the right arm and then with the left and when he had finished, the 12-foot rails would go on the stone or block foundations perfectly without a miss. The buck fence was also made with rails which were wired or otherwise fastened to posts or stakes. In more elaborate types the posts were mortised and the ends of the rails fitted into the mortises.

On many of the hill farms hereabouts flat field stones were more than plentiful, and in many instances these were used to make stone fences which were a model of neatness and precise workmanship.

In 1824 the first sawmill was built in this section. Although timber in the rough was still very, very cheap, yet getting the logs out and to the mill, sawing the lumber and bringing the lumber back home was a slow, laborious process with the crude equipment then in use. Hence every scrap of sawed material was utilized for some purpose. The slabs, cut the full length of the logs, were hauled back home and used to construct slab fences. These were built by setting extra heavy posts and using wooden pins to pin the slabs to the posts. Cut, wrought iron spikes were later used for this purpose. As the saw mills and hauling methods became more efficient, board fences became the vogue. These were made of six inch boards nailed, a few inches apart, to uprights, also of six inch boards, cut to the desired length. Such fences were usually built five feet high. The panels were usually 12 feet in length. Holes were bored in the posts at the proper height, into which rather heavy right angle iron hooks were driven. On these hooks the board panels were hung. The panels overlapped on the posts a few inches so that the opposite ends of two panels hung on each post and on a single hook. After the panels were placed, the hooks were driven in a bit farther until they held the panel tightly. This fence was probably the easiest fence of all to move from place to place about the farm. The holes for the hooks were usually bored all the way through the posts. When it was desired to move the fence, a hammer and a punch would be used to drive the hooks back a fraction of an inch, after which the panels were easily lifted from the hooks and moved to the desired location.

How the business houses did like to utilize those board fences along the main traveled highways for sign boards! It was great sport for us kids to make the 15 mile trip to the city by horses and wagon, reading the sign boards as we rode along — "so many miles to this clothing store" or "to that carriage, harness and implement emporium;" also to see what new ones had been painted since the last trip.

In the early days each town at the annual town meetings elected a board of fence viewers. They constituted a "court of law" whose duty it was to settle disputes between landowners regarding line or division fences and render their verdict as to who should build the different parts of line fences, of what it should be constructed, its height, etc. The following, taken from the town clerk's record, is a typical example. Note the fees for their services which without doubt required the time of the two fence viewers for at least a day if not longer.

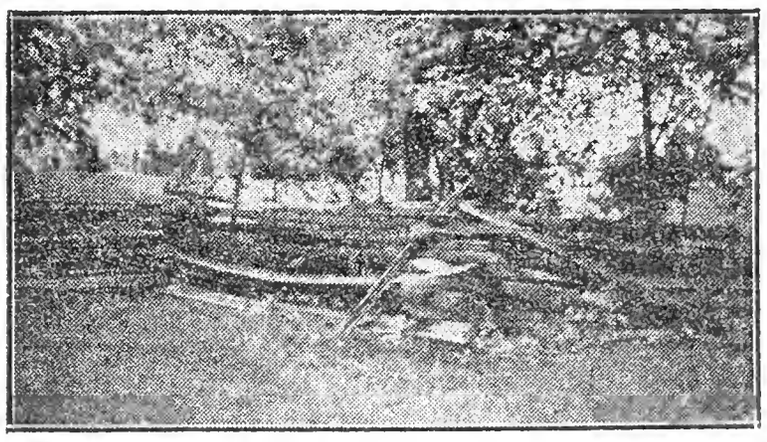
"County of Chemung
Town of Erin S. S.

Whereas Charlotte Hurdic and John Beazly are the owners of certain lands adjoining in the said town of Erin and a dispute has arisen between them concerning the respective proportions of a division fence to be maintained by them. Now therefore we the undersigned fence viewers of said town do hereby certify that upon the application of Charlotte Hurdic the said John Beazly refusing to act we proceeded to examine the premises and hear the allegations of the said parties and that we do determine that said division fence be built as follows to wit a good substantial rail fence seven rails high or if board fence then at least five feet high that one half of said fence the east half is the proper proportion to be built by the said John Beazly.

And we also certify that our fees for our services amount to one dollar and fifty cents.

Given under our hand this 16th day of May, 1870.
William How
A. H. Park Fence Viewers
Entered November 9th, 1870
James Dibble
Town Clerk"

In New York State, there is a provision in the Town Law dealing with line fences and providing for the settlement of fence disputes by a board of fence viewers. Usually they are the same men who are elected as tax assessors by the township. J. L. S.



*The original rail fences still stand on many farms in New York's Southern Tier. This one remains in good condition after many years of use on the Neish farm in Erin, Chemung County, N. Y.*

The big red "W" identifies recommended Wisconsin Varieties. The blue tag denotes certification by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association . . . official field inspection, sampling, testing and sealing.

Wisconsin Corn Hybrids are profitable hybrids because they are bred to resist diseases which cause stalk breaking and ear rotting Growers report increased yield — full, well finished, heavy ears — easier harvesting because the stalks stand up straight Ear mold disease is avoided to give you corn that keeps in the crib, corn that makes better silage. Protect your crop investment — plant Wisconsin Corn Hybrids, bred and developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, to promote greater farm income, better farm living.

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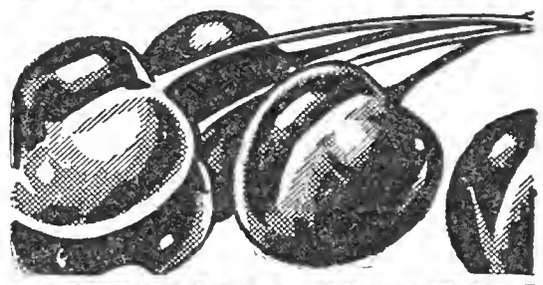

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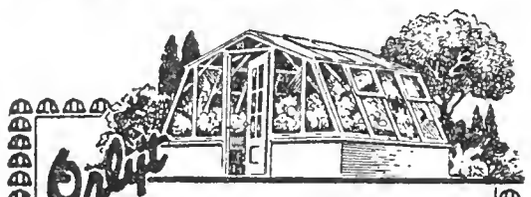

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## Autumn in the Berry Field

Now that September is here, some of us who are in the berry business will say that the season's work is all over, so we can go away on vacation. Others, and this applies particularly to those who grow a few berries for the love of it and so give the last word in care and attention, will linger around and attend to spacing their plants so that the ground will be fully occupied, yet not too crowded. Of course the large operator will find little time for such detail. Still nature does not do too badly when given an opportunity. Nature sends the baby plants out in every direction on runners 12 or 14 inches long. But when we attempt to thwart nature by planting in rows no more than four feet apart and then keep the runners pushed around with a cultivator, we really do get a matted row. If we are growing plants for the plant trade, this may be all right and even necessary. The plant trade does not demand really large, well grown plants. Nor is it willing to pay the cost of producing them. But from where we sit the fruit trade looks a little different.

We believe that some consideration of spacing pays. This does not of necessity involve a great deal of hand work. It is our practice to plant in rows no less than six feet apart. Then from the outset we encourage the runners to spread out rather than keeping them in a narrow row. It is our ideal to produce a row of plants about four feet wide and leave about a two foot path between. We think that this makes for good production of fair sized fruit and also fast and easy picking.

How far apart should plants be spaced, or in other words, how much room should be allowed to each plant? Some say no plant should be closer than four to six inches from its nearest neighbor. Others say five to eight. While no one expects a grower to go into his field with a ruler and start setting runners by measurement, a little thought on the subject will nevertheless crystalize our ideas as to what we are aiming at.

Some of us have learned by experience that strawberries do not do well under trees or in any shaded places. Wild berries are found only in full sunshine. Nor is fruit which ripens in seasons of much rain and cloudy weather of the best quality; nor is fruit that is ripened in full shade of vines or weeds. We have plenty of evidence to show that, to be at their very best, berry plants must have a liberal amount of sunshine and the ripening berries must have no more than partial or broken shade. So, as an experiment, let us lay off with pencil and ruler a six inch square and see how many strawberry leaves will be required to cover it. Of course much depends on the size of the leaves we select. But if we take leaves of somewhere near average size, we will find that four leaves just about cover the square with some overlapping. Six leaves will completely cover it with considerable overlapping. And if we examine a thrifty berry plant, we shall see that it carries no less than six or eight leaves and often several more. This would seem to indicate that if we aim to space plants something like six inches apart, they will fully utilize the available sunshine, leaving no more than broken sun and shade for the ripening fruit.

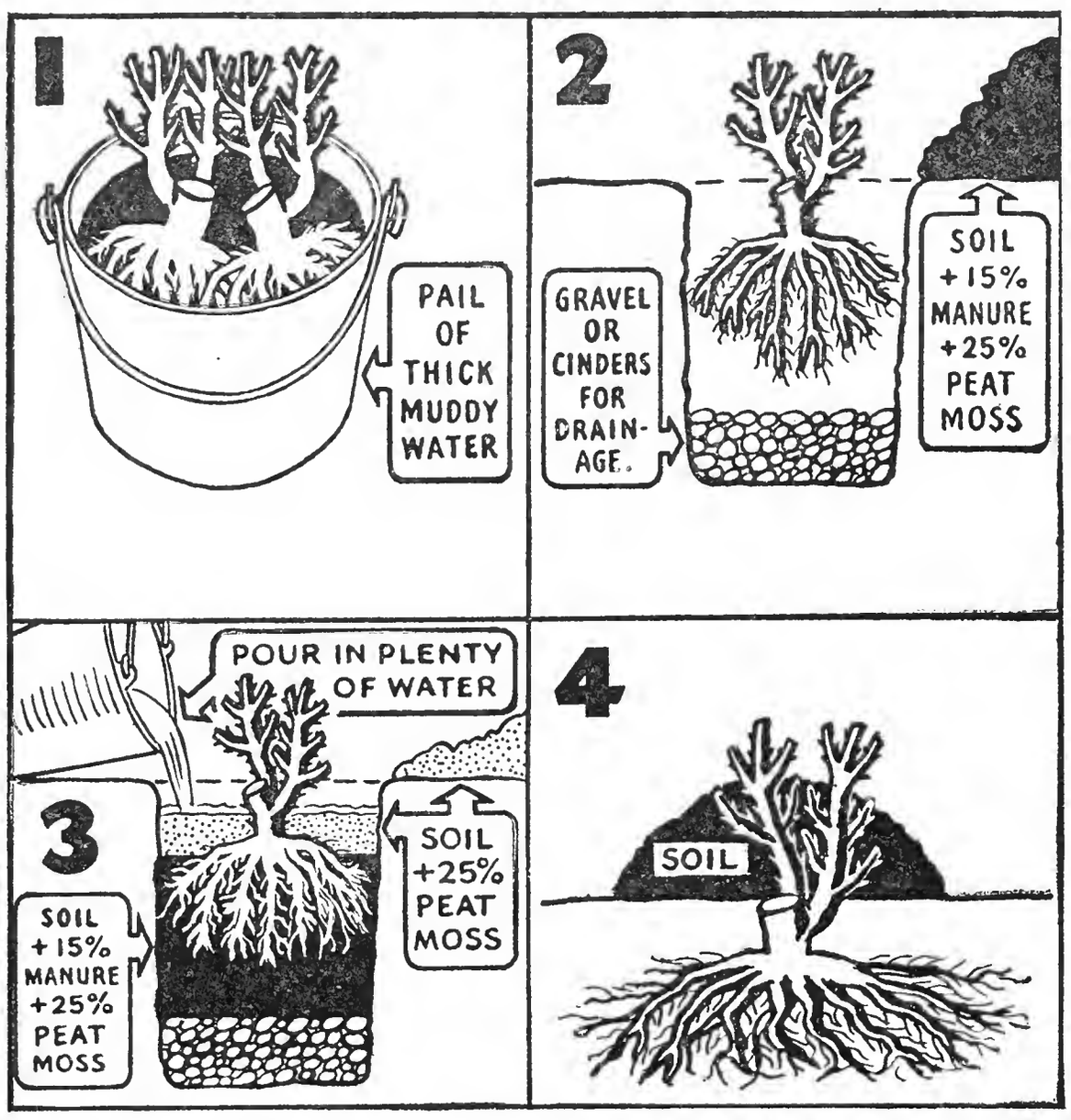
Well, what are we going to do about it? We have already indicated that the larger grower is going to plant his rows well apart and then let them spread. The small home gardener who has unlimited time and loves to fuss over them is going to space his plants according to his ideal and when the space is completely filled, he will pinch off any later runners before they have time to root. The small late plants which may form are no better than weeds; worse in fact than annual weeds because a small, late weed would die with the Winter and leave its remains as a bit of mulch, while a late runner plant will survive the Winter and compete with the better plants which can and will produce fruit.

Spacing also has a bearing on the size of fruit. For our trade we want berries medium to good sized but not extremely large. This season we took some oversized berries to a store and while we were there, a customer came in and bought a quart. Impressed by their size, he turned them out onto the counter and counted them. "Jumping Jeremiah," he exclaimed, "those berries cost me more than a cent apiece." It seemed to us like a bit of unfavorable customer reaction, but still perhaps a perfectly natural one. Those berries were a bit too large to be most acceptable to the trade. At current prices we prefer berries to run 60 to 80 to the quart rather than 30 to 40. With the larger growing varieties and spaced 10 or 12 inches apart, we might get too many oversized berries. On the other hand we must avoid small berries for several reasons — the trade does not want them, production is low, and picking too slow. A free running variety like Sparkle will give us too many small berries unless some consideration is given to spacing.

It is to be admitted that in berry culture theory and practice do not always go hand in hand. It is so easy to say what ought to be done and then so hard to find the time to do it. To this we have two answers. The first is that we must at least have an ideal to aim at, otherwise we shall scarcely know what we are attempting to do. The other is that we must work with nature as much as possible and she will work with us. It just makes sense to let the runners spread as nature intended them to do. It makes sense to have wide and comfortable paths. If we apply the test, "does it make sense?" to every operation in berry culture, perhaps we will never go too far wrong.

F. H. LACY

## *Fall is the Ideal Time to Plant Rose Bushes*

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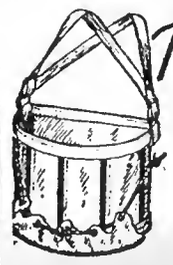

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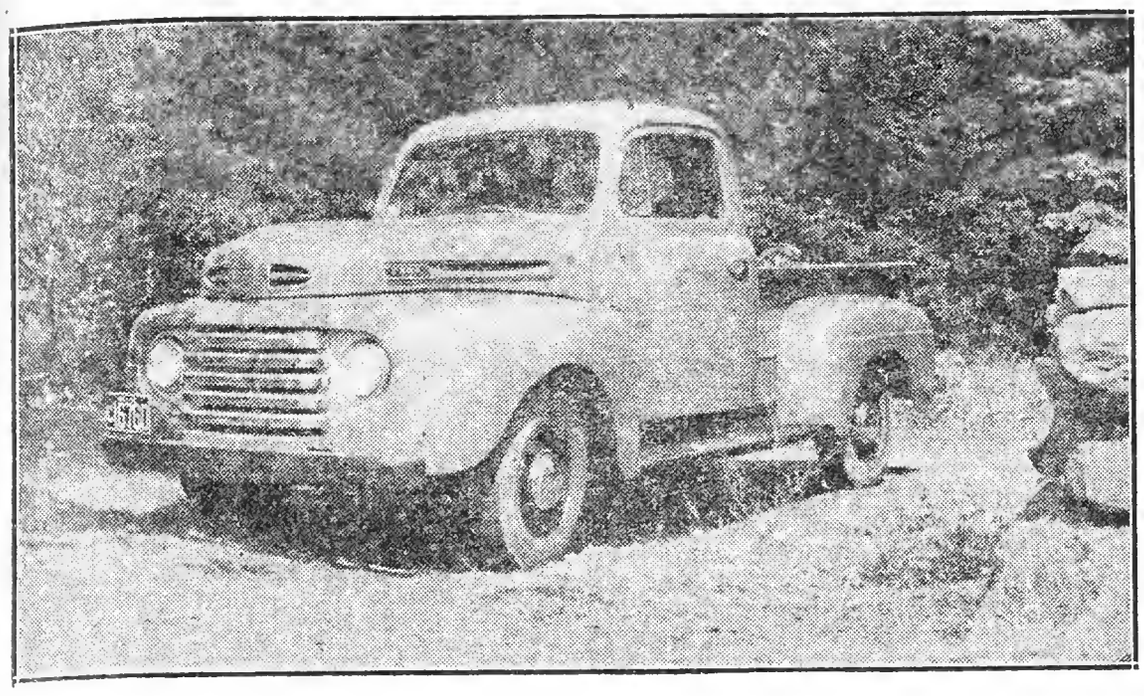

*Sprucetip Farm's brand new pickup truck. It is owned by Sherman Wadhams, Grafton County, New Hampshire, and was earned by 18 months of saving during his service, 1945-46, in the U. S. Navy.*

# Deserved Reward for Farm Youth

A new 1948 pickup truck, blue green like the New Hampshire hills, came to Sprucetip Farm, June 1, as the result of Sherman Wadhams' self denial during his 18 months in the U. S. Navy in 1945-'46.

It was not easy, when asked for a loan or to join a game of cards, for this young man to say: "Where I come from, money comes hard and I mean to lay on some fat." Nor was it pleasant for Sherman to take the other boys' kidding and hear himself called "Tight Wad Waddy," for so long a time.

But neither is it easy to live in the country far from town and have no means of transportation, as his family has done since the depression days of the 1930's. Moreover, getting back to the farm was the course that Sherman had charted for himself, the moment his tour of duty should be over.

Brand new equipment does not often come the way of a Live-at-Home project, where living on the land is strictly adhered to. Those who know Sherman rejoice with him over this pickup truck, a reward he earned the hard way, and which he richly deserves.

HIS MOTHER

## The Garden in September

By September the planting season is finished for this year, except in the middle and south Atlantic States where spinach and lettuce may be planted for wintering over. If growing conditions are good late in the season, spinach planted early in September may become large enough to use before growth stops; if not, it is just the right size to live over and make an early Spring crop. Use the Fall varieties such as Virginia Savoy or Old Dominion. Small plants of leaf or loose head lettuce will live over Winter with a little protection in a cold frame. With a good snow covering or light straw mulch they will often survive in the open ground.

As crops mature in September, vacant places can be sown to rye, rye grass, or oats as cover and green manure crops. Where the space is to be used for early Spring planting, cover crops are objectionable as they keep the soil from drying out and warming up. Soils that are level can be turned over just before freezing and left rough over Winter. If there is danger of washing, they can be covered with manure or compost; this can be raked off in time for early planting.

Tender crops such as tomatoes, beans, cucumbers and squash can be protected from light frosts with a covering of tobacco cloth or hay. Tomatoes that are fully grown on a healthy plant can be picked before frost and will ripen over a period of several weeks. Small lots can be kept in paper sacks to prevent shriveling. Large lots keep best in ventilated baskets in a cool place. They should be sprinkled with water and covered with cloth and sorted every few days. Tomatoes that begin to turn red can be placed in the sun to ripen. Sweet corn that is almost ready to eat when frost threatens can be pulled up, roots and all, and put into a shock or under cover in a shed or barn to ripen after frost.

The Fall is a good time to transplant perennial vegetables such as asparagus or rhubarb and berries of all kinds. Wait until after frost when the tops are killed and most of the leaves are off. Strawberries can be set any time before the ground freezes but will not bear fruit the following year in most cases; but often this job can be better done now than in Spring. Mulch all Fall set plants.

Save all leaves, garden refuse, weeds and grass clippings to use as a mulch on asparagus, rhubarb, bush fruits and grapes. All of these plants grow well when mulched and the labor of cultivation is saved. Material that is not needed or is not suitable for mulching can be added to the compost pile. A compost pile is made by building up alternating layers of organic materials and soil with a light sprinkling of lime and a complete fertilizer, such as the 5-10-5 formula, to hasten decomposition. A pile made in early Fall should be ready to use the following Summer or Fall.

Celery can be bleached by placing boards on each side of the row or by the use of heavy paper made especially for this purpose. It may also be banked with soil, beginning when the plants are about one foot high. The stalks should be held together in a compact bunch while the soil is being pulled up around them. Many varieties of celery are stained brown when bleached by soil and should be protected with boards or paper before the soil is banked around them. Celery will not be injured by light frosts but the top leaves and stems are injured by heavy frost and should be protected by covering with cloth, leaves or hay. As soon as the ground begins to freeze the plants should be protected by transplanting to a deep trench or a cool cellar.

Not many insects are troublesome after frost and the gardener can have a welcome rest from the duster and sprayer. Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and Brussels sprouts should be examined for aphis and leaf eating worms and treated with rotenone or pyrethrum. Nicotine cannot be used later than two weeks before the plants are to be eaten. Bean beetles are active until the plants are killed by frost. The corn ear worm is usually most troublesome on late planted corn. Dusting the fresh silks with DDT, or treating with oil, will kill many of the larvae before they get into the ear. Cutting off the tips of the ears beyond the end of the cob as soon as the silks are wilted will remove most of the eggs and young larvae.

D. F. JONES

## Bearing Habits of English Walnut

Last season the nuts fell off my English walnut tree before they matured. You might be able to tell me what caused it?

T. H.

Gloucester County, N. J.

The English walnut in most parts of the Northeast is very uncertain in bearing. Trees usually produce a crop only once in four or five years, usually this is due to the failure to pollinate properly. The season last year was quite unfavorable, as most of the native black walnuts were also unfruitful. You should have at least two trees of different varieties that flower at the same time, in order to insure proper pollination, and even then you cannot be sure of a crop every year even if your trees are healthy and make a satisfactory growth. A healthy vigorous tree, properly cared for, should make from eight to 12 inches of terminal twig growth each year. Application of fertilizer, such as the 5-10-5 formula, spread evenly underneath the tree as far as the branches extend, may help it set nuts.

D. F. J.

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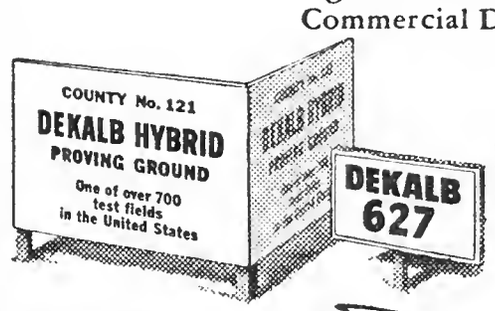


As you travel down the highways this year, look for the big, white sign boards, such as the one shown at left. They mark the location of your DeKalb County Proving Grounds. Also, notice the smaller signs, conveniently placed to help you quickly and easily identify the different DeKalb varieties under test.

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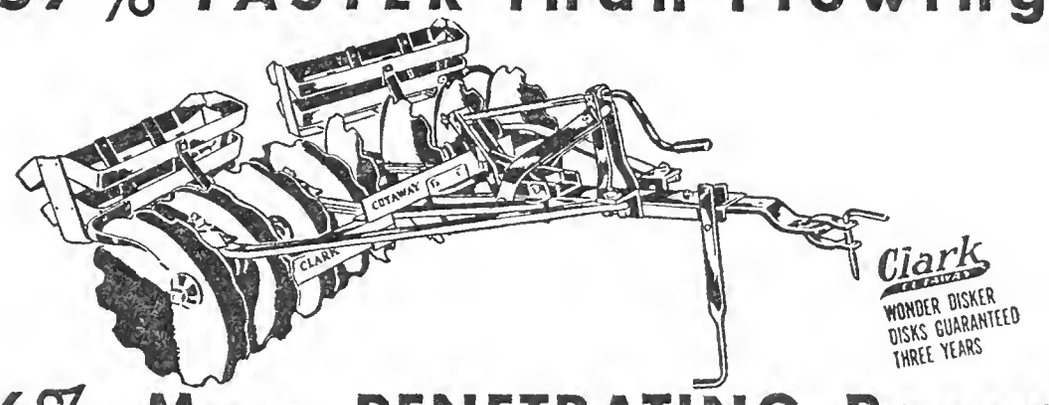


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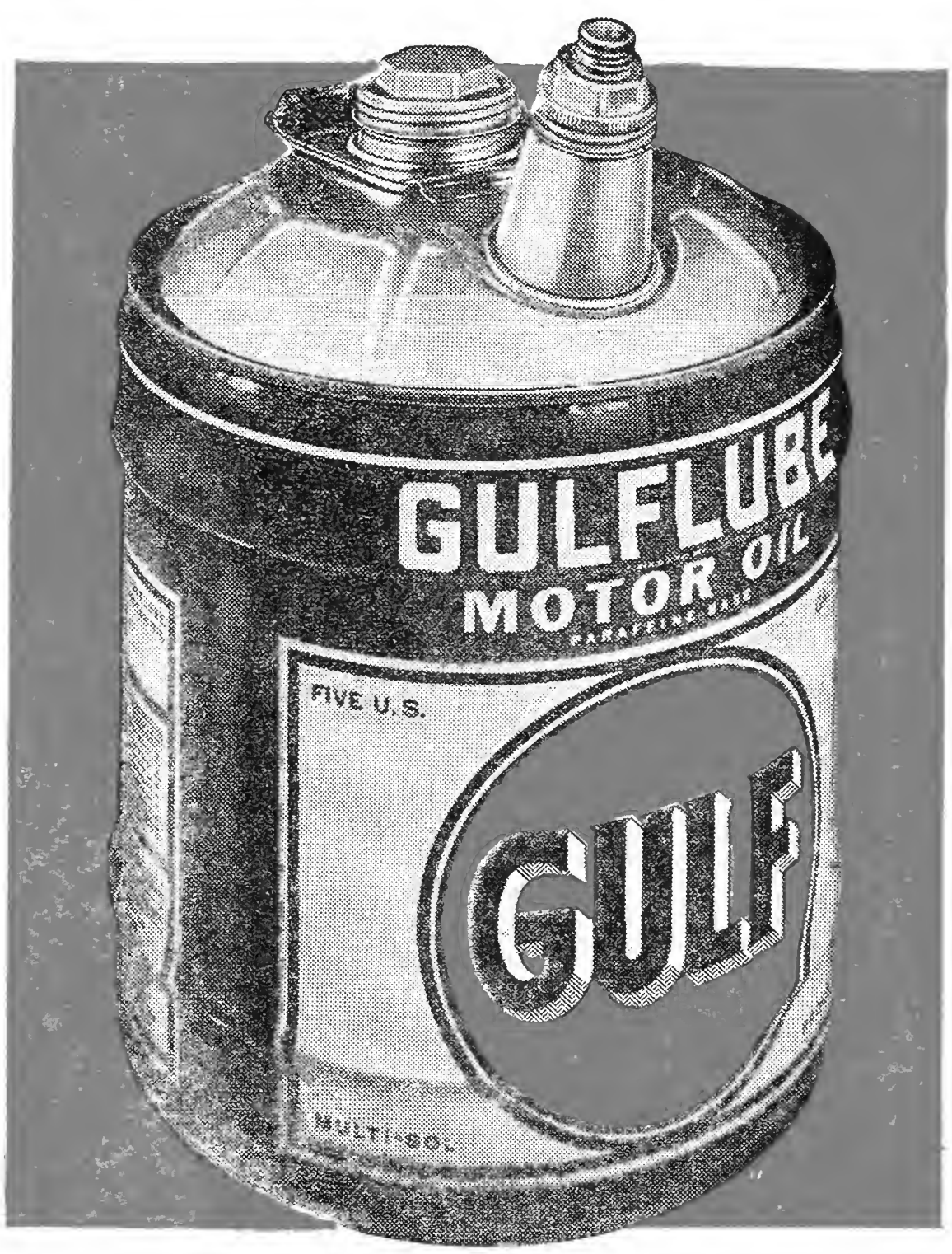


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## Set New Perennials in September

In the Northeast perennial plants, either those newly purchased or divisions of old clumps, should be set out in their permanent places not later than mid-September if they are to become well established before the ground freezes, Strong, healthy clumps that go into the ground at this time should flower next Summer; most of them anyway.

If you are dividing old clumps of phlox paniculata, cut through the roots with a sharp spade and reset portions from the center of the clump only, discarding the outer roots. Many of the latter are apt to be seedlings which will not run true to the parent color. Perhaps you would like to try out a new variety of this colorful standby of the midsummer garden. If so, I would suggest Pinkette, one of the loveliest and newest introductions. It is a rich, creamy pink, with an iridescent glow, quite different from all others, in my opinion.

Be sure to have plenty of white phlox in the borders, for its exquisite fragrance, intensified by the dew, will make the garden a joy by night as well as by day. Miss Lingard is still the standard, early-blooming white sort. I would also recommend Moonlight Dream which blooms later. If you haven't any of the lovely native phlox (divaricata), do set some plants this Fall, so that you may enjoy its lovely, light blue flowers, along with the yellow and white tulips and narcissi next Spring. Keep in mind that this as a dwarf variety, growing only a foot high, making it also a desirable rock garden plant. Masses of it in bloom are very lovely, so buy as many plants as you can.

Do you like yellow flowers in the garden as much as I do? If so, you will want a plant or two of Doronicum, also known as leopard's bane, It blooms early, with large, bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. Another yellow-flowered favorite of mine is Anthemis or golden marguerite, producing masses of lemon-yellow flowers above its finely cut, gray-green foliage. It will flower from June right through to killing frost, if faded blossoms are removed promptly. Keep this plant near the front of the border, as it grows only about 18 inches high.

If your peonies need dividing or if you are setting out roots of new varieties, this is definitely the time to attend to that chore. Peonies, as you doubtless know, will grow in one place for many years. I have two long borders that were planted over 20 years ago and which still bloom profusely every year. However, when plants begin to show sparse bloom or stop blooming altogether, the time for dividing has come. Be sure that each root division you plant has from three to five "eyes' 'or buds. Dig a hole of ample size and set the root so that the crown buds are not more than two inches below the surface of the ground. After setting, heap a small amount of dirt over each plant to act as a mulch the first Winter, removing it early in the Spring. Do not use manure to fertilize peony beds. Dress liberally with bonemeal in the Fall, digging it in carefully around the plants. In the Spring follow the same procedure with hard wood ashes. No other fertilizer is required. Before dividing an old clump of peonies, study it carefully first, so that as little waste as possible may ensue; then cut down through the plant with a sharp spade. After killing frosts, peony foliage should be cut to the ground and burned to control disease. Incidentally, if you need something for a low hedge atop a wall, perhaps, try peonies; you will find them eminently satisfactory for this purpose. Set the plants at least 30 inches apart.

By all means, set out some Siberian iris this Fall; that is, if you haven't already discovered its beauty and usefulness. Your garden will never be without it again, I'll wager. These plants, with their grass-like foliage, provide a touch of quiet elegance to the garden. They are prodigious bloomers and exceedingly useful for cutting (use plenty of foliage when arranging them). Some eminent authorities consider the Siberian the finest of the irises. Moreover, they are comparatively inexpensive and may be planted liberally. Two recommended varieties are Snow Queen, an exquisite, translucent white, and Periwinkle, a lovely blue, the shade of myrtle blossoms.

Before setting out plants in the Fall, you must, of course, carefully prepare the places for them. Dig deeply and, except in the case of peonies, spade in a liberal quantity of well-rotted cow manure. Lacking this, use bonemeal which is ideal for Fall application, as it works slowly through the Winter months. If, after setting your plants, there should be a prolonged dry spell — as sometimes happens in the Fall — soak them thoroughly once a week. Next Spring you should have a fine garden.

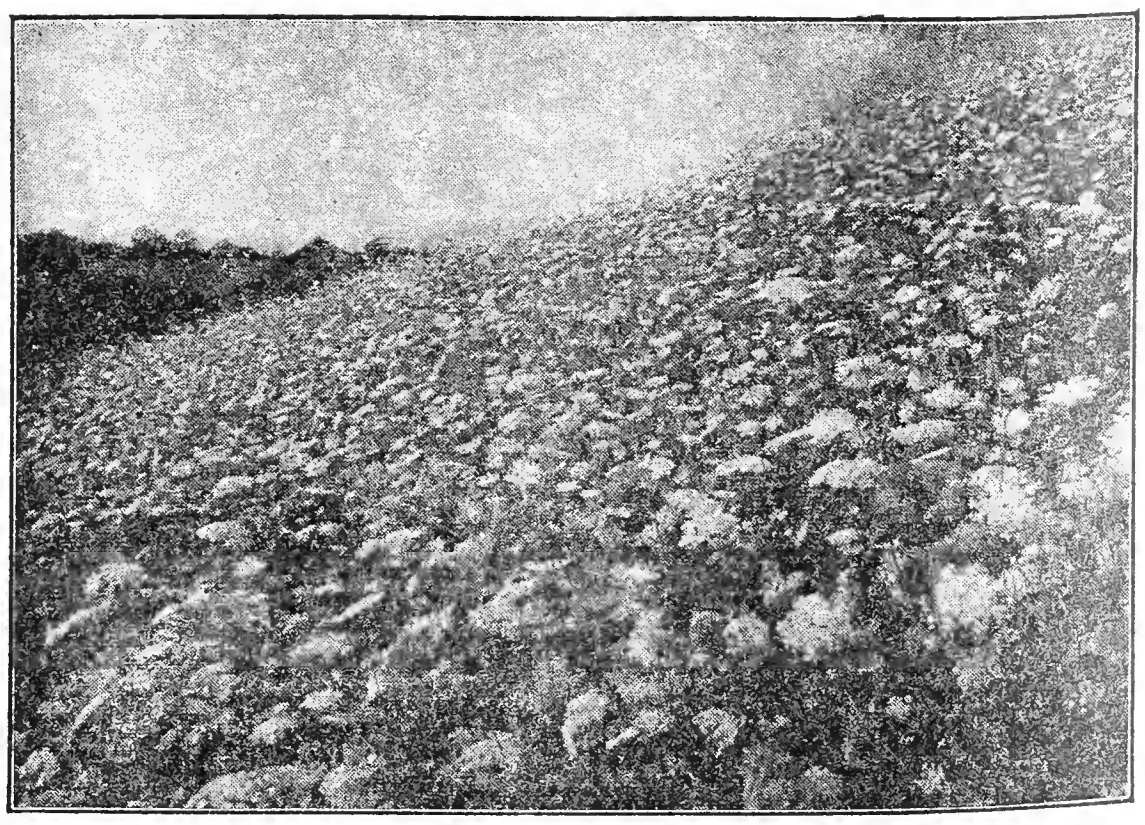
ETHEL M. EATON

## Wild Carrot

In some sections of the country, the wild carrot or Queen Anne's Lace, a member of the parsley family, is a troublesome weed that completely covers large areas of land and is practically impossible to eradicate by ordinary seasonable mowing methods. I have seen fields of this pesky plant in the Pocono foothills of Pennsylvania in which the carrots grew so thickly there was literally no room for any other plant to grow. Although the blossoms are not without a delicate beauty, farmers whose fields are infested with this weed are not inclined to stop and admire them. It is a weed that has little to be said in its favor, for not even a goat will eat the foliage, nor will bees work the blossoms for honey or pollen, unless forced to it by complete absence of other blooms.

The late Summer and early Fall is a good time to eradicate wild carrot. Although the plants come into bloom during the early part of the Summer, it is not until early Fall that they attain their greatest abundance. As the blossoms mature, they form seed heads that assume a bird's nest form, and these will remain on the plant without scattering until the plants are killed by frost. Then after drying, the prickly seeds are much like burs and will stick to the hair of animals and to one's clothes, thus becoming widely scattered. The best way to control this weed is by mowing before its seeds have a chance to dry and scatter. Cut while green, then rake and stack until dry; after which burning will effectually destroy them, seeds, plants and all. If this is done for two successive years, this troublesome weed may be kept under control.

P. H.



*Pennsylvania hillside covered with a growth of wild carrot, also known as Queen Anne's Lace. This troublesome weed is of little or no use to any living creature.*

# Help from the Helicopter

A wise Frenchman once remarked that many of the inventions, proudly regarded as entirely modern, are really old things long forgotten. This is true of the principle which has resulted in the modern helicopter, the ugly duckling of aviation, variously known as the whirligig, the flying windmill, the eggbeater, but more scientifically as the helicopter. Every invention begins with some man's idea which often takes centuries to perfect and a wide scope of cooperation. This is true of all our present forms of transportation, including the latest of them all, the helpful helicopter.

That superman of the Middle Ages, Leonardo da Vinci, known the world over for his painting of "The Last Supper," was lured by the thought of human flying. Inspired by his feathered friends and a dream, this great painter, architect and sculptor put together a weird, bat-like contraption, the ornithopter. Aviation experts today are of the opinion that, if Leonardo could have found a gasoline motor for his winged machine, he probably would have managed to fly in a fashion. Among the amazing drawings which he left behind, there is a parachute; still more remarkable, one sketch shows he had already thought up the direct-lift principle of the modern helicopter. Leonardo may have got that idea from the ancient Chinese top which also uses whirling blades to lift it up into the air, thus really the world's first helicopter.

As with all embryo ideas, it took centuries for the helicopter to reach

Photo — Bell Aircraft Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.

OPERATION BLACK FLY

*Helicopter at work spraying its DDT fog in the Old Forge-Big Moose area in New York's Adirondack Mts. Reports of this year's experiment have been most encouraging.*

its present stage, with men of many lands working at it. Sir George Cayley, father of British aeronautics, produced in 1840 another strange craft, its body shaped like a bird, complete with head, beak and tail, and designed with two steam-driven propellers and double tiered rotating wings. The great difficulty with these early models was to get them off the ground.

In the United States we have another engineering genius, the Russian-born American citizen, Igor Ivan Sikorsky. Oddly enough he was inspired by the tales his mother told him of Leonardo da Vinci for whom she had an enduring admiration, acquired in her college days. One night as a lad he dreamed of a great airship such as the world had never seen; as a man he has lived to see his dream come true when he flew over the city of New York in one of his own great clippers.

Sikorsky's first love had been the helicopter, but after several failures he turned to the fixed-wing craft with eminent success. Later he went back to helicopter building; after years of experimentation he produced the now famous VS-300. Sikorsky helicopters proved their worth during World War II when they rescued many men in places where only the flying windmill could get in. This first machine, which made its world-renowned flight in the Spring of 1942, had two rotors: the main one which provided lift and propulsion, and a small one which acted as rudder and counteracted torque, or the twisting of the body in an opposite and undesired direction. Since then the helicopter has progressed, with more and better models produced by Sikorsky and his own firm, and many other interested individuals and corporations.

While the helicopter as yet can hardly equal the speed of the fixed-wing craft, it has its own peculiar advantages. One of the most important is its hovering capacity which makes it useful on the farm in many ways, and of immense help in rescue work. The helicopter can fly any which way, forwards, backwards, sideways, straight up and down. The only known invention which can accomplish such a varied program is Mother Nature's own helicopter, the humming bird. Today the helicopter is therefore proving a boon to agriculture all over the world. It is also helping to make friends for our own good land in Europe and the Old World. Sikorsky helicopters have visited England where there is also an intense interest in helicopter development. One company there recently got a call for help from Belgium where the beautiful but destructive black and yellow striped Colorado beetle was ruining the potato crop.

On American farms extensive dusting and spraying of insect pests is being carried on. During the year 1947 helicopters were sent into every type of field and orchard with excellent results. During May of that year the first duster was delivered to the Cranberry Association. Because this fruit grows in marshy ground, before the arrival of the helicopter, it was very hard to take care of insect pests. Since that first delivery helicopters have covered thousands of acres of field crops from Maine to Oregon, New York to California. Recently one helicopter concern received a blanket license from the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the dusting of crops with sulphur. This has always been regarded as a dangerous operation, forbidden to all but individual aircraft which had to meet rigid safety requirements. With the slower-going whirligig, the job has become more efficient and less hazardous. This project is going to help farmers, such as has been already accomplished in the Southern States where sulphur has been largely used in the past fighting insect pests and plant diseases of the citrus, cotton, and the more recent but highly important peanut crops. For this work, the helicopter can cover large or small areas, can turn easily at the end of a small field, impossible with the fixed-wing craft, can hover for any desired time over one spot, and come down practically anywhere.

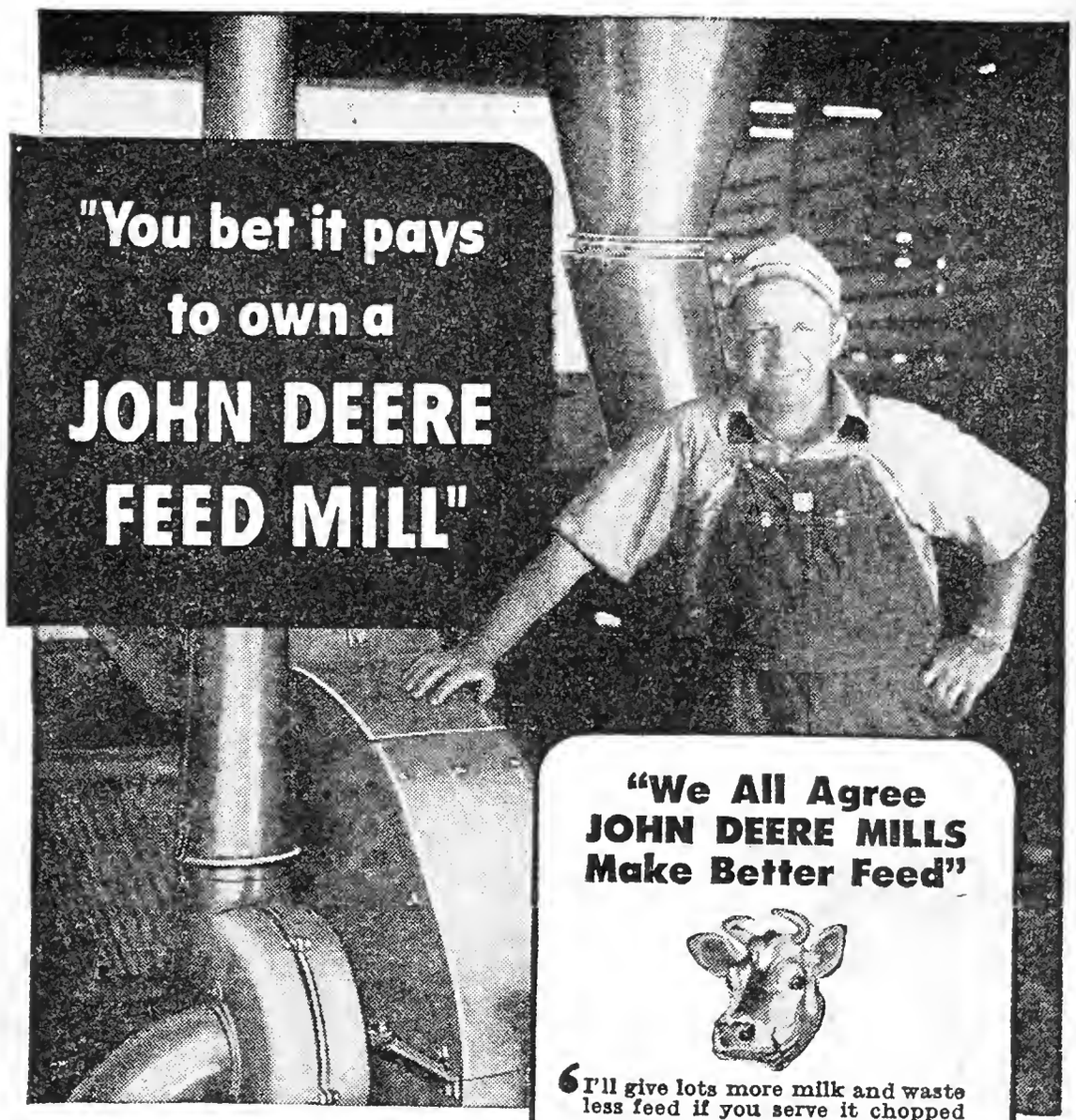
A newer helicopter use, recently discovered, is a method to get rid of insect larvae before they have time to develop wings and speed. Today it is going after that exasperating mite, the black fly. In the Adirondacks this fly has not only ruined many a visitor's holiday, but it has been hard on hotel keepers and others who get their main income from vacationers. Now the helicopter is pursuing the elusive larvae with a DDT-laden aerosol fog. The rotary craft with its maneuverability, and the powerful downwash of its main motor, is able to force down mists of microscopic droplets to the very spots where these larvae congregate in their annoying numbers.

One of the most spectacular anti-insect jobs was carried out by helicopters over the island of Visingso, in Lake Vattern, Sweden, where caterpillars and other pests were ravaging valuable timber and fruit trees. The results were excellent, and the grateful Swedish farmers, watching the clouds of smoke issuing from that apocalyptic beast, the like of which they had never seen before, dubbed it "The Flying Snuff Box."

During the same year a great locust plague swarmed over the vast ranch and grazing lands of the Argentine. The whole of that country's air fleet had been sent out to fight the swarming, rustling black hordes but to little effect. Ten helicopters went out against them; within six hours of applying a special insecticide there was reported a 98 per cent kill. The skilled pilots worked in two teams, sometimes climbing above the rustling swarms, 20 miles long, four to five miles wide, and several hundred feet thick, sometimes dusting through them, thus getting them while they fed voraciously on the ground.

Though the helicopter is not perfect as yet, it is constantly being improved, is gaining more speed, and will probably in the years to come have outgrown its ugly duckling stage. It is quite possible that before very long many farmers here will have their own helicopters, and the great ranches their fleets.

W. HEATH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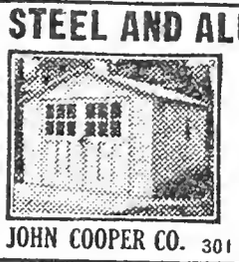

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## Connecticut Station Field Day

The annual Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day at the Mt. Carmel Farm was favored by nice weather and excellent attendance. Farmers in the Nutmeg State receive the best of help and practical advice from the Station's trained personnel, with offices and another experimental farm located in New Haven. It is a good thing to conduct scientific tests which are of benefit to farmers; but after their practical value has been established, the important point is to get this information back to the farms, where it belongs. Director James G. Horsfall and his associates are well aware of this consideration, and they are constantly making available for Connecticut farmers the latest findings relative to their crops. In his address of welcome to the 1,200 visitors, Director Horsfall called attention to the theme of the Station's 1948 Field Day which was "How Science Improves Agricultural Crops." He mentioned that many of the most important and valuable scientific discoveries have often been accidental, to a certain extent, and frequently were the result of our natural human curiosity. As an illustration, in studies relative to the cause of why the normal corn plant stands erect, many new findings have been made which have had an important bearing

Photo—J. J. Curran, N. Haven, Conn.
*Numerous varieties of vigorous, heavy yielding hybrid corn have been developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Dr. D. F. Jones is shown here explaining the various methods employed and crosses used in hybrid corn production at the 1948 Connecticut Station Field Day recently held at Mt. Carmel Farm.*

on plant genetic work, and in producing several of the most desirable strains and types of hybrid corn.

The visitors and guests were then favored by an address from Dr. E. C. Stakman, chief plant pathologist, University of Minnesota. Dr. Stakman is an interesting and forceful speaker, and he talks in such a way that the layman and farmer can understand the matter under discussion. He stressed the fact that man is entirely dependent on plants, either directly or indirectly, for his existence because his fuel, and everything he wears and eats, trace to plant origin. He spoke of the importance and need for both science and technology to continue to find more efficient ways to produce needed food stuff, and at the same time provide increased emancipation from the tyranny of nature. His point was well taken that if proper distribution should be obtained, the world's present tillable land could comfortably support twice its present population. This speaker's extensive travels and observations have convinced him that the real cause of war is this lack of proper food distribution, and that the problem must be solved if we are ever to enjoy permanent peace and prosperity.

The influence and help which the plant pathologist can give the farmer was well illustrated by Dr. Stakman's discussion concerning wheat rust. He mentioned that certain years have been especially bad for wheat being damaged by rust, such as 1878, 1916, 1923 and 1937. To offset the production of rust resistant varieties of wheat, new and more virulent strains of wheat rust keep continually appearing. Other influencing factors are the prevailing winds from Mexico and Canada, because the spores of this plant disease can be, and frequently are, carried at high altitudes, and as a result cause widespread damage. One of the newer and more virulent types of wheat rust is known as strain 15-B. The only way so far found to combat this disease has been for plant breeders to develop varieties of wheat which are resistant to these new rust strains as they occur. Two of the newer and more resistant varieties are Red Egyptian and Fontana. His point was well taken that man through science must wage a continuous and never ending battle against all his natural enemies, especially those which strike at the life line of food supplies.

Next in order was a visit to the experimental plots and orchard, also to see the various exhibits. The Station's work relative to producing good garden and field beans was emphasized. Experimental plantings showed that when either phosphorus or potash was deficient in the soil, the bean plants were small, and their leaves became brown at an early age, with consequent low yields of poor quality beans. When only nitrogen was lacking, growth and yield was not so badly retarded, but it was markedly below that of comparable beans grown on soil containing enough of all these needed plant foods. An annual application of about 400 pounds per acre of a 5-10-5 fertilizer is usually adequate for beans.

The Connecticut Station is world famous for the constructive work it has done, through the efforts of Dr. D. F. Jones, relative to the production of hybrid corn. In his field discussion and demonstration of this work, Dr. Jones called our attention to a new sweet corn hybrid, called Plymouth, a cross between Golden Midget and one of their inbreds, known as C-81. This new hybrid is the sweetest of all types of sweet corn; it is also very tender and early in maturity. Another good early variety, which is now being widely grown, is Spancross. The importance to home gardeners of planting suitable varieties to provide an all season supply was mentioned; these would include such midseason hybrids as Carmelcross, Lee, and Marcross, as well as one of the Station's newer varieties, known as Priscilla. One of their good late varieties is Lincoln and another is Brookhaven.

Vigorous growth, high yields, and resistance to the corn borer are all highly desirable characters, which are being bred into the newer varieties of the various Connecticut hybrids. Work is progressing favorably with crosses of sweet and field corn to establish a better kind of silage corn, with a higher nutritive value than present varieties have. Of all the Connecticut experimental field corn hybrids grown recently, Conn. 850 was the top yielder. It is an excellent silage and field corn, as is also Conn. 830. These and other results obtained with vegetables and field crops have been highly beneficial to farmers.

## Potato Association Meeting

About 100 Experiment Station workers and Department officials attended the meeting of the Potato Association of America, which was held at the Aroostook Farm, Presque Isle, Maine, August 19 and 20. About 50 of those in attendance were from Canada. All of the Eastern Provinces were well represented by Certification, Experiment Station, and Dominion officials. From the United States, folks were present from Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine.

The field meeting started with Verne C. Beverly, County Agent, introducing those who would be in charge of the two-day field meeting. Dr. Fred Griffee of the Experiment Station greeted the group, and E. L. Newdick, President of the Potato Association of America and Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of Maine, acted as permanent chairman.

The first day was spent touring the farm. The breeding program which has as its objective the combination in one variety, of resistance to late blight, ring rot, leaf roll, high quality for table stock, and high yield per acre, was especially interesting to the group. Dr. F. J. Stephenson of Washington assisted by Robert Akeley were able to give the workers a detailed report on the thousands of seedlings which are being tested at the farm. Top killers, spraying and all phases of the potato work were observed.

The group were guests of the Certified Seed Growers of Maine at a banquet on the Thursday evening. Commissioner A. K. Gardner gave the only formal address of the meeting. A moving picture depicting the Certified Seed Industry of Maine was shown by Mr. Jordan of the Maine Potato Growers, Inc.

The Potato Association of America was represented by President Newdick, Vice President Burke of State College, Penna., and Treasurer, J. C. Campbell of New Brunswick, N. J.

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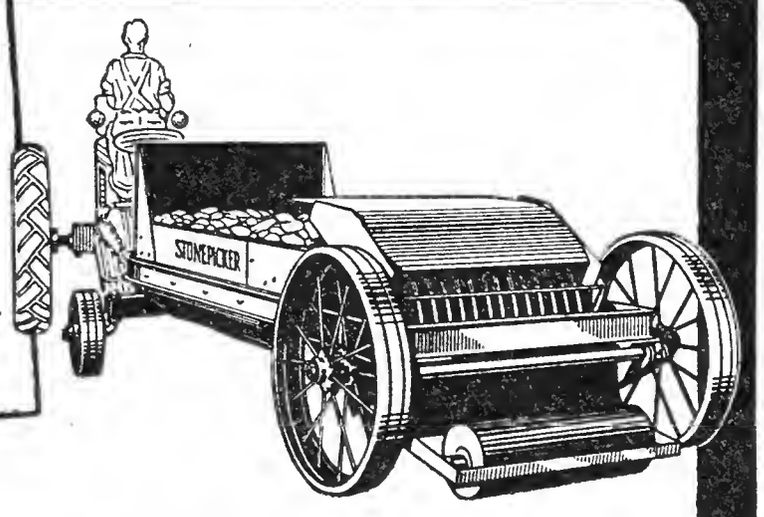


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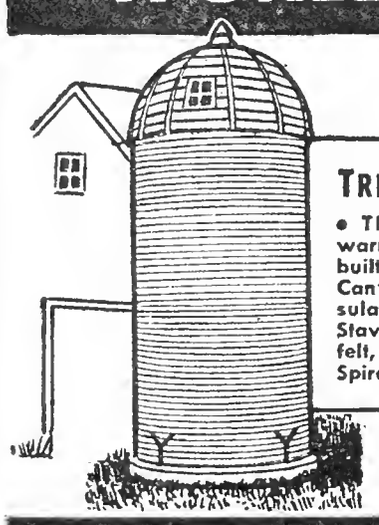

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## Double - Purpose Cover Crops

One of the most difficult problems in farm management is maintaining and building the organic matter content of soils. Under natural conditions in both woodland and prairie all of the plant materials such as leaves and stems are returned to the soil, thereby building up a layer of leaf mold and turf. This organic matter is essential in many ways to the proper growth of plants. It improves the physical condition of the soil, making it friable and easily worked and also increases its water holding capacity. As this plant material decomposes, the essential mineral elements are made available to the plants as needed.

Cover crops are also useful in many ways: to feed the soil and to prevent soil erosion after heavy rains. This is especially important where crops are removed late in the season leaving the soil bare over Winter. On vegetable and fruit farms, where little or no livestock is raised, the problem of maintaining organic matter is particularly acute; and so it becomes necessary to plant crops to be returned to the soil.

The most satisfactory crops for this purpose, where the land is to be taken out of cultivation for several years, are the grasses and legumes suitable for pasture and hay. Blue grass, red top, orchard grass, timothy and brome grass are well adapted to the Northeast, and may be seeded either alone or in mixtures with each, also with legumes such as alfalfa, red, alsike and Ladino clover.

The most widely useful plant for Winter soil protection is rye. This crop can be sown any time from the middle of August to the middle of October and will grow under almost all conditions. It is a good maxim to feed the crop that feeds the soil. While rye makes some growth without fertilization, it should be fed well enough to make a good ground cover as quickly as possible. At least 400 pounds per acre of a 4-8-4 fertilizer should be applied at the time of seeding, followed by an application of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, when growth begins in the Spring at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Rye can be pastured or cut for hay but, when used for soil improvement, it should be allowed to make as much growth as possible and then plowed under when the seed is in the dough stage, while the plants are still green. Rye must be turned under completely or it will grow and cause considerable trouble as a weed. When used as a green manure and cover crop, rye is usually seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre.

Oats seeded as a Fall crop make a larger growth but do not live over Winter. This is desirable when the land is to be used for early planting. Italian rye grass has the advantage of growing all Summer and is more satisfactory as a hay and pasture crop. It also decays more quickly and can be used where a fine seed bed is needed for vegetable crops. Rye grass is usually seeded in the Fall at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. It is not as Winter hardy as rye but grows better on moist soils.

DONALD F. JONES

## Connecticut Angus Breeders' Field Day

The Connecticut Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn. held its annual meeting and Field Day on August 21 at Orkil Farms, near West Simsbury. In addition to the excellent Angus herd at Orkil Farms, which is owned by Orrin P. Kilbourn, there are about 30 milking Guernseys, together with 125 acres of apple orchard consisting mostly of McIntosh.

A judging demonstration and contest was held for the visitors, with some 150 interested farmers and Angus breeders in attendance. Special classes were also held for the nearby 4-H boys and girls, at which Barbara and Floyd Hayden of Greenfield, Franklin County, Mass., were tied with Everett Baird of Suffield, Hartford County, Conn., for first place. Each received a grooming brush as a prize. An instructive discussion on how to properly groom Angus cattle for the show ring was given by Dale Fletcher, manager of Bethel Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Following a hearty dinner of barbecued Angus beef, served by the ladies of the Simsbury Methodist Church, Mr. Kilbourn introduced Dean Young of the Connecticut Agricultural College as the principal speaker of the day. Dean Young's talk, relative to the place of beef in New England, was timely and well presented. He stressed the important considerations that while beef cattle production fits well into a grassland farming operation, with a comparatively low overhead for feed, labor and equipment, beef producers in the Northeast must at the same time compete with Western operators. Land values in the West are much lower and the operation of large units also reduces their general overhead expenses. He pointed out that while present cattle numbers are low and prices are at their peak, we are now starting the other phase of the cattle cycle, of increasing cattle numbers and lower prices. According to Dean Young, it will probably take about 10 years to accomplish the reverse of the existing cattle price situation, and the present time is therefore not favorable to start an extensive beef cattle operation in the Northeast, especially if it is to be conducted to a considerable extent on a credit basis.

The officers of the Connecticut Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Assn., elected for one year, are Mr. Kilbourn, president; T. Southack, Sharon, vice-president; and Herbert Loream, Bethel, secretary-treasurer.

R. W. D.

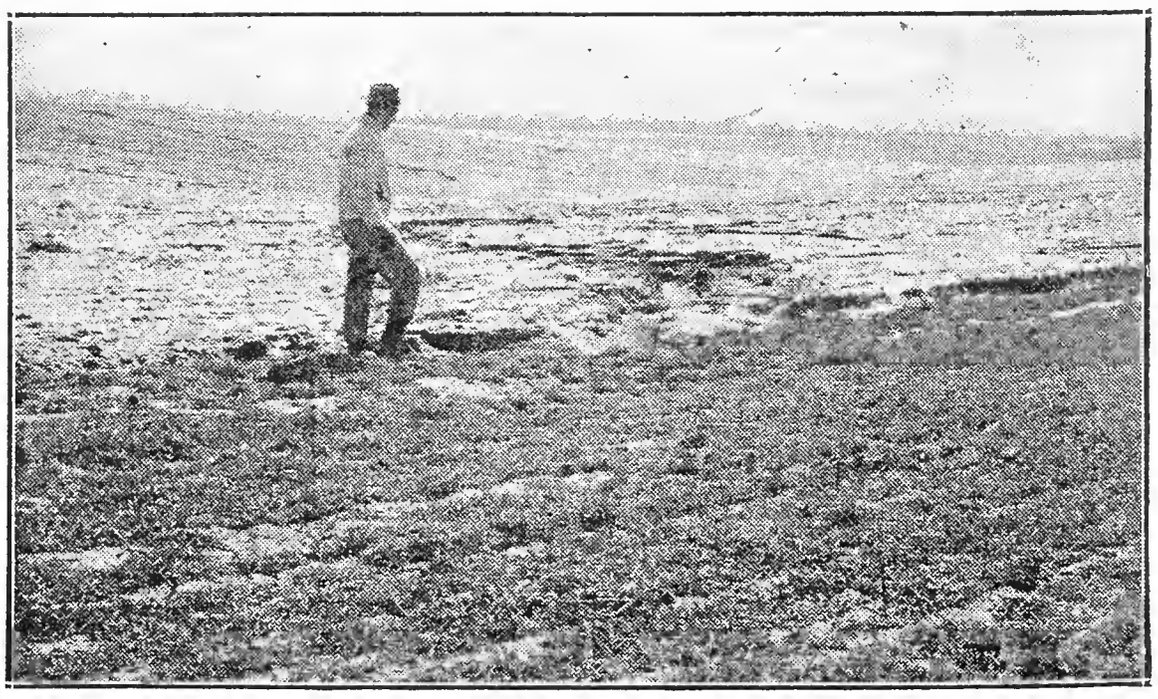
## Water Seeps Into Cellar

I have a cellar 10x20 with 80 feet of pipe coming from a well. The ditch for the water pipe is five feet deep. I have no floor in the cellar yet. After the ditch was filled, water started following the pipe into the cellar. Is there any way to put in the concrete under these conditions? Around the pipe is waterproofing. Water must pick up a water vein between well and cellar. F. W.

The water that is following your well pipe into the cellar must be cared for in some way before you can put in concrete. The water has followed the pipe because it is the easiest path for it to follow. The water must be turned aside in some way before it reaches your cellar.

You will have to dig down outside your foundation to the water pipe and install a drain to carry off the water. This drain will have to lead to an outlet. The drain will serve two purposes; first, it will carry off the water that follows the well pipe; second, it will drain off any water that might drain down the outside the foundation.

The opening where the pipe goes through the foundation must be sealed with concrete to prevent water leaking in. A concrete floor in your cellar would be of little value unless you in some way prevented water from getting in under it. E. L. P.



*Cover crops are useful to prevent soil erosion after heavy rains. A cover crop of mixed grasses has prevented washing in this field near Port Jefferson in Suffolk County, L. I., N. Y., while the adjacent field, without such protection, shows valuable top soil loss.*

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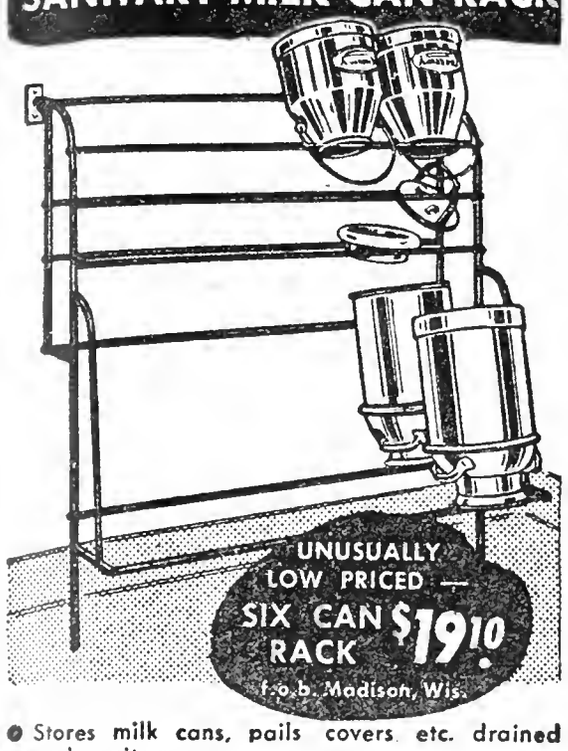


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# Rambling Along at Long Acres

Here is some good news for you Eastern men who have to buy grain feeds for dairy and poultry use — grain prices are sure to come down by late Fall. Last year Europe had an awful drought and produced very little food, but this year they have had a good growing season with bumper crops and will not have to import nearly as much food from us. Here in the Grain Belt farms are becoming mechanized so rapidly that horses are practically disappearing; that means that thousands of acres formerly required to grow hay for horses can now be broken up and planted to grain. Here, too, we are having another example of mass thinking. All grains have been bringing record breaking prices for a long time, so this year nearly every farmer increased his grain acreage to the very limit of his capacity. In many cases the corn acreage alone was doubled and sometimes tripled. Add to that the fact that we have been having excellent growing weather with plenty of rain and hot sunshine, and you will see why grain crops in the Grain Belt should produce tremendously this year.

When these crops are harvested, the old law of supply and demand will begin to work and down will come prices to at least a reasonable level. That should be good news to thousands of farmers who do not produce enough grain for home use, and so have to buy processed grains for dairy and poultry feed. Since we keep only a few cows here at home and a small flock of chickens, Calvin has been trying to beat high grain prices by raising a small field of oats and as much corn as possible. So hang on, brother; we have often said that the worst is yet to come but this time we have every reason to believe that things will brighten for all of us who have to buy grain feeds.

Now let me turn to a theme that I have been mulling over in my mind as I patiently remove tough weeds from beneath the grape rows while the old sun is doing its best to cook me alive. When you have lived on one farm for a long period of time, the entire place becomes charged with memories. This is especially true if you have raised a family of children. Look around your own farm and yard and you will see just what I mean. No doubt you can match many of the things I mention, things that go so far to make the old home the dearest place on earth. There are the old-fashioned rose bushes, originally from the small plants, that I dug up at home and brought here in my suitcase. The old-fashioned roses which my mother loved so well. There is the flaming red poppy, that every year grows larger and now throws up dozens of large flowers, given to us by a relative who long ago crossed the dark river. There are the yard trees part of which I raised from seed; some are now a foot and a half in diameter. There is the snow apple tree which reminds us of the time when it finally grew large enough for the children to hang a rope swing to one of the limbs. And what a time they did have! On another tree they used a piece of old rope and a discarded tire for another swing; quite often the rope would break and a small boy would go tumbling through the air. There are the two depressions in the playground where the boys drove old bolts and spent many a happy hour pitching horseshoes. Anywhere and everywhere around the farm you can find things that bring memories. At the back end of the farm, I grubbed and spaded a narrow road slantwise down the side of the ravine. When I cut wood in the bottom of the ravine, the boys brought back their play wagon and would load it with three or four slabs and haul them to the top of the hill. Then the two older boys and their sister would get into that wagon and some scooting down the steep hill with loud yells and sometimes go over the side and tumble down through the brush. There is the old pasture pond; not much left of it now as heavy rains have washed in so much soil. But the old dam still stands and there is enough water to remind me of the gay times the boys use do have as they doffed their clothes on hot Summer evenings and splashed in that muddy water. Yes, you can probably match these experiences and have a lot more of your own. For me they solve the problem of why people cling so tenaciously to the old home.

There is a newly found New Jersey friend who lives on the family farmstead and raises apples. Now on cold Winter evenings he keeps comfortable before the fireplace with big chunks cut from the apple trees his grandfather planted so long before. He is there on that farm because he is following his grandfather's footsteps. Without realizing it he has his own roots deep in the soil of this particular farm because to him the entire place is charged with memories. There are those who live in the mountain regions of Vermont and New Hampshire with all the disadvantages of a short growing season, long Winters and deep snows, yet they cling to the old homes because of the memories which linger in their minds.

A visitor from Pennsylvania told how the farmers in his section of the mountains had fields so steep that they practiced strip farming with a swivel plow. They plow a strip across the side of the hill about two rods wide, leave a rod or two in sod, plow another strip farther up and so prevent soil erosion. About every two years the sod strips are cultivated and seeded down to take their turn in producing crops. You farmers with level fields can hardly imagine a man trying to raise crops under such conditions. Yet those people would not trade their homes for the finest level ground farms in the country. They work under these trying conditions and cling to their homes often without realizing that the basic reason is the fact that the old farm from end to end is charged with memories.

As we grow older, we tend to look backward more than forward, and this period can be delightful if we can look back to goodly things in that freshest part of life. In time our children will also reach our present stage; so here is a question. Will today's children look backward to harsh words, faultfinding, slave-driving work and to punishment for thoughtless misdeeds; or will they look backward to the old home with a heartfelt longing for the good times they used to have? It is in the power of all parents to build priceless memory storehouses for the children. Here is something to think about before you become too impatient with the boys and girls who, with all your trying, will not develop old heads on young shoulders. Patience, forbearance, thinking twice before you act, will prevent a harsh word or deed which will leave a bitter memory in the mind of a child. As you treasure your own recollections, remember that you are building memories, good or bad, for all of those about you, especially for the younger members of your family.

L. B. Reber

Berrien County, Michigan

## July Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of July, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per. Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | $5.53 | $.1176 |
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op... | 5.43 | .1155 |
| Four Co. Creameries, Inc. | 5.11 | .1097 |
| Monroe County Co-op... | 5.10 | .1085 |
| Mt. Joy Farmers Co-op.. | 5.06 | .1076 |
| Sullivan County Co-op.. | 5.03 | .107 |
| Erie County Co-op..... | 4.99 | .1061 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op..... | 4.99 | .1061 |
| Delaware County Co-op. | 4.945 | .1052 |
| Bovina Center Co-op.... | 4.945 | .1052 |
| Crowley's Milk Co..... | 4.935 | .105 |
| Conesus Milk Co-op.... | 4.90 | .1042 |
| Chenango Valley Co-op.. | 4.92 | .1046 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op.. | 4.92 | .1046 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 4.92 | .1046 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 4.92 | .1046 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 4.92 | .1046 |
| Rose Lake Dairies..... | 4.92 | .1046 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 4.92 | .1046 |
| Sheffield Farms..... | 4.91 | .1044 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 4.80 | .1021 |

These are basic prices. Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others. The Market Administrator's prices are: New York, $4.92; Buffalo, $4.84; Rochseter, $5.15.

## Milk Plant Wanted

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Replies addressed to Milk Plant, care The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., will be forwarded to the producer group.

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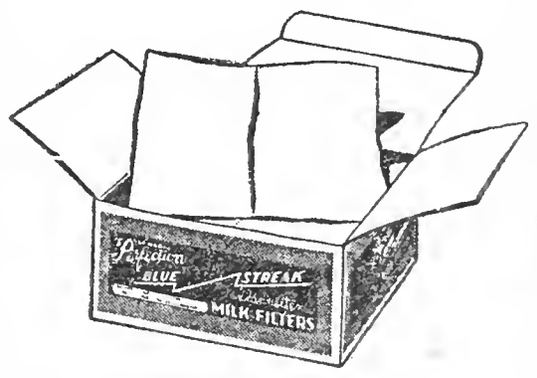


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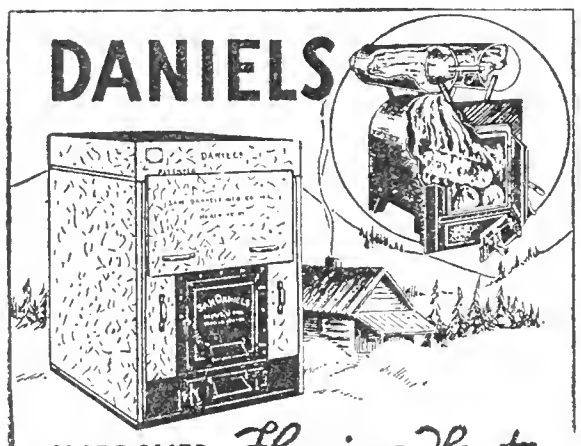

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## Why Only a Limited State Fair in 1948?

(Continued from Page 538)

of the buildings were damaged to some extent."

The first half of this statement is completely untrue. The interior of most of the buildings was not changed. In fact, the changes made in any of the buildings were of a temporary and superficial character which would not interfere in their use for fair purposes in the slightest. As to the damage alleged to have been sustained by the buildings, consider the following report of another independent investigation:

"At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Syracuse Federation of Women's Clubs a resolution was passed asking for resumption of the New York State Fair in 1948. A committee of the Federation, which comprises 83 clubs, has been making a study of the proposed site and find no advantage over the present location. They also visited the fairgrounds, recently, and were surprised to find the buildings in such fine condition, after hearing rumors to the contrary.

"With economic conditions what they are today and with the citizens of New York State carrying an excessive tax burden, it seems unwise to consider moving the fair to a new site."

Mr. DuMond further stated:

"A thorough study of the highway approaches to the present fairgrounds revealed the fact that there was no means for improving the facilities for handling such traffic."

This, despite the fact that at the very time he made the statement, roofing of the grandstand was blown off, as shown by news photos, yet it was torn down almost immediately and the steel was sold for a pittance! Perhaps Commissioners Sells and DuMond can explain why!

Mr. DuMond also said:

"Within the last few months some of the skylights in one of the largest fair buildings have fallen. They have been repaired from time to time over the years, but the very nature of the construction and the continual vibration make them a tremendous hazard should the buildings be filled with exhibits and an attendant crowd."

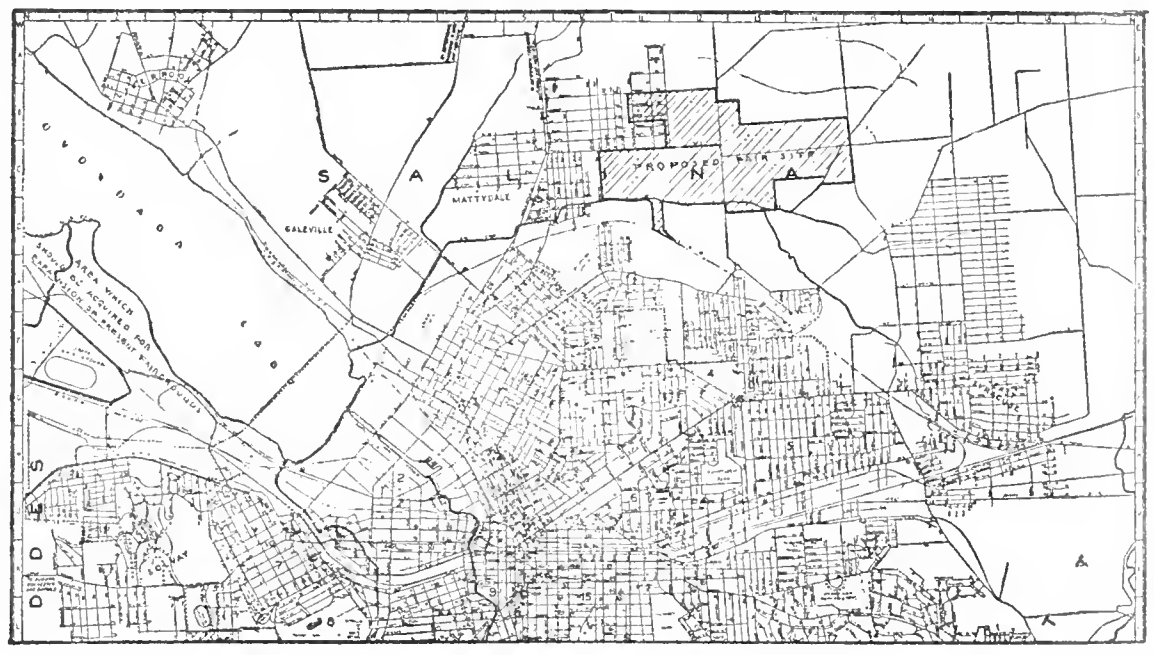
On hearing this, an immediate investigation disclosed that no such accident, as described by Mr. DuMond, had ever occurred.

He also made the statement:

"Before a fair could be held, the entire sewage system of the grounds would need renewal. At certain times of the year Nine Mile Creek at the north of the grounds is higher than the level of the fairgrounds."

The sewers of the fairgrounds have been opened since the break-through of the Solvay Waste Dykes and have been operating, as they must have been, for occupancy by the Army, Syracuse University, the State Department of Public Works, the Fair Administration offices, the Maintenance buildings and for public use of the Coliseum, and they are still operating. Nine Mile Creek obviously could not be higher than the fairgrounds, otherwise they would be periodically flooded, which they are not.

In his speech, Mr. DuMond praised the Temporary State Fair Commission for its work and its consideration of the needs of agriculture, pointing out that the Commission's decision to utilize a portion of the Mattydale air base provided an almost ideal site for an expanded fair. This, despite the fact that the proposed site is a landlocked area, with subsoil conditions entirely unsuited to heavy construction, as was discovered by Army engineers. It also has an abnormally high water table, within two feet from the surface over the greater part. Furthermore, the site is largely occupied by a State Veterans' Emergency Housing project, which may require years to liquidate.




*Map of the northern part of Syracuse City, the fairgrounds and Onondaga Lake to the left, and proposed new site, at top center, for the Fair at Mattydale (Published by R. L. Polk and Company, 1945). Which is to be preferred — an airy waterfront site, or a desolate, landlocked location?*

One of the least imaginative proposals of the Commission was that the Canadian National Exhibition be emulated in our plans for the new fair. At the Toronto Fair last year, there were held a full week of yacht races, water sports events and great water spectacles. Where would the Commission stage these on the inland flats of Mattydale?

Since the Forsythe proposal was presented, Senator Isaac B. Mitchell has resigned as the Chairman of the Temporary State Fair Commission, also from the Senate, accepting a position as assistant to Mr. DuMond in the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Assemblyman Forsythe was then appointed Chairman of the Commission. However, as was predicted, Mr. Forsythe has declined to run for the Assembly again this year, ostensibly for business reasons, but actually because of the opposition to his plan to abandon an investment of millions of dollars in our present fairgrounds. (Mr. Forsythe had rented some of the fair buildings for his automotive company for storage purposes, between fairs.)

After being confronted with some of these facts as above outlined, Mr. Dewey vetoed the bill of his own

the Syracuse branch of the administration's highly touted Thru-Way was being graded to the point where it joins State Fair Boulevard just north of the present fairgrounds. Furthermore, a new road had been long ago projected to go over the old Rochester and Eastern Railway right-of-way to the west, having been acquired by the county for that purpose, and which also adjoins the present fairgrounds. Other access roads from the north and south can also be easily provided over low cost ground. A significant fact is that the old Erie Canal bed which has been converted into a broad boulevard within the city and which continues directly by the fairgrounds on the west has been sold to the Solvey Process Company by the State, beyond the city limits, for the total sum of $5.00!

Mr. DuMond also stated:

"The ground on which the fair buildings stand is of such nature that passing of trains on the railroad shakes almost the entire area, to the great detriment of the safety of permanent buildings."

Here, again, an inspection of the grounds and buildings by the Committee of Architects failed to disclose any damage from this source. Test borings taken prior to the construction of the many fine, permanent buildings, four of the largest of which were only completed in 1938, show that the subsurface is largely hard clay over gravel, affording excellent support for buildings of any size.

At another point in his speech Mr. DuMond said:

"When the grandstand was destroyed by wind shortly before the Army took possession, there was no attempt at replacement."

No one realized what was going on at the time, but now it has become apparent. Actually, only a part of the

administration which would have created the Empire State Exposition Authority. This was to be a corporation with almost unlimited powers, to sell the present fair plant, to acquire the land for a new site, to issue bonds and to engage in almost unlimited business activities. Undoubtedly the actions taken by hundreds of subordinate Granges and other farm organizations asking for a complete fair in 1948, and most also asking for permanent retention of the present grounds, were potent factors influencing the Governor's action. The Federation of Womens' Clubs of Syracuse and other local organizations familiar with the situation, also sent telegrams requesting such action.

Nevertheless, the writer believes that unless the agricultural organizations of the State defy the counsel of certain of their State leaders to refrain from concerning themselves in this situation, a similar authority will be created by the legislature next January, and the prestige and welfare of agriculture in the State of New York will suffer irreparable damage.

It has now been seven years since the last fair in 1941. Aside from the wasteful and needless expense of starting completely over again—well over $10,000,000, it would probably be 10 years more before we could have a fair even equal to our prewar fairs, unless the agricultural elements of the State meet this challenge.

In reply to a question by a reporter regarding the pollution of Onondaga Lake, a spokesman of the Solvay Process Company said: "Solvay Process has always been very civic minded. When a long-range program is worked out, you'll find Solvay reasonable and ready to cooperate with it." Yet this is the company that has been violating the law continuously for 50 years and against which the State has only recently instituted, most reluctantly, a suit for the recovery of 91 acres of State land which it has held illegally since 1906. Perhaps Solvay's idea of a long-range program is the abandonment of the fairgrounds to the ultimate advantage of Solvay. Naturally, under such circumstances, it is perfectly logical that Solvay would be "reasonable and ready to cooperate."

It seems obvious that the interests of this corporation have proven to be superior to the demands of the farmers of New York State for a full scale fair in 1948 and permanent retention of their fairgrounds, and answers the question, "Why only a limited fair in 1948?"

The author is well aware of the seriousness of the charges he makes and he wishes to point out that the only satisfactory answer to these charges will be prompt legal proceedings by the Attorney-General on behalf of the people of the State at the direction and under the guidance of Commissioners Sells and DuMond. Neither has made the slightest attempt to do so to the present moment.

There is no reason why the people of New York State should abdicate their rights in Onondaga Lake and in their own New York State Fairgrounds to the alliance that seems to exist between Albany and this vast business combine.

This is our responsibility. Let us measure up to it!

# A Challenge to Centralization

Farmers of Kiantone Township, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., have fired a shot certain to be heard throughout the land—on the issue of school consolidation as administered by the State Education Department.

Last April 27, a meeting of voters of the Towns of Carroll, Poland and Kiantone, was held in the Frewsburg high school to vote on the question of centralization of all the common schools of the area into a Frewsburg consolidated district. From the outset, Districts 1, 2 and 4 of Kiantone resisted the proposal. Although an intensive campaign was carried on among their members, the election demonstrated the old army game that the greater number of electors in the village can always outvote the outlying districts. Actually, the issue was decided before the people cast their votes.

"The election was undemocratic and unfair," said Benjamin Anderson, of Kiantone District 1. "We were not given a chance to express our wishes. The voters of the Town of Carroll were mostly from Frewsburg village. They wanted centralization because it would make their taxes lower. They outnumbered us more than two to one, and our votes were worthless. They don't care that our taxes will be doubled without any extra advantages for our children."

As is the custom of the State Educational Department, immediately following the April election and before there was an opportunity to review the case, the Commissioner declared the former rural districts out of existence and the new centralized district as the legal unit. The officers and taxpayers of the Kiantone districts countered with an announcement that they would establish and maintain private schools at their own expense. To that proposition, Commissioner Dr. Francis T. Spaulding replied that, so far as he was concerned, the protesting districts no longer existed and that their claims carried no effect.

When Kiantone taxpayers advised the Commissioner that they would refuse to pay taxes to the centralized district, the State replied that, if they did refuse, they would lose their farms through school tax foreclosure proceedings.

At the time the centralized district was first proposed, experts from Albany were on hand to assist in the job, with the usual argument that the combined assessed valuation would permit of operation of a much improved central school at a great saving to the individual taxpayer. Gail Waite, a former trustee of Kiantone District 2, explained that the combined assessed valuation of the districts before 1947 was $308,782. After centralization, the tax experts in Albany announced a new system of assessed values, which boosted the assessed values to $974,552. Thus the valuation was boosted 300 per cent!

Realizing that their pleas for justice were unavailing, the protesting Kiantone taxpayers, on July 24, held an election unsanctioned by the State Education Department, of Districts 1, 2, and 4. An overwhelming majority was cast against centralization — 132 nays to two ayes with one void.

Harold Sampson, former trustee of Kiantone District 4, declared: "We have petitioned the State of New York for release from an order of the Commissioner of Education placing these districts in the Frewsburg school district. Accordingly, the voters of these independent districts have duly elected officers, as required by law, and these officers have retained duly licensed teachers to provide instruction to the children of the three districts.

"If they want a test case of the constitutionality of their acts," he continued, "we are prepared to provide one. We believe that the home rule provisions of the State law provide us with sufficient authority."

The controversy hit a further climax with the decision of the trustees of the three Kiantone districts 1, 2, and 4, to refuse to turn over their schools' keys to Frewsburg central district officers. The Frewsburg board has announced its intention to operate Districts 1 and 2, and has employed teachers for the task. The best test will therefore come when the two sets of teachers meet face to face on the first day of school.

The taxpayers have been advised by some legal authorities that under the present law nothing can be done to save the three districts from being gobbled up. Therefore, in order to cover every possible angle of attack, a resolution was unanimously adopted at a taxpayers' meeting on August 10 demanding that the central school law be amended to provide that each district involved in the erection of a central school, shall call a special meeting of the voters of that district in their particular district schoolhouse to vote on centralization, which vote shall be final.

In a final attempt to break down taxpayer morale, the State Police took over possession of the District No. 2 schoolhouse on August 23. As a contingent of six cars of State Police, along with an attorney for the Frewsburg Central School district, and a locksmith, converged on the school, they were met by 100 people of the district. The State Police broke through the lines, knocking over two of the people. There were cries of "Dictatorship" and "Is this America?" The police took over the schoolhouse and put a new lock on the door.

The farmers have employed Michael D. Lombardo, Jamestown attorney, to take immediate court action against the Frewsburg Central District.

E. W. G.

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## *Whom Do the Big Dealers Think They're Fooling?*

LAST week, Borden's and Sheffield Farms, through their dominated trade association, announced that they were opposed to any further increase in the farm price of fluid milk. A request has been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture that an early hearing be held in Washington for the purpose of preventing a rise in the price of fluid milk on October 1 in any market in the Northeast that is regulated by a Federal Milk Order.

Two months ago, Borden's and Sheffield not only acquiesced in the farm group's request for an increase in Class I-A prices, but actually supported the request. The price then sought was $6.34 a cwt. from September through December. This request was denied by USDA officials, with the result that the anticipated price for September Class I-A milk is $5.90, and $6.12 for October, November and December. At the time of the hearing, Borden's and Sheffield know all the facts which they now say bar any price increase, even an increase less than they themselves approved two months ago. Why, then, this sudden reversal of form, this unexpected sympathy for the consumer?

At present writing, the reason seems clear enough. Borden's and Sheffield do not like all the bad publicity they have been getting from Commissioner Murtagh. The New York City Commissioner of Investigation has charged them with collusion in price fixing, with rebates, and with unjustified price mark-ups on homogenized milk sales. This has cut into Borden's and Sheffield's sales and they are attempting to counteract the adverse trend by their latest petition to Washington. They know in their hearts, however, that if the October 1 producer price is raised only 22 cents a cwt., that is, half a cent a quart, they are going to absorb that half cent and not add it to the retail price. It is selfishness, not generosity, that impels this move. Last October, the consumer was forced to pay a full penny a quart more, only one fourth of which, at most, the dealers paid out in wage increases, and with no increase in the producer price. So there is still plenty of margin left; there must be when the dealers can afford to pay city rebates as high as two cents a quart on store sales, and country premiums in areas where competition from other markets prevail. Last week's maneuver was merely window dressing in an attempt to regain consumer goodwill.

It is too early to predict how far Commissioner Murtagh can and will go in his milk probe, but at least he must be given credit for scaring Borden's and Sheffield to the extent that they will probably not pass on any half cent increase to consumers on October 1.

In addition, the so-called farm leaders have been given a lesson in business loyalty by their big dealer "friends." They can see now how much better off their producer memberships would be, had they, as farm representatives, sought price relief in an upward adjustment of manufacturing milk prices instead of always juggling the Class I-A price. This is their reward for dancing too long and too cooperatively to the dealers' tune.

## *Why a "Limited" State Fair?*

THERE has been no real State Fair in New York State since 1941, and the way politics are being played, there is little chance that there will be such a fair for years to come. Only the pressure of an aroused public opinion can force the issue and make possible the reopening of the present fairgrounds north of Syracuse.

A small group of idealists and self-seekers, mostly the latter, has been pushing hard to establish a new fairgrounds just a few miles from the present site, the cost of which is figured at not less than $10,000,000. The tremendous investment of New York taxpayers in the present fairgrounds is brushed aside as of no consequence.

The whole project therefore demands that everyone interest himself and make himself heard. In the feature article in this issue, Walter L. Welch, executive secretary of the Committee for an Expanded Exposition on Onondaga Lake, presents convincing reasons why the present site should not be abandoned. He clears up a lot of the dust that has been blown into the public's eyes, particularly with respect to the high-handed tactics employed by the Solvay Process Company in its encroachments on public lands, including the fairgrounds.

Farmers are keenly disappointed at this year's "limited" State Fair. Other States, with nowhere near the agricultural wealth and opportunities of the Empire State, are running farm shows and fairs this year on an even greater scale than before the war, and New York farmers see no reason why they cannot have one too. And they can if they do not allow themselves to be cajoled and then victimized, along with every other taxpayer in the State, by grandiose, impractical plans that at best would take years to work out.

There can be a full-fledged fair at Syracuse in 1949 if all of us exert ourselves in its behalf and really work at it.

## *All Monopolies Are Bad*

THE national association of state agriculture commissioners has just issued a protest against the Interstate Commerce Commission's policy of limiting its issuance of certificates to operate. The rule is that a trucker must apply to the Commission for a certificate giving him the right to operate. Usually, he finds that the right to operate over a certain route has already been given to another trucker, in which case his request is denied. This, claim the agriculture commissioners, creates a monopoly over public highways and is not conducive to securing economic distribution of farm produce.

The association is right in protesting this monopolistic policy of the Commission. It should press for a change on the regulations and it will have solid farm support in doing so.

At the same time the association should not overlook similar monopolistic practices even closer to its own home grounds. Here in New York State the administration of Sections 258-c and 258-j of the Agriculture and Markets Law by the State Commissioner of Agriculture has resulted in an even more vicious, restrictive and uneconomic monopoly than the ICC policies. Arbitrary power is given to the Commissioner, and consistently exercised by him, so as to prevent the entry of any new milk dealers or producer-dealers into a market that is already under the domination of one of the big dealers.

Chester DuMond is New York State's Commissioner of Agriculture. He is on the executive committee of the national association of agriculture commissioners. How can he stand back of the association's protest to the ICC and at the same time wield the big monopoly stick in his own bailiwick? Water may, as a matter of political expediency, be carried on both shoulders for a short time, but rarely very far or very long.

## *Flies Resist DDT*

SEVERAL weeks ago the proprietor of a resort hotel complained to his exterminator that he was not doing a very good job in keeping flies away from the hotel guests. Since the exterminator knew he had not been lax in his work, he appealed to entomologists at Rutgers University for help and advice. He reported that three applications of DDT residual spray had been properly applied and made within a period of one month, yet had failed to give control, although during the past two years a single spraying of the same strength had given excellent results.

Some of these flies were therefore captured and taken to Rutgers for study. Since then three generations of offspring have been laboratory reared from the strain of captured flies. All of them have been found to be highly resistant to DDT. In carefully controlled laboratory tests normal flies quickly succumbed to the same DDT sprays which had no effect on this resistant strain.

How many immunized flies there are elsewhere carrying on their usual activities unperturbed by spray guns, is not known. What is, however, once again most certainly established is that nature will ever remain stronger than man and his inventions. We can partially control insect pests and keep their numbers lowered to a tolerance point, but we will never entirely eliminate them, which is probably a good thing in many ways.

## *What Farmers Say*

I have just read the letter from Mrs. L. R. D., Warren County, N. Y.

I sympathize with the first point in her letter—loyalty to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I feel the same way myself. Whatever my growing problem, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is almost sure to have something on that very subject in the very next number. It's uncanny.

Mrs. L. R. D.'s second comment on roadside litter also has my sympathy, although what the officials can do about it I don't see, except to mount guards at intervals on our miles and miles of highway, or furnish them with incinerators, rakes and brooms as part of their carrying equipment. I believe that the majority of picnickers are conscientious and tidy, but how the minority does show up!

As to Mrs. L. R. D.'s third comment on mechanically unfit cars, I am not at all in sympathy with her position. This lady is apparently one of those fortunates who are privileged to roll along in the very latest in chromium and upholstery. We are among those who either must stay at home or venture forth in our "mechanically unfit car" because we cannot afford one of the new models. Must we, therefore, according to Mrs. L. R. D., always remain home? MRS. B. G. S.

Warren County, N. Y.

Ed. — It seems to us that Mrs. B. G. S. is a little too harsh on Mrs. L. R. D. who may well be referring to the lack of attention given by many people to the care and upkeep of their old cars. She may have an old car too, just as Mrs. B. G. S. and we, but may take pains to keep it in the best possible condition mechanically. One who criticizes unfit cars is not necessarily the owner of a new 1948 model herself.

I see that the military draft is back again to catch all our young farmers. I think it is wrong to take our boys off the farms. When once they leave the farm, they seldom come back. There are few enough young farmers as it is.

We now have two boys ready for the draft. We are working three farms putting in from 16 to 18 hours a day. If we cannot keep our own boys on the farm, we will have to beef our cows and close up shop.

ALLEGANY COUNTY (N. Y.) FARMER

I want to thank you for a paper that exalts the life of devotion to service and the joy of simple living. Many of your regular contributors seem like old friends and I have sometimes wished we had their addresses that we might tell them so. Keep on with your good work. MRS. M. T. K.

New Hampshire

## *Brevities*

"BE thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds." — Prov. 27:23.

APPROXIMATELY 200,000 dairy cows, 700,000 veal calves, 25,000 beef cattle, and 200,000 head of sheep will be marketed this year from New York State farms.

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IF the gasoline shortage keeps on increasing, it can easily become a major problem as to where the fuel needed to run all our power driven motors is coming from. It might not be a bad idea to keep a good team of horses on hand, just in case.

AIR leaks in the silo walls may cause considerable spoilage. Melted paraffin applied with a paint brush is satisfactory to temporarily correct this condition for one season, but for a permanent job new material should be installed. Don't forget that melted paraffin is easy to set on fire.

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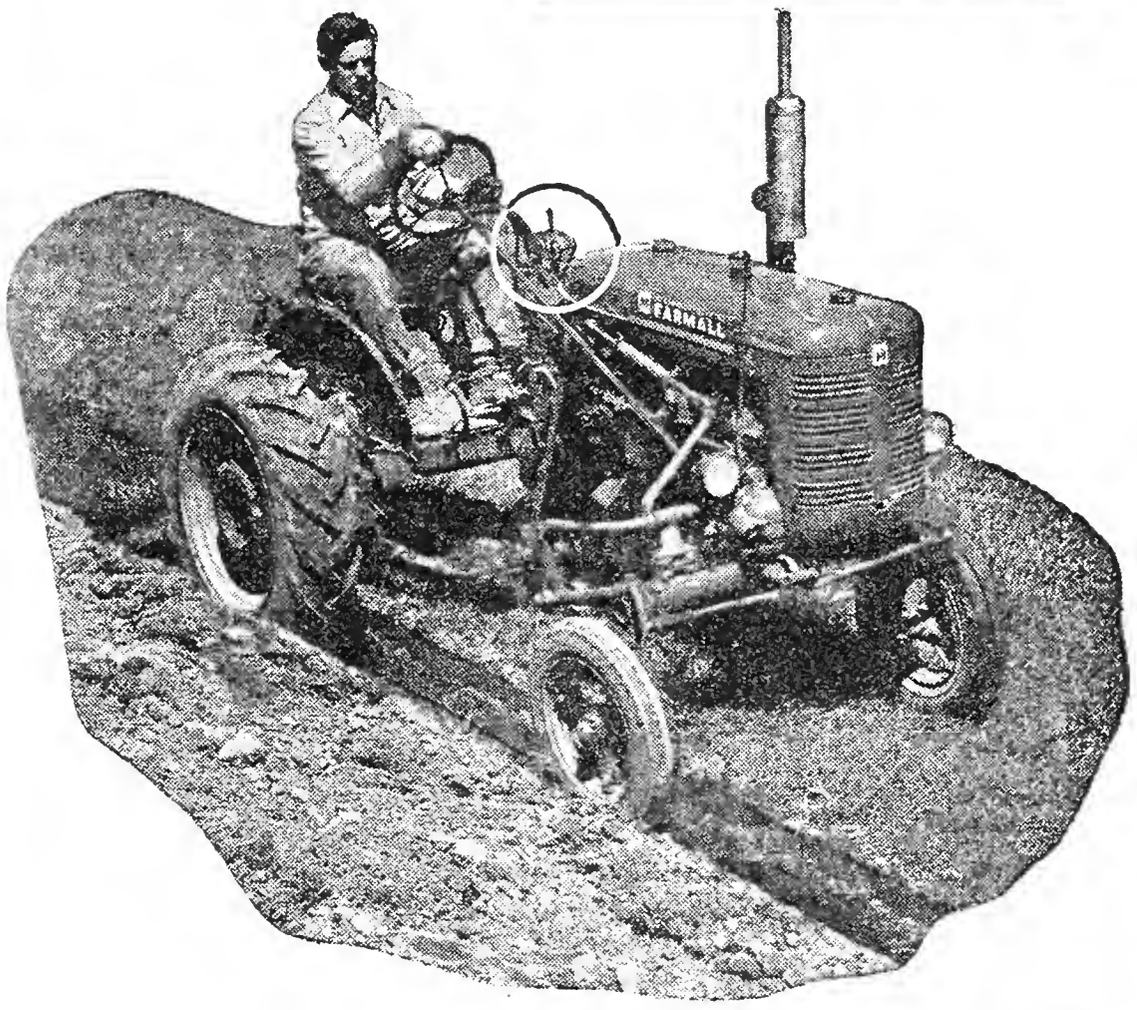

Farmall Touch-Control on this Farmall Super-A tractor lowers and raises the plow bottom and separately adjusts the drawbar height to change the depth of plowing.

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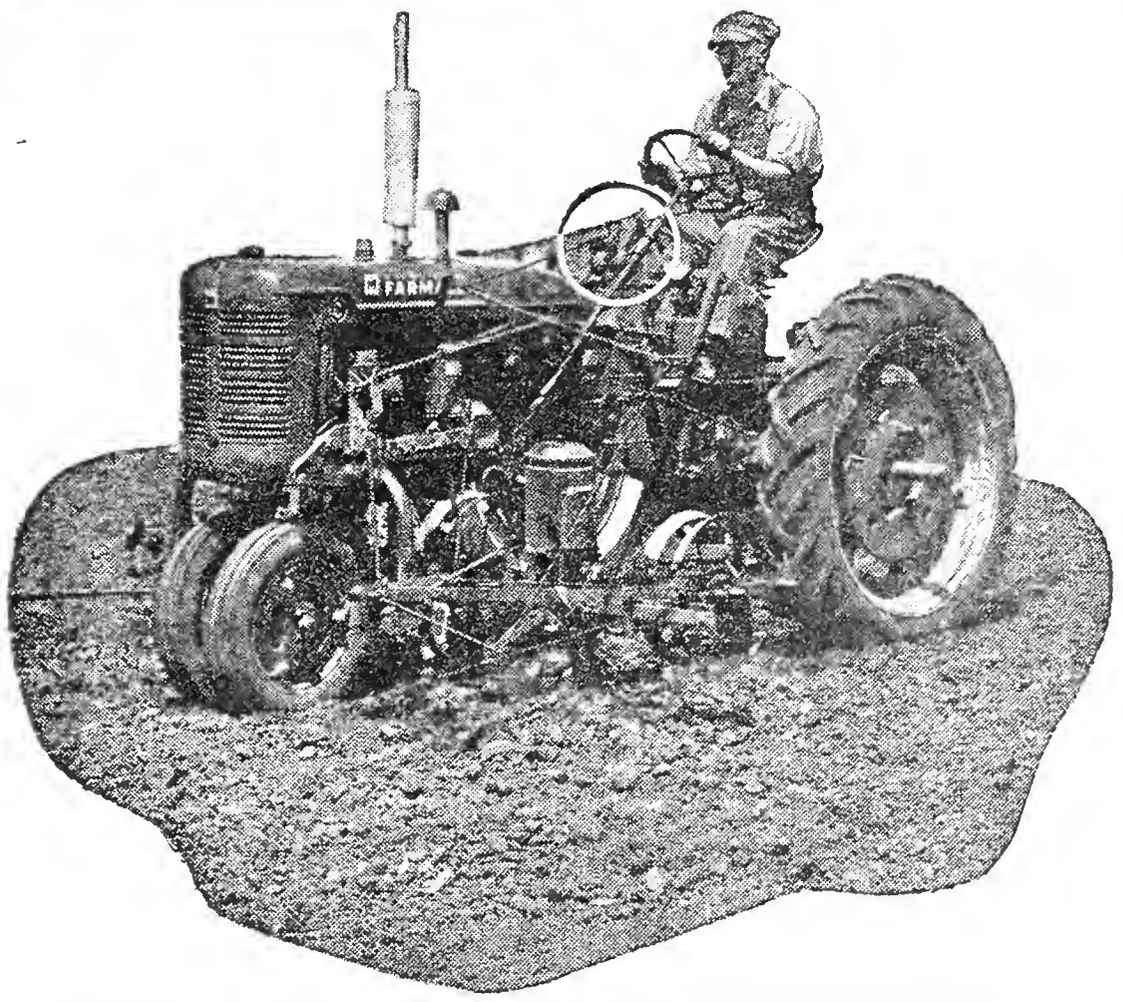

This planter, forward-mounted on a Farmall C tractor, is easily raised by Touch-Control. Planting depth may be similarly controlled.

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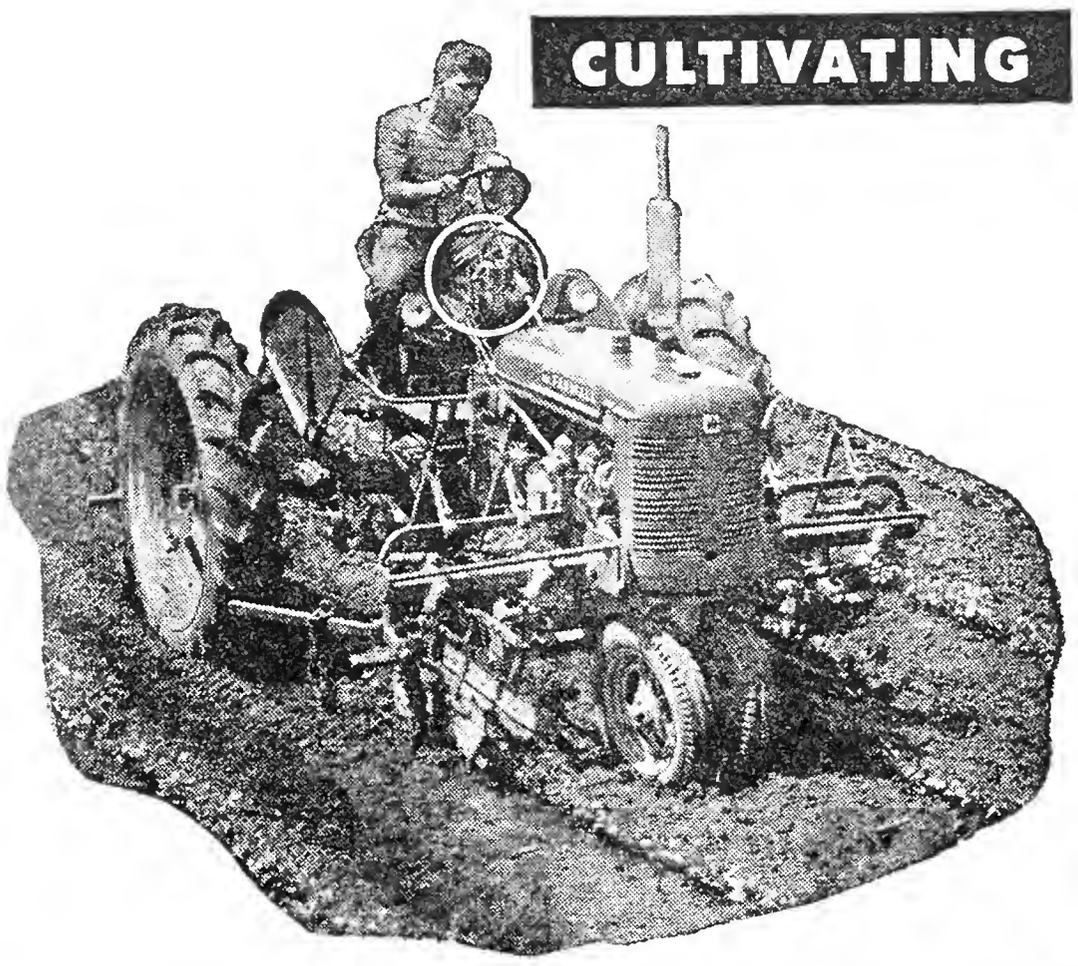

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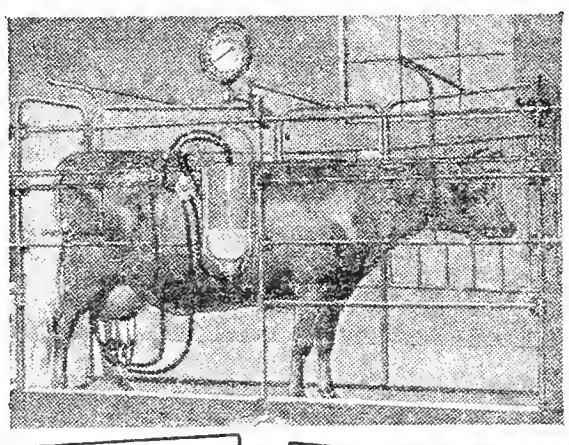

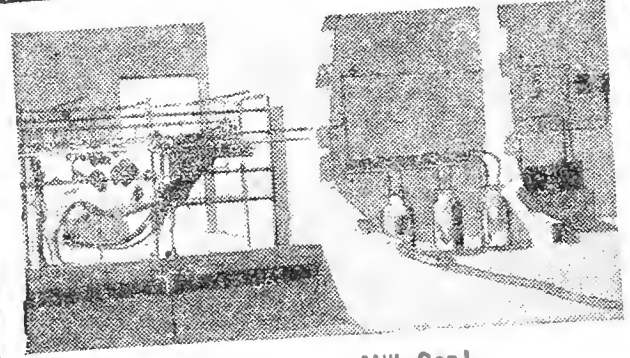

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# *Farm Flocks in the Fall*

### *By R. W. Duck*

Farmers who have kept small flocks of sheep for several years say it pays to have enough breeding ewes to make it worthwhile to maintain a good registered ram. They have found that a yearling ram can handle 25 to 30 ewes, and that a mature ram will take care of about 50 head. Consequently these experienced sheepmen often refer to their farm flocks as being either a one, two or three ram flock. The point is that if a ram is used to the proper limit of his breeding ability, the overhead cost per lamb is correspondingly lowered. It pays to continuously use desirable type, registered rams of some one well known breed. In this way both the market lambs and the breeding ewes will be more uniform in appearance, and for the kind of wool produced, rate of gains made and type of carcass when fattened. This suggestion applies to those farm flocks where sheep are kept as a sideline, rather than as a purebred unit or for some special purpose, such as raising early or so-called hothouse lambs.

#### Early Lambs

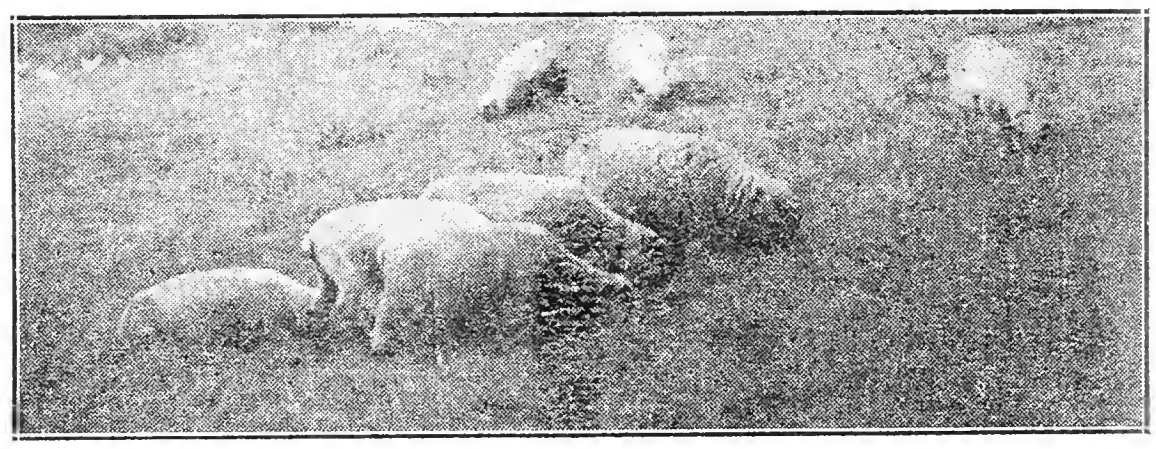
If it is desired to raise early lambs which are fattened and sold with their milk fat still on them, for a special trade during the Winter months, then suitable breeds and crosses must be used. With the exception of the Dorset, some of the fine-wools such as the Delaines, and the Tunis, all other breeds of sheep take the ram only in the Fall. This common breeding cycle usually begins about the time that the first frosty nights occur. With an average gestation period of approximately five months, the ewes may be bred in accordance with the time at which it is desired to have their lambs arrive. This is equally true with the breeds mentioned for use in producing early lambs. However, there is the matter of starting the early lamb flock. This is not as easy as with other kinds of sheep, because purebred ewes are comparatively expensive and good grade ewes with early lambing ability are hard to find.

The usual method employed in establishing a breeding flock for the production of early lambs is to purchase grade fine-wool ewes and breed them to a registered Dorset ram. The best ewe lambs from this mating are then saved, and most of them will carry the early lamb breeding cycle, while later and successive Dorset ram crosses will completely fix this necessary breeding characteristic. However, for the actual market product — the early lamb — these crossbred-Dorset graded ewes should be bred to a registered mutton type ram of good conformation and breeding. One of the best breeds to use for this purpose is the Southdown. In order to obtain replacement ewes, the Dorset blood should continue to be employed. The reason that fine-wool ewes are generally used for the foundation stock is because they are more plentiful, therefore easier to obtain, and less expensive than starting out with either grade or registered Dorset ewes.

#### Time to Cull Ewes

Regardless of the breeding or type of the ewes, it is advisable and profitable to follow a regular plan of culling the flock. The most desirable time to do this is either shortly before, or just at, the time the lambs are weaned. The reason for this is that the best basis for culling breeding ewes, disregarding age, is principally on the size, appearance and condition of their lambs. When this is done, it will be seen that some of the highest conditioned and most pleasing appearing ewes often have the smallest and thinnest lambs; while, on the other hand, many ewes with sturdy, thick fleshed, well grown lambs are thin and rangy. The answer is that those with superior lambs have been better mothers and heavier milkers. The most important single factor in developing a quick maturing, rapid fattening lamb is a continuous liberal supply of milk from its mother. So, select those ewes with good lambs; one excellent lamb is better to own and will make more money than two poor ones. Next, look at their mouths, and cull out any ewes, especially over six or seven years old, that have bad teeth, commonly called broken mouths. Records should be kept of the weight, kind and quality of each ewe's fleece at shearing time, as well as her complete breeding history. These can then be checked against the other considerations mentioned and thus form the basis for intelligent culling. The average productive life of a breeding ewe is from five to seven years, but many ewes will continue to breed and raise good doing lambs for several additional years. There are records of breeding ewes which have continued to produce and raise good lambs until past 15 years of age.

Unless the pasturage has been of excellent quality and abundant throughout the entire grazing season, preferably rotated and kept grazed comparatively short, all the ewes will be relatively thin by late Summer or early Fall. To remedy this situation or, better yet, to prevent it, it is good practice to feed some good quality hay or Summer silage. If grain is home raised and available, it can also be used to a limited extent. If the ewes are fed about one-half pound or more of grain, daily per head, in addition to their pasture and roughage as suggested, they will be gaining in weight when they start to take the ram during their breeding season. When this feeding practice is followed it is called flushing, and results in a higher percentage of twins, because two ova are more frequently produced and fertilized than when the ewes are in a thin and rundown condition. With anything up to a three ram flock, one should not be satisfied with less than a 100 per cent lamb crop raised to weaning age.



*Small flocks of breeding ewes provide a two-way cash crop of lambs and wool. These thrifty Shropshire ewes and their blocky lambs are doing well on Fall pasture; they are owned by W. F. Batstone, Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut. Sheep and poultry have made a good combination on this 50-acre farm. The lambs and broilers are dressed and stored in the freezer unit, then sold locally.*

#### Get the Flock Ready

In addition to flushing both the ewes and ram, it will greatly help the ewes to get settled if they are caught and trimmed around the vulva and tail head. It is also equally important, if not more so, to trim the fleece away from the ram's belly and over his genital organs. During the Summer the ewes and rams are very liable to collect considerable burs and weeds in their fleece and, unless these are removed, as suggested, it may prevent copulation and consequently result in a small lamb crop; it may even mean that none of the ewes will become pregnant. Frequently a newly purchased ram is sometimes accused of being a poor breeder when the fault is not his, but is caused by an accumulation of burs on his belly to such an extent that he is not capable of making a proper cover.

The easiest and most efficient way to check on the breeding ability of the ram, unless he is hand mated, is to paint his belly at the start of the breeding season with a suitable home prepared paint, varying the colors in accordance with the breeding cycle.

(Continued on Page 554)

## BROWN SWISS CATTLE

### THE GARDEN STATE SALE
**60 BROWN SWISS CATTLE 60**

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1948**

1:00 P. M. — TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

Sons and daughters of the breed's best sires. Consignments personally selected in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and several New England States.

I consider this the greatest group of young animals (none over five years) ever gotten together for a sale.

Write NOW for catalog.

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**New Milford, Connecticut**

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### Purebred Aberdeen-Angus

Ten young cows with calves and three year old bull. Excellent pedigrees. For sale or will trade for pure bred Holstein heifers.

SUNNY SLOPE FARMS, State Line, ALFORD, MASS. Telephone Great Barrington 151 M 2.

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### 40 REGISTERED JERSEYS

Open and Bred Heifers
Milking and Fall Freshening Cows

**Altamont Fair Grounds**

**ALTAMONT, NEW YORK**

**1 P. M. October 1, 1948**

Carefully selected healthy animals backed by generations of Proven Ancestry from Eastern New York's leading herds.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

**CAPITOL DISTRICT JERSEY CATTLE CLUB**

MRS. GLEASON A. WHITE, Sec.,
R. D. 1, DUANESBURG, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Two registered Jersey Bulls. One Yearling and one 2 year old. FLOYD H. O'NEIL, CHESTNUT RIDGE ROAD, GASPORT, NEW YORK

## AYRSHIRES

### AYRSHIRE AUCTION

[illegible] Production Sale, Thurs., Sept. 16 at 1:00 P.M., Blossvale, N. Y. (14 mi. NW of Rome). 40 Reg. Ayrshires, 16 Gr. Ayrshires and Holsteins. '47 DHIA ave. 9210 lbs. M. 381 lbs. F. The bulk of the herd sells. 31 Cows, 8 Bred Heifers, 5 Yearlings, 5 calves, 7 Bulls. Several fresh, 10 due in Oct., 7 in Nov., others later. Purebreds are vaccinated. Sale offering blood tested within 30 days prior to sale.

**FOR CATALOG WRITE**

Ayrshire Sales Service Box 96, Brandon, Vt.

## SHORTHORNS

*SECOND ANNUAL*

### MILKING SHORTHORN SALE

**HARRISBURG, PENNA.**
**Farm Show Building, Oct. 2nd**
**40 Head Selected Cows 40 and Bred Heifers**
**W. F. KOONS Secy-Treas.**
ROUTE 1, LEHIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Indisputable records — on farms and in official contests — PROVE that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed. Produce 4% milk, have greatest value of all milk breeds. This TWO-WAY bargaining power makes Milking Shorthorns universal favorite. FREE facts. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months, 50c; one year, $1.00.

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4122 So. Union Ave., Chicago 9, Illinois

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ERNEST WICKS, SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL — INTRODUCTORY SIX MONTHS $1.00. COLUMBIA 21, MISSOURI

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### GENESEE VALLEY FARMS AUCTION

**Friday and Saturday, September 10-11**

**200 Holstein Cattle 200**

(75 REGISTERED — 125 GRADES)

Sale First Day — 2½ miles southeast of AVON, Livingston County, N. Y. 20 miles south of Rochester, on Polo Bridge Road at Johnson Farm. Sale Second Day — 4½ miles south of AVON, on Route 39, and 4½ miles north of Geneseo. T. B. Accredited, blood tested, and nearly all Bang's Vaccinated, milkers mastitis tested, those bred long enough examined for pregnancy. THIS BIG TWO-DAY AUCTION INCLUDES: 50 Cows due in Fall; 82 Fresh during past Spring months and bred back; 19 Bred Heifers; 32 Open Heifers; 4 Heifer Calves; 13 Bulls of all ages. The 4-year-old Herd Sire, HILLMAC COMMANDER TENSEN, unusually HIGH BRED. Some daughters and many cows bred to him. Held under tent each day, lunch served, must start at 10:00 A.M. promptly each morning. Grades and Registered sold each day. A great sale of genuine good cattle, in a section where you will buy them worth the money.

J. D. ANDERSON & SONS, Owners, Avon, N. Y.

**R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N.Y.**
Sales Manager and Auctioneer

### TOMPKINS CO. DISPERSAL

**Tuesday, September 21, 1948**

RALPH F. TILTON sells because of ill health at his farm 3 miles west of ITHACA, N. Y. on Route 79, his entire herd.

**65 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE 65**

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, younger animals Bang's Vaccinated. SENSATIONAL HERD AVERAGE — two time milking — 416.1 lb. fat — 3.9% — 10,738 lb. milk with half under full age. 5-year-old Herd Sire by Full Brother to National Champion. Large number fresh or close springers. 20 Bred and Open Heifers — 12 Heifer Calves — 4 Bulls..

Rich in Cornell University breeding. Sale held in big tent starting at 12:00 Noon, lunch available.

RALPH F. TILTON, Owner, ITHACA, N. Y.

**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N.Y.**
SALES MANAGER & AUCTIONEER

ORLEANS COUNTY AUCTION
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, MEDINA, N. Y.
Sale ¼ mile off Route 63 at Shelby Center hamlet.
70 HOLSTEIN CATTLE (50 Registered—20 Grades)
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, some vaccinated, milkers mastitis tested. The Registered Holsteins were selected from Western Ontario, Canada, mostly first calf, due about sale time. The 20 grades are first calf heifers, close freshening. Sale in big tent, starting at 12:00 Noon, lunch served. Catalogs at ringside.
FLOYD SMITH & SON, Owners, MEDINA, N. Y.

**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK**
Sales Manager and Auctioneer

FIRST CHENANGO COUNTY CLUB SALE
Pavilion, EARLVILLE, N. Y. which is on the border of Chenango County, 17 miles north of Norwich.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20
55 — REGISTERED HOLSTEINS — 55
30 Cows; 5 Yearlings; 15 Heifers — all fresh or close; 5 Bulls. Accredited, blood tested, 90% Vaccinated — Healthy. An all-selected offering from 30 leading Chenango Co. herds. Rich in the breed's most popular high producing blood lines. Bulls are from dams with 500 to 600 lb. fat. Under auspices of: Chenango Co. Holstein Club, W. J. Pike, Secy., N. Norwich, N. Y.

**R. Austin Backus,** Sales Manager & Auctioneer **Mexico, N.Y.**

## GUERNSEYS

### GUERNSEYS AT AUCTION

SPRUCE RUN DISPERSAL, Clinton, N. J.
Saturday, September 11, 1948
147 Head nearly all Butterfats. Well equipped dairy farm of 355 acres will also be sold.

CROCKER FARM DISPERSAL, Cortland, N. Y.
Monday, September 13, 1948
93 Head — Foremost and McDonald breeding.

BOURNEDALE SALE, Yonkers, N. Y.
Friday, September 17, 1948
68 Head — Many great animals.

NEW YORK STATE SALE, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Saturday, September 18, 1948
50 Head Good type and heavy production.

TOPSFIELD SALE, TOPSFIELD, MASS.
Saturday, September 25, 1948
45 Head The tops of New England

MAINE-N. HAMPSHIRE SALE, ROCHESTER, N. H.
Monday, September 27, 1948
55 Head Rugged well-bred cattle with their future before them

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SEND for valuable booklet on profitable Guernsey breeding. There's always a ready market for quality Guernsey offspring and an ever-increasing demand for premium-priced GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK.
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
891 Grove St., Peterborough, N. H.

### FOR SALE: BULL BORN AUG. 1947

Dam, a daughter of Foremost Peacemaker, World Record sire in number of A. R. Daughters, made 8854M 503 F Jr. 2 305c 2x and is ⅞ sister to World Record Jr. 3 1013F and World Record Sr. 3 305C 762F. Highest records of sires 7 nearest dams average 703 fat. Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

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Heavy Pedigreed New Zealand Whites. Over 2½ mo. $5.00 each. Sire Fairchilds Famous Moon Mullens Jr. 11 lb. buck. I am so confident they are good you may pay on arrival at your farm. No other information furnished. KELSIE AGOR, MAHOPAC FALLS, N. Y.

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PHONE 54

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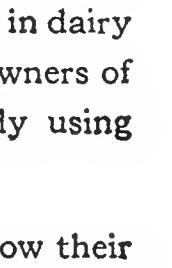

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# Farm Flocks in the Fall

(Continued from Page 552)

When this is done, it supplies needed data as to the time that the lambs will arrive, and also serves as a reliable check of the ram's fertility. It is best to use a medium grade of ordinary motor oil when mixing the paint because, if linseed oil is used, it will harden in the wool and thus lower its value. If the colors are used in the order of yellow ochre, venetian red, and lamp black, they will show to their greatest advantage. If these colors are changed on the ram's belly every 17 days, it will show which, if any, ewes are returning for a second or continued service. When a considerable number of the ewes are breeding back, it shows that they are not getting settled with lamb. In this case the ram can be changed and, when possible, a known sure breeder be used. If they still continue to return without settling, then it is the fault of the ewes. In any such instances both the ewes and ram should be carefully checked for fleshing condition, and to make sure that they have been trimmed as previously suggested.

### Feeds to Use

The ram, as well as the ewes, should be gaining some in weight for at least three or four weeks before he is turned with the flock for the breeding season. The ram will need some high protein concentrate added to his grain mixture, besides allowing him what he needs of good quality legume hay, to help out the pasture. Sheepmen and farmers have found that a little wheat bran, as well as some oats, are likewise very desirable for the breeding ram, besides corn and barley. Bran is high in needed minerals and vitamins, especially vitamin E, which has been found to be necessary for high fertility and good breeding. Vitamin A is also needed to insure a good vigorous breeding ram, and either legume hay or good pasture will provide both vitamins A and E. These needed substances should be supplied far enough in advance of the breeding season so that no deficiency of them exists.

A good conditioning feed for the ram is one consisting of whole oats 30 pounds, wheat bran 30 pounds either shelled corn or whole barley 20 pounds, and either soybean oil meal or linseed meal 20 pounds. Another suitable combination is one made by mixing 60 pounds of whole oats, 25 pounds of wheat bran, and 15 pounds of either soybean oil meal or linseed meal. This should be fed in sufficient quantity so that the ram is gaining approximately one-quarter pound daily for three or four weeks before the breeding season. If supplemented with good quality legume hay and some pasture, it will not require more than about half a pound daily of the concentrate mixture in order to produce the desired results. The breeding ewes will not need quite so much protein to put them in good flesh and proper condition. A desirable combination for them, when their pasture or hay is principally a good legume, is one consisting of whole oats 70 pounds and wheat bran 30 pounds; another suitable combination can be made by using either shelled corn or whole barley 50 pounds, whole oats 20 pounds, wheat bran 20 pounds and either soybean oil meal or linseed meal 10 pounds. If the roughage or pasture is of excellent quality and composed almost entirely of legumes, such as clover or alfalfa, then a mixture of equal parts oats and either corn or barley will be satisfactory. However, it is generally best to be on the safe side and add about 10 pounds of either soybean or linseed meal to each 90 pounds of grain fed, as the slight extra cost of the protein supplement will be paid for many times over by the increased fertility of the ewes, and the vigor of the lambs produced. Coarse flake salt should be kept available for the flock to eat as desired at all times. In addition, a good commercial mineral mixture should also be on hand for their constant consumption. Grain need not be ground as sheep chew their feed thoroughly.

### Fattening Lambs

After the lambs have been weaned, they should be wormed, using any of the standard commercial preparations containing phenothiazine, which can be bought at most drug stores or ordered as desired. The ewes should likewise be treated individually with phenothiazine for internal parasites. Besides dosing the sheep each Fall and Spring with a phenothiazine preparation, used according to directions on the container, the flock should have constant access to a mixture of salt nine parts and phenothiazine one part. When this is supplied, it will not be necessary to provide any additional salt.

It is often desirable to fatten home raised lambs in the Fall, either to sell locally or to use for home butchering. There is no more delicate or palatable fresh meat for the farm table than that of nicely fattened, home killed lamb. It is much more economical than when bought for retail prices at the butcher shop. A well fattened lamb, weighing around 90 pounds, will yield a carcass of approximately 50 pounds. Most farm families can soon use this amount of fresh meat, or an exhange may be arranged with a neighbor. It is best to have the lambs eating some grain for at least two weeks or so before they are weaned. When this is done, they do not suffer any setback or loss in weight, and they will develop a higher quality carcass than if they are allowed to get thin and run down; their final cost of gains will also be more economical.

If the lambs are brought along on a little grain, provided in a creep, they will be easier to get started on a full grain ration. When good quality legume hay is fed to the lambs, they will need little if any high protein supplement. Numerous tests on this matter have shown that the addition of either soybean or linseed oil meal to a grain feed of either corn, barley or oats, will result in slightly more rapid gains, but they will be more expensive. A suitable ration for fattening lambs, having a starting weight of around 70 pounds per head, is one that consists of about one and a half pounds of alfalfa hay and one quart of either shelled corn or whole barley. About two-thirds of a quart of wheat or one and one-half quarts of oats may be substituted for the other grains mentioned. These grains may also be mixed in any desired ratio, in accordance with their availability and price.

If wheat is used, it is best to start feeding it gradually, and not make it more than two-thirds of the ration until the lambs have been on full feed for at least three weeks. No matter what grains or combinations are used, the most satisfactory lamb feeding schedule is to start with whole oats, and then over a period of three weeks gradually replace the oats with other grains as desired. If whole, plump oats are used exclusively, the lambs will make good gains, but usually not quite as rapid as when any of the other grains mentioned are fed. If the hay is a non-legume, such as timothy, it will then be advisable to add 0.1 pound of either linseed or soybean oil meal per head daily to the grain ration. Corn silage can be used to form part of the roughage if desired; about two pounds of silage and half a pound of hay make an economical and satisfactory combination, plus grain fed as discussed. Do not use any frozen or mouldy silage for lambs. When fed in the manner suggested, good doing lambs will make an average daily gain of one-quarter pound per head daily; by the time they weigh 90 pounds they will be in desirable fleshing condition for butchering. From an initial weight of 70 pounds it would then require about 60 days for them to attain this weight and finish.

## Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 6.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 4.50 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Fur Farming for Profit, F. G. Ashbrook | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 3.50 |
| Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner | 3.50 |
| Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker | 3.50 |
| The Meat We Eat, P. T. Ziegler | 3.40 |
| Modern Milk Goats, Irmagarde Richards | 3.00 |
| Feeding Dairy Cattle, T. W. Gullickson | 2.50 |
| Sheep, Horlacher & Hammonds | 2.50 |
| Udder Diseases of the Cow, Dr. A. S. Alexander | 2.00 |
| How to Raise Rabbits, Frank G. Ashbrook | 2.00 |
| Practical Dog Breeding, Harry C. Peake | 1.95 |
| Some Common Diseases of the Horse, George H. Conn | 1.50 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.

# Livestock and Dairy

## Calves are Born Dead

We have had several cows freshen and all of their calves were dead when born. They were full-time calves and their mothers had plenty to eat. I am wondering if this is something new that is spreading around, or if it could be something that is lacking in their feed. We are in a dither, because of the present good price for veal calves, which makes this loss amount to quite a bit. Your advice is needed. A. M.

It is possible that the condition to which you refer is caused by a lack of vitamin D. This is the sunshine vitamin and its continued presence is necessary in animal body for proper development and life. No amount of mineral feeding will be of any benefit unless vitamin D is constantly present in needed quantities.

Animals cannot store vitamin D in their bodies and it is not generally realized that good quality legume hay is almost the only natural source for appreciable amounts of this vitamin, except direct sunlight. As a consequence, when cows do not receive direct sunlight regulary and are fed on either dehydrated or barn cured hay or grass silage as their only roughage, they do not get a sufficient supply of vitamin D. We have encountered a considerable number of instances where calves were born fully developed but lacked vitality, and were either dead at delivery or died shortly after birth. To overcome this condition, any of the vitamin D concentrates should be plentifully supplied in the feed. These can be obtained in veterinary form from various firms dealing in such products, or they may be ordered through your local druggist. A good source for vitamin D, as well as of vitamin A, which is likewise needed for best reproduction and breeding, is cod liver oil. Tests have shown that the addition of from one to two ounces per head daily is very beneficial when fed to dairy cows. The amount to be used of these various vitamin concentrates varies with their strength, consequently directions on the container should be followed. In cases of a vitamin deficiency, the condition cannot be corrected overnight; it takes some considerable time before normal physiologic functions are restored.

## Sorghum for Forage

Would like some advice about using sorghum as a forage feed for cows. I have been told that at a certain stage it will poison a cow. What is your opinion? M. W. C.

The sweet sorghums are more commonly used for forage than the grain types. The Amber variety of sweet sorghums is an early maturing kind, which will develop well in any section that field corn will mature. With any kind of sorghum there is always some danger from cattle or sheep becoming poisoned from the possible presence of prussic acid in the plants. Hogs and horses are not so susceptible to being poisoned from sorghum forage, probably due to some action in the four stomachs of the cow and sheep which change the prussic acid into a more soluble form. When in the sorghum plants it is principally present in a form known as glucoside instead of free prussic acid. If the sorghum crop is allowed to reach the seed stage before being grazed, the danger from poisoning is very slight. Sudan grass is a safer forage crop to use for cattle and sheep, and if not grazed when short, and after frost, will not poison livestock.

Soils that are high in nitrogen are more liable to produce plants containing a considerable prussic acid content than those grown on poor soils. This is the principal reason why in the South, where the sorghums are often used for forage, there is seldom any loss of cattle on the thin, sandy kinds of soil which prevail there. If animals to be grazed on sorghums are first fed liberally on corn, they are much less liable to be affected by any prussic acid poisoning. When the sorghums are cured as hay, they usually lose any poisonous condition.

## Feed for Ram

What is a good grain feed to use for my three year old ram during the breeding season? How much should he get daily? What is good to prevent sheep ticks? W. R. S.

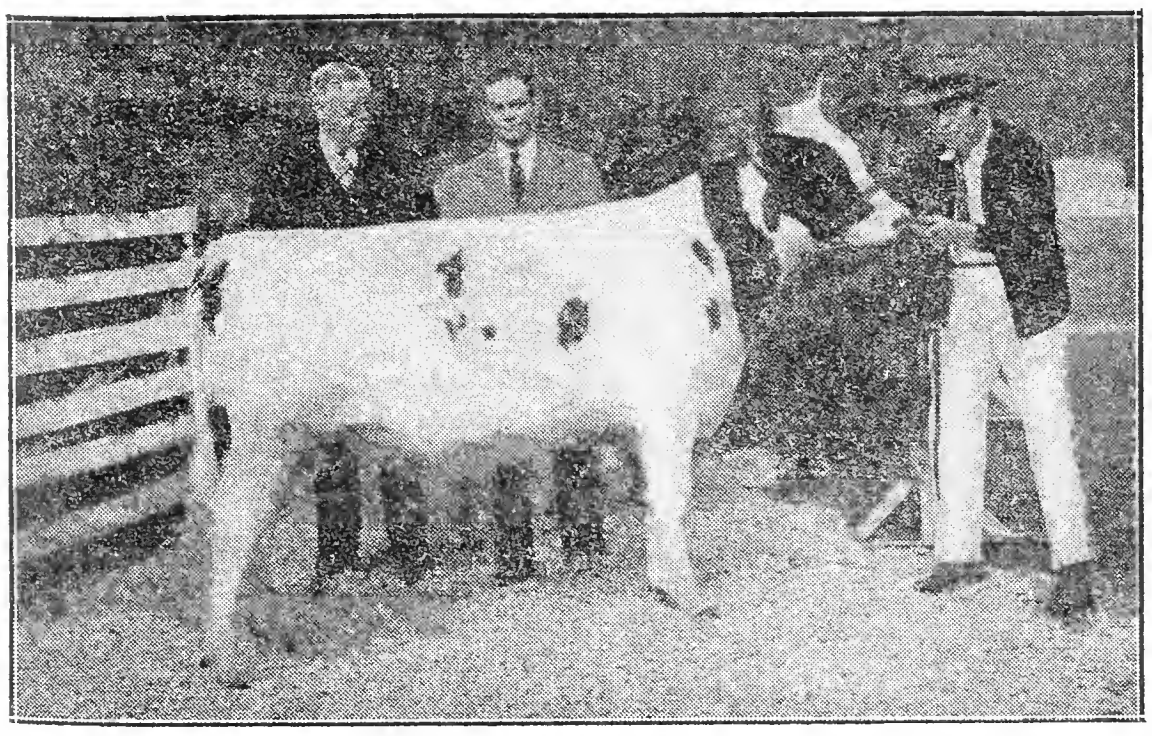
During the breeding season and for about three weeks before the ram is turned with the ewes, it is a good plan to allow him about one quart of grain daily, and more if he is thin. This is in addition to some good quality hay or pasture. Be sure the pasture is not just old weeds and brambles, because the ram will need all the best quality roughage he desires, besides the grain suggested. A suitable grain mixture for a mature stud ram is one consisting of shelled corn three parts, whole oats two parts, wheat bran one part, and either linseed or soybean oil meal one part, by weight. Let the ram have constant access to a commercial mineral mixture, or make one at home consisting of equal parts salt, ground limestone and dicalcium phosphate. In addition to the mineral mixture, keep coarse salt before the ram.

We have had good reports from farmers using a 50 per cent DDT powder lightly, dusted well into the fleece, down the back of the ewes, lambs and ram, to kill external parasites, including sheep ticks.

## Rings in Hog's Snout

In ringing hogs is it all right to put only one ring in the center of the snout, to prevent excessive rooting? Some say it is best to use two rings, one on each side of the snout.
Ulster County, N. Y. E. J. H.

It is true that rings put on both sides of a pig's snout have the advantage of not being as liable to be torn out, and as a consequence perhaps it would be best to use two rings because the extra cost and labor involved would be comparatively small. If pigs receive a constant and adequate supply of suitable minerals and nutriments, they will not root excessively. By keeping a good mineral mixture before them at all times, they can be assured of getting the right amount. If they are placed on a self-feeder, it will keep them supplied with plenty of grain. On good pasture when this program is followed, they will not do very much rooting.



*Burton Last Man, Imp., Scottish-bred yearling bull that topped the recent Grand NationalAyrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass., at $7,500, a record price for a yearling Ayrshire bull at auction in the United States or Canada. At left is the buyer, Robert L. Knight, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I., with William H. Chisholm, son of Hugh J. Chisholm of Strathglass Farm, the consignor, Port Chester, N. Y. Mr. Knight also purchased the imported Balig Bruno, a nine-months-old bull for $3,200.*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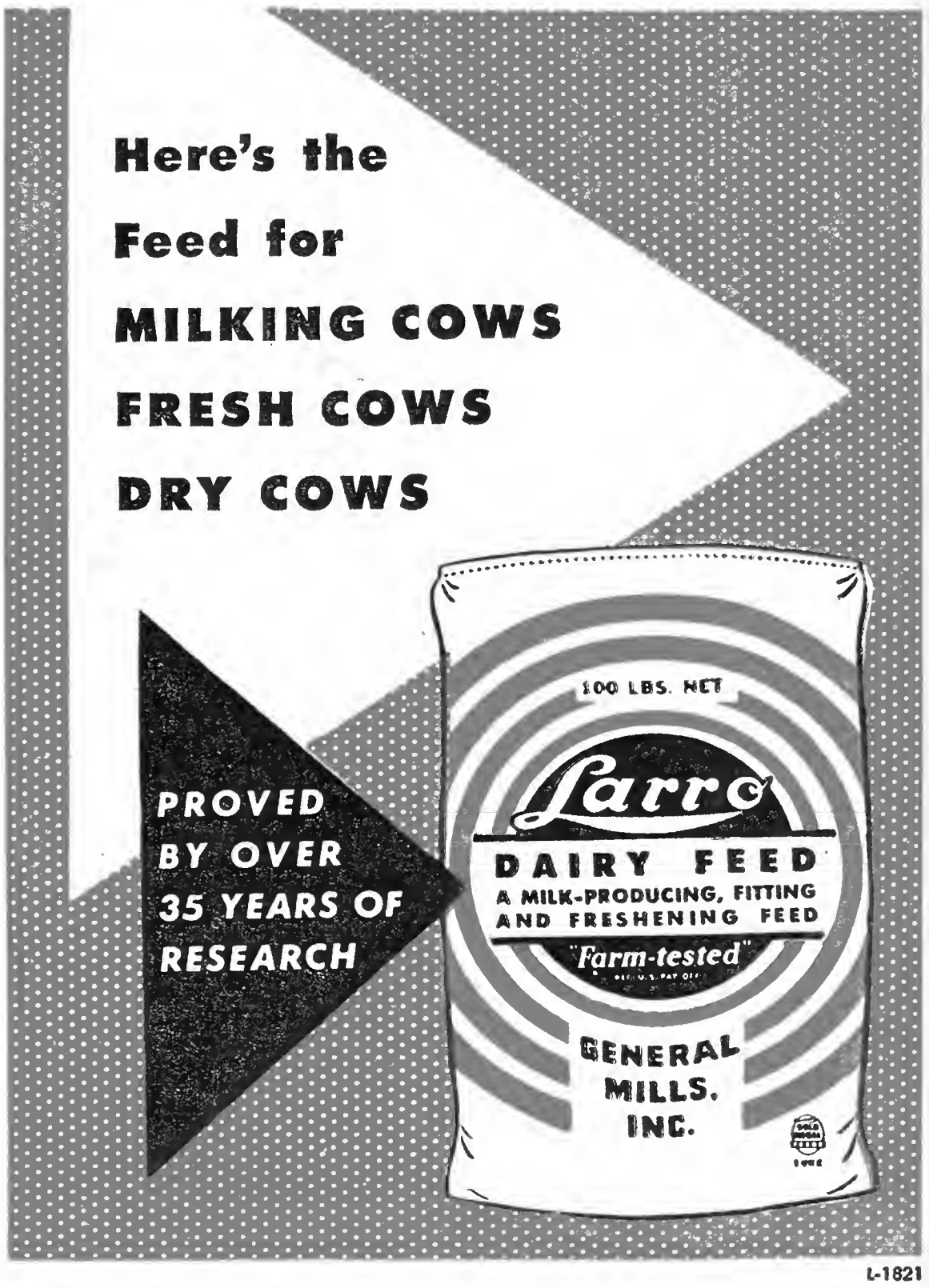


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Today's Larro Dairy Feed is the result of more than 35 years' constant research. It's been proved by actual feeding tests of over 350 different dairy feed formulas. Its ability to make top profit-over-feed cost is being proved daily by thousands of successful dairymen. So, for year-round feeding of dry cows, fresh cows, milking cows—use Larro Dairy Feed. See your Larro dealer today.

Save milk! Raise your calves on LARRO *"Farm-tested"* CALF BUILDER.

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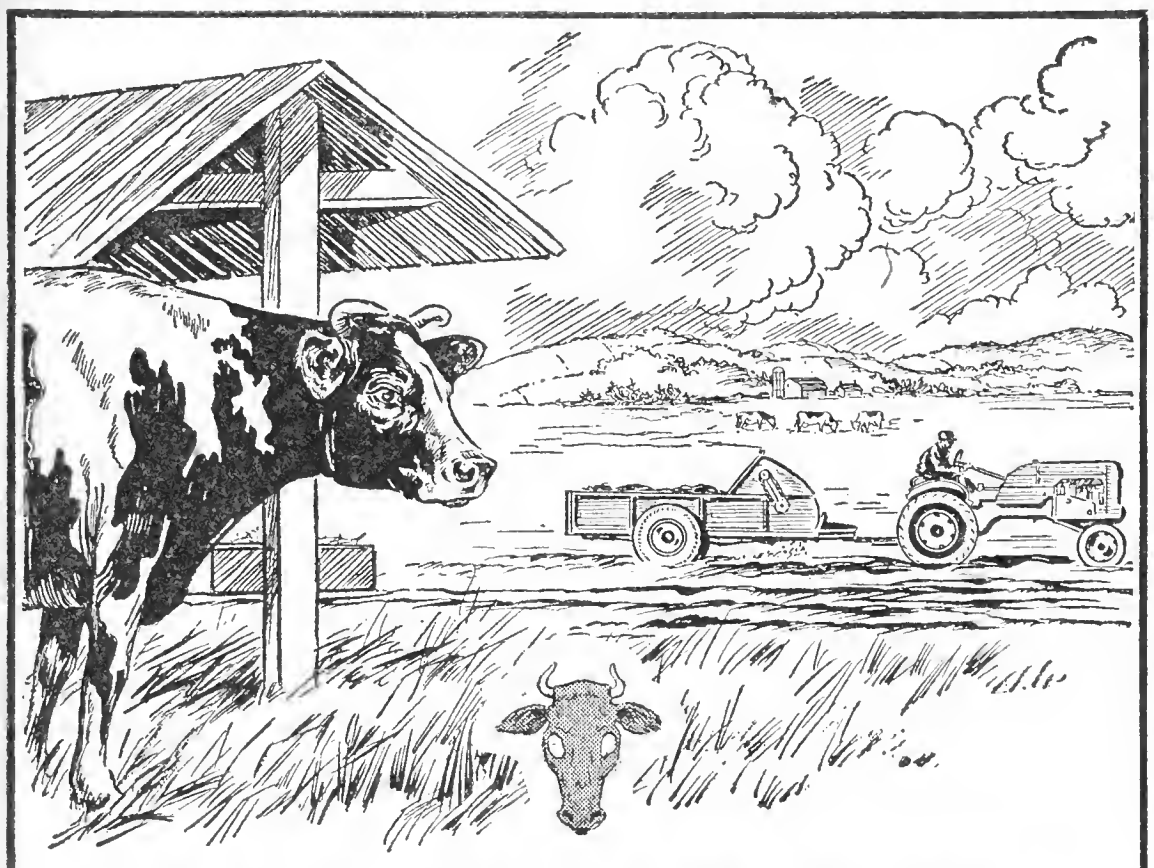

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**"HIDDEN HUNGER"**— *Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.*

Near's MinRaltone fed year round by a combination of the *Free Access*, *Hand Feeding*, or *Pre-Mixing* methods protects all livestock from "Hidden Hunger" because it contains 11 essential mineral elements, plus Vitamin D. Write for free booklet on Free Access Feeding and the MinRaltone plan for stock health and profits.

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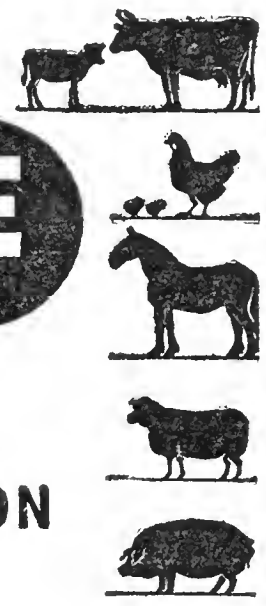



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Why spend money and labor on two separate, troublesome, expensive jobs when Carbola-DDT

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Better barn sanitation; lower bacteria . . . Fewer poultry losses.

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# European Episodes

PART XIV

SHARECROPPER'S SUMMER REPORT

Because of the tremendous U. S. investment in ERP gold and ERP goods, you Americans have, in reality, become a sharecropper of old Europe, so to speak, and as such you certainly ought to have a line or two on how things are coming along over here.

Granting that hunger is the Mother of Bolshevism, then food certainly ought to be the Father of Democracy. That is why the course of American grain ships and the field crops of Europe are followed with so keen an eye. For many a week it seemed that nature (by its wetting agent) was about to spoil Europe's grain much faster than ships could supply American grain. Emerging from a Spring which was bone dry and sterile with stark eastern winds, we ran into a Summer as cold and as wet as most living persons can remember. Until July 19 we had a stove burning every day, so we could feel at least kind of comfortable when we came home from the fields. The rivers rose to their very brims, sometimes over them, and the haying was a complete failure. Many a hayfield looked like a brown net. Where the hay was cocked, it seemed as if the pastures were full of manure piles. Between the cocks new grass growth was already hand high again. The Colorado potato bug, a new worry to West Europe's farming, invaded Holland and Belgium during June, swarming out of the North Sea waves and crawling onto the coast line, just as if it were their D-Day. The poor creatures made a call at the wrong house, for not only was every policeman and schoolboy marshalled to the beaches to catch the numb bugs, but those that succeeded to pass these shock troops ran into potato fields so cold and wet that they forgot all about regenerating and by the time the DDT bombs were squirting the potato fields, the last potato bugs were just about ready to die of old age, without a chance to start their devastation and multiplication.

With a July so cold and wet that a potato bug could not breed, the hay could not get dry, and a farmer could not get warm, we were entering the period of the grain harvest. In olden days this was a period of feasts; now it was a period of tension, fear and hope. The cool moist months had produced rye, wheat and oats, the like of which I have never seen before. But what would happen if the rain would still be with us when the grain had to be cut? We knew the answer to that but did not like to think of it. And then a God of Mercy brought us the sun at last — on the 20th of July. The thermometer crept up to 80, 84 and points above. This wave remained with us until August 3. Each day was a Marshall Plan by itself. The very last hay could be hayed, the grain fields were worked with hectic speed, and never did I witness such swift work in hauling the grain home. While I write this (August 10), the grain situation is not entirely safe yet by any means, but a good share of the rye and wheat has made the home run; we hope that the rest will follow likewise. In that case the self-supporting ability of Western Europe can reach a maximum height, as far as grain goes. How the potato situation will turn out remains to be seen. The lower fields show dangerous signs of decay.

Basically I stand here as an American "corn man" and so you may accuse me, perhaps justly, of talking about old King Corn too highly. But really, the way I have seen the corn behave here in this continent has been nothing short of miraculous. The corn germinated well under a warm April sun, but ran right into a cold May. During the night of May 21 we had a heavy killing frost which took its toll of corn, potatoes and beans. When cultivating corn in June, we looked at a low growth which seemed to be old and sick already. When July came around, we had corn at least two weeks behind normal. But when the Summer heat arrived at the end of July, we really saw a wonder every morning when we walked into the fields. Corn was sprinting like an Olympic champion. One customer reported that in six days his corn grew 57 centimeters; that is exactly 22 inches and a half. The tassels shot out with super speed and the inbreds in the hybridization lots kept us busy from morning until night. With a mixture of satisfaction, pride and good hope, we can look today at our breeding fields.

A fortnight ago we had with us for a week a Connecticut father and mother who came over to visit their only son —in his grave. He had fought gallantly as an aviator at the Battle of Arnhem and then he and his plane disappeared into nowhere. For days and months without end the parents waited for word that never could come. Then they started a hunt for that lost trail of their boy. Thousands and thousands of circulars blanketed all parts of Holland, Belgium and parts of Germany. Hundreds of people responded. School teachers in Flanders asked their children to report all American crashes lying still in forest or meadow. German preachers asked their flocks in the church to report to these parents the place of their son's grave, if they knew it. The U. S. Army left no stone unturned to find this soldier, like they also did to find any other boy. Through the pages of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER the father finally also became lined up with your writer and ever since then I have taken part in the search. Doggedly the hunt was carried on for one year, two years, three years. But it seemed as if plane and flyer had left us without a shred of a trail. Dozens of lost bodies were found through the activity of this particular search, but never was it the body we were looking for. Finally, after three and a half years, American Army men are led to a lone grave in a Westphalian forest and the guide, a German forester, says quietly: "The cross says that an unknown German soldier lies here, but I know that it holds an American flyer." Indeed it did, and it held the end of that trail we had followed so long in vain.

And so the mother and father could come and pay homage to the spot where their only boy gave his life for you and for me. How many dreams, how many illusions are smashed for those poor humans by that little spot in the Reichswald forest? And then to realize that this is only one case of millions of like dramas that were created by World War II. It ought to persuade us to do our very utmost, every day, to help prevent a third world war, if it can be avoided at all.

Unfortunately, the common belief here is that No. 3 stands before our very door already. Not that it creates a commotion or a panic here. Humans get used to anything and the type of rumor that sent Europe into turmoil in the Fall of 1939 now creates no more than a brief mention in the local paper. This globe holds presently too many spots with a "low flash point" for the man of the street to focus his steady attention to any of them. No longer can Greece, Jerusalem, China, Tito, Korea, or the Berlin Bridge command full attention of the common man in his daily work and life. With a fatalistic surrender to the unavoidable, he just waits. But deep in each one's heart, however, is a hope that somewhere a man may arise who can bring sense to a war-torn world, along with fear that such a man does not exist.

Yesterday, of all things, we plain people of the fair city of Apeldoorn got a big slice of the 1948 Olympics. The U. S. diving team had a few days off at London and came over by air to Holland yesterday morning. In the afternoon they were scheduled to show us their tricks in the Apeldoorn swimming pool, their first showing in continental Europe. And so the Missus and your writer saw Victoria Draves, Zoe Ann Olsen, Patricia Elsener, Bruce Harlan and Sammy Lee in their full and famous glory.

Yes, in the present construction of our society, we certainly do need diplomats. At times we even might wish to stock up on generals, but I do hope that we keep also our full share of sportive boys and girls who can show us the limits to which the Creator has gone in molding the physical body of man. Learn to respect such a body and do not feel ever eager to riddle it into an untimely grave.

Yesterday we saw the best Ambassadors of good old America.

HERMAN A. BENNINK

# A Crop to Cultivate

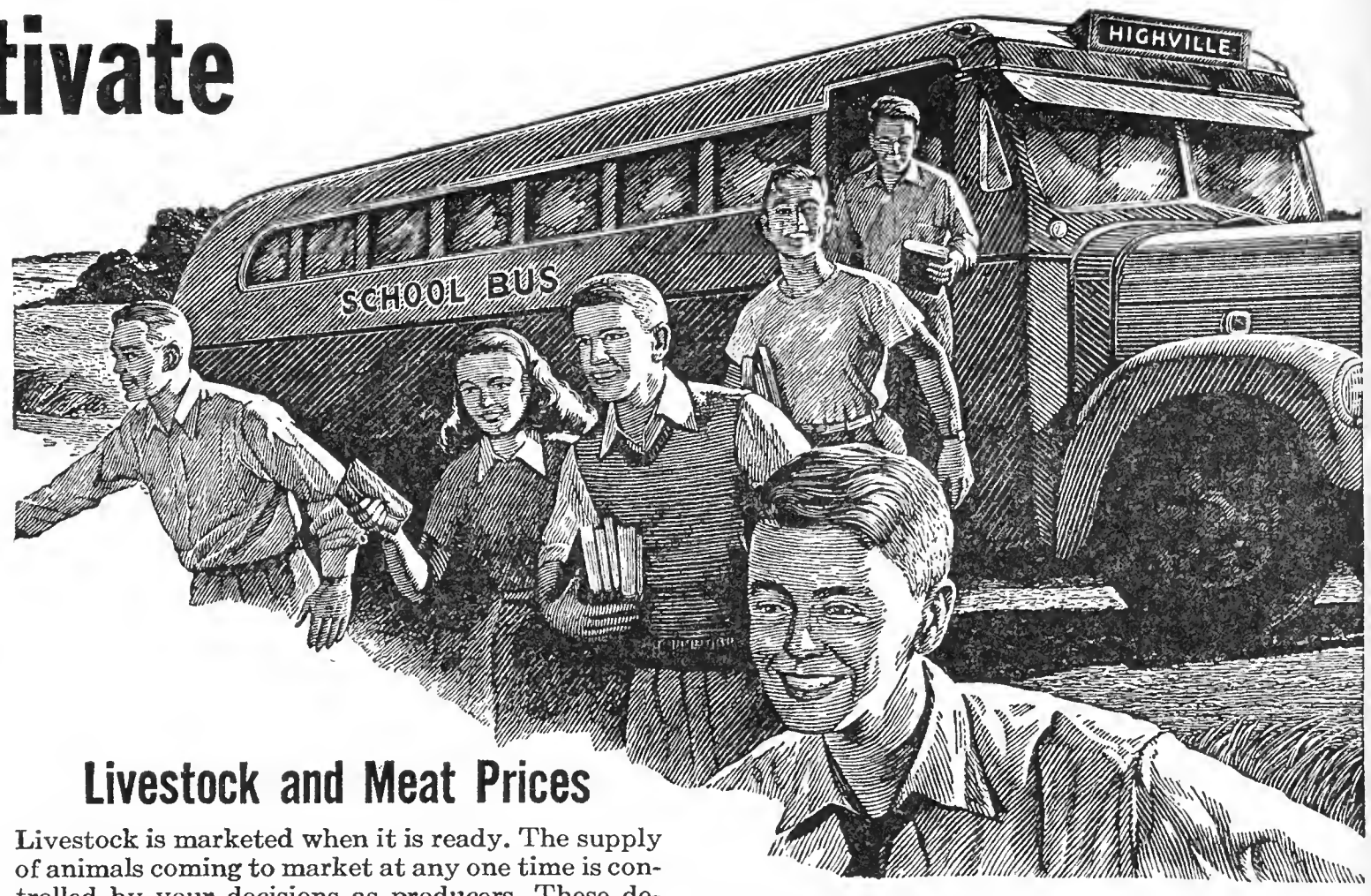
America is famous for good crops. But finest of all is the bumper "crop" of 11,000,000 boys and girls growing up on our farms and ranches.

Trained teachers and leaders are helping cultivate this bumper crop. Vocational agricultural teachers in over 7,000 high schools do their part. Most of these schools have Future Farmers of America chapters. Membership of F. F. A. is 250,000. In their "outside classroom" work they receive additional on-the-job training from their vocational agricultural teachers. They learn to accept leadership responsibility. On graduation, many go directly into farm or ranch management. Others go on to agricultural college.

County agents and over 180,000 unselfish volunteer leaders do another great job through the 4-H Clubs. Through 85,000 local 4-H Clubs, more than 1,750,000 boys and girls get invaluable training. Advice, encouragement, know-how from practical experts. Their projects keep them abreast of what is new in agriculture. They learn through doing. Achievement and leadership become habits.

It is well that American agriculture has these leaders and teachers. By teaching the *business* and science of farming, they are helping make life on farm and ranch rich and profitable for a new generation of Americans. They are showing them the way to economic security and a good way of life. Better farm planning; power machinery; scientific modern methods; control of weeds and plant and animal pests . . . All these our farm and ranch youth are learning. In many ways they are qualifying themselves to be better managers of land and better businessmen. They are increasing their knowledge of science and selling—of machinery and markets —of costs and conservation.

Swift & Company has always been proud to encourage farm youth activities. We shall continue to do so. We have no doubt or fear for the future of America. For, properly cultivated, this crop will ripen surely into our nation's richest harvest.




## Livestock and Meat Prices

Livestock is marketed when it is ready. The supply of animals coming to market at any one time is controlled by your decisions as producers. These decisions may have been made months previously, depending on your breeding and feeding program. The weather—blizzards, storms and droughts—also have a bearing on when you market your animals.

Meat packers have no control over the supply of livestock.

The meat packer must sell meat and by-products for *what they will bring*. When people have to economize, they spend less money for meat. Consumers, retailers and meat packers reduce their bids. The prices of both meat and livestock fall accordingly. But when people make *more* money, they are *eager* to buy meat. Then buyers all along the line *increase* their bids. And the prices of both meat and livestock *rise* accordingly. For each meat packer and each retail meat dealer knows that if he does not pay a little higher for the livestock or meat he wants, somebody else will—and get the business.

Thus the old law of supply and demand—plus competition in buying livestock and selling meat—forces price changes in meat to be reflected quickly all the way back to the livestock on the hoof. At all times the market price is a *balance* between the supply of livestock and the demand for meat.

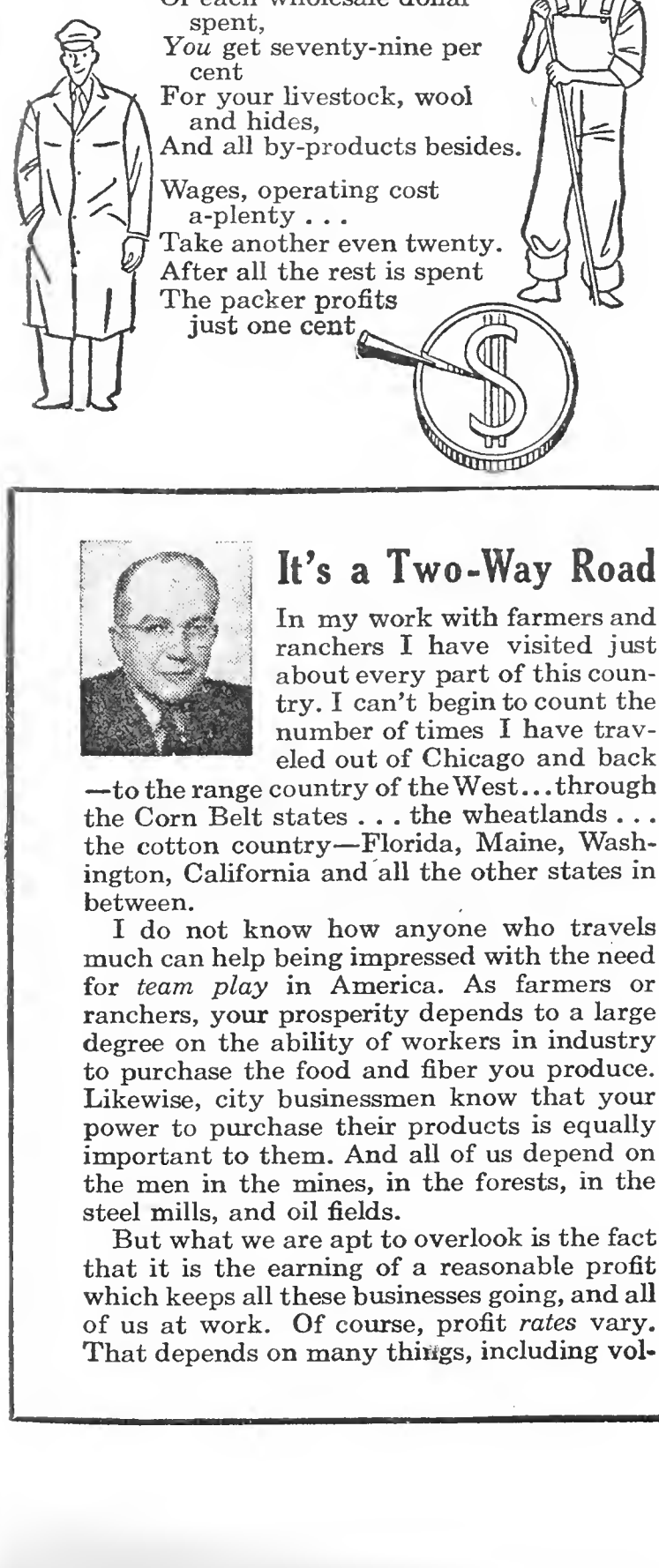
### 16MM SOUND FILMS FOR YOUR USE

"Meat Buying Customs" "A Nation's Meat"
"By-Products" "Livestock and Meat"
"Cows and Chickens . . . USA"

Five informative films about the livestock-meat-packing industry. A few open dates remain for September and October. We'll be glad to send a descriptive folder which gives all details. Write Agricultural Research Dept., Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

### A HUNDRED CENTS MAKE A DOLLAR

Have you sometimes wished to know
Where meat dollars really go?



Of each wholesale dollar spent,
*You* get seventy-nine per cent
For your livestock, wool and hides,
And all by-products besides.

Wages, operating cost a-plenty . . .
Take another even twenty.
After all the rest is spent
The packer profits just one cent

### OUR CITY COUSIN

Wow! Look at City Cousin's arm,
He spent the summer on the farm.

**Soda Bill Sez:**

*Words are handy tools to explain experiences—but they're no substitute for experience.*

### *Martha Logan's Recipe for*

### DINNER SIZE HAMBURGER

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 pound hamburger | ¼ cup milk |
| 1¾ cups soft bread crumbs | 1¼ teaspoon salt |
| 1 egg | ⅛ teaspoon pepper |
| ¼ cup chopped onion | 1 tablespoon fat |

Mix together all ingredients until well combined. Form into 4 large patties. Heat fat in heavy frying pan. Brown patties slowly on each side. Cover pan tightly, lower heat, and cook ten minutes longer. Serve with horseradish sauce, barbecue sauce, or tomato sauce. (Yield: 4 servings)

## New Idea in Junior Feeding Projects

by T. W. Thompson
State 4-H Club Leader, Montana

*T. W. Thompson*

Boys and girls are trying out a *new kind* of livestock feeding project. In several states—including Montana, Nebraska, Colorado and Indiana—people are enthusiastic about it. Here is how it works. The boy or girl buys an *average lot* of feeder steers or lambs, from a uniform herd or band. The number bought is usually 3 or more steers, 15 or more lambs. That depends on finances, feed supplies and equipment available.

These lots of animals are bought at a central market. They are taken home and fattened. Careful records are kept of feed costs and rates of gain. At the end of the feeding period, they are shipped back to market. They are sold on Junior Marketing Day.

Boys and girls consign their animals to commission firms of their own choice. Upon arrival the animals are penned separately, according to ownership. Each lot is graded and weighed separately. Then all animals are assembled in pens according to grade. They are sold for slaughter in the usual manner used on that market. The boys and girls profit according to the *market value* of their animals.

Sponsors claim the following benefits: (1) It is practical. (2) It promotes better farm feeding methods. (3) Boys and girls learn about market grades of livestock. (4) They learn about central markets and their operation. This new idea in junior feeding is not intended to take the place of feeding for show. It is a separate project, to give youngsters practical experience in feeding for market.



## It's a Two-Way Road

In my work with farmers and ranchers I have visited just about every part of this country. I can't begin to count the number of times I have traveled out of Chicago and back —to the range country of the West...through the Corn Belt states . . . the wheatlands . . . the cotton country—Florida, Maine, Washington, California and all the other states in between.

I do not know how anyone who travels much can help being impressed with the need for *team play* in America. As farmers or ranchers, your prosperity depends to a large degree on the ability of workers in industry to purchase the food and fiber you produce. Likewise, city businessmen know that your power to purchase their products is equally important to them. And all of us depend on the men in the mines, in the forests, in the steel mills, and oil fields.

But what we are apt to overlook is the fact that it is the earning of a reasonable profit which keeps all these businesses going, and all of us at work. Of course, profit *rates* vary. That depends on many things, including volume of business done. For example, here at Swift & Company we process millions of pounds of agricultural raw materials each year. On each pound handled, we earn an average profit of a fraction of a cent. Few could stay in business on the margin we meat packers earn. But whether one's business *volume* is large or small, *some profit* is essential to any individual or any enterprise.

And here's another thing. Often I hear someone say—"Those farmers are the lucky ones—completely independent!" I can't agree with them. I know, and you know, that you on the land *are* independent—*but only to a certain degree!* Of course, cities couldn't exist without the products of farm and ranch. Maybe you *could* produce your own food, clothing, shelter and fuel. But country living would be pretty grim without cars, telephones, radios, fences, tractors, windmills and modern labor-saving, comfort-giving equipment. *It is a two-way road!* Our standard of living in America is something we are *all* proud of. *It is the result of the profit system and of good team play.*

F. M. Simpson.

*Agricultural Research Department*

**Swift & Company**
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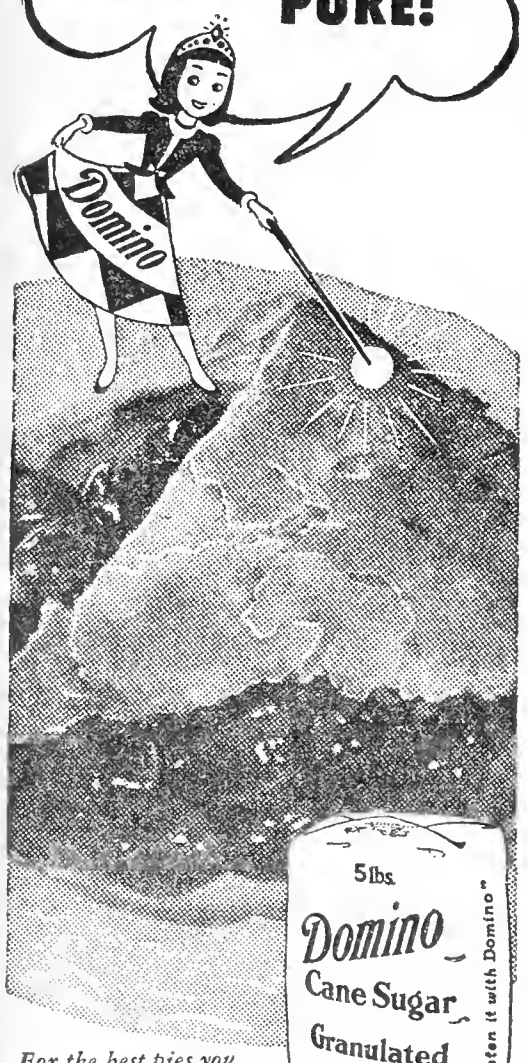


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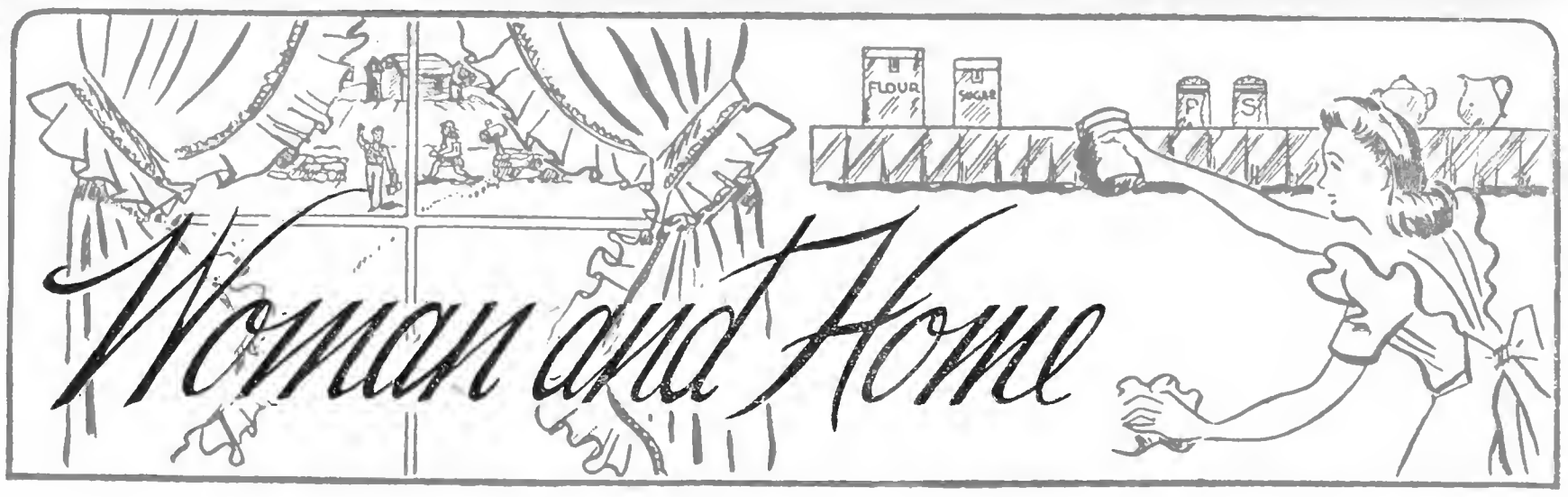
5. Domino-pure means full value!




## Back to the Country School

As Summer ends and days are cool, the children now come back to school;
Though hours are full, there still is room to watch the country schoolyard bloom.
Our nation's flag and small gay frocks, bright-hued sweaters and bobby socks;
Across the land, across the way, the rural school's in bloom today.

Pennsylvania — *Mae C. Smith*

## Thought for Today: Those Willow Whistles

Your Woman and Home editor has had a wonderful time with that willow whistle query which appeared in this column of the August 7 issue. To our surprise and pleasure, a number of readers, women, went straight back to their childhood and sent careful directions for making this piping product of the willow by the river bank in Spring.

Men too have responded. In fact, an august Judge stepped down from his dignity on the court bench to send us not only directions, but a line sketch, complete with references to a, b, c and d. Judge B. of New York State was a country boy and says: "Once a farmer, always a farmer at heart."

Today, however, our desk boasts Exhibit A from Mr. A. J., also of New York. It is the classic evidence itself—a willow whistle, freshly cut and ready to blow. If M. C. of New York (lady or gentleman) will please send full name and address, we will forward all replies, plus Exhibit A. Better yet, if she, or he, will come to our office, we will hand over the actual whistle to see who of us can blow hard enough to call Old Shep back home. P. S.

P. S. — Two more whistles have just arrived, Exhibits B and C! They come from Mr. E. A. of Long Island who tells a grand tale as follows:

"Here are a couple of willow whistles. They are crude affairs but made from the best piece of willow I could get. If they happen to be dry and no sound comes forth, just wet them with your mouth. When a boy, living in a Devonshire village in England, I fashioned a lot of different kinds of noise-making gadgets from willow; some real tunes could be played on them. Others were made for frightening wood pigeons and small rooks, etc., from farmers' wheat fields. We kids would get 'four pence' a day (from six in the morning to eight in the evening) for whistling off the birds during the time the grain was ripening. After the harvest we would get permission to 'glean' — a beautiful sight — as mothers and all their children gathered up what was left from the reaping, letting nothing be lost.

"Of all the papers, books and magazines that I receive every month, The Rural New-Yorker provides me with the best reading of them all."

We certainly thank Mr. A. and all those subscribers who have been so generous in their response. R. N.-Y. readers always are. Next Spring, when the sap is in the willow, we shall publish here a little piece on how to make a whistle for all grown-up youngsters who wish to try again. P. S.

## What Happened to Our R. F. D. Box

The first thing that happened to our R. F. D box this year was its long battle with last Winter's snowstorms. As with many another rural receptacle for the daily mail, Summer saw our own sitting upon its post, the whole thing leaning like the tower of Pisa, only at a much more dangerous angle. What with the dizzy slant and no new look at all, I decided the second thing to happen to our weathered faithful box would be to straighten it and dress it up in a coat of white paint. We did so, and made a stencil for our name along one side of the box.

So upright and shining was the sight, and so rewarding to the eye, that I felt that something fine should be done for the R. F. D. in return. What better than to have some morning glories climb the pole to add a touch of heavenly blue. But here was the point where the practical also got to work. Our morning glories would have to be transplanted around the post into good earth, and the earth ought to be held in place. The result was an ample flower box at the base of the post. It was built of boards on hand (partly sunk into the ground and well above it), filled with garden loam, and then painted white to match the post and the box on top. Transplanting followed.

Today we have an R. F. D. garden in full bloom. It is a riot of color at the base of the post with zinnias, snapdragons and French marigolds, as well as the morning glories! The vines climb, but do not encumber the little door when our rural carrier opens it to take our letters out and slip them in. That was the third thing that happened.

But the fourth, which I did not tell you at the start, is this. Our R. F. D. box stands close to our neighbor's across the country road. We combined the two as a straight white parallel unit, with the flower box at the bottom encasing the feet of both. Between the posts, below the boxes, we have built a horizontal shelf to hold such packages too big for the rural carrier to place inside the doors. This too is painted white.

Here then is an R. F. D. flower bed in tandem fashion, ready to meet the September equinoctials reinforced, for in unity there is strength. We believe this fine white team holding the U. S. mail will brave the Winter's blast, and stand up, staunch and true, together. L. W. Capwell

### The Visiting Nurse

#### Trench Mouth

Betty and Anne were good friends. So when Anne offered Betty a suck of her lolly-pop, Betty accepted it. The two girls then shared the whole piece on the stick. But Anne did not think to tell Betty that she was just getting over a sore mouth. Not until Betty's gums became fiery red, began to swell, and then bled, did Anne remember! Anne's case of Vincent's infection, or trench mouth, had not been severe, but Betty had to stay out of school for a month while having medical treatments at home.

Is trench mouth catching? Or was it merely a coincidence, in sharing the candy, that these two girls — one of whom your Visiting Nurse knows well — had successive cases of the disease. Doctors disagree about the communicability of trench mouth. But it is known to be caused by bacteria which grow in dark, moist mouths. It can develop at any age while there are teeth in the gums. It occurs most often in people who do not eat enough vitamins every day to keep their gums healthy, and in those who smoke too much. In fact some cases heal only when the victim gives up tobacco entirely.

How will one know that trench mouth, or Vincent's infection, has set in? The gums, as described above, become inflamed, swell and bleed. Ulcers appear on them; these break and are extremely painful. The breath becomes foul, saliva increases, the glands of the neck enlarge, the patient gets to feel sick all over. That is the start of the disease. If the acute stage is not promptly and efficiently treated, it will become a chronic condition. The soreness and swelling will subside somewhat; the gums will bleed only when the toothbrush is used or when they are pressed against or knocked. But — and here is the horrible thing that happens — the ulceration can go slowly on until the gums are destroyed and the roots of the teeth are exposed. During this process it is too late to bring about a cure.

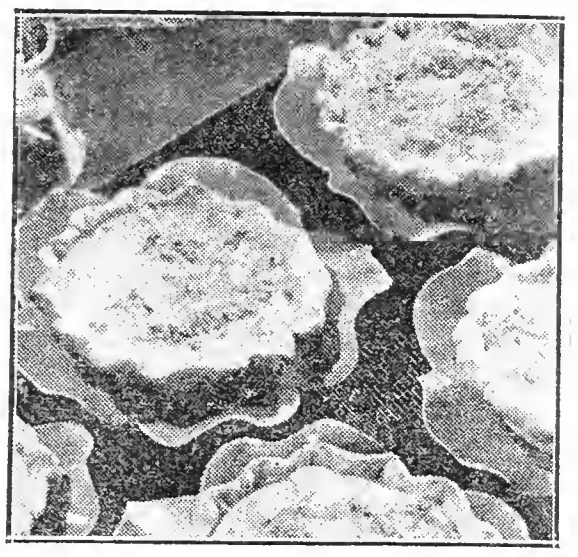
What should be done? As soon as Vincent's infection, or trench mouth, is suspected a dentist should be consulted. To try to treat a case by oneself is a dangerous delay. Mouth washes are ineffective! The use of any recommended drug, advised by some lay person or by a drug store attendant, may only serve to make matters worse. How can it be prevented? Well, to quote one authority on the subject: "Ulcerative stomatitis, commonly called either Vincent's infection or Trench mouth, is due in almost every case to diet. Lack of dairy products (milk, butter, cheese) and eggs, also lack of fresh fruit and vegetables are generally the underlying causes. But lack of oral (mouth) cleanliness likewise plays a most important part in causing the trouble. Keep the diet correct, and the mouth sanitary; these are great helps in preventing trench mouth. Beulah France, R. N.

Baking soda added to the water in the dishpan, not only saves soap, but makes the three-times-a-day dishwashing chore easier. It cuts right through grease, makes glasses and dishes sparkle, gives them a fresh clean feeling. Baking soda, too, will help prevent the sink drain from clogging. After washing the dishes, brush some soda around the sink to remove grease — and be sure it goes down the drain.

## Tart Shells for Quick Chilled Filling

If you have tart shells ready, a quick chilled dessert, and a wholesome one, combines unflavored gelatine, which is rich in protein, the flavors of your own preserved or maraschino cherries, and toasted cocoanut, plus the nourishment in cream and egg whites.

The ingredients for the filling are:



*Have tart shells on hand to fill for quick chilled dessert.*

1 envelope unflavored gelatine; ¼ cup cold water; ½ cup boiling water; ⅓ cup sugar; ⅛ teaspoon salt; ⅓ cup cherry juice diluted with water; 2 egg whites, beaten stiffly; 1 cup cream, whipped; ½ cup chopped cherries; ¼ cup toasted cocoanut.

Soften gelatine in cold water, and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, salt and diluted cherry juice; stir until sugar is dissolved; then cool. When this mixture begins to thicken, fold in the egg whites, cream and cherries. Turn it into baked tart shells. Sprinkle top with toasted cocoanut. Chill until firm. Yield: 6 tart shells.

# More Marmalades Month by Month

Soon will come the warm Autumn days with cool frosty nights when, like the squirrels storing nuts in a hollow tree, the urge is upon homemakers to store away the last of Nature's bounty for later enjoyment. The long nights and chill dawns of early Winter make doubly welcome the bright colored jams and marmalades that are hidden in our own "hollow tree" in cellar or pantry.

Rose Geranium Jelly on waffles for Sunday night's "cooked-at-the-table" meal, is a happy combination. Carrot Marmalade with the morning's toast makes a spot of indoor sunshine when the skies are gray and stormy. Barberry Jelly offers that bit of different flavor for which you have been seeking to liven up the bird that all too often has to pinch-hit for beef these days.

Orange and Quince Conserve may be served in various ways. One is as a filling for layer cake, the top of which is dusted with powdered sugar. For a church bazaar this may be made into a design with the use of a lace paper doily held firmly on the cake before the sugar is sprinkled on. Pear Harlequin is delicious and its mild flavor makes it blend well with a plate of crackers and cheese. Apple and Cider Jam does seem to remind one of Black Cats and Witches. Pumpkin Preserves sound like a part of Thanksgiving festivities while the deep purple of Grape Conserve with its white stars of nuts make it definitely a Christmas treat.

Here are recipes for the coming months to take us up to January 1949.

### Rose Geranium Jelly

Prepare apples as usual for jelly boiling the extracted juice for 20 minutes. To each pint of juice add 1 pound of sugar. Stir until sugar is melted, then add 2 or 3 rose geranium leaves. Bring to the boiling point and boil rapidly for 2 minutes removing the scum as it forms. Turn into jelly glasses after removing the leaves that have been cooked but place a fresh leaf in each glass of jelly.

### Carrot Marmalade

Prepare 3 cups grated carrots; 3 oranges; lemon juice, fresh, about 3 tablespoonsful; 4 cups sugar; ¼ teaspoon ground ginger or tiny bits of fresh preserved ginger. Cut orange skins in thin long narrow strips and cook in 4 cups of water until tender. Let stand in liquid overnight. Bring this to a boil and add grated carrots. Cook 10 minutes. Add lemon juice and sugar and cook until it reaches the jellying joint. Pour into jars and seal at once.

### Barberry and Apple Jelly

To each 3 quarts of prepared fruit allow 2 pints water and 10 or 12 sour apples, cored and cut in small pieces. Boil the above mixture until soft then strain through a jelly bag. Do not squeeze the bag. Boil liquid rapidly for 20 minutes. Skim and measure. Add 1 heaping cup sugar to each cup liquid. Boil until it gives a good jelly test. Pour in glasses. Seal when cold.

### Orange and Quince Conserve

Take 3½ pounds quinces; 5 oranges; 4½ pounds sugar; 3 pints water. Boil quince skins and cores in 3 pints water until tender. Strain through jelly bag. To this liquor add the finely chopped quinces together with finely chopped skin of 1 orange. Simmer until the fruit is tender, then add 4½ pounds sugar and the juice of 4 oranges. Sugar should be slightly warm. Simmer for two hours or until it yields a good jelly test. Pour into hot sterilized glasses and seal.

### Pear Harlequin

Use ½ peck of hard pears; 1 can of pineapple chunks (no juice); 1 small bottle of Maraschino cherries; 2 oranges; and sugar. Peel and core pears; then cut in small pieces. Add orange juice and the skin which has been put through the food grinder with a fine knife. Measure and add an equal amount of sugar. Simmer until thick (about 2 hours). Add drained cherries and heat thoroughly; then seal in jars.

### Apple and Cider Jam

Core, pare and quarter tart apples. Weigh prepared fruit. Cover cores and parings with sweet cider and boil for 20 minutes. Drain this liquor over the prepared apples and cook thoroughly until soft. Strain through a sieve. Add ¾ pound of sugar for each pound of prepared raw fruit. Add the juice and grated rind of a lemon for each pound of prepared fruit, and a few pieces of broken stick cinnamon. Cook until thick and clear. Store as for jelly.

### Pumpkin Preserve

Use 5 pounds prepared pumpkin; 10 cups sugar; 3 lemons; ½ teaspoonful salt; ginger, either preserved or candied. Dice pumpkin in small pieces. Add sugar and let all stand overnight. Add thinly sliced lemons, salt and the ginger. Boil until pumpkin is clear and syrup is thick. Seal in hot jars at once.

### Grape Conserve

Use 3 pounds of Concord grapes; 3 pounds sugar; 3 oranges, juice and boiled skin chopped fine; 1 cup shelled walnuts; ½ pound seeded raisins. Remove grape skins and put them through food chopper; then boil 20 minutes in a small amount of water. Cook pulp of grapes in their own juice until soft. Rub through sieve to remove the seeds. Combine grape pulp with grape and orange skins; add sugar and raisins; boil rapidly until thick. Add nuts and boil 3 minutes longer. Seal at once.

Mona Wyse Cole

## Knit in Pretty Stitches

Baby will be proud, and so will you, to sit up and display this warm woolen sacque in new stitch combination: Stockinette finished in eyelet edge, and double moss pattern at top.

For leaflet of directions, just enclose a 3-cent stamp (to cover mailing costs) and ask for KNITTED SACQUE, in letter addressed to Woman and Home, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. If, at the same time, you are ordering our regular patterns on page 561, please use separate sheets of paper.

---

You can make hard work of housecleaning or reduce it to an efficient routine, depending on the way you plan. Use a basket to carry a supply of dust cloths, furniture polish, soap and cleaning powders. Then they'll be where you want them when you want them.

## Pillows, Ticks and Cases

Do you know that the pillow slips used by women wear out more quickly than those used by men? Strange but true. One reason is because women often use metal curlers on their hair, which rub on the slips. Another reason women's pillow slips wear out sooner is the extra laundering they require to remove cold cream. Fold an old soft cloth over the pillow case at night to keep off such marks.

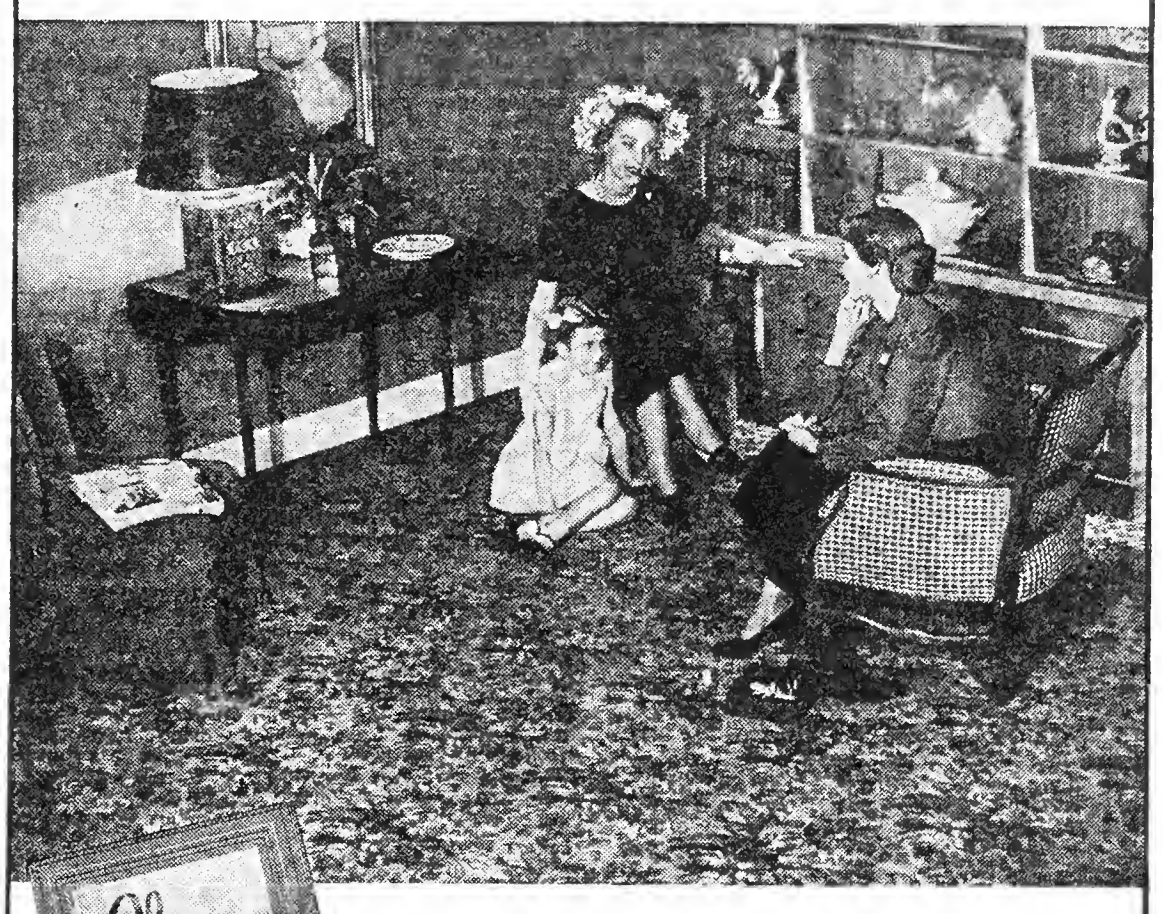
I always make my pillow slips from pillow tubing and use them until I see signs of wear. Then I rip the seam, give the slip a quarter turn and sew it together again. In that way the worn top and bottom become the sides and the unworn sides will receive the wear.

Never discard your worn out pillow cases having monograms or elaborate trimming that is still good. Cut about 10 inches of the decorated end off and shape it to fit a dress hanger. In sewing it shut, make or leave an eyelet to slip the hook of the hanger through, and you will have a dress protector that will be a good and attractive besides saving for indefinite service something you hated to discard on account of its being a gift.

The pillow ticks too need good care. If the feathers are inserted in a case made of a lighter material and then put in the regular tick, it is very easy to wash the tick when it becomes soiled. While this is being done, the bag with the feathers may be hung on the line and aired well. Never hang feather pillows in the sun to air, the heat of the sun will draw out the oil in the feathers. A shady place, where it is breezy, is the best place to air the feathers.

A. S.


HOME FASHIONS by Clara Dudley




It costs very little to make your living room as charming as this one. Start with a new Alexander Smith Floor-Plan Rug. Let its rich colors be the basis of your color scheme. It's easy. The simple color rules in my new, FREE book, "Colorama," will guide you. Send for it today. Write Clara Dudley, 285 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Dept. RN-4.

Delight your party guests with this MUSICAL CAKE PLATE that tinkles the Birthday Song* while the cake revolves! It adds gaiety to every occasion. Durably made of metal, either 7½" disc, white enamel finish at $7.95, or 12" disc, beautiful polished aluminum at $9.95, both postpaid. Send check or money order — sorry no C.O.D's. *or the Wedding March.

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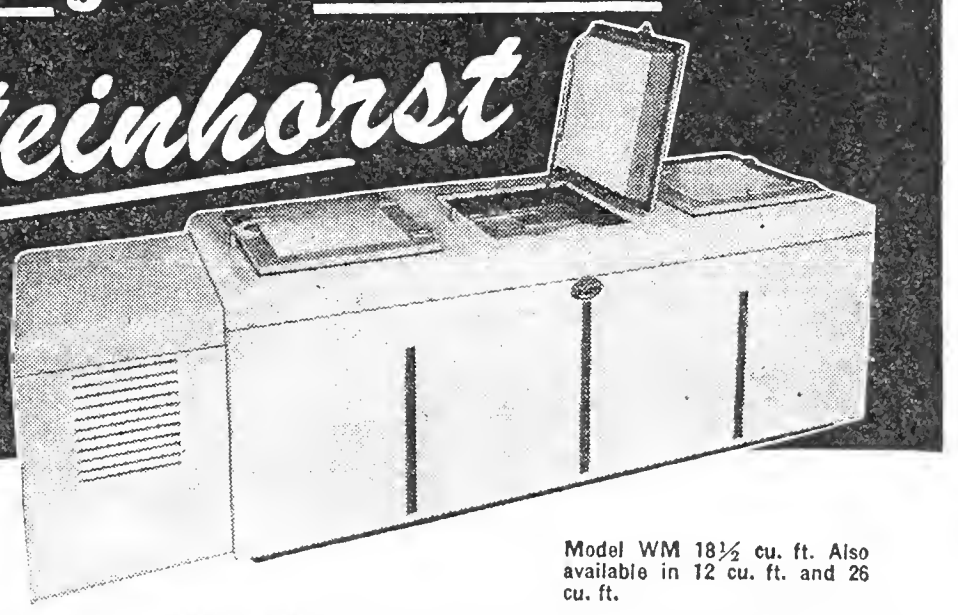

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☐ Please send further information on the STEINHORST Freezer.

☐ Please send name and location of dealer nearest me.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

STATE.....

# OUR PAGE
## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Arranged by ELSIE UNGER

Drawn by Leslie Nudd, 16, New York

MEMORY VERSE

FLOWER IN THE CRANNIED WALL

Flower in the crannied wall.
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower — but IF I could understand
What you are, root and all, all in all,
I should know what God and man is.
— By Alfred Lord Tennyson

Drawn by Frank Burggraf, 15, New York

Dear "Our Pagers": One thing I wish to say about Our Page is that the more I read it, the more I enjoy it. I know you do too. Here are some reasons why I like it so much. Any boy or girl can send in letters (the age limit is 20 years). You can send in as many as you want and it is always interesting. There's one disadvantage. It doesn't come often enough! I hope some of you will write to me. A hobby of mine is collecting animal pictures and animals; especially horses and dogs. — Anne O'Brien, 13, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been reading The Rural New-Yorker for the past seven years and think it is a wonderful farm magazine. I enjoy it all very much, mostly Our Page. I am the oldest of the children in my family, 13 brothers and no sisters. But I wish often that I did have a sister. Ten of my brothers are living. I would like to have a lot of pen pals; I have three so far from Our Page. I live on a farm of 525 acres. In fact, I've lived most of my life on a farm. I love reading, dancing, and swimming. My favorite hobbies are collecting recipes and snapshots. I also love to cook. — Matilda Fisher, 19, New York.

Dear Friends: I am a secretary and love outdoor life, fishing, hunting, all sports and especially writing letters. I believe that The Rural New-Yorker is a very good medium for boys and girls to learn about different places throughout the country. I always read Our Page as well as other interesting items in this paper. — Edna Smith, 18, New York.

Dear Our Pagers: I have been reading Our Page for a long time now. Years ago when my mother was a little girl, she wrote a story about her dog and her trip to Holland and her letter was printed here. We live on a dairy farm now and have 35 cows. I have an older brother and a younger brother and sister. Our dog Blackie helps my big brother Dick get the cows every day. During the day I help my mother by taking care of my brother and sister. In September I will go in the third grade. May I please have some letters from you? — Barbara Hansen, 8, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I live on a 33 acre farm near Marcellus, N. Y., a little tiny village. We used to have chickens but we sold them and now we have only several cats and dogs. My hobbies are twirling in parades, dancing, singing, all kinds of sports like baseball, soccer, basketball, tennis, bowling, bike-riding and skating. I received a camera for Christmas and have taken quite a few pictures. During the Summer I help Mother clean the house because we have quite a big garden. I belong to the Grange which is a nice organization. My neighbor down the road takes me to dances and the Grange. — Susie Friedlander, 14, New York.

Dear Friends: I don't go to school but work at an Army Depot and am the squad foreman. I live on a farm of 3½ acres. We have a pet horse that is my sister's. We call him Bronk. The farm is 3½ miles from the town that has two stores and a filling station, so you can see how small it is. I plan to join the Army in the near future. My hobby is writing and answering letters. — Roy Sheline, 19, Ohio.

Dear Friends: I have received The Rural New-Yorker for quite some years now. My grandfather used to receive it too. I live on a 700 acre farm where we raise cows, geese, horses, ducks, chickens and for something different, my mother raises cavies. They are so cute, and look something like rabbits. My hobbies are writing letters and playing the piano. I have quite a few pen pals in foreign countries such as Scotland, Hawaii and England. — Allena Hubbard, 13, Conn.

Dear Our Pagers: A year ago I wrote to you and told you about my having rheumatic fever. Although I am a lot better, I still would like some pen pals. When I wrote before, I got quite a few, and I still have most of them. I live on a small farm and enjoy farm life. My chief hobbies are stamp collecting and post card collecting. I like to write poems, sew and read. I always read Our Page. — Jolene Paquette, 13, New Hampshire.

Dear Contributors: My folks have been getting The Rural New-Yorker ever since I was old enough to remember. Now that I am older I enjoy some of the fine articles in it. I've put a great many of the short cuts in farming to use. I will enclose a picture in reply to every letter I receive. I live on a small 12 acre farm and graduated a year ago from high school. Since then I've toured most of the country. I spent last Winter on the West Coast in the City of Long Beach with an older sister. — James Wilson, 19, Connecticut.

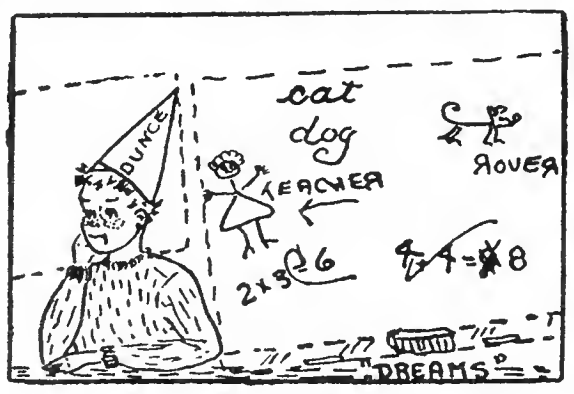
Dear Boys and Girls: Ever since we started taking The Rural New-Yorker, a couple of years ago, I have been deeply interested in this Page and read it faithfully. I live on quite a large farm and have been in the 4-H for six years and am now Junior Leader. The most fun is at Fair time. I am interested in hearing from everyone, including Westerners. This is because I want to learn first hand of the West and its ways. — Milly West, 16, New Hampshire.

CATCHER

Drawn by Larry Nudd, 14, New York

ANTICIPATION

Drawn by Ramona Plumley, 15, Connecticut




DREAMS

Drawn by Louise Petfield, 17, New York

BRUCE

Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

Drawn by Claris Payne, 16, New York

AT THE MOVIES

I went to a movie one night —
And, oh my, was it a sight!
They advertised a picture I want to see,
But the picture they showed
Did not suit me.
— By Bettie Krumm, 9, Penna.

TIME

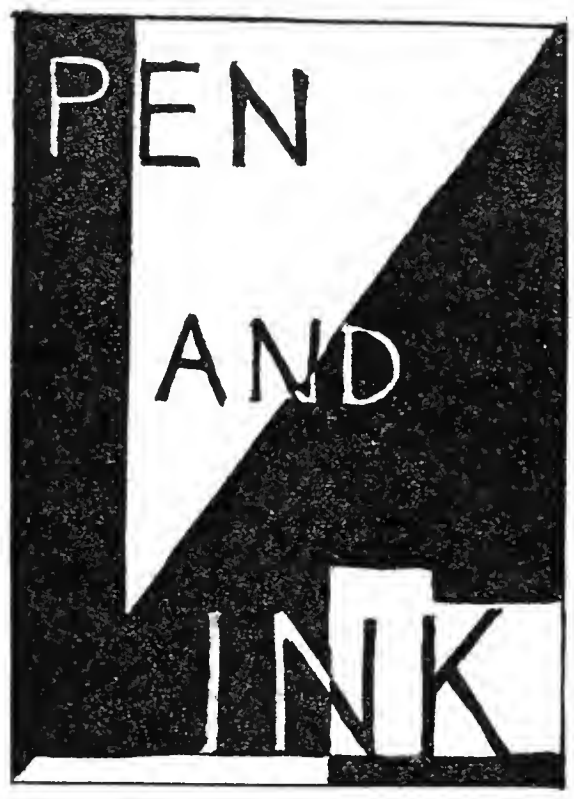
Did you ever notice how time flies,
The way it goes before your eyes?
How fast the day comes and goes,
As time moves on right under your nose.
After the work of a whole school year,
How your Summer vacations quickly disappear.
Before you know it you graduate.
Then you're out looking for a mate.
Finally you settle down happily,
To raise a little family.
Then how your children grow.
You remember it wasn't long ago
That you yourself were back in school
Trying hard to make a goal.
— By Joseph Young, New Jersey

OUT HERE IN THE COUNTRY

What a happy world this would be,
If we enjoyed the beauty that we see.
Such as a sweet stream flowing;
And everything that's growing.
The clear sky all heavenly-blue;
The flowers dipped in morning dew.
The day, all bright and sunny;
The busy bees, gathering honey.
Out yonder a little distance away,
A growing field of ripening hay.
And everyone as happy as can be.
Wouldn't that be a pleasant sight to see?
— By Judy Tompkins, 14, Maryland

ON A CALIFORNIA RANCH

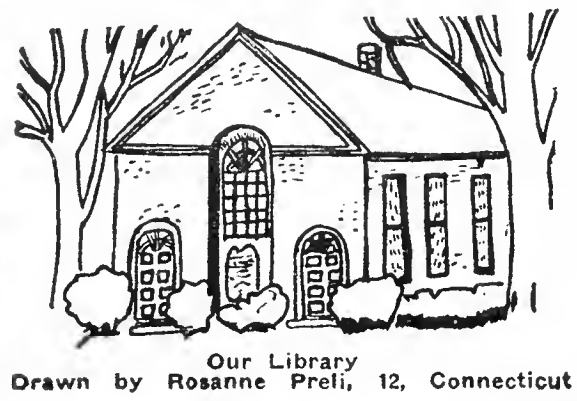
Though we have moved to California mother still gets The Rural New-Yorker; we used to live in Massachusetts. I live on a 720-acre ranch and my chief interest is horses. I have my own Morgan and thoroughbred mare. I like to sketch very much, especially to make drawings of horses. Who else is intcrested in these two hobbies? — Ruth Warner, 16, California.




Drawn by Frank Burggraf, 15, New York

WATERMELON

Drawn by Bertha Martin, 14, Pennsylvania



Our Library

Drawn by Rosanne Preli, 12, Connecticut

"EIGHT COUSINS"

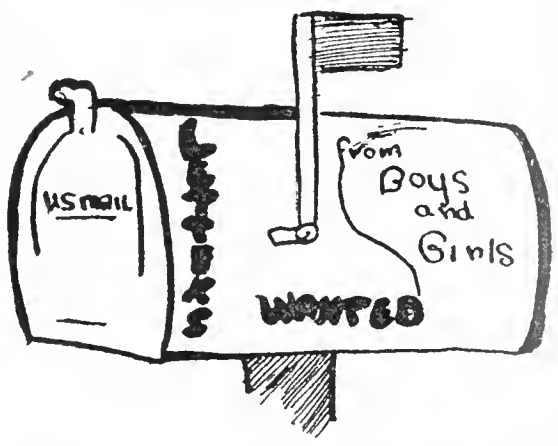
By Louisa M. Alcott

Rose is the only girl among eight cousins. How dear Dr. Alex helps Rose, and is father and mother both to the little orphan, is a very sweet story. Rose wins all the boys' hearts and they all soon love her. While Mac has very sore eyes and cannot read, which is hard for Mac, Rose reads to him patiently. When Rose gets pneumonia, the seven boy cousins are very good to her but Mac does the best to repay her for all the patient nursing she did while his eyes were bad.

I think everyone should read "Eight Cousins" and also the rest of Louisa Alcott's books. I have read most of them, but I have a few more to get and read. Her books have happiness and sadness combined. — Jolene Paquette, 13, New Hampshire.

NIGHT IN AN OLD MONASTERY

It is here in this monastery that I am happy, where silence together with beauty reigns. The crickets sing a prelude to night's sweet song. Here at my bedside the moonbeams cast strange patterns on the ancient marble floor, aged with time and the ceaseless patter of feet. What mystery lies in this room, what strange silence lingers on. One can think of many things, of faraway enchanted lands, of kings and queens, of people and nature. Across the meadow a brook ripples on its way, and the wind whispers through the tall trees. A moonflower opens its petals and hollyhocks stand tall and quiet. But already the moon wanes and dawn is here, bringing a new day, a new day filled with study and prayer and the very happiness of rising to serve God. — Tom Palumbo, 18, New Jersey.




Drawn by Bobi Smith, 16, New Jersey

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and the name and State of the person to whom you are writing. Then this should be put into an outer envelope and addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York — Belle Wart, 14; Pauline Mandicks, 16; Eunice Dumas, 13; Barbara Blow, 13; Anne O'Brien, 13; Aurelia Seitz, 10; Matilda Fisher, 19; Edna Smith, 18; Barbara Hansen, 8; Susie Friedlander, 14; Hilda McDonald, 15; Joan Rotella, 12; Mary Lou Paradowski, 14; Edna Haydon, 15.

Pennsylvania — Helen Crouse, 19; Arlene Hughes, 12; Bettie Drumm, 9; Judy Bowden, 12; Lynette Menard, 15.

Vermont — Janet Bromley, 14; Marilyn Emerson, 13; Marla Bromley.

Massachusetts — Helen Theadoro, 15; Virgina Crooker, 13.

New Hampshire — Milly West, 16; Jolene Paquette, 13; Josephine White, 9.

Connecticut — James Wilson, 19; Frieda Zieroth, 14; Allena Hubbard, 13.

New Jersey — June Ahrens, 13; Dora Ahrens, 17; Shirley Ahrens, 11.

Maine — Rosaleen Campbell, 14.

Delaware — Alice Dewsbury, 15.

Ohio — Virginia Sheline, 16; Roy Sheline, 19.

Maryland — Virginia Ervin, 14.

Drawn by Ruth Every, 15, New York

Well, it looks as if the Summer vacation has come to a close and everyone is going back to school and college. Time does fly when we enjoy ourselves.

I know we are all glad to hear from Jolene Paquette again, and to find that she is so much better. Then, too, did you notice all the boys we have? Two new boy artists too. I am looking forward to seeing them with us every month. How about some more book reviews? Some of you must have read a bit, during vacation time, so why not pass on to us what you think is a good book? There will be long evenings, in the not too far future, when a warm spot and an entertaining book will be just the thing.

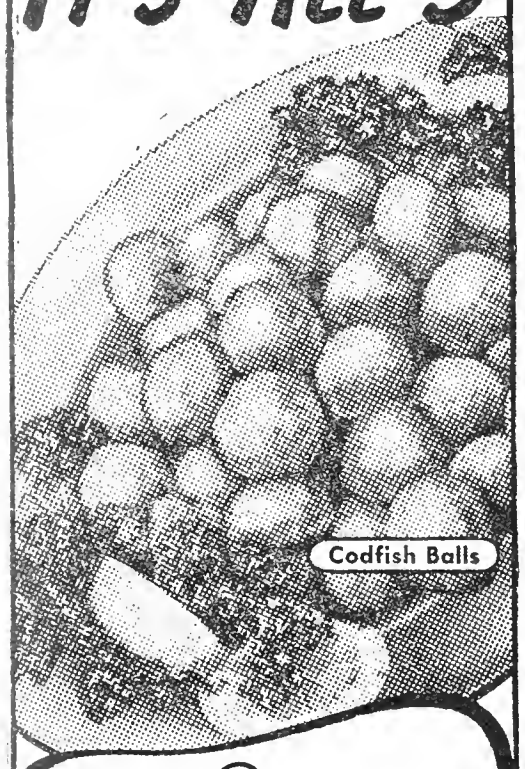
Tom Palumbo has written a clear word picture of his impresisons of a monastery. Words as well as lines can be used to draw a picture, for this method brings to your inner eye, a scene that is painted by your imagination.

It is time now for Our Page to go to press. The next time you read it, get out your pen and paper and make yourself one of its contributors. Write or draw what you think. Your own thoughts and inspirations are what makes Our Page original. The age limit is 20 years although I am glad anytime to hear from anyone.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to state your name, State and age.

E. U.

IT'S ALL 3

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Have you bulbs or "what have you" in exchange for pretty printed feed bags? — Mrs. A. B., New York.

I have peony and Madonna lilly bulbs to exchange for other lilies, hyacinths or primula primroses. — Mrs. M. N. L., Delaware.

For buttons, shells, coins, souveniers, anything old or odd, I will exchange perennials, small shrubs and flower seeds. —A. E., New York.

I have blue African violets to exchange for yellow, red or double African violets. I hear there are no yellow kinds. — Mrs. G. W., Pa.

I will exchange double white narcissus, lemon lilies, lily of the valley, or climbing rose slips for other perennials. — Mrs. L. E. M., Pa.

I have old buttons, house plants or cactus to exchange for roots of pink or white snowball, pink dogwood, or roses. — Mrs. J. D., N. J.

I have red canna bulbs, dahlias, jonquils, and perennial seeds to exchange for African violets, gladiolus, pink hydrangeas or yellow calla lilies. Mrs. J. R., Maryland.

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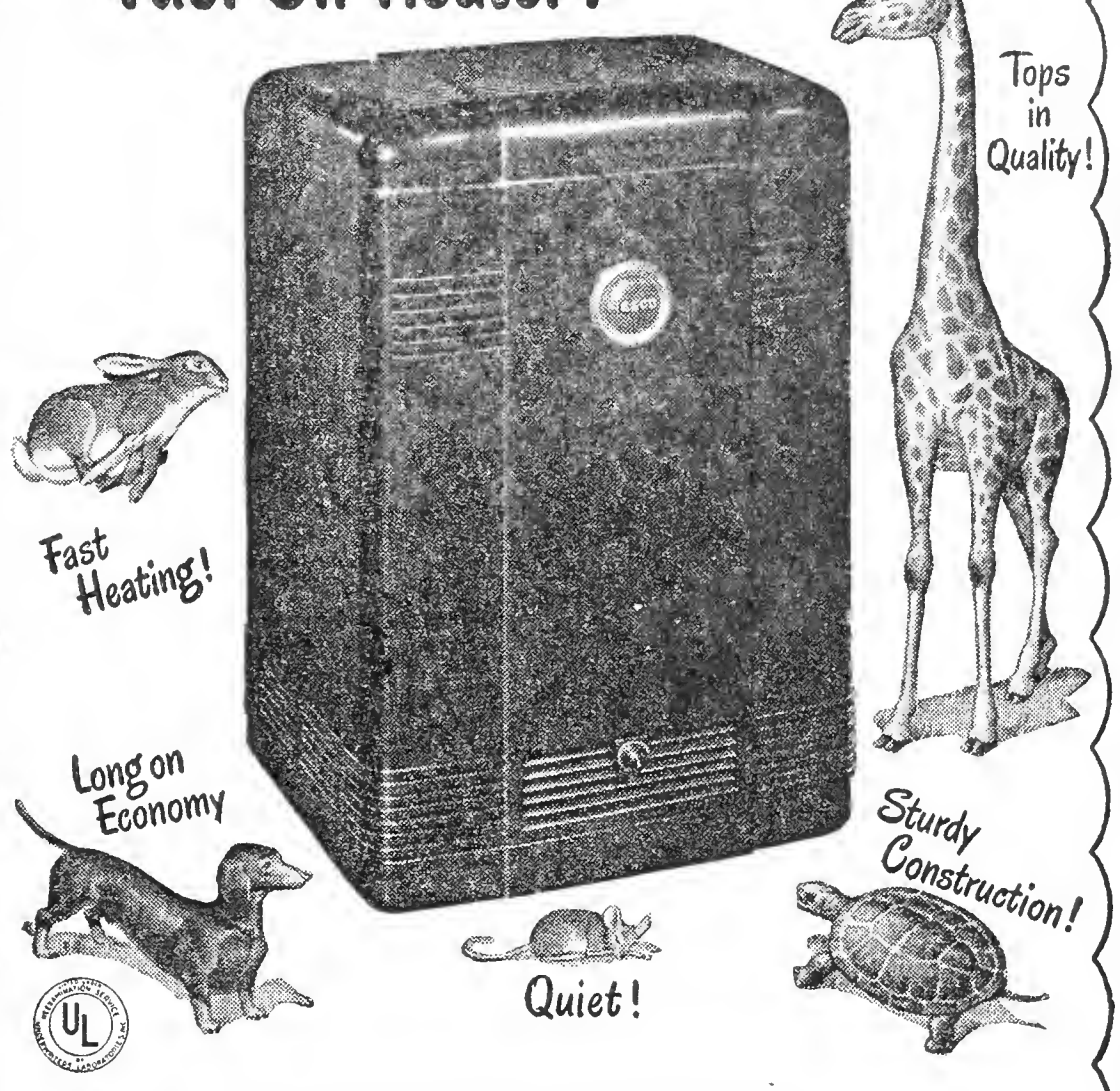


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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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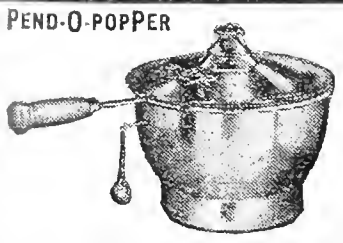

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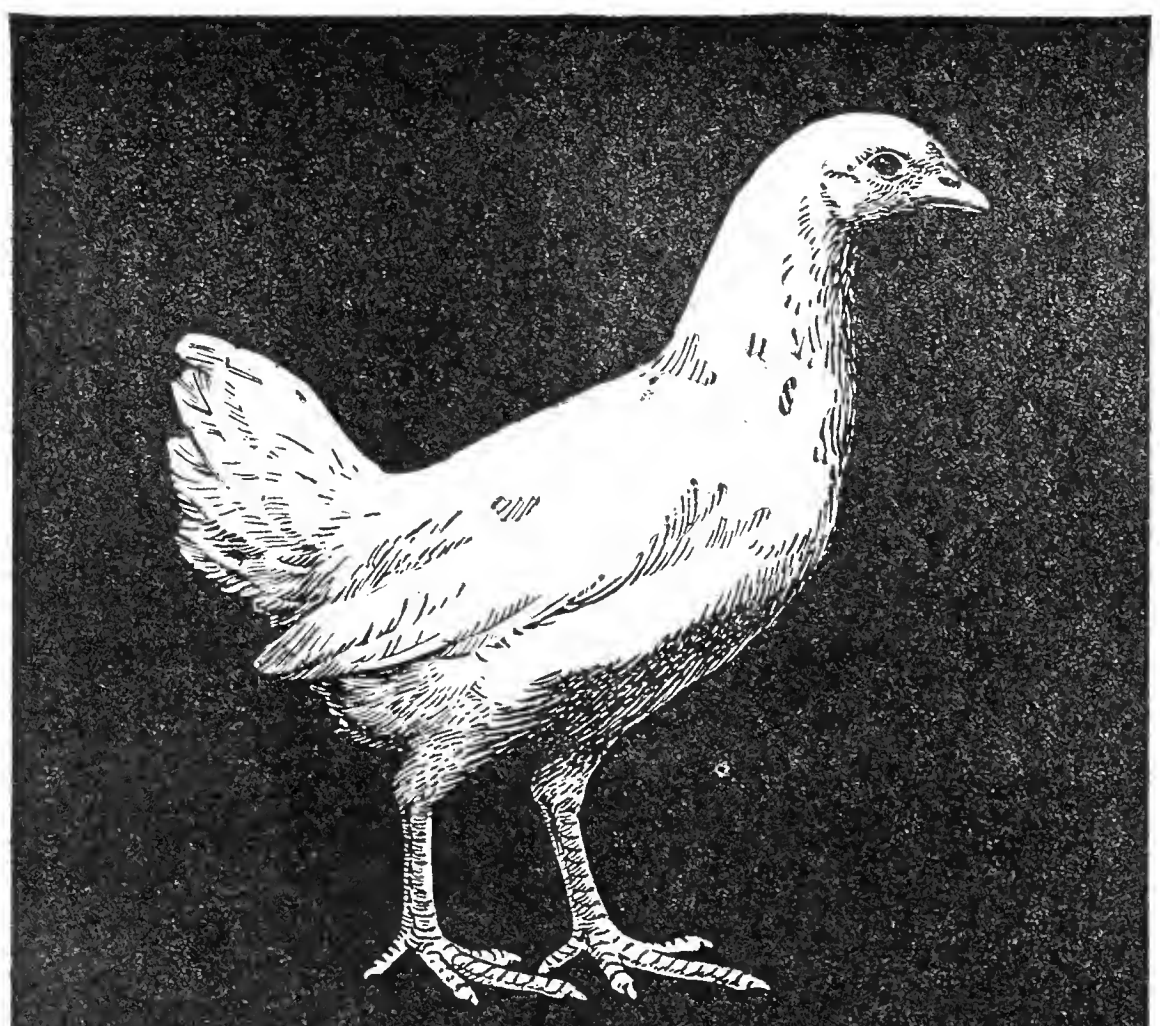

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## Layers versus Liars

Does a hen lay or lie when she cackles? If you can give the right answer to this, you are sure to make money in the chicken business. This year many poultrymen sold off all their adult birds in April and put their full time and effort into growing the new flock of pullets. For those who liquidated their laying flocks last Spring, the problem of culling out the non-layers is no problem. However, many growers did keep over some of their birds, so a good elimination program is important this Fall.

Due to high feed prices, some producers did not raise the normal number of replacements this Summer, and plan to keep over the best of the old birds. This failure to raise the normal number will probably mean less profit for the Winter ahead. However, it is too late to change the situation this year, and so for those who plan to keep over more old birds than usual, a rigid culling program will make it possible to keep only the best of the laying flock.

It is essential, in selecting birds which are to be kept over next Winter, that the whole flock be handled, and each bird judged on its individual merits. We follow this practice of handling all birds several times a year, thus making it possible to salvage a lot of them before they go to pieces and wind up a complete loss. If you do not have a catching frame, it is easy to build one, using two gates hinged together. Your hens can then be gently herded into a corner of the pen and easily caught, one at a time, to sort out and choose those to keep and cull for market. However, no amount of culling will eliminate the need for good feeding and management practices.

It's an easy job to sort the layers from the non-layers. It is not so easy to differentiate between the hens laying at a profitable rate and those that are borderline or boarders — the liars, so to speak.

Let's start with the non-layer. When a bird stops laying, her comb shrivels and loses its bright red color. Yellow pigment starts reappearing in the face, beak, skin and around the vent. The abdomen becomes deflated, in many cases is hard, and a mass of hard fat can be felt in the rear. The pelvic arches come closer together; the end of the keel is nearer the back than the front of the keel. In many cases these birds will show the start of a complete molt. Also, the primary wing feathers are a sign as to the length of the old girls' vacation to date. If several of these feathers are molted at about the same time, it indicates a rapid molter which is desirable; but an early molt indicates a shorter period of production. If the primary wing feathers look like a set of steps, each new one shorter than its neighbor towards the center of the wing, this proves that the hen is a slow molter and usually a poor producer. Other indications of poor productive ability will be a long narrow head, a sunken eye with a heavy overhanging eye-brow, round shanks, and coarse thick skin.

Now that you have eliminated the non-layers, you have a real job of sorting out the borderline birds that do not pay for their feed and labor costs. Quality, however, is the keynote here. Your better birds have good heart girth, full soft pliable abdomens, and thin, reasonably pliable pubic bones, carrying little, if any, surplus fat. These birds will also have nice heads, with good comb color and soft velvety wattles and skin around the face. Prominent alert eyes and a friendly disposition are characteristics of the good hen. The poor ones are evasive and hard to handle. The borderline bird will show beefy heads and thicker, less pliable skins. These birds, laying at a lower rate per week, will usually show a slackness in the abdomen, indicating that their machinery is not running at the needed speed to make you much, if anything, above feed cost.

If you plan to keep over many of last year's pullets, do not fail to do a thorough sorting and selection job. Prospects now are for somewhat lower feed costs, but no one can predict the future with any surety.

T. B. CHARLES

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# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## Pale Shanked Pullets

How long does it usually take for the shanks of a pullet to become pale and lose their yellow color because of heavy laying? My pullets are still on range and already are pale shanked; does this indicate any trouble? Would gluten feed or yellow corn help restore the pigment? F.B.H.

Depending on the feed used and rate of laying, it usually takes from three to six months for the shanks to become pale and lose their yellow color because of heavy laying. Inasmuch as your birds are still on range and pale shanked, your trouble may largely be due to infestation of coccidiosis. Gluten feed would help increase the pigment, or yellow corn. However, with birds six months of age I can see no advantage in leaving them on range with the grass short. There would probably be no advantage in adding anything to the mash to recover pigment at this late stage. I would rather house these birds and increase the amount of corn in their scratch feed. If you are feeding either an all mash or a complete ration, you could use a fleshing mash or pellets as a supplement, to increase the pigment in these birds.

## Force Molting Layers

Can I force molt my layers? If so, how can this be accomplished?

Union County, N. J. F. N. B.

You certainly can force molt your layers if you so desire. A sudden change in feed, such as removing the feed for half a day at a time, or eliminating water for part of the day, could be used to force molt your hens. However, you would have to watch that any such change did not cause an epidemic of cannibalism. Taking away all their laying mash and feeding only a restricted grain ration several times daily, would probably be safest and best.

You must not, however, overlook the basic fact that, if these birds are laying at a high rate of production in August, it might be more profitable to keep them laying on into the Fall. Egg prices are usually more favorable in the Fall, and the birds will be laying large eggs that command a premium. Besides, if you force molt these birds, you will usually find that their second year's production will only be about 65 to 70 per cent of their pullet year.

## Space for Hens; Grain Mixture

I plan on building a hen house soon and would like to know how much floor space I should allow for 750 hens. What is the best scratch grain combination to feed Leghorns?

Niagara County, N. Y. A. J. F.

Allowing four square feet of floor space per bird (the standard requirement), you will need about 3,000 square feet of floor space to house 750 hens. You could use a house 24 feet by 125 feet in size, or use five 24 feet by 24 feet pens, if you prefer to have smaller units.

There is probably no one best grain combination for feeding either Leghorns or other breeds. Corn, wheat, oats and barley are four of our best and most commonly used grains; a suitable scratch mixture would be two parts corn, one part wheat and one part oats. However, as these grains have about the same feeding value for chickens, they can be varied greatly, as affected by price and availability.

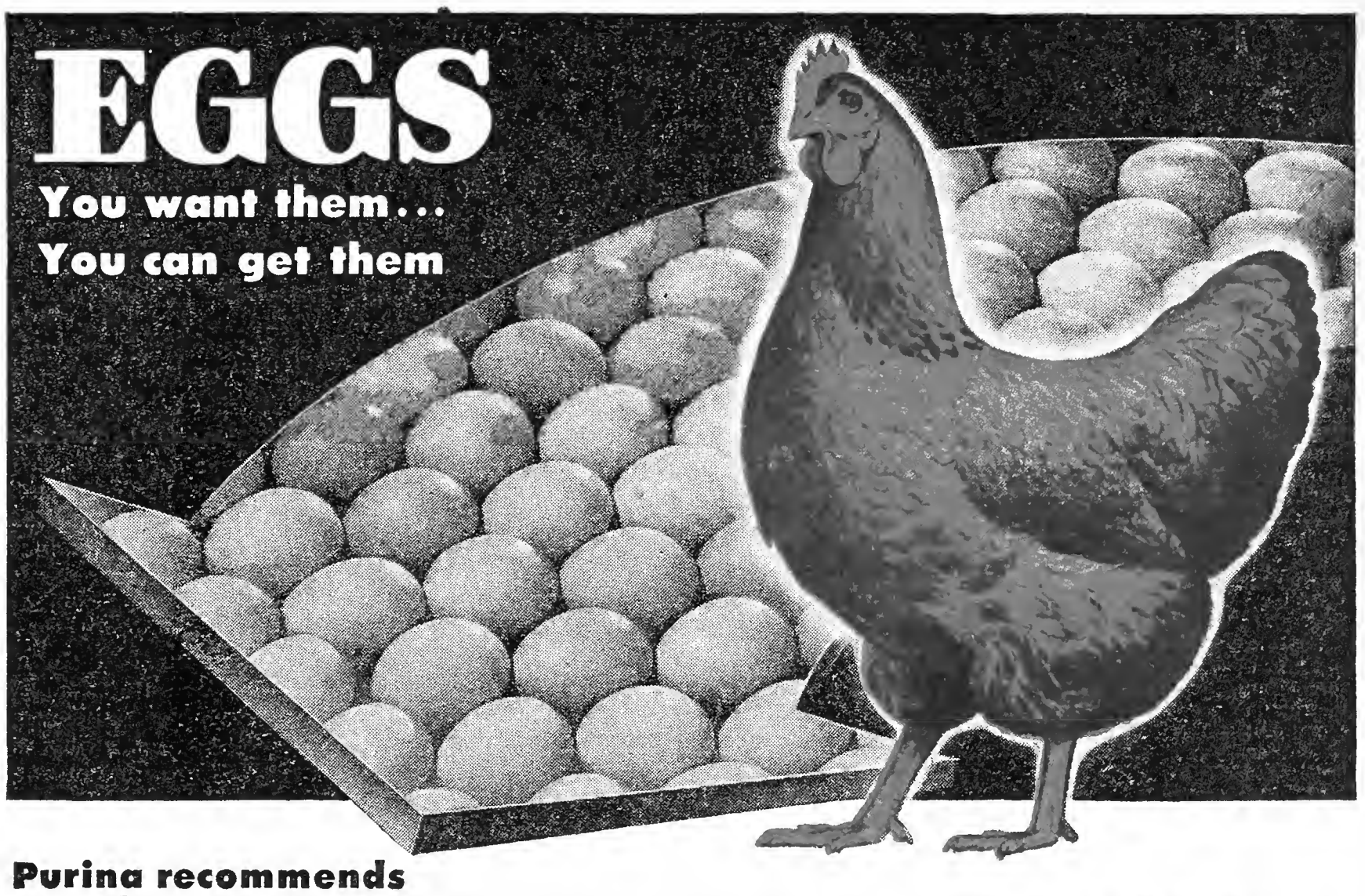
## Oats for Layers

Should whole oats always be kept available for layers? If not, what is your suggestion about feeding oats?

Delaware County, N. Y. O. H.

My preference is to limit the feeding of whole oats to layers, because if allowed all they will eat, they will not produce at such a high rate. However, oats are beneficial for health and as a means to control cannibalism. The feeding of whole oats is therefore a matter to be adjusted by the individual poultryman and farmer.

Another factor in the feeding of oats is the matter of availability. As an illustration, if oats are home raised and there is a plentiful supply, it might be in the interest of economy, even though production was not quite so great, to allow the birds all the whole oats they would eat at all times. On the other hand, if the birds are not suffering from cannibalism, are well fed and in good health, and if top egg production is the desired goal, then a limited feeding of whole oats would be preferable.

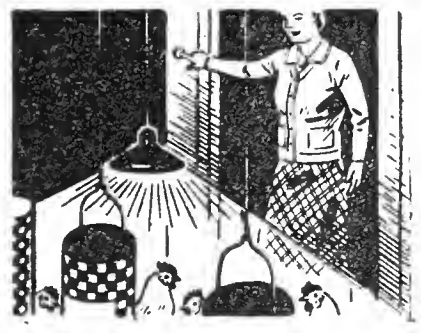

Purina recommends

7 EASY STEPS FOR MORE EGGS

1 Cull out your poor layers ... remove all birds with pale, shriveled combs or those molting out of season ... *they seldom make a profit.*

2 Worm your flock, now, this easy, low-cost way. Just mix Purina Chek-R-Ton in your mash for 7 days. *Really knocks roundworms.*

3 Delouse all birds ... simply paint Purina Roost Paint on the roost poles. Fumes kill the lice ... no harm to hens.



4 Use Lights during short days. Hens need 13 hours of daylight so they can eat enough feed to stay in top production. *Means more eggs.*

5 Water and feed space is important. Provide 35-40 feet of hopper space (or 5 Purina Feed Saver Hoppers) ... and two 3-5 gallon founts per 100 birds.

6 Top Feed Layena Checkers. Each day at noon feed 2 quarts (3 lbs.) per 100 birds on top of mash. Gets more feed in hens—*gets more eggs in nest.*

7 Feed a Ration with Eggs Built In ... Purina. Yes, it's eggs per bag of feed that counts for profits. And that's why so many folks feed Purina ... *they've found Purina Research has built* lots of eggs into each Checkerboard Bag! And that's why you, too, will want to see your hometown Purina Dealer, today! He has several quality Purina Laying Chows ... one that will fit your needs, exactly. *So change to Purina! You'll like your results.*

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NEW HAMPSHIRES
N. Y. - U. S. Approved — Pullorum Clean
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235 eggs — 12 months
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235 eggs per bird
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50 eggs difference

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# Roasters—A Good Investment

There is every indication that the poultryman who has a good flock of roasting chickens this Autumn will find that the demand for them will keep up to, and probably exceed, his supply, and at very favorable prices. Several factors contribute to this situation. First, of course, are the fantastically inflated meat prices, which make poultry one of the best buys in the market today. Second, many small poultrymen this Spring either sharply curtailed or suspended production because of high grain prices, with a resultant decrease in the amount of poultry grown for meat earlier this season. Third, the heavy wheat crop and the prospects for a heavy corn crop assure the poultrymen of grain, probably at a reduced price. Heavy withdrawal of frozen poultry supplies have been reported for the past Summer, and this will help to stabilize and maintain prices later in the year. On the basis of the information we have, then, it seems probable that roasters will be profitable for this Autumn and Winter market.

For the best prices, and to satisfy his customers, the poultryman must produce superior birds. The publicity attendant upon the Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest has made consumers conscious that something is being done about raising a wonderful bird; they will therefore like to find upon opening the package a bird somewhat resembling the ideal one they've read about. Though purchasers are somewhat vague about what they want in a roaster, they are very definite on what they don't want. They don't want a slabsided bird with skin drawn over sparse flesh. They don't want a gangling bird. They don't want an off-color bird, or one that is improperly dressed. They will express satisfaction if they get a plump bird, with chunky legs and the meat well distributed over the frame, a broad-breasted bird that has a healthy yellowish or creamy-white skin color, depending upon the breed, and a moderate supply of fat. If the bird has these qualities and is properly cooked, it will be succulent and palatable, one of the best purchases a consumer can make today.

Of course, the whole job depends upon the poultryman; just what stock he purchased, how well he fed it and controlled disease in the growing flock, and what care he took in dressing and keeping it before delivering it to the housewife. Healthy chicks, which have grown up on range and been well cared for, should not be difficult to get in shape for the roaster market. If the roosters and pullets are segregated from each other at an early age, the roosters are apt to be somewhat more docile than if the sexes are permitted to run together until they approach maturity. However, ample hopper space is necessary for roasters, the hoppers spaced at convenient distances so that the more timid birds will have access to feed all day long. Feed, all that the birds can be induced to consume, is what will put bodyweight on. Do not waste any feed on birds that will not respond satisfactorily. Cull out any thin, lanky birds, all crooked breasted and deformed ones that will not produce top quality meat. The number of birds with crooked breastbones and blisters can be greatly reduced by eliminating roosts or using for them broad, flat pieces of lumber. Don't forget, either, that roasters need plenty of space. Don't try to crowd just a few more into a limited space.

As to the feed for roasters, there are good commercial feeds put out by grain companies. Select a feed and stick by it. Most fattening mashes for roasters can be supplemented by feeding whole or cracked corn or scratch feed, but not in amounts to exceed one-third of the total daily feed intake. Many poultrymen prefer to feed hard grain in the late afternoon, all that the birds will clean up. I think this is good practice, particularly as the weather gets colder, because this late feeding assures the birds of going to roost with a full crop. Fattening mash in pellet form can also be fed, and a wet mash in the middle of the morning or at noon will stimulate mash consumption. The main point to remember is that a high feed intake is absolutely necessary to insure an increase in bodyweight. It goes without saying that there should be plenty of fresh water at hand. If skimmilk is available, it can be fed advantageously to the roasters.

While roasters will stand a good deal of cold weather provided they have some shelter, they should be moved indoors when stormy weather sets in. If they are left outdoors in late Autumn through windy, wet days, their feed consumption is apt to decrease heavily as they try to seek sheiter from the weather; their bodyweight is apt to fall off accordingly. Whenever possible, get them under cover where they will be free from drafts and consequent colds.

Roasters should be marketed when they have reached sexual maturity, but before they become staggy. At this stage they are at their best. Where the flock is sold alive, the producer has no problem. But where the birds from this flock are retailed from week to week, the poultryman should gauge his customers' demands so that he will not have some overage males on hand, which his customers may properly call tough old roosters.

Whatever method of dressing poultry is used, the finished bird should be free from pin feathers, bruises and tears. Most retail trade now calls for oven-prepared birds, which means that the crop and entrails, as well as the head and feet, have been removed, the gall sack removed from the liver and the gizzard cleaned. It is a good practice, and one that the housewife appreciates, to put the giblets in waxed paper before returning them to the cavity in the dressed bird. Clean paper bags of adequate size make an excellent container for delivering the roaster to the consumer. The bird should be properly chilled after it is killed and kept under refrigeration until it is delivered.

Plump roasters, porperly prepared, are going to find a ready market this Autumn and Winter.

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**HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES**

This year—buy direct from the breeding source. Get big-bodied, vigorous chicks that live, grow fast, become heavy producers of both eggs and meat. Sexed and Rock Cross chicks also available.

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**BARRED ROCKS**

Order some Chamberlain Barred Rock Chicks now! They'll grow quickly into profitable meat birds or layers. They inherit all the factors that build a paying flock. 24 years breeding assures good performance under average farm conditions.

5,500 Vt. - U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders

FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS

Chicks available straight-run or sexed! Write for new booklet.

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**BARRED ROCKS & SEX-LINKS**
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New Hampshires, Rock Hamp Cross, Red Rock Cross (Black Pullets), R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns. Beautiful, Sturdy Birds. 12 to 20 weeks old.
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**LEGHORNS** BACKED BY YEARS OF *Contest Proof!*
At N. J. Flock Mating Test, in June alone — 16 Cedarhurst Leghorns averaged 73% production, returned a profit over feed cost of 70c per bird! Write for catalog. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM
BOX R, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY


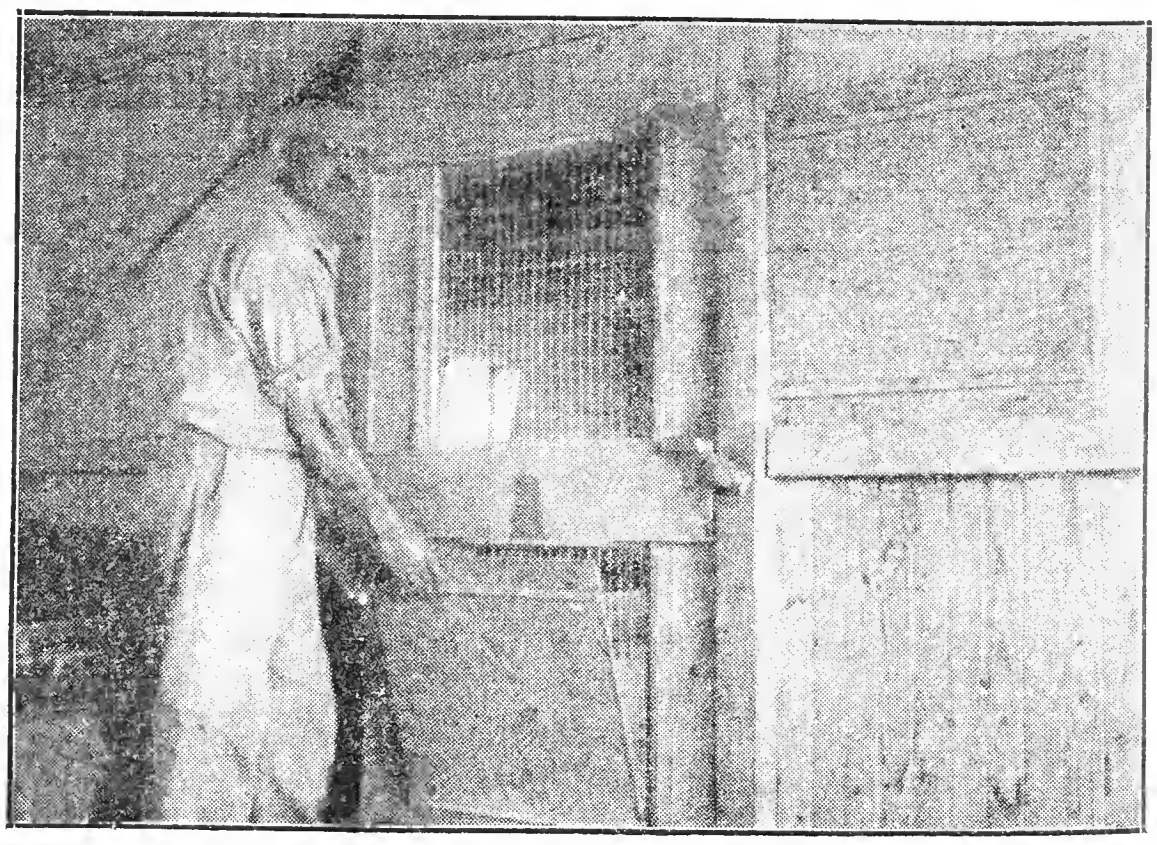

Photo — D. M. Babbitt

*Max Treiber, Frenchtown, Hunterdon County, N. J., uses plywood panel to make the screen doors between the pens in his two-story laying house draft tight for Winter. The panels are removable by turning a couple of wooden buttons. They are stored on string pieces in the partition near the door where they are handy for installation when the weather turns cool. The doors have two panels so that one may be taken out when only a moderate amount of ventilation is needed.*

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*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 567.*

## COUNTRY BOARD

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ROOM and board wanted. Good deer and bear country. During open season. New York State. BOX 7800, Rural New-Yorker.

MAKE reservations now for rest home, beautiful location. Permanent boarders kept; no children under 16. Elevation 1,600 feet. Buildings 200 feet from hard road, pond same distance. Rates reasonable. Mrs. Ernestine Von Stemm, Pine Hollow Acres, Honesdale, Pa.

SPEND the Winter at Basic Villa Farm, ideal for you retired people seeking a home like atmosphere. Good food and beds. Special rates. Helen Ditges, Freehold, N. Y.

AUTUMN vacation in the magnificent high peak region of the Adirondacks. Comfortable sleeping quarters, superior table, $35 weekly. Bradley's at the Foot of the Great Range, St. Hubert's, Essex County, New York.

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AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

FRESH frozen fruits, select quality, for canning or your freezer. Write for quotations. Wayne Fruit Farms, Sodus, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HONEY: Choice clover new crop. 5 lb. pail $1.45; case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50; 60-lb. cans $10.80. All postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 60-pound cans of the best new clover honey at $10.50 (not prepaid). Guaranteed satisfaction. Prompt delivery. Mr. G. W. Hand, R. D. 2, Cazenovia, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. can, not prepaid, fine clover $10.20; clover-basswood $9.90. Carton 6 5-lb. pails within third postal zone $7.50; clover-basswood $7.20. Five pound pail $1.50; 10 pounds $2.90. Also honey in glass and tins for re-sale. Also bees and supplies. Ray C. Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 5 lbs. $1.45 prepaid; 30 lbs. $6.25. Express collect. G. Vasco, R. D. 2, Catskill, N. Y.

NORTH COUNTRY clover honey, the same unsurpassed quality for your breakfast toast. One case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

STOP in, Long Island headquarters for the best in honey. Harry Merrill, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

GRAPEFRUITS: $4.25 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

HONEY: New crop light clover honey, 5 lb. pail $1.65 postpaid. 6, 5-lb pails $7.10 express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Prompt shipment. L. F. Dexter, 1024 Fay St., Fulton, N. Y.

OUR best white clover Basswood, 60 lb. can $11; light amber $10. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: RCA radio receiver Model M96T2 in working condition. Will pay any reasonable price or exchange for modern receiver. BOX 7716, Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICALLY new Delco plant, 16 batteries. Mrs. John McGlone, 502 N. Blakely St., Dunmore, Pa.

WANTED: Saw timber 12-inch and larger within 25 miles Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, New York.

1500 WATT D. C. Kohler light plant, slightly used, reasonable. Frank Hiris, R. D. 1, Hawley, Pa.

WANTED: New or like new corn picker. Also want big new tractor. Brice Creesy, Andover, Ohio. Phone 3319.

WANTED: Glassware antique "Thousand Eyes" and "Dewdrop" patterns. Give description and price. J. M. Doremus, 444 Teece Ave., Bellevue, Pa.

QUEENS: Italian or Caucasian by return mail for balance of season $1.25 each. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED: Used gasoline engines. A. Kutzner, 6113 Colgate St., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

NEVER been used. Carbide suitable for farm lighting and cooking or woodlot. Will take poultry or cattle in exchange. BOX 7779, Rural New-Yorker.

HAVE 400 25 year old growing pine trees on Westchester property. Would like to dispose of same. If you can use write BOX 7783, Rural New-Yorker.

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazleton, Penna.

FOR Sale: Farmall A tractor with attachments, No. 25-V. Tractor mower, row crop duster, fertilizer attachment for plow, manure spreader, 300 amp. Gas welder and bco equipment. W. Huschle, Suffern, New York.

SAWMILL wanted, any condition for parts, give details, make, etc. Finn, Box 111, Pittstown, N. J.

MILES automatic tamper cement block machine, electric driven, fully equipped, running daily; installing larger machine reason for sale. David Ryon, Fairport, N. Y.

COMPLETE saw mill for sale, 8-inch molder, tree cutter; reasonable. H. Wessels, Otisville, N. Y.

BLIZZARD ensilage cutter L 12, new cutting blades, new belt, extra links, 30-ft. blower pipe. $65. William Huntington, Cross River, N. Y. Telephone South Salem 353.

FOR Sale: International potato digger on rubber wheels, also potato planter; used once; perfect condition; $475 for both. Maple Springs Farm, R. D. 3, Middletown, N. Y. Phone 74143.

WANTED: Crawler tractor. Give model, condition and price. BOX 7816, Rural New-Yorker.

COMPLETE cider equipment for sale, with or without building. Operated 30 years. Selling because of death in the family. Bartke, Leeds, N. Y.

## Pennsylvania Farm News

The very wet season we had during May and June in Western Pennsylvania continued in July and up to the middle of August. The past month was bad for harvesting. While we remember many wet years, we have not, at least, for quite a number of years had a worse one than the present. Haying was not started as soon as it otherwise would have been and much of what was cut out wet — some of it two or three times before it was finally put in the barns. Much hay was baled out of the field and it was anything but a good year for baling. Where outside balers were to do the work, more had to be cut down at a time than if it had been put up the old way; and if it got wet, it took extra work to dry it. There were many good fields of clover and, if they had been cut earlier, they would have produced a good second crop.

Feed costs are still very high, with scratch feed bringing $4.35 per cwt., egg mash $5.35, 20 per cent dairy feed $4.70, growing mash $5.50, and other feed prices accordingly. Prices have come down very little on mill feeds but they came down very slowly and feed dealers seem to dislike to bring them down at all. New wheat is now being sold to millers and at the present time is bringing mostly $2.00 per bushel, in a few places a little lower. Many people think that with the bumper crop of wheat it will still come down farther. There will be lots of corn in spite of the weeds. A few farmers purchased sprayers to kill the weeds and it has worked out very well where done in time.

Hay is selling in the mow at $10 a ton. Where you have to hire a baler to bale it out of the mow, they charge around $6.00 a ton for baling. Horses are slow sale at only about one-fourth the price they were 25 years ago or more. A good pony will bring more than a draft horse and there seems to be a good demand for them. All other livestock is high and good dairy cows really bring too high prices if the buyer expects to get it back again in milk. Just last week a neighbor of ours sold two grade Guernsey cows for $250 each and some are selling at even higher figures. Farm help is still very hard to get and those who are willing to work on a farm often want as much wages as the mill workers, which few farmers can afford to pay.

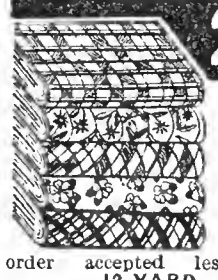
There is quite a lot of fruit again this year but not quite as many apples as last year. Peaches are a fair crop in the northwestern part of the State. They are selling at around $4.00 a bushel, sometimes as high as $5.00, which is plenty high compared with what they used to bring. Other fruits have been only a fair crop, not many pears or plums, but there seems to be plenty of grapes.

P. M.

---

A seven and one-half acre Ladino-orchard grass pasture has provided ample grazing for the 17 dairy cows on the farm of Ellis and Leon Kean, Franklin, Venango County, even during the hot Summer months when pasture ordinarily is short. Three major factors have contributed to the success of this pasture program: First, the seeding — one pound Ladino clover, six pounds red clover, and four pounds orchard grass; second, regular applications of lime and fertilizer; and third, rotation of the three plots into which the pasture is divided. The Keans apply a ton of lime and 600 pounds of 0-20-20 fertilizer per acre every year, and clip the plots after each grazing period of a week to 10 days. Clipping keeps down weeds and prevents the grass from maturing into hard, unpalatable stems.

The Ladino pasture was seeded originally for hay, but after two seasons it kept coming on so well that the Keans decided to keep it for permanent grazing. Silage corn was to have followed the hay, but that crop now grows on another plot. Some or all of the pasture plots are mowed for hay early in the season, depending on the growth of the grass and other grazing conditions. N.M.E.

DRESS GOODS 25¢ YARD

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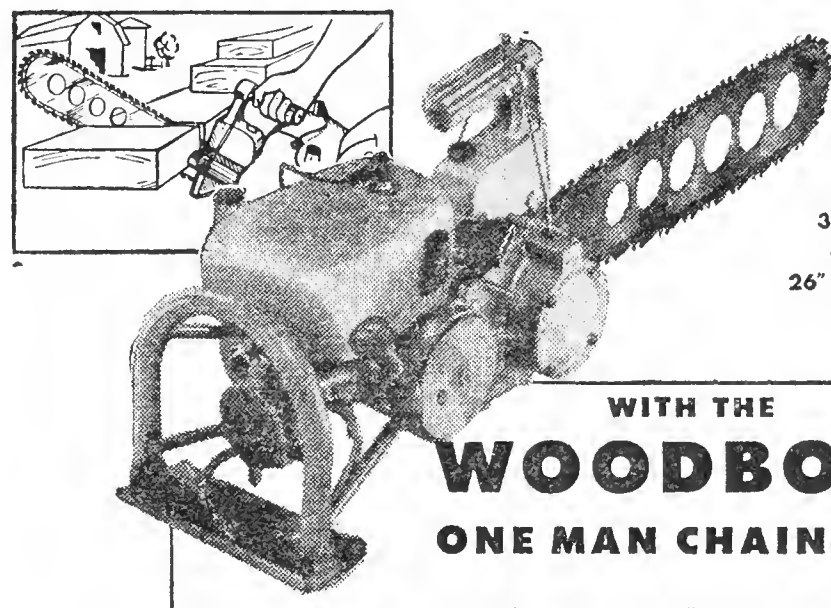
12-YARD BUNDLE ONLY $2.98
Send no money unless you wish. Orders shipped C. O. D. plus postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. We have thousands of satisfied customers. Order today.
UNION MILL ENDS, Dept. NY-500, Monticello, N.Y.

TRIPLE YOUR PRODUCTION

Weighs only 37 pounds fully equipped with 26" guide bar and cutting chain
WITH THE WOODBOSS ONE MAN CHAIN SAW
Whether you are harvesting timber or not, you will find a hundred jobs on your farm for WOODBOSS, the 37 pound one-man chain saw. Harvesting timber or clearing, WOODBOSS will triple your production . . . pay for itself in 30 to 45 days.
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U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN
BABY CHICKS
Profit-bred from proven strains using R.O.P. males. Started Chicks, Started Pullets 4-6-8 week Capons. Hatches every week of the year.
New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.
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Range Grown. R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds from country's highest laying strains. Quality stock plus egg scarcity means increased profit. Ask for circular. Moderate prices. LOVELL GORDON, FULTONVILLE, N. Y.

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ATTENTION FORAGE HARVESTER OWNERS
Get our prices and particulars on the BOOMS WAGON UNLOADER.
BOOMS SILO CO., HARBOR BEACH, MICHIGAN

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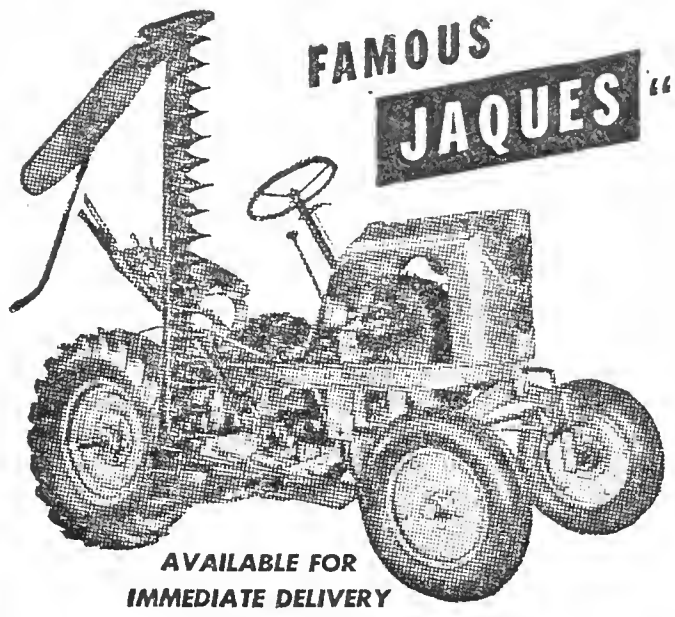
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The Mighty Mite is powered by a heavy duty 6½ H.P. 4 Cycle air cooled engine. This tractor is small in size but great in power and efficiency. The Mighty Mite will tackle any job on the farm. It has more than ample power to do your ground breaking, disking, plowing, cultivating and hauling jobs. All attachments are available including gang plows, mower, planter, cultivator, disk harrow, bulldozer, trailer and snow plow. The ideal tractor for your farm or estate. Write us today.
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*Prompt Returns*
"WRITE FOR FREE 'EGG CARE' BOOKLET."

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***Established 1898***

**SHIP** Live Poultry and Rabbits to New York's oldest live poultry house. Established 1883.
**WE ARE BONDED AND LICENSED DEALERS**
Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Free holiday calendar.
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All Sizes from Stock at Half Price. For Farmers, Truckers, etc. Write for Prices and Samples. Direct from Manufacturer. Serving Farmers for 52 Years.
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Custom made, direct from manufacturer. Send for measurement sheets and samples. Best quality material used. **BARNETT CANVAS COMPANY**
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Make up to 100% profit — without experience — showing Christmas, Everyday Card assortments, Wrappings, Stationery, Coasters. Unusual, attractive. Bonus. Special offers. Send for free samples 30 different Name Imprinted Christmas Cards. 50 for $1.00, 25 for $1.00 and $2.00, Stationery, Coasters. Christmas, Everyday assortments on approval.
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These are new, complete and ready to ride. Extremely comfortable for you and the horse. Texas bridles with bit and reins $4.95. Full refund if dissatisfied.
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If You Will Ship At Once. Price Quoted If You Wish.
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RAW FURS & GINSENG
104 WEST 29th ST., NEW YORK 1, N. Y.


# Publisher's Desk

I had an accident with my car three years ago and have been unable to get an adjustment. I did not know the parties concerned and it was some months before I could get the necessary information for claim. Now I am told it is too late. What can you do in such a case? A. N. S.
New York

It is impossible to do anything after so long a time although an individual might bring a suit and take a chance on winning. The Motor Vehicle Bureau states that delay in filing reports of accidents reacts against the injured person or car. The law requires that an immediate report should be made of all accidents in which there is a damage of more than $25 to any one person. A leeway of 10 days is allowed in order for the complete reports to be obtained and filed. It is never wise to rely on some one else to file a report. License suspensions could, in some cases, be avoided if prompt reports were made. It is a misdemeanor to fail to report an accident and that alone is ground for suspension or revocation of both driver's license and vehicle registration.

We gave an order to the National Commercial Rabbit Corp., of Chicago, Ill., for hardware cloth and hay racks in the amount of $23.80. They shipped the hay racks, valued at $7.00, but we have never received the hardware cloth, nor a refund. We have written a number of times, and they simply ignore the matter. The only reply we did get was that the auditor was going over their books, and they asked whether I preferred money back or wire. I asked for a refund, but have not received it. Can you collect it for me?
New Jersey H. D. B.

We regret that we have been wholly unsuccessful in getting a refund of this money, or the wire. Letters were delivered for some time, and finally the Post Office has returned them, with the information that the company has closed their Post Office Box and the delivery cannot be made at the address given. We put this on record so that our readers will recall the name in case the National Commercial Rabbit Corp. starts up in business again.

Sometimes customers are not patient and write to you before they write to me. Sometimes a mail-order business has a headache trying to please customers and shipping just on time. The order you referred to has been shipped and the delay was because I waited for a reply from the customer . O. O. O.
Pennsylvania

The customer was a little impatient, but the dealer neglected to acknowledge receipt of his order and did not reply to letters. It is well to allow some time after placing an order, but it is good business for a dealer to answer inquiries. Mail is sometimes lost and the customer wants to know whether or not the order has been received; if not he can put in a prompt tracer and probably save loss on both sides.

In August 1947 the Monaghan Construction Corp., of 248 State St., Hackensack, N. J., put a roof on my house. It was a very hot day and they completed the work in one afternoon. Their contract contains a 20-year guarantee. During the Winter the house leaked around the chimney and the porches. The trouble seemed to be in faulty workmanship, and we have been told it was a poor job. Is there anything that you could do to get this company to make good on their guarantee? G. E. G.
New York

The company has changed their location, and mail to them now is returned undelivered. We wonder if any of our readers have had a similar experience, or know the present location of this company.

The Buffalo Better Business Bureau reports that an oil painting salesman is calling on Buffalo executives at their homes and offices offering valuable foreign paintings and asking from $400 to $800 for some. The names used by this salesman are "Silvers" and "Singer." It is possible he will appear in other sections, but if he contacts any of our readers it is requested that they will get his full name and address and telephone number if possible and report the facts immediately — to the Buffalo Better Business Bureau if possible or to your nearest State or County officials in other sections.

We sent $10 early in 1947 for a three year subscription to the '47-'48 Magazine. The magazine came three times, and then we started getting letters asking why we had not paid and they continued dunning us. We replied each time that the check had been cleared through their bank and we would like to have the magazine, but still it has not reached us. Perhaps our case is one in a million, but it seems in this time the office should be running in an orderly manner and credit given to subscribers when a check has been cashed by them. It is the first time we have been mistaken in our trust. What can you tell us of the situation? P. W. B.
Ohio

There are numerous complaints about this '47-'48 Magazine that subscriptions in varying amounts have been sent them, but the magazine has not been received. Letters to the office are not answered and we understand that their office is closed. Many write that they heard subscriptions would be filled with the *Reader's Digest*, but *Reader's Digest* class this report as an "unfounded rumor." We doubt if any of the subscribers will get their money back.

Every year people come to our farm and pick nuts from trees along a highway even though they are inside the fence. They shake the trees and claim they are entitled to the nuts that fall outside of the fence. They insist the county owns the trees. What would you do in this age old conflict. L. W. H.
New York

We would harvest the nuts ourselves even if not wholly ripe. In other words, pick up the nuts before others could do so. A trooper could be called and the trespassers arrested. Anything growing on your land is not public property. Nuts falling on the highway would not be protected, but for non-owners to shake the trees in order to get more nuts to fall, is against the law. Trespass signs could be put up, cautioning people against entering your property. A few arrests would deter others.

Please help me out in getting my money back on a 2-year subscription for *Draftsman* magazine, which I ordered in March for an August birthday gift. Hope they did not vanish in air. MRS. G. S. T.
New York

While the company did not vanish in air, they have suspended publication and claim to be re-organizing and will bring out an improved magazine later. The Post Office Department returns mail addressed to them. The subscription agency through whom the order was placed, is offering a new list of magazines from which a substitute subscription may be selected, because they say they are not sure when service will be resumed on the *Draftsman*.

In our issue of August 7 we related the experience of one of our readers with the American Waste Materials Company of this city. Although the company failed to acknowledge our letters written them about the complaint, they finally telephoned after the item appeared and stated that a check had been sent on June 10, or approximately six months after the material was shipped. The subscriber advises us that he received the check and we are, therefore, giving the company credit for the adjustment.

Your promptness saved me many dollars. My utmost confidence still rests with you. Thanks for your most recent advice. I feel it is simpler to put on your boots before you wade into the water and not in midstream. Here is a 3-year subscription for a friend. W. B. S.
New York

This is a helpful response to our efforts to be of service and we thank our reader. His version of "look before you leap" or "don't bite off more than you can chew," adds up to our oft repeated advice to think before you make a decision — not afterwards.

Can any of our readers help us with information regarding Adam and Janina Szymakowski and their two daughters who are sought by Karol Szymakowski. They were farmers, born in Poland and came to the United States about 1926.

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**SCOTTDEL FEED MIXERS**

Live stock profits are too important to lose because of poor slipshod mixing methods. Scottdel Mixers are available in four models and three sizes. 25 bushels (1000 lbs.) 45 bushels (1800 lbs.) 80 bushels (2500 lbs.) Write for catalog.

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Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

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**WILLIAM S. RICE, Inc.**
**Dept. 100-C, Adams, N. Y.**

**Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches**

**This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief**

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Before you decide on any new fencing, be sure to see our illustrated, descriptive catalog, complete with all fencing supplies. Included are All-Purpose Steel Fencing, Poultry Fencing and Netting, Turkey Wire, Welded Wire Fabrics, Field Fence, Barbed Wire, Steel Posts, Electric Fence Controllers, Chain Link Fence, Chestnut Post & Rail, Hurdle Fence, Rustic Picket Fence, Ornamental Fence and many types of Gates. Also many other interesting values in Farm Supplies.

FREE Illustrated CATALOG **ARNOLD-DAIN CORP.**
BOX 18, MAHOPAC, NEW YORK

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**CESSPOOLS & SEPTIC TANKS CHEMICALLY CLEANED**
**No Pumping—No Odors—No Digging**
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Most reliable and latest method to liquefy, dissolve and saponify grease, sludge, hair, cloth, etc. Quick and efficient results in 12 to 34 hours. No SHUTDOWN of pool or tank necessary while chemical is working.
Sold Nationally by Leading Dealers
INTRODUCTORY OFFER
Large 15-lb. can Camp Cleaner..... **$5.49**
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**RELIABLE MAN** with car to call on farmers booking orders for nursery stock. We give you complete training at our expense. In 1947 our average full time man made $86 per week of work. To arrange for personal interview write directly to **C. W. STUART & COMPANY, DEPT. A., NEWARK, NEW YORK** telling us about yourself.

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

DAIRY farmer, married, experienced with De Laval milkor. Good wages and pleasant living conditions to the man who can qualify. Taylor's Dairy, North Road, Chester, N. J.

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tusean Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WANTED: Experienced, single, strong farm hand. Large herd cows. Must be good milker both hand and machine, and be able to operate tractors. Wages $100-$150 per month, room and board. Must have references for $150 per month. Benjamin A. McGuire, P. O. Box 329, Toms River, N. J. Phone 8-0076-J.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

GIRL: General housework, occasional care three children; modern country cottage; room and board. Start $60 month. Greenwich, Conn. BOX 7696, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Boy to help on dairy farm; can go to school. T. J. Reed, Cambridge, N. Y.

WANTED: Married man, experienced in dairy and general farming. Must be sober and reliable. Modern machinery. Top wages. House with all conveniences. Hunterdon County, New Jersey. BOX 7743, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted: Near Princeton, N. J., cook-housekeeper; man to work on farm. Small adult family. Modern room and bath; good wages. References required. For interview write BOX 7750, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE Wanted: On and after October 15th, wife to cook and aid in housework, husband to work wholo or part time caring for lawn, occasionally driving car and helping in house. Pleasant room and bath. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Pelletreau, 38 Rose Ave., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

COUPLE on poultry farm. Man to work with chickens. Woman to help mother in home. $100 a month, room and board to start. Diemands' Poultry Farm, Box 65, Millers Falls, Mass.

FIRST class barn man, single, middleaged preferred. Work with purebred Guernseys. Surge machines. Good home, reasonable hours, good wages. R. Pilcher, R. D. 3, Freehold, N. J.

MIDDLEAGED couple wanted for two adults in Connecticut. Man gardener and lawn; woman cook and housework: BOX 7781, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Good reliable farm man to help with farm and Angus cattle. Good house. Must be neat and good worker. Broadwall Farm, Greene, R. I. Telephone Coventry 4405.

WANTED: Reliable woman as cook or assistant cook for 150 boys in private military school. Full maintenance and good salary. Address Mrs. Carr, DoVeaux School, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MOTHER'S helper, young. Two small children. Housework. $50 month, board. Peterson, 87 Boulevard, Glen Rock, N. J.

POULTRYMAN: $45 week and living quarters. BOX 7784, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO poultrymen wanted on Long Island broiler farm, must be physically able to handle large quantities of feed, a cheerful disposition and a willingness to put out a good days work. Deseribo fully first letter your qualifications, poultry experiences, size of family, snapshot if possible together with salary expected and be assured that if you are accepted that you will land an exceptionally good job. Seaver Farm, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

WANTED: Middleaged lady to assist in farm home. Good cook. State particulars. Mrs. Henry Baird, Hollowville, N. Y.

HOUSEPARENTS: Mother and father for eight teenage girls or boys. Man has additional assignment as carpenter, mechanic or electrician. Year round farm school near Ithaca. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Ave., New York.

EXPERIENCED ambitious married man for crops and hay on well established 400 acre farm fully mechanized. Located four miles west of Somerville, N. J. Highway 28. Cows dispersed hence no dairy. Good house. Good wages. State experience. R. W. Howell, North Branch, N. J.

WANTED: Woman under 50 as housekeeper in farm home. BOX 7791, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING housekeeper, white, family three adults; permanent; references. Mrs. Ogilvy, 59 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WOMAN or girl, general housework and mother's helper, doctor's home in country; no cooking; automatic laundry. 5½ day week. $25 weekly to start. Own room, radio. References. Dr. S. Schoonholz, Campbell Hall, New York.

WANTED: Single man on dairy farm in central Connecticut. Machine milking and general farm work with modern machinery. Good board with the owner. State wages. H. H. Tomlinson, Wapping, Conn.

WANTED: Reliable, experienced farmer for 40 head purebred Holsteins. Vicinity Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Good barns, all modern machinery and equipment. References required. Cottage with oil burner, light, fuel, privileges, good salary. BOX 7793, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married farmer, with good references, for small purebred herd of Holsteins; must understand modern farm machinery. Completely furnished three room apartment, bath and kitchenette, steam heat, light and gas. Northern Dutchess County. BOX 7794, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED Protestant couple, excellent health, wanted by minister for caretakers, city property. Handy man, painting, etc.; wife neat housekeeper. Living quarters, moderate salary. BOX 7776, Rural New-Yorker.

MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

YOUNG woman to help with children and ponies on small farm near Annapolis, Maryland. Good health essential. Knowledge of riding and swimming helpful. Write Mrs. C. E. Iliff, Arnold, Md.

HOUSEKEEPER, country home on Hudson, 25 miles from New York City for business couple. BOX 7808, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE or small family on dairy-poultry farm near Albany. $160 per month, apartment (4 rooms and bath). Clean, congenial and of good character. Can use wife at housework or packing eggs, 60c per hour. BOX 7806, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN for milk route work. Honest, reliable, and good habits. Small family. $170 per month, apartment (4 rooms and bath) BOX 7807, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man with small family for modern dairy farm. Herd consists of registered Holsteins. Man must be sober, conscientious and willing to work. Modern house with all conveniences. Working conditions are very good. Farm is located in New Jersey. We are only interested in applicants who desire a good job and the desire to make good. References and past experience required. BOX 7803, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER under 40 years of age to care for semi invalid; must be a good driver, able to spend Winter in Florida. BOX 7802, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: A farmer to operate a 100 acre completely mechanized farm in northern New Jersey. Must be a good mechanic. House modern every way available. Write stating full particulars. BOX 7801, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Sawyer operate portable mill. Also men cut timber. Salary and bonus proposition. Reply Lumber Harvesters, Inc., 31 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, New York.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, operations to commence late this Fall. Westchester County, near White Plains. Apply giving full particulars as to experience, salary expected etc. BOX 105, Purchase, N. Y.

POULTRY couple experienced for established breeding farm and natchery located in southern New York State. Requires thorough knowledge of all phases of poultry culture. Modern house provided. Furnish full information with reply. Excellent opportunity for experienced, qualified party. BOX 7799, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Sober steady married man, on well equipped modern commercial fruit. Excellent modern living conditions. A. T. Henry, Blue Hills Farm, Wallingford, Conn.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Married, start $175 month, 3-room modern apartment, refrigerator, gas range, bathroom. Oil heat. Six day week. Highest references. Am expanding. Max Brender, Ferndale, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted: $100 month, room and board. Good cook. Pleasant. Likes children. Modern equipped farm. Pleasant surroundings. Highest references. BOX 7798, Rural New-Yorker.

ROOM, board, salary in return; prepare suppers and care for house. Can be otherwise employed. Teacher's home, three adults. References. Volkman, 1059 81st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, middleaged, good hearing, in pleasant country home, all conveniences, by late October. Two deaf ladies. Village 50 miles from the city. Write particulars to P. O. Box 23, Somers, New York.

GIRL houseworker, experienced, separate room, small modern apartment near station, movies; four in family; liberal time off; excellent salary. Write Mrs. D. Blye, 21 Barstow Road, Great Neck, L. I.

WANTED: Experienced mink raiser to work and manage modern mink ranch, 2,000 animals. 150 miles New York City. Modern home with all facilities. BOX 7821, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper to go south in house trailer, room for one child. BOX 7825, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Apple pickers, good picking conditions, 25 cents per bushel. Walter F. Wais, Lebanon, New Jersey.

COMPANION housekeeper for semi-invalid lady recently widowed living alone in 3-room suburban Long Island apartment. BOX 7820, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single young man or boy for general dairy farm. Steady job. BOX 63, Dover Plains, N. Y.

WANTED: Reliable, sober, married man; about 35; with dairy and farming experience, and of foremanship calibre, for 700 acre farm near Washington, D. C. Small herd of purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Exeellent salary and housing for honest person. Refcrences. BOX 7819, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL housekeeper, white, live in; on farm. Mrs. Katherine Koentopp, Oak Grove Rd., Swedesboro, New Jersey.

WANTED: Lady under 35, housekeeper; central New York. Nice home. BOX 7827, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED dairy farmer with sons to operate 70-cow farm on wage-bonus system. North Jersey. Only high class need apply. BOX 7659, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man, experienced in dairy and general farming. Must be sober and reliable. Modern machinery. Top wages. House with all conveniences. Hunterdon County, New Jersey. BOX 7743, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Caretaker, maintenance man, to work on mink ranch 150 miles New York City. Must bo handy with tools and understand general maintenance work. Modern homo and utilities furnished. BOX 7822, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Superintendent. Must be experienced in confinement raising and hatching on a large turkey farm. Apartment and good salary for the right man. Dutchess Turkey Farm, Washington Hollow, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED couple, sober, able to give some help at fruit time, on 12-acre farm, mostly fruit. Man to handle some farm tools. Good living apartment, furnished or unfurnished, with heat and all modern conveniences. Rent reasonable. References required. BOX 7828, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers. tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 17 Park Row, New York City.

FARM manager, grown son. Lifetime experience all branches farming. BOX 7726, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-Estate superintendent immediately available. Broad knowledge of farm operations and stock. Excellent all equipment operation and maintenance, painting, carpentry and plumbing. Telephone Cowles, Murray Hill 9-6400, or write BOX 7756, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT cheese maker, fancy cheeses, (Brie and Camemberts) farm or factory. BOX 7771, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG single veteran, high school graduate, experienced machine milker and tractor operator; intelligent, sober, honest, best refereneos. Available immediately. BOX 7785, Rural New-Yorker.

COMPANION-Housekeeper position desired. References. BOX 67, Ocean Point, Maine.

EXPERIENCED earetaker, gardener; age 31, married, no children, desires responsible opening. BOX 7788, Rural New-Yorker.

COLLEGE graduate, married, age 30, experieneed in fruit growing wants a position on a well equipped orchard, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Conneeticut, Massachusetts. Full particulars BOX 7790, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, middleaged; caretaker or gardener. Wife help if necessary. James Moran, 3118 102nd St., Corona, L. I.

HOUSEKEEPER, German, elderly, refined. Take full chargo small home. Good cook. Anna Scholz, 1471 Second Ave., New York.

CARETAKER: Small estate, experienced gardener, farmer, handyman: American, married, no children. Separate cottage. References. BOX 7797, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, age 60, will do light work on country place in exchange for room and board. William Summers, BOX 99, Bayville, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION wanted: Single man, agricultural graduate, former owner, high type; Protestant. Experienced dairy, poultry, modern farm. $150 month, full board. BOX 7795. Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Estate. Reliable couple. 50 miles New York. BOX 7805, Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTIAN woman, practical nurse, wishes work; companion to lady not bedridden. Kay Glosenger, 2667 Sumner St., Stamford. Conn.

MAN on old age pension wants board year around in country. McMahon, 35 Pilling St., Brooklyn, New York.

ELDERLY man would like steady place in institution or on small farm for woman. BOX 7810, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, some general dairy farm experience, can milk by hand or machine; prefer medium size place with two adults. BOX 7811, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED elderly man would act as plain cook and houseman for bachelor or single farmer. Give particulars and wages offered in first letter. BOX 7809, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG couple, two children, wants farm situation within 40 miles Philadelphia. Husband attending Baptist seminary mornings, could do general maintenance afternoons. Has mechanical and farm experience. No wages expected. Write Robert Whitelaw, Route 1, Morrisville, Pa., or telephone 5164 collect.

POULTRYMAN experienced, middleaged, single, wishes position as caretaker. BOX 7824, Rural New-Yorker.

MUST find home, jobs for two displaced farm families, Yugoslavs, German origin. Couple, daughter, 23, general houseworkers, caretaker. Couple, four boys, girl, 5. BOX 7823, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYWOMAN, trained abroad, seeks position as working manager, modern poultry farm. Experienced in breeding, raising, caring, large flocks. Used to hard work. References. Lo Reifen, care Gluckstadt, Nassau, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED gardener, farmer, caretaker; chauffeur's license. Married, two boys. Wife part time. Separate cottage. BOX 746, Rosyln Heights, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION wanted as superintendent or manager, private estate or farm. Well experienced in horticulture and agriculture, landscape, tree surgery, nursery, forestry, raising pheasants, wildlife, hunting, raising and kind of crops, produce good hay, vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, cold frames, forcing bulbs; have good system; can manage any amount of help. BOX 7818, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 38, inexperienced but sober, honest and willing, desires work on farm (poultry, swine, dairy). State best terms. BOX 7815, Rural New-Yorker.

PROFESSIONAL woman desires exchange services as winter caretaker for house privileges. Would vacate weekends. BOX 7814, Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION Please: Ex-Federal Harbor Inspector, (law-enforcing officer) investigated and passed all Government security ageneles, desires responsible, permanent position as: Manager, earetaker, custodian, co-worker, security-officer. On: Beach-boat-country club, estate, resort, camp educational institution, etc., at or near river, lake, seashore. Highest references, eharacter, industry, intelligent, industrious worker. Licensed (no-accident) chauffeur, boat-operator. Clean-cut, well-mannered. Absolutely and postively, honest, loyal, dependable. And proud of it. No bad habits, language, tobacco. alcohol. Humanitarian and World War II over three gallons blood donor. (The Mrs. too). Loves animals, handles dogs, horses. Hobby, breeding tropical fishes. Wife's services availablo as typist, bookeeper. Own furniture, two dachshunds. In a world of "ever-increasing crime and communism." A trustworthy guard, guide and companion to your family and estate. Ernest D'Alsace, 522 Rosedalo Ave., Bronx 61, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor. Vineland, N. J.

$12,000 buys farm, 140 acres. Cows, young stock, horses, tools, erops, hogs, poultry, furniture. C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 46-224.

FLORIDA homestead, 8 acres, private lake, dock highway. E. Tylee, Rt. 2, Hawthorn, Florida.

ACREAGES, homes, dairy, fruit, poultry, farms, ranches; one has 45-acre lake; tourist, gas stations, hotels, country stores, camps. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill "Eastern" New York.

WEST'S new picture catalogue, 1,000 farm and business bargains. Free West's Farm Agency, QE-3. Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 West 23rd St., New York 11. New York.

WANTED: Country home, 5 or 6 rooms, central heating, good water, electric and no less than three acres. Must be 45 miles of N. Y. C. and able to commute each day. Price $8,000 with terms. Desire Westchester, Putnam, Connecticut or Long Island. P. L. Wineman, 103-24 171st St., Jamaica, L. I.

FOR Sale: 198 acre dairy farm. New modern equipment. 36 head of eattle, chicken coops, two houses; price $38,000. For further information write Box No. 283, Towanda, Pa.

WANTED: Farm to rent with option to buy. Pay rent one year in advance. BOX 7745, Rural New-Yorker.

260 ACRE Delaware County dairy farm. Tractor workable. Barn with 33 stanchions. New silo, garage and other buildings. Large house, running water, bath and electricity. One mile off Route 30. Will sell bare or stocked. BOX 7748, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Dairy or fruit farm, two houses preferred. Must border on good lake or large stream fed by springs. May retain good farmer on good terms. Give complete information. Will pay all cash. BOX 7765, Rural New-Yorker.

VILLAGE farm, 105 acres, Chenango County, 9-room house, bath, electricity, furnace, gas range. Cow barn for 22, silo, other buildings, all good repair. Includes 19 milkers, 12 young stock, team, machinery, crops, for $18,500. Darwin Craig, Attorney, Afton, New York.

DELAWARE County farms, retirement homes, tourist inns, boarding hotels. Wants? Lists. LeRoy Engle, (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.), Hobart, N. Y.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, near village, 20 minutes Syracuse, N. Y. Equipped for 2,000 layers with all brooding facilities; 7-room house, automatic hot water heat. Bargain at $12,500. Terms. A. R. Simpler, Phoenix, N. Y.

WANTED: Dairy farm, New York State, 100 to 250 miles from New York. Complete stock and equipment. BOX 7775, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Moderately priced farm or small business convenient to town. BOX 7777, Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN'S farm near Saratoga, suitable for dairy and truck or race horses. Worth $20,000, will take less. BOX 7778, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Rent: Morris County, New Jersey, owner leaving country for several years; 220 acre dairy farm, 180 acres tillable, especially good alfalfa land; fenced; good double farm house, 11 rooms (main residence reserved by owner); two Grade-A barns, equipped with milking machines; machinery shods; concreto silo; modern milk room; adjustment on growing crops; equipment can be purchased; no stock available; yearly rental $1,500 with renewal options. Carl H. Booth, Realtor, Exclusive Agent. Bernardsville, N. J. Phone: Bern. 8-0585 8-1077.

INDEPENDENCE here, highway, village home, lunch-confectionery, one cabin, hennery; two acres land, $11,500. Feed, fuel, lumber business established 75 years. Large buildings, including residence; 12 months gross over $100,000; realty, two trucks; $42,000; stock. Inventory. Village hotel, 15 rooms; 16 acres land, brook, barn; $23,000. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 4-room house, all improvements, garage, chicken house, one acre land, on highway, bus at door. Price $4,500. Otto Hansen, R. D. 3, Lakewood, New Jersey.

100 ACRE farm, good buildings, macadam road, electricity. Schuyler County. Sacrifice for quick sale; $7,000. BOX 7786. Rural New-Yorker.

OTSEGO County farms, homes, stores, etc. Wants? Lists. Mrs. Mario Dubben (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.) Schenevus, N. Y.

I AM interested in buying building with store, going business, or property located suitable for business. Please state price and cash required. BOX 7780, Rural New-Yorker.

344 ACRES, macadam highway, three miles to live town. Large house, barn for 56, silo, drinking cups. 33 cows, five yearlings, team, tractor, complete machinery. $18,800. Darwin Craig, Attorney, Afton, N. Y.

FARM Wanted: Single experienced agricultural graduate wishes contact owner modern paying dairy farm, who is unable to handle. Must be able to board purchaser. BOX 7796, Rural New-Yorker.

330 ACRES, half tillable, 150,000 feet timber, tractor, tools. Nine room house, electric, two barns, two brooder houses. $8,800. Kenneth Moado, Newark Valley, New York.

FOR Sale: 124 acre farm on macadam road; 9-room house with electricity and running water. School bus route. Price $3,000. Vernon Van Sickle, Rummerfield, Penna.

WANTED: Small house, electricity, near town, New York State; under $1,000. BOX 232, Tallman, N. Y.

DAIRY farm, 100 acres; valley location. Extra good buildings with improvements. 20 good cows, 9 young stock, team, machinery, hay in barn; price $17,000. Other good farms. Bunnell Agency Davenport, N. Y.

FOR Sale in Massachusetts near Cape Cod, beautiful 7-room colonial home, all modern improvements. Write to Glenn A. Watson, 39 Cherry St., Middleboro, Mass.

60 ACRE fruit farm: Fine bearing apple trees; 8-room home, bath. all modern conveniences. Large barns, coop. Sacrifice $9,800. Many others. Glick and Rostan, Clayton, N. J.

FOR Sale: 2-family house; baths, electric pumps, separate "Spencer" heating steam boilers; well insulated; very large rooms. Income $85 per month; in Butler, New Jersey (within shopping district). About $8,500, $2,500 down. Monthly payments arranged. BOX 7787, Rural New-Yorker.

SALE: 25 acres, 10-room house, gas water heater, modern bath, Youngstown kitchen, spring water, 12 cow ties, water buckets, silo, 600 capacity, hen house; main road, two miles from Hamilton home of Colgate University. $5,500 takes it, immediate possession. Terms arranged. Telephone Earlville 84Y4. Or write F. Bauer, Realtor, Poolville, N. Y.

RANCH it: 327 acres, hills, valley, 60 woodland; large set old, serviceable buildings; operating as dairy farm; offers privacy, off highway; $7,000. Others, ineluding 650 acres; 109 dairy cattle. (1947 gross $32,000). $50,000. Hendrickson Bros. (28 Yr.) Cobleskill "Eastern" New York.

165 ACRES, macadam highway, new house, bath, electricity, furnace. 24-cow barn, silo, other buildings. $700 milk check. 24 milkers, seven young stock, team, tractor, machinery included for $13,000; half down. Darwin Craig, Attorney, Afton, N. Y.

120 ACRE dairy farm, ready for production, possession now; $4,000. Stanley Ayers, Straits Corners, N. Y.

WELL known Pennsylvania poultry breeding farm and hatchery. Breeders of pedigree Leghorns, New Hampshire and Crosses. Operating full capacity approximately 7,000 breeding hens and pullets. Brood annually 15,000 chicks. Hatchery capacity 50,000 eggs, operates year around. Sell annually 225,000 chicks. All necessary equipment. Residence all improvements. Two poultry houses 20 feet by 180 feet and 220 feet, large modern Connecticut type 3½ story building with feed hoist and chutes, 3,000 capaelty long brooder house 24 by 165 feet, hot-water heated; 6,000 capacity seven colony houses with electric broodors, three starting batteries, 20 range shelters, small barn, garages. Electric and running water in all buildings. New incubator building 32 by 72 nearing completion. 35 acres of beautiful range, low taxes, excellent market, within mile of cities and towns having total population of 250,000 land rapidly becoming urban property. Will offer services for six months in advisory capacity if requested. In business here since 1923, many customers for 20 consecutive years. This is an established business, offers wonderful opportunity for a good poultryman. No limit to expansion. For details and price, write BOX 7804, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Beautiful country Summer home, 70 acres, 9-room cottago, barn and garage. Picturesque view; $3,500. Melvin Tibbens, Sherburne, N. Y.

FARM of 180 acres, Frederick County; 130 tillable, 30 open pasture, wood, timber; ample buildings. Large brick house; bath, electricity, Baltimore milk market. Rolling land, well watered, fertile; old age; $15,000. Owner Southlea, Mt. Airy, Maryland.

105 ACRES, three miles to town. 8-room house, bath, sun porch. Red barn for 36. Tractor worked land. $6,000. Broker, P. O. BOX 225, Norwich, N. Y.

185 ACRE farm, fully equipped and operating 28 head dairy cattle, 7-room house, garage, barns, and other buildinga in normally good condition. Two miles from village on main highway. Now producing $800 to $900 monthly milk check. Priced to sell $21,500 complete. Mooney and Bowers, represented by Orson C. Pulver, Hillsdale, N. Y.

92 acres, all conveniences, beautifully located among Finger Lakes; for tourist and chickens. Mrs. Vary, Alpine, N. Y.

127 acres productive land. 27 miles to Buffalo; splendid barn, modern home, hot water heat, 20 cows, young stock, horses, tractor, all implements. Owner sacrificing this desirablo farm on account of old age. Price $19,000. Many other farms to chooso from. Ernest F. LeMieux, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

MAINE Farms: Many to choose from. Low prices. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

VERMONTERS! Want to sell your farm? Have purchasers for farms, homes, camps, and industrial properties. Thomas Beach, Brokers, R. F. D. 3, Poultney, Vermont.

ORLANDO: Delightful lakeview homesites $750. Stamp bringa particulars. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

SMALL farm plots: Half acres or more, near lakes, fishing, bathing, boating. Two acre woodland plots $250. Larger ones also; easy terms. Safranek, Vineland, New Jersey.

WANTED: Large house, modern conveniences, high fertile acreage. Good highway. Near town and transportation. Brook or lake preferred. Reasonable. Complete details, photo, to Store, 136-71 Roosevelt, Flushing, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT: Stately gentleman's estate, Georgian style. 14-room house, two baths, four fireplaces. Furnace, oil burner heat; barn; 3-car garage. Large maple trees; 49 acres; on main highway. Price $12,000. Telephone Tom Minor, Realtor, Rockville, Conn. 1187-J-2.

FAMILY, three adults, want to rent farm or part of farm, help farmer if desired; state price. Anywhere. BOX 7817, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 246 acre dairy farm; good crop soil; some timber; good buildings; telephone, electricity. Mae Frantz, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Three wood and timber lots, good mow hay. Large heap manure. First quality junk. Theron E. Cottrell, Cropseyville, N. Y.

SHOHOLA, PA.: Five rooms, all improvements, 2½ acres, garage; 100 miles N. Y. C. Near town, railroad; $4,000. BOX 7813, Rural New-Yorker.

LIKE to purchase farm from owner outright, or owner may stay in his residence on farm if desired. Am experienced dairy and poultry farmer. Reasonable terms. BOX 7812, Rural New-Yorker.

260 ACRE Delaware County dairy farm. Tractor workable. Barn with 33 stanchions. New silo, garage and other buildings. Large house. Running water, bath and electricity. One mile off Route 30. Will sell bare or stocked. BOX 7748, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD Farm Wanted—Exchange for business (city) property and some cash. Write Box 341, General Post Office, New York City.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

BOARD elderly folks. Private country home. $50 per month. Sullivan County. 100 miles N. Y. BOX 7792, Rural New-Yorker.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 565.***

# $8.94 MORE Wheat per acre with AGRICO

## —AVERAGE EXTRA INCREASE IN 41 SIDE-BY-SIDE CHECKS, ON WHEAT CROPS JUST HARVESTED

**RESULTS OF 41 SIDE-BY-SIDE CHECKS ON WHEAT CROPS, JUST HARVESTED**

| Farmer | EXTRA Yield with Agrico (Bu. per acre) | Value of EXTRA Yield (per acre) |
|---|---|---|
| **PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY AND MARYLAND** | | |
| STEVE BOLDY, Saxonburg, Pa. | 4 | $8.00 |
| GEORGE W. BUZZARD, Mayport, Pa. | 3 | 5.70 |
| SAMUEL F. CONLEY, Etters, R #1, Pa. | 2.3 | 4.85 |
| BENJAMIN CUTSAIL, Taneytown, Md. | 2.8 | 6.50 |
| JOSEPH G. GOETZ, Jr., Springboro, Pa. | 3.93 | 7.86 |
| GEARY W. HUNTSBERGER, Mt. Wolf, R #1, Pa. | 5.3 | 11.23 |
| ANDREW LACHENMAYR, Whitehouse Station, N. J. | 6 | 12.60 |
| MAYES & MAYES, Hazen, Pa. | 9 | 16.70 |
| JAMES A. McHALE, Jamestown, Pa. | 6.5* | 12.70 |
| JAMES McCONNELL, Fombell, Pa. | 2 | 4.00 |
| JUDSON S. WAGNER, Quarryville, R #2, Pa. | 2.1 | 4.43 |
| WINEMAN & SHOOP, Fannettsburg, Pa. | 2† | 5.00 |
| **NEW YORK** | | |
| P. C. CULBERTSON & SONS, Mt. Morris, N. Y. | 3.9 | $8.86 |
| LOREN ELLIS, Arkport, N. Y. | 2.53 | 5.06 |
| LEWIS LANDERS, Dansville, N. Y. | 3.74 | 7.48 |
| C. P. LeROY & SONS, Palmyra, N. Y. | 4.16 | 8.53 |
| LINSNER BROS., Mt. Morris, N. Y. | 6.5 | 13.65 |
| GLENN PASK, Medina, N. Y. | 8 | 16.40 |
| HERBERT H. SHAFER, Arkport, N. Y. | 7.05 | 14.10 |
| ROY WOELLER, Oakfield, N. Y. | 10.67 | 21.87 |
| ALBERT YOUNG, Arkport, N. Y. | 4.03 | 7.99 |
| **OHIO** | | |
| MERLE BEARD, Alvada, Ohio | 4.1 | $8.69 |
| R. F. CHOLLEY, Louisville, Ohio | 5.33 | 12.72 |
| H. T. EVANS, Jamestown, R #1, Ohio | 4.4 | 9.24 |
| JOHN K. FINNEY, Garrettsville, Ohio | 3 | 6.30 |
| ROY PALMER, Washington, R #3, Ohio | 4.1 | 8.61 |
| FRANK PEIRSOL, Ostrander, Ohio | ½ | 1.08 |
| E. H. SCHRADER, Warren, R #2, Ohio | 3 | 6.30 |
| CLOYD SEIBERLING, Barberton, Ohio | 5 | 10.90 |
| ERNEST SHULTZ, Fostoria, R #4, Ohio | 1 | 2.12 |
| R. W. SCHULTZ, Urbana, Ohio | 2.8 | 5.93 |
| JACK SUPINGER, Versailles, R #2, Ohio | 6** | 12.48 |
| HUGH VANCE, Wilmington, R #1, Ohio | 2 | 4.26 |
| **VIRGINIA** | | |
| E. N. BARE, Lexington, Va. | 6 | $13.50 |
| J. F. BRIGHTWELL, Burkeville, Va. | 5 | 11.00 |
| T.H. & W. W. HUDGINS, New Canton, Va. | 6 | 13.20 |
| C. B. SIMS, Fredericks Hall, Va. | 3.5 | 7.35 |
| SNIDER BROS., Lexington, Va. | 5 | 11.25 |
| D. L. SPEEKS, Mouth of Wilson, Va. | 2.79† | 8.37 |
| STERLING FARM, Sterling, Va. | 1.1 | 2.31 |
| G. W. TRITTIPOE, Lucketts, Va. | 3.5 | 7.45 |
| Average EXTRA Increase Per Acre with Agrico: | 4.23 | $8.94 |

*Average of 2 checks. **Average of 3 checks.
†Seed wheat.

WHEN they planted their wheat last Fall, 41 farmers in this wheat-growing area decided to see for themselves just how good a crop-producer AGRICO really is. So they applied Agrico alongside of other fertilizers of like analysis, all tests made side by side, all conditions the same.

Results of these checks, summarized in table, show that *Agrico produced from $1.08 to $21.87 MORE wheat per acre — the average EXTRA increase with Agrico being 4.23 bu. per acre, worth $8.94 MORE per acre.* In most cases, the EXTRA increase in yield with Agrico paid for the ENTIRE Agrico application — which is just about the same as getting fertilizer for nothing!

### "EXTRA Increase in Yield with AGRICO More than Paid ENTIRE Cost of the Agrico Application"

Among the 41 farmers who made these checks is Geary W. Huntsberger, of Mt. Wolf, Rt. #1, York Co., Pa., who writes: "I have used Agrico for ten years or more and always considered it a good crop-producer, but I never really knew HOW GOOD, until I harvested my 1948 wheat. I made a careful comparison between AGRICO FOR GRAIN and another fertilizer of the same analysis, side by side in the same field, under identical conditions. A careful check of the yields showed that Agrico gave me 5.3 bu. MORE wheat per acre. *At $2.12 per bu. for wheat, this means $11.23 MORE per acre with Agrico — enough EXTRA increase in yield with Agrico to pay the ENTIRE COST of the Agrico application one-and-a-half times over.* Now I am sure Agrico produces more profitable crops, and I recommend it to farmers who want the most for their fertilizer dollars."

GEARY W. HUNTSBERGER
Mt. Wolf, Pa.

### "I WAS AMAZED TO SEE *the Difference* AGRICO MAKES ON WHEAT!"

"I made two side-by-side wheat comparison checks this year, using AGRICO FOR GRAIN against another fertilizer which cost me more than Agrico," writes James A. McHale, of Jamestown, Crawford Co., Pa. "*I was amazed at the results.* In one field, I planted 1½ acres of wheat with AGRICO, 400 lbs. per acre, and in the same field I planted 1½ acres of the same seed wheat, using another fertilizer of the same analysis at the same rate, all conditions being the same throughout. When checks were made of this field, I found that Agrico had produced 8.3 bu. MORE per acre, worth $16.60 EXTRA per acre.

"On another field, I planted 6 acres of wheat and again made a side-by-side check of the two fertilizers, being careful to apply the same amount of seed and fertilizer (400 lbs.) to the acre. By actual weight, Agrico produced 41.6 bu. of wheat per acre, while the other fertilizer yielded 36.9 bu. per acre, or a difference of 4.7 bu. MORE per acre with Agrico, worth $9.40 MORE per acre. IT'S THESE EXTRA PROFITS WHICH MAKE AGRICO A 'MUST' ON MY FARM."

JAMES A. McHALE
Jamestown, Pa.

### "Agrico and A.A.C. Soil Service Make A Winning Team for Me"

LEWIS LANDERS
Dansville, N. Y.

In the following letter, Lewis Landers, of Dansville, Steuben Co., N.Y., sums up the significance of these side-by-side checks, when he writes: "I used AGRICO as usual under my wheat, planted last Fall, but just as a check I planted one acre with another fertilizer of the same analysis. At harvest, yields were carefully measured from equal areas side by side in the field, and I found that Agrico had produced an increase of 3.7 bu. MORE wheat per acre than the other fertilizer. This EXTRA wheat with Agrico, worth $7.48 EXTRA per acre, more than covered the cost of the 310-lb.-per-acre application of Agrico. Soil analyses made by your Soil Service serve as a helpful guide on my farm — and this service, along with Agrico, certainly make a winning team for me."

## ACT ON THE FRIENDLY TIP of these farmers . . . use AGRICO under your wheat this Fall and enough of it to give you the utmost return on the wheat itself and also on the hay crop that follows. And don't forget to top-dress your pastures this Fall with 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, to keep them producing profitably. See your nearby Agrico Dealer — now.

*AGRICO® Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL© Superphosphate are made only by*

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

**Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J.**

# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Lt. Com. Arthur L. Schoeni, Arlington, Va.

Peace and Plenty—Corn Shocks in the Autumn Sun

# Progress with Hybrid Poultry

POULTRYMEN constantly have been striving to improve meat and egg production of their poultry through better feeding, housing, care, management and breeding. At first, improvements through breeding were limited principally to those which could be accomplished through selection for certain desirable characteristics, and the mating of "best to best." In later years, sib testing and progeny testing became important, too, as tools for poultry improvement. (Sib testing — measuring the individual in relation to sisters' performance; progeny testing — measuring the breeding value of an individual by the performance of its progeny or offspring.) During the past few years, the possibility of further improvement through inbreeding and hybridization of poultry has been studied and some breeders have launched hybrid poultry breeding projects.

The initial work of the DeKalb Poultry Project was started early in 1943 when investigations were conducted on the advisability and feasibility of producing hybrid chickens. During the early part of 1944, Dr. J. Holmes Martin, head of the Poultry Department at Purdue University, planned some of the initial crosses and breeding program; at that time he arranged for the first eggs to be devoted to the DeKalb Project. It had previously been arranged with Purdue University for Dr. Martin to come with DeKalb on a year's leave of absence to institute this work. In 1945, Dr. E. E. Schnetzler, who was acting head of Purdue's Poultry Department during Dr. Martin's absence, also came with DeKalb and since that time has been head of its poultry research work. Dr. Schnetzler is recognized throughout the country as one of the outstanding poultry geneticists.

### Birds Used

To begin the DeKalb breeding program, 10,000 pedigreed eggs from top production birds in some of the best flocks in America were obtained. These were hatched and individual performance records kept on each bird for a full year. Of these original birds, only 250 measured up to the extremely high standards DeKalb had set for growth, feathering, livability, egg production and other qualities. All the rest were discarded. The 250 were then inbred to produce about 5,000 first generation inbreds. Each of these was measured for performance; again only 250 of the very best were saved. Generation after generation of various inbred lines have thus been multiplied, studied, culled to 250, and multiplied again. This program of close inbreeding, coupled with drastic culling to extremely high standards, has been carried on to the present season and will be continued for years to come.

This year about 25,000 pullets, comprising 53 different crosses, are under test at the Illiopolis breeding station, and 15,000 on test at DeKalb, including inbreds and experimental first or single crosses. By working with such large numbers of birds, great selection pressure can be exerted to eliminate weaknesses in the various lines, and to intensify desirable characteristics in others.

### Why Hybridize Poultry?

Remarkable results obtained through hybridizing corn are well known. On the average, corn yields for farmers have been raised approximately 20 per cent over that obtained from open-pollinated corn which has been improved through selection alone. These results raised the hopes of geneticists that similar improvement in the productive efficiency of poultry might be brought about by following the same breeding principles with poultry that have proved so phenomenally successful with corn. With poultry, it was hoped that improved egg quality, faster feathering, higher hatchability, greater livability and more resistance to disease might also go along with increased egg production and improved market poultry. This breeding method involves first the development of inbred lines and then the crossing of these inbreds to produce the resultant hybrids.

### What is an Inbred?

An inbred is an offspring resulting from the mating of two related parents. The degree to which the offspring is inbred is determined by two factors: (1) the closeness of the relationship of the parents; (2) the number of generations of inbreeding of the parent stock. For example, the offspring of a brother-sister mating would be more intensely inbred than the offspring of a mating between cousins. Also, the first generation offspring of a brother-sister mating would be less intensively inbred than the second generation offspring from a brother-sister mating which has been produced by a brother-sister mating. We consider the first generation offspring from a brother-sister mating as being 25 per cent inbred, the second generation, 37.5 per cent inbred, the third generation, 50 per cent inbred, the fourth generation, 59 per cent inbred, the fifth generation, 67 per cent inbred, the sixth generation, 73 per cent inbred, etc.

The DeKalb project has been inbreeding the major breeds such as White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks and White Rocks. Some have been inbred through as much as seven generations. In these operations, three generations are produced in two years.

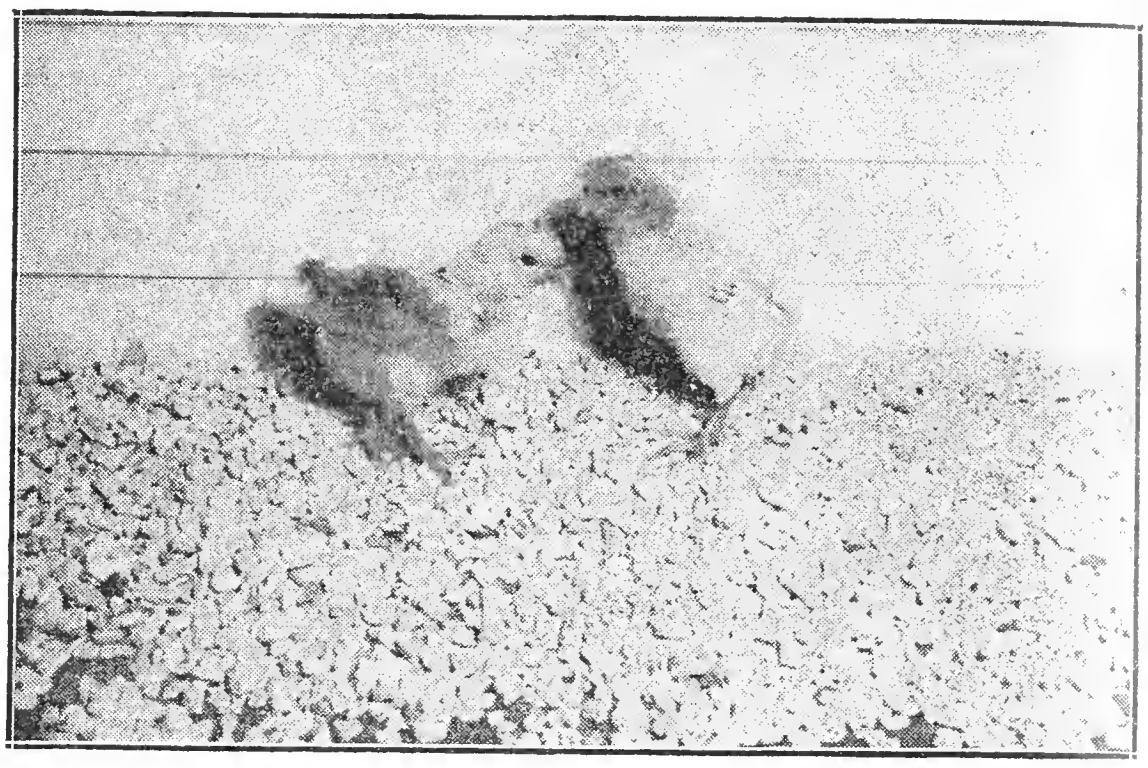
### Effects of Inbreeding

With chickens as with corn, inbreeding concentrates and exposes good characteristics and bad. Then, through close culling, one can weed out the bad and save only the very best. By this concentration of characteristics through inbreeding, the inbreds become more uniform, not only in appearance but in performance and hereditary make-up as well. One of the most important effects of inbreeding is the establishment of a uniform genetic make-up in the inbred lines, so that whenever inbreds are used in crosses one gets the same results in the crosses year after year. In concentrating the good characteristics through inbreeding, it appears that certain characteristics become more highly concentrated, in successive years of inbreeding, and will force their characteristics upon the crosses — the greater the degree of inbreeding, the greater forcefulness of these characteristics.

As with hybrid corn, an inbred hybrid chick (incross) results when two or more inbred lines are crossed. A single cross hybrid is produced from the mating of two inbred lines. A double cross hybrid is produced from the mating of two single crosses. A three-way cross is the result of mating an inbred bird with a single cross. Crossbred chickens (sometimes incorrectly called hybrids) are crosses of two different standard breeds — not inbred crosses.

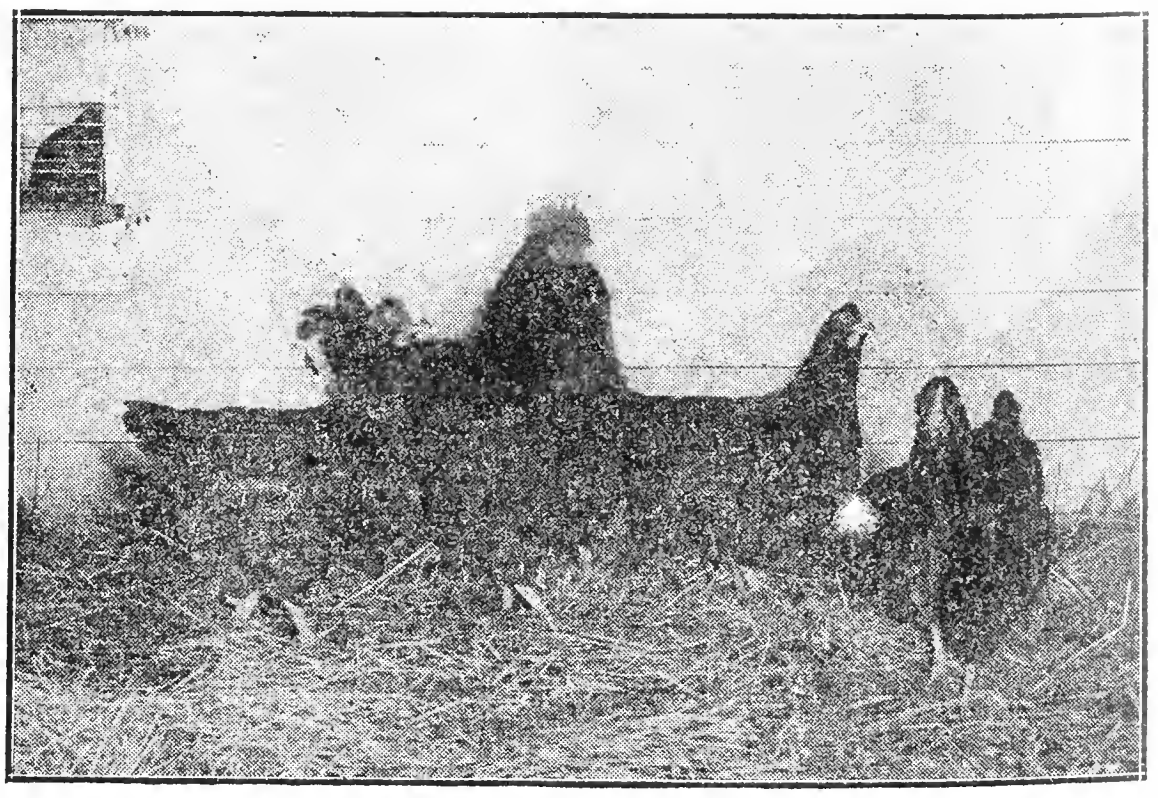
### Crossing Inbreds

After the problem of developing superior inbred lines has been overcome, there yet remains the problem of getting good hybrids through the crossing of these inbred lines. In corn, breeders have produced about 100,000 different experimental hybrids, yet only a few dozen have been good enough to be included in commercial production. The making of good poultry hybrids will undoubtedly follow the same pattern. (Cont'd on Page 587)



*Two chicks from the same inbred hatch showing the difference in feather development. The chick at the left will be full feathered at three to four weeks of age and free of pin feathers at marketing age.*

*From this group of broiler chickens, only 60 were selected as breeding stock in the development of a broiler line of inbred crosses. Each of the birds was carefully weighed at eight weeks to determine its rate of growth. In addition, feathering data at 10 days and eight weeks were taken so that only those which developed rapidly would be included in the research project.*



*A group of seventh generation Rhode Island Reds, which are now 79 per cent inbred.*

# Fall Care of Berries and Grapes

*By George L. Slate*

BUSH fruits and grapes may be successfully planted in the Fall, which practice, if properly done, is superior to Spring planting and has much to commend it. The work may be done in late Fall at any time before the ground freezes, and on many farms more time is available for the job than when the Spring rush is on. Fall dug plants that are immediately reset are much superior to plants that may have spent the Winter in the nursery cellar; also in the Fall while stocks are ample, the wanted varieties are much more apt to be procurable. Fall set plants make some root growth in late Fall and early Spring, and get off to an even better start than those set in early Spring. For years the writer has planted small fruits in the Fall and much prefers this method.

### The Site and the Soil

A well drained soil is necessary for all fruits. Raspberries, in particular, are especially sensitive to wet feet, as some growers have discovered to their sorrow during the recent wet Springs. Generally speaking, the medium and sandy, or gravelly, loams are best for small fruits, although the heavier soils, if in good tilth and well drained, are satisfactory. Organic matter, the foundation of a fertile soil, is all important in small fruit and grape growing. Soils low in organic matter should have this deficiency remedied before planting. The plowing under of a mixed grass and clover sod that has been heavily fertilized is an excellent foundation for either a berry field or a vineyard. An application of stable manure is also worthwhile when getting the ground ready for berries.

On sloping sites, or on one where air circulation is good, fungus diseases are less troublesome than in pockets where the moisture does not dry off the foliage quickly. Mildews and black rot of grapes, anthracnose of black raspberries, and leafspot of currants, are all more readily controlled where air circulation is good. Frosts also are less serious on slopes where the cold air of frosty nights can drain away to lower elevations. Wild raspberries and run-out plantings of cultivated varieties, especially Columbian, are a menace to new plantings, and should be removed or avoided.

### Grape and Raspberry Varieties

Concord is the old standby among the grapes; if the crop is to be sold to the juice factory for unfermented grape juice, this is the best variety to plant. It is also first choice for home use if only one variety is to be planted and the growing season is long enough to ripen the crop. In many places in the Northeast, where frosts come too early for Concord, some of the earlier sorts should be chosen. Of the same type as Concord, but a month earlier, is Van Buren. Fredonia, another variety, is a week later than Van Buren and a heavy cropper if pruned properly. Both are excellent grapes for short season sites where frosts come by mid-September or earlier.

For the home gardener this fruit has many varieties of superb flavor and good keeping quality that ripen from the early Van Buren season to as late as Catawba. Seneca, a delicious golden yellow of long keeping quality, comes in early September, long before Concord. Portland, with the flavor of Niagara, and the sweet Ontario, are both fine early green sorts. A little later is Buffalo, a blue or black variety, also hanging long on the vine. Dunkirk is a good midseason red sort. Sheridan, blue, and Yates, red, are fine keepers but later than Concord. Golden Muscat needs a season as long as Catawba. Delaware and Niagara are popular with many and deserve a place in every home garden. The wineries have special variety requirements and should be consulted if they are to be the outlet for the crop. Delaware, Catawba and Elvira are wine varieties. Seibel 1000 is a newer French wine grape that is being planted in increasing amounts.

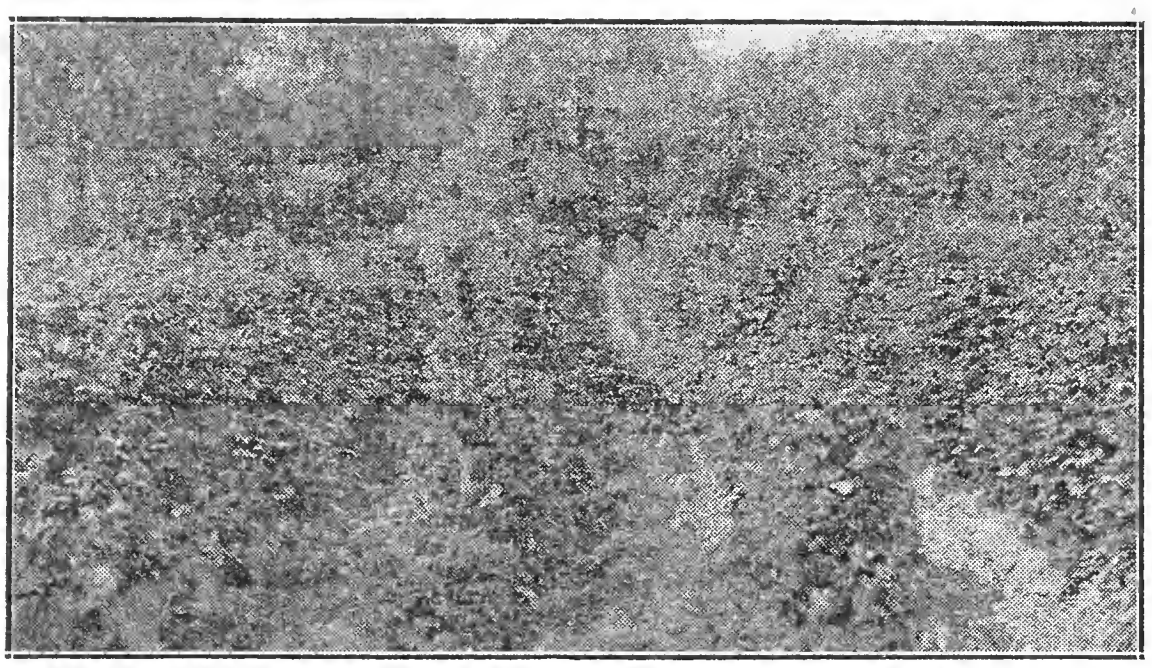
Newburgh is the standard red raspberry variety, but Latham, Taylor and the new Milton are also planted extensively. The last mentioned is promising and worth trying. September, a new sort introduced last year, starts its Summer crop nearly a week before Newburgh and bears another crop in the Fall, usually extending from about September 1 until stopped by a hard frost; it is worth trying for home use. Bristol, Dundee, Cumberland, Evans and Logan are all good black raspberries, with Dundee possibly having a slight advantage over the others. Sodus and Marion are good purple varieties, and should be planted in preference to Columbian which has a virus disease.

Every home fruit garden should have a few currants and gooseberries. Red Lake is a good currant, and Poorman the best gooseberry, although Downing is often planted. Houghton, an old variety, is not worth planting.

### Buying Planting Stock

Only certified raspberry plants should be set. Each Fall the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany issues a list of growers who received certificates of inspection for raspberries the previous season. The best source of plants is a nearby grower and his name and varieties may be obtained from this list. The plants should be obtained from the grower as soon as dug and, if the order is a large one, the field should be looked over during the Summer and the plants called for and taken home at digging time. The local nursery inspector can advise as to nearby fields of raspberries that passed inspection the previous season.

The one-year or sucker plants of red raspberries are the best buy, and tip plants of the black and purple varieties are commonly used. The two-year plants, or transplants, are not worth the extra cost. It is frequently claimed that these will produce a crop the first year but this crop is at the expense of cane growth which will fruit a year later. One-year currants, gooseberries and grapes are best for planting, but if not available the largest two-year size may be used. Bearing age grape vines that are sometimes offered belong only on the brush pile.



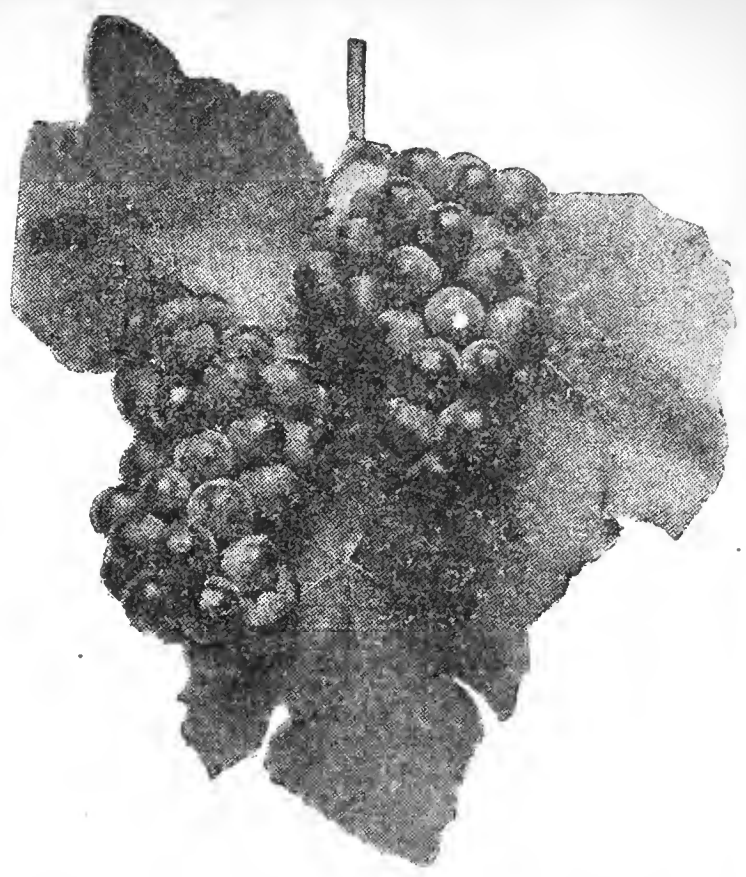
*Raspberries should be planted on well drained soil, as they are especially sensitive to wet feet. This good planting of Chief red raspberries produces well on the farm of C. J. Hepworth in Ulster County, New York.*

### Planting Methods

Under no circumstances should grape rows or any other rows run up and down the slope. Many vineyard sites in hilly areas have been ruined by the loss of most of the top soil where the rows have run up and down the hill, and land that once produced good crops of grapes is going back to brush. Rows should run across the slope and in laying out any planting on sloping land, the advice of the local soil conservation engineer should be obtained.

The spacing of grapes depends on the vigor of the variety and the fertility of the soil. The stronger varieties such as Concord and Fredonia need more room than the weaker Delaware. Generally, at least nine feet between the rows and eight to 10 feet between vines is satisfactory. Enough room is needed to accommodate the spray rig and other tools.

Red raspberries are set about two feet between plants and eight or nine feet between rows, depending on the machinery to be used. In the garden the rows may be six or seven



*Van Buren is of the same general type blue grape as the Concord, but ripens about one month earlier. These appetizing Van Buren grapes were grown at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.*

feet apart. Black and purple raspberries are set three to four feet between plants. Currants are spaced according to tillage machinery and rows should be eight to nine feet apart with the plants four to six feet apart in the row.

### Fall Work With Raspberries

Raspberries should not be cultivated later than early August, as late cultivation stimulates Autumn growth of the canes which fail to mature properly and are susceptible to injury from hard freezes in late Autumn or early Winter. After the crop is harvested, a cover crop of buckwheat, barley, oats or rye grass may be sown between the rows to use up surplus moisture and plant nutrients during the Fall months. It is even advisable to fertilize the cover crop because the more growth, the better it will do its job and the more organic material there will be to return to the soil later.

Black and purple raspberries are propagated by tipping the new canes in late August or early September. The tips of the canes elongate and assume a characteristic snake-like appearance when ready to tip. The tips are inserted vertically into the soil to a depth of about four inches. The soil should be worked up mellow before putting down the tips. Sometimes a furrow is plowed in which the tips are inserted and covered, or the work may be done with a spade. This job should not be delayed as a high wind may drag the tips along the surface of the ground and bruise them so that they will not root.

If berry plants are to be sold, the mother plants should have been inspected by the nursery inspector during the previous Summer and certified as free from virus diseases. Healthy plants are worth whatever they cost. Under no condition should uninspected plants be set unless the grower is familiar with the diseases and can rogue them out of his own fields before propagating them for his own use.

Raspberry canes which fruited this year may be cut out at any time after the crop is off. Theoretically at least, it is considered an advantage but probably it does not make a great deal of difference, except that the canes cut a little easier while still green than when they are dead and dried out. When snow drifts in the planting and causes breakage, the old canes may protect the new ones by affording some support.

Wild raspberries in fence rows should be cleaned out and destroyed as they harbor virus diseases, and the blackcaps harbor orange rust, both of which troubles can be serious if many wild berries are nearby. They should be destroyed for at least 75 yards from the cultivated berries. A weed killing spray of sodium chlorate or ammate may be used, but care must be taken as the former is a fire hazard if improperly (Cont'd on Page 573)

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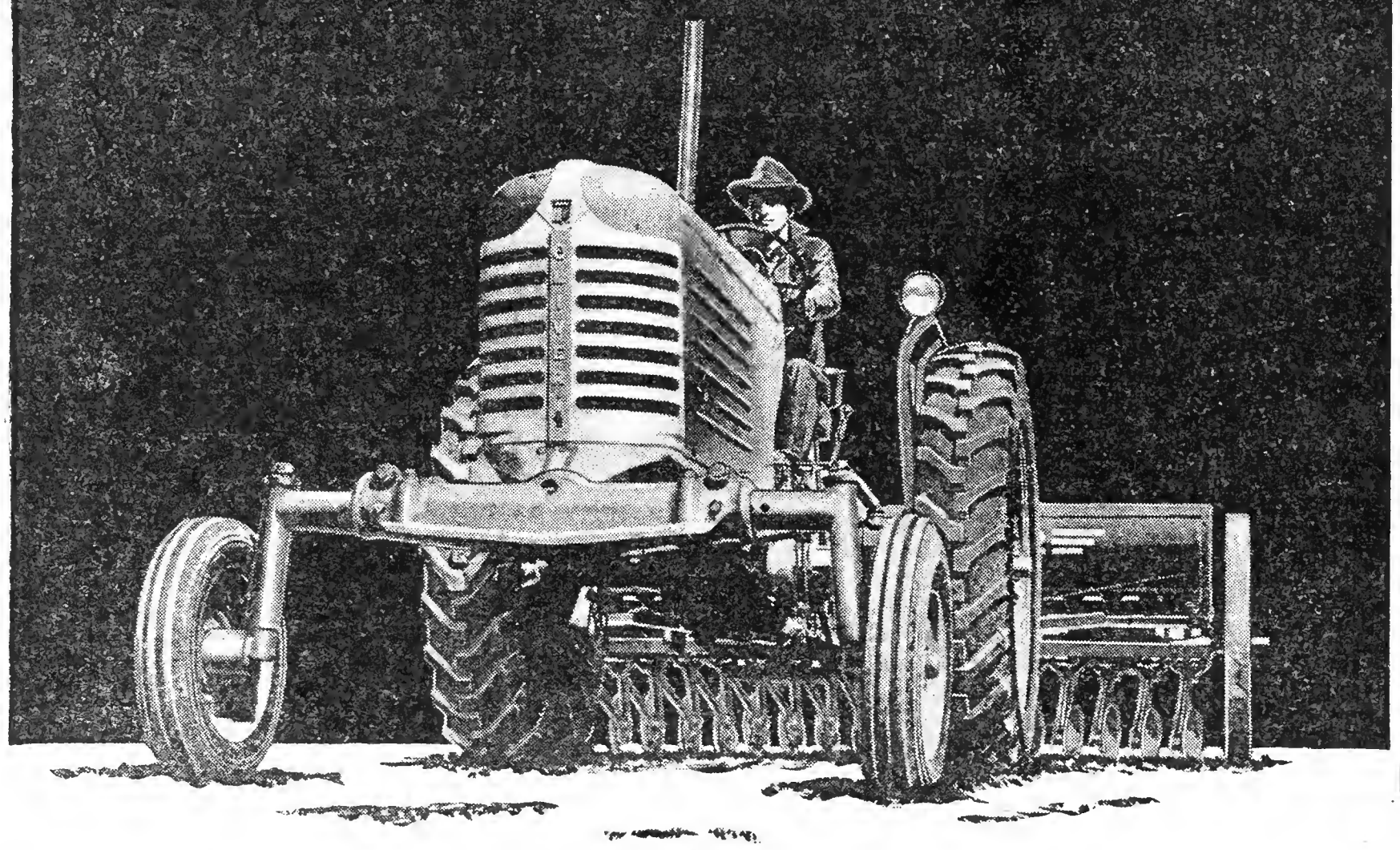

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## Ohio Fruit Meetings

This year, Ohio fruit growers staged two meetings on successive days. The Ohio State Horticultural Society held its regular Summer meeting in the 100 acre Price Fruit Farm Orchard near Newark, Ohio, and the annual Orchard Day was held at the Experiment Station at Wooster.

At the Price Fruit Farm, the program was built around the cultural and marketing practices followed by Tom Price. Mr. Price presented the story of the development and management of his orchard. His father, the late Homer C. Price, started this orchard while he was dean of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University. The orchards are located on high ridges in the Welsh Hills. Naturally the trees are maintained in sod. Some cultivation of peaches has been practiced. Large amounts of nitrogen fertilizer have been used in growing this orchard, and the orchard has been very productive. A minimum of damage from Spring frost has been sustained. During the course of this orchard tour, Dr. T. H. Parks, Extension Entomologist, discussed red mite and codling moth control, two insects that have been the most serious pests in Ohio apple orchards. However, Dr. Parks pointed out that the red banded leaf roller is beginning to be a pest of commercial proportions. The 17-year locusts had wrought considerable damage to the Price orchard.

At a third point in the orchard Dr. W. P. Judkins and Howard Wells, a large commercial grower, discussed the growing of apples and peaches in the same orchard, also the advantages of diversification. At a fourth stop located in an old apple orchard, Ben Davis, 1947 president of the State Horticultural Society, spoke on the subject, "At What Age Should An Apple Orchard Be Replaced?" Dr. F. S. Howlett, head of the Dept. of Horticulture, spoke on some factors which tend to keep up the vigor of old trees.

Both at Newark and Wooster organized demonstrations of spraying and dusting equipment constituted one of the important features. Mist dusters and vapor sprayers are attracting the attention of Ohio fruit growers.

On Orchard Day four primary things were emphasized this year. In the absence of C. W. Ellenwood, who was hospitalized, Dr. Howlett discussed the planting of a second generation orchard. The Ohio Station has recently replanted a site where an apple orchard had stood for 50 years. Intensive culture for three years with heavy cover crops prepared the soil for replanting. Dr. Howlett also discussed the causes of the poor set of apples in Ohio orchards this year; Ohio has had only about one-third of a normal apple crop. Orchards in the central part of the State are producing good crops, but those in Northern Ohio are very light. Rome Beauty and Yellow Delicious are bearing fair crops in Southern Ohio.

An unusual feature of the Orchard Day program was the talk by John W. Bushnell, potato specialist, who told of his success in growing heavy crops of potatoes on old orchard sites. Potatoes have been used as an interim crop between taking out the old orchard and planting the new. C. W. E.

## Mildew on Stored Apples

How can I avoid a coating of mildew on apples that I store in the cellar; the mildew gives the apples a musty flavor. Can I use sulphur? I am quite sure that sulphur is not the answer, but perhaps you have a more effective solution. G. A. A.

We have seen a few cases where there has been mildew on apple boxes and a musty flavor of the fruit, but in most of these cases it could easily be attributed to a combination of high humidity, poor air circulation and in some cases too high temperatures for a good storage. The best advice is to clean out the storage room at the end of the season, and that either sulfur be burned or that the room be sprayed with a wettable sulfur, using six pounds of dry or 10 pounds of paste form to 100 gallons of water. If the storage has been thoroughly aired and dried out during the Summer months, it probably would be satisfactory even without burning sulfur or spraying with sulfur.

Of course, moisture is needed to prevent the fruit from shrivelling; therefore, you do need high humidity. It would therefore be helpful to install a small fan to circulate the air. Of course, it also helps to have the storage temperature below 35 degrees Fahrenheit. H. A. R.


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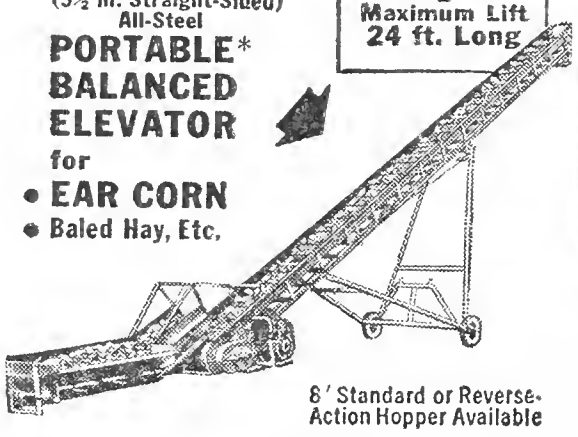

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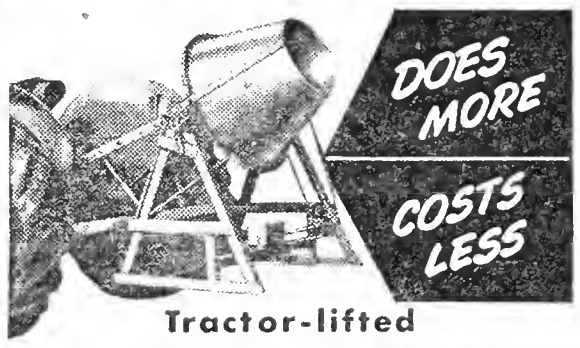


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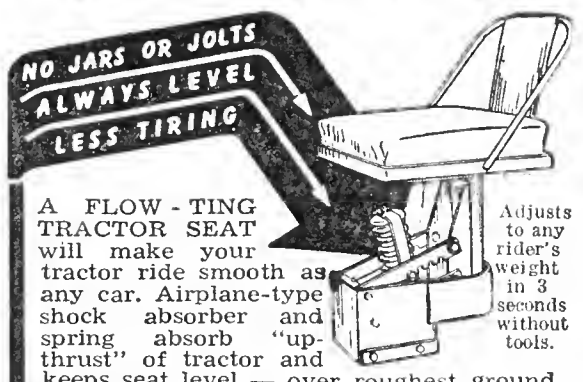


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## Lawn Care in the Fall

September is the best time of year to fertilize and renovate lawns. Crab grass is killed by the first frost and many of the weeds grow slowly in cool weather while most of the lawn grasses thrive in the cool, moist days of Fall. A light application of a 10-5-5 lawn fertilizer at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds per thousand square feet, applied at the time or shortly before the first frost, improves the color and growth of the grass, enabling it to build up a good sod. Poultry manure, if free from feathers and large lumps, is excellent material to apply as is also cotton seed meal, soybean meal and tankage. All concentrated fertilizers should be mixed with soil, peat moss or compost before spreading, otherwise there is danger of killing the grass by burning. Bare spots should be reseeded at this time. Rake out as much of the dead crab grass as possible. Grass seed can be mixed with soil and fertilizer and all spread at one time.

Most lawns are deficient in organic matter. This is difficult to incorporate in the soil after seeding and should be applied when the lawn is first made. Annual light applications of manure, peat moss, humus or compost help to maintain organic matter. Grass should be cut frequently and all of the clippings left to add organic matter to the soil. Grass grows well in moderately acid soils and this retards the growth of dandelions and other weeds. Applications of ground limestone, about 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet when the grass is seeded, may be beneficial followed by half this amount once in five years. If poultry manure is used each year, additional lime usually is not needed.

In those areas where the Japanese and Asiatic beetles are numerous, lawns must be protected from the white grubs that feed on the roots. DDT or chlordane are effective materials to use. These can be mixed with the fertilizer and applied at the same time. Use six pounds of a 10 per cent DDT dust to each 1,000 square feet, or five pounds of a five per cent chlordane dust. Lead arsenate at the rate of 10 pounds for the same area has been used, but the other materials have been found to be more effective. By killing the insects in the soil, these materials will usually prevent moles from working in the lawn and are worthwhile where these animals are troublesome.

D. F. J.

## Fall Care of Berries and Grapes

(Continued from Page 571)

used and may also kill other vegetation.

### Fall Work in the Vineyard

The fertility needs of the cover crop should be examined. Sparse growth of the crop or weeds indicates low fertility and if the benefits of the cover crop are to be obtained it must make vigorous growth. A complete fertilizer should be applied. When the weed growth or cover crop is turned under, the plant nutrients will be available for the grape vines. At harvest time the cover may be flattened with a plank drag to get it out of the way of the pickers.

Mulching has much virtue in fruit growing and in some cases has returned dividends in increased yields when applied to vineyards. Almost any organic material will do, but rain spoiled hay which may sometimes be had cheaply is probably as inexpensive and easy to obtain as any material. If not applied previously, it may be put on during a slack period in the Fall.

In late Fall the horse hoe is used to throw a ridge of earth up to the vines. The loose earth permits a fairly deep and thorough cultivation in the Spring without injuring the grape roots. All dead or diseased canes should be cut out this time of year and burned to limit spread of the disease. Presumably these diseased vines have been marked in the Spring.

## Books on Fruit Growing

| | |
|---|---|
| Modern Fruit Production, Gourley and Howlett | $4.75 |
| Deciduous Orchards, W. H. Chandler | 4.50 |
| Hormones & Horticulture, Avery, Johnson, etc. | 4.50 |
| The Hive and the Honey Bee, Roy A. Grout | 4.00 |
| General Horticulture, Thos. J. Talbert | 4.00 |
| Grow Your Own Fruit, M. G. Kains | 4.00 |

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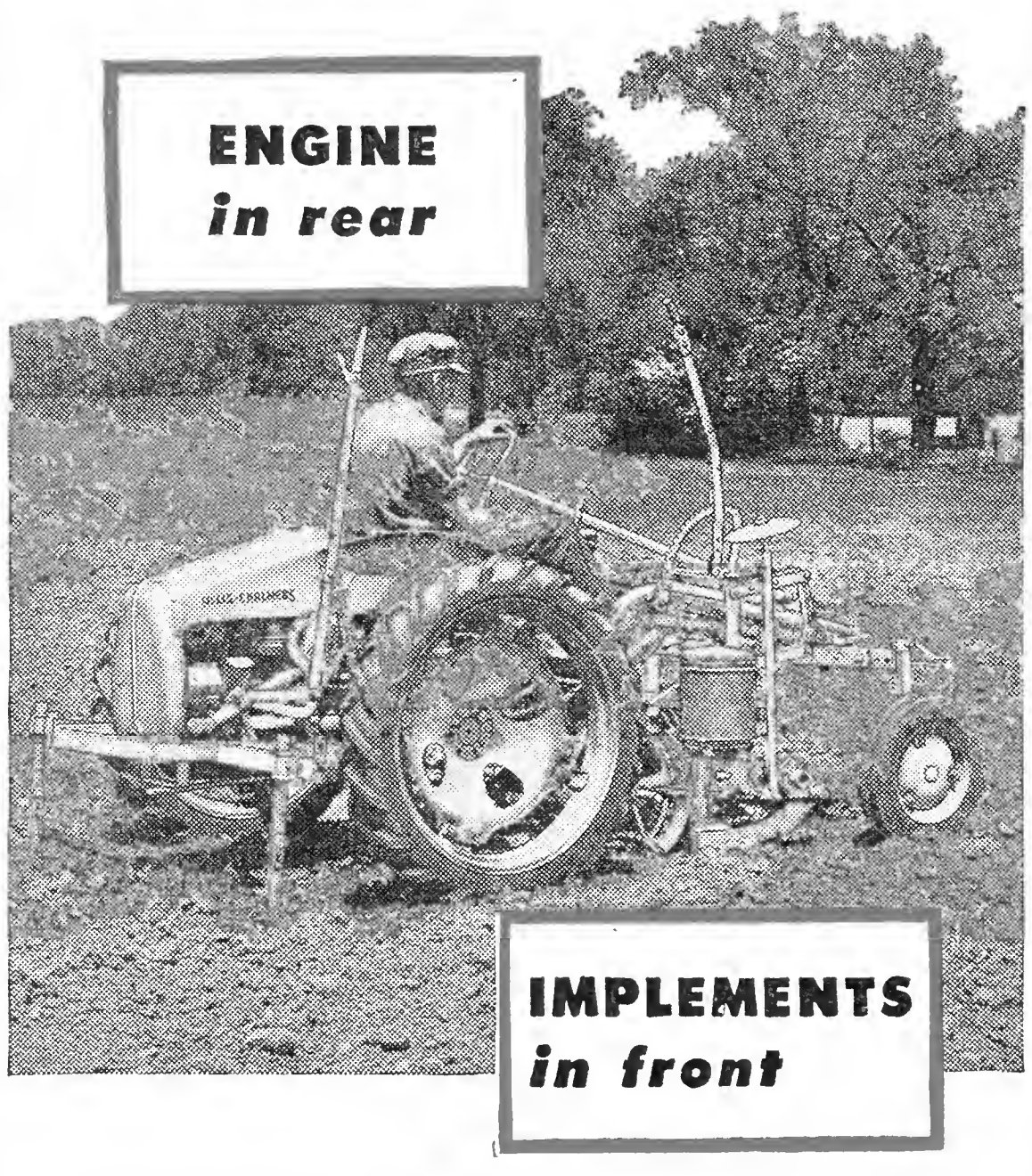


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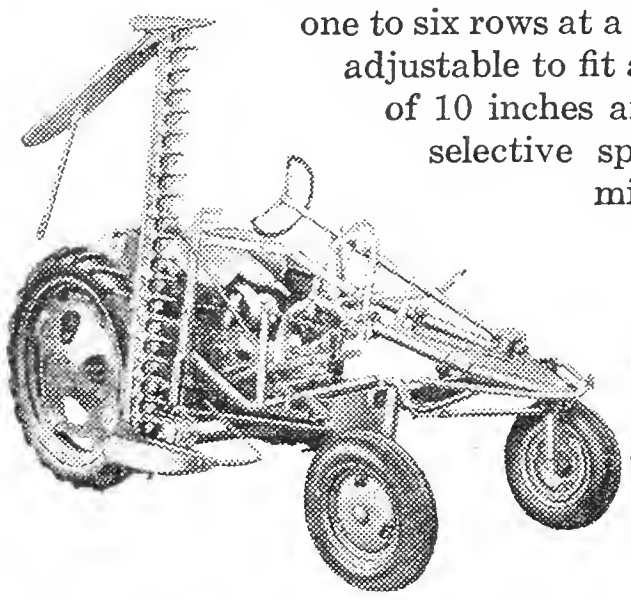

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## Countryman's Journal

When you think what can be done with apples, no wonder it is the most popular fruit of the temperate zone. There are some 2,500 named varieties and experiment stations have hundreds of unnamed seedlings under test. Scientists are not certain about the birthplace of what Webster calls "the fleshy, usually round, red or yellow, edible pome fruit of any of a genus (Malus) of trees of a family (Malicae) which includes the quince, pear and hawthorn."

It is interesting that apples are allied to and sometimes included in the rose family. The blossom is the state flower of Michigan and Arkansas. Probably the ancient home of apples is the wild, windy steppes of Siberia and it may be that thousands of years ago nomadic tribes picked the small tart fruits. When the wandering clans discovered they could stir the soil, plant seeds of wild grains and be more certain of their food, agriculture and civilization began. Later, as civilization moved westward across Europe to England and then to the new land of the Americas, the apple was taken along.

Johnny Appleseed has become a legend. Doubtless many pioneer families trekking westward through the Appalachian passes, floating down rivers on log rafts, lumbering over the heartland and across the high grass plains carried apple seeds to plant when Conestogas and prairie schooners reached the new home sites.

One of today's most popular apples is the McIntosh — and we know its history. Two years ago it celebrated its 150th anniversary. It was old John McIntosh of McIntosh Corner in Ontario, Canada, who decided to save a clump of vigorous looking wild apple trees in 1796. McIntosh had come over to Canada from Scotland with a pioneering group called the United Empire Royalists. Today the spot where he lived and farmed is Dundela in Dundas County. There on a granite monument marking the birthplace of the apple are these words. "The Original McIntosh Red Apple Tree stood about 20 rods north of this spot. It was one of a number of seedlings taken from the border of the clearing and transplanted by John McIntosh in the year 1796. Erected by popular subscription in 1912." From the clump of trees Old John transplanted, only one remained alive in 1830. That one tree is the progenitor of the hundreds of thousands now bearing fruit. As the fame of this particular tree spread through the province, scores of farmers came to John for scions. The old farmhouse burned in 1893 and one side of the tree was destroyed. The tree lived to the age of 112.

There are other monuments to apples. One in Wilmington, Mass., marks the birthplace of the Baldwin. It says: "This pillar, erected in 1895 by the Rumford Historical Association, marks the estate where in, in 1793, Loammi Baldwin, Esq., while locating the line of the Middlesex Canal discovered the first Pecker apple tree, later named the Baldwin."

In Bloomfield, N. Y., stands this marker. "The original Northern Spy apple tree stood about 14 rods south of this spot, in a seedling orchard planted by Herman Chapin about 1800."

The old-time names of apples make interesting reading. There's music and imagination in the words: Arkansas Beauty, Bailey Spice, Cabashea, Bunker Hill, Belborodooskoe, Beauty of Kent, Double Rose, Disharoon, Devonshire Duke, Chenango, Crow Egg, Cranberry Pippin, Gideon, Genesee Flower, Fallawater, Egg Top, Evening Party, Gloria Mundi, Good Peasant, Great Mogul, Hartford Rose, Lady Finger, King David, Kansas Keeper, Malinda, Lowland Raspberry, Long Stem of Penn, Legal Tender, Longevity, Missing Link, Mountain Sweet, Old Garden, Pine Stump, Plumb Cider, Red Wine, Savewell, Shiawassee, Smokehouse, Sops-of-Wine, Sweet and Sour, Victuals and Drink, Worksaroe and Wandering Spy.

Good men differ in their opinions as to the most efficacious use of the fruit. There is much to be said for apple pie with a few pieces of cheese under the top crust; apple pudding with plenty of heavy cream and a smidgen of maple sugar is most salubrious. Cold, juicy, slightly-tart apple sauce is delicious — especially if accompanied by a thick wedge of hot, fragrant, spicy gingerbread. A man likes to know there's a big earthen jar of apple butter beneath the cellar stairs and some paper bags full of dried apple slices in the attic. But if the countryman were forced to choose just one, it's likely he would nominate apple grunter. Too few know its mellow, heart-warming goodness. Slice two or three inches of apples into a greased casserole. Pour on half a cupful of old-fashioned tangy molasses. Shake on a whiffle of cinnamon and a dite of salt. Tuck eight or 10 quarter-inch cubes of fat salt pork among the slices. Cover with a rich, thick short crust. Bake for half an hour or so.

When a man comes in from his chores and knows he can have two cereal dishfuls of that delicious, nostril-quavering goodness covered with rich heavy cream, the burdens and perplexities of what we call modern civilization seem to vanish like morning mists on the meadows. One doesn't wish to be dogmatic in this era of rapid changes, but it's fairly certain that if more families ate apple grunter more often, the social order would more quickly settle back to normal.

H. S. Pearson

## Ban on Roadside Milk Sales

Perhaps The R. N.-Y. family can be of some help to us in that they may know of cases on record of a similar nature.

We have been prevented from erecting a stand to sell milk and dairy products including ice cream under a zoning statute of our town. It reads: "Farms, henneries, greenhouses, nurseries and truck gardens; and the sale of products raised on farms in the Town of . . . . from any suitable form of roadside stand, providing the products principally sold are raised on the premises."

Stands can be erected only for the foregoing purposes. We have a herd of close to 180; a milk route; and complete dairy equipment such as pasteurizer, homogenizer and clarifier, and intend to produce a high grade of ice cream. We have a pure-bred Guernsey herd.

The Town claims that ice cream is a manufactured product and that even cheese and butter cannot be manufactured in a single residence district. The only products we can dispose of on the farm would be milk or vegetables.

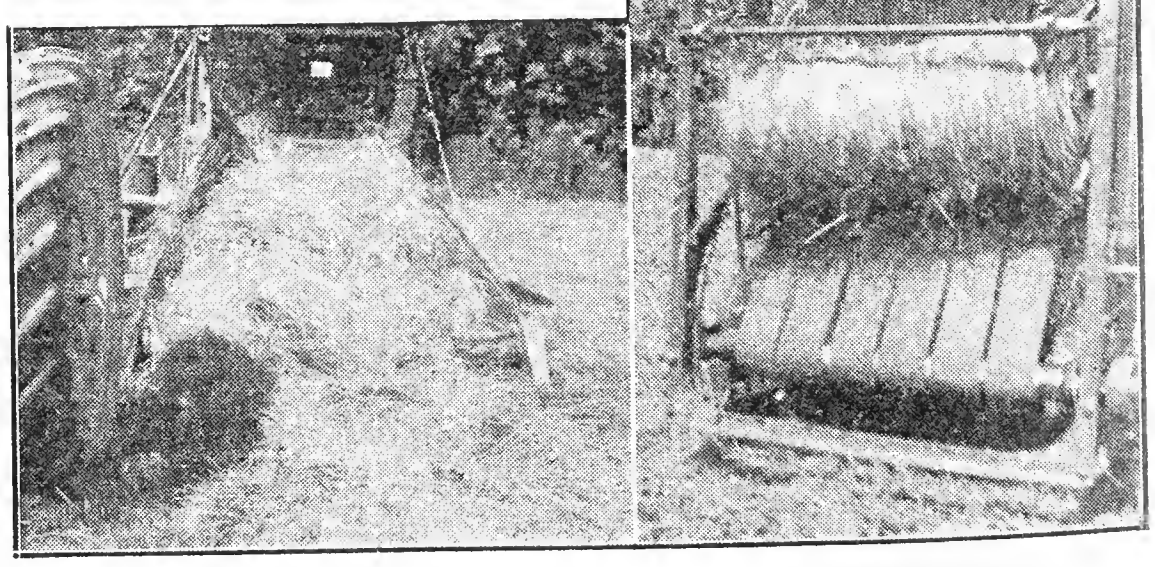
We would like to know from R. N.-Y. readers of any similar situation which may have come up or of any Court decisions on the subject.

A. T.

Massachusetts

Making Good Hay Easily

*This year haying work was done in one-third the usual time on this Columbia County, N. Y., farm. Below, the fluffy windrows roll into the Roto-Baler; right, the finished product, a 40 lb. bale, is ejected.*



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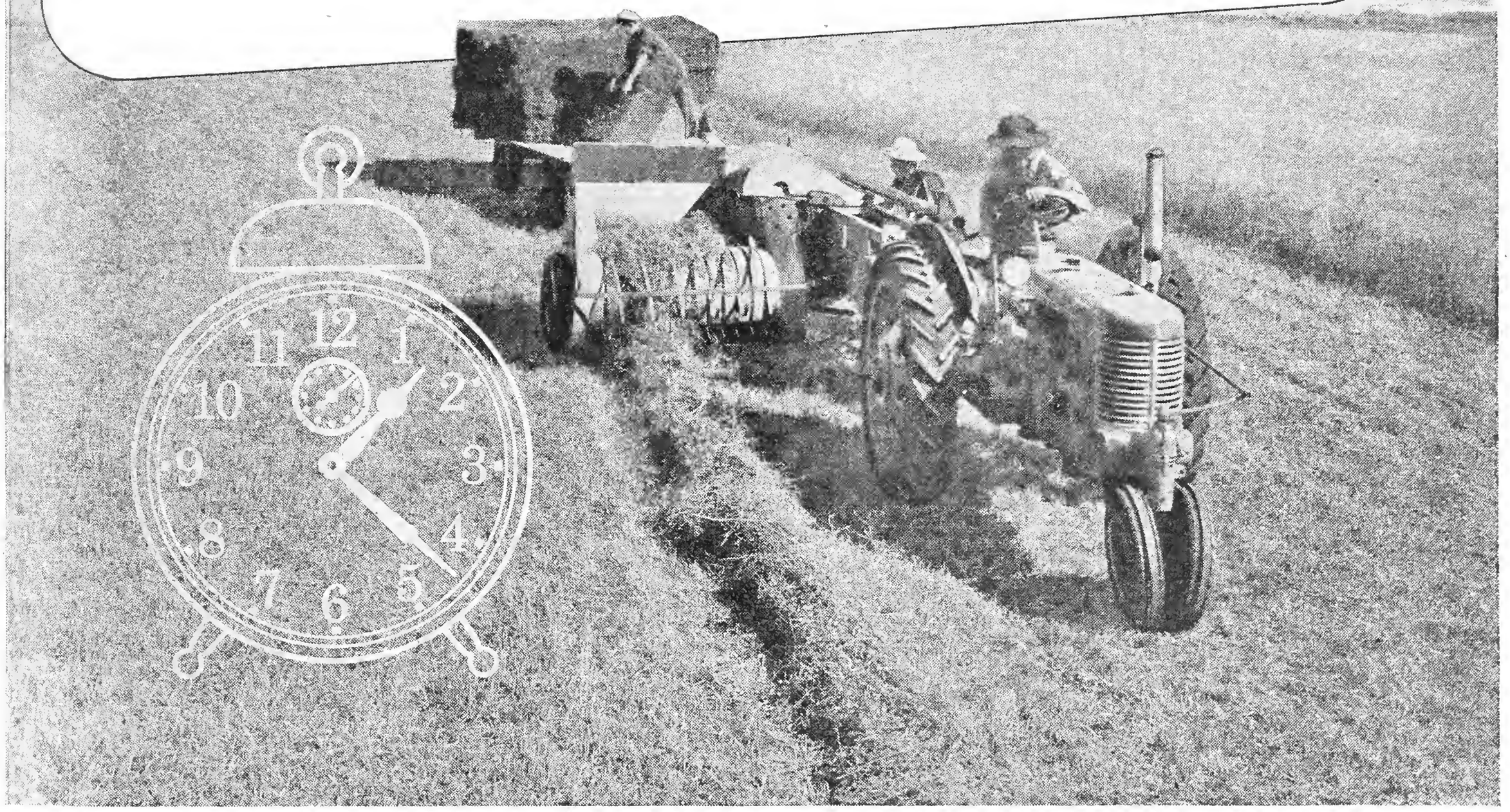

THESE days you can't rightly figure the cost of a tractor breakdown by an *ordinary* repair bill.

Now you've got to include: (1) higher cost of parts, (2) tie up of your own time, (3) production loss, *which is now more costly than ever,* (4)—last but not least—the loss to the country's increased-production program!

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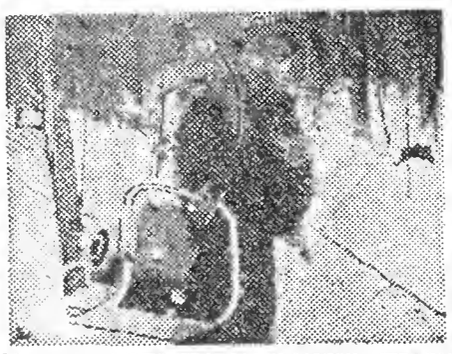

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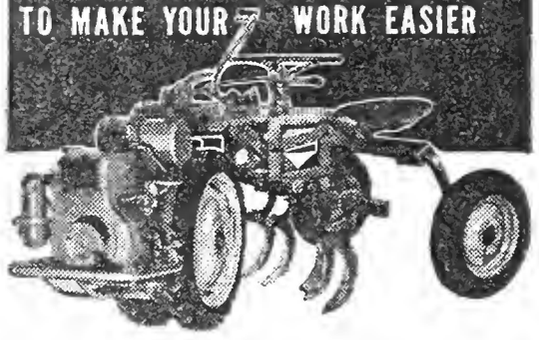

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OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1-877 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kansas

# At the Ulster County, New York, Fair

Top winners at the 1948 Ulster County ( N. Y.) Fair were:

DAIRY CATTLE

Holstein: Charles Relyea, Jr., Hurley, one first place; Roger S. Hoornbeck, Stone Ridge, one second, one third and one fourth; Ray DuBois, Gardiner, one first, one second; H. C. Anderson, Accord, one second, one third, one fourth; Laurence DuBois, Gardiner, one first, one second, one third; Hilda Sauer, Kyserike, one first; Barbara Tucker, Gardiner, three firsts, one second; Elvin Elliott, New Paltz, one second, one third; Harry J. Beatty, Kingston, one first, one second; Chester Elliott, New Paltz, one fourth.

Guernsey: Hidden Valley Farm, Kingston, nine firsts, five seconds, one third; Charles Relyea, Jr., Hurley, two firsts; Joseph Gilbert, Hurley, one first, one third; Charles McGuffey, Accord, one fourth.

Brown Swiss: H. C. Anderson, Accord, 10 firsts and five seconds.

HORSES

3200 lb. class: Oliver Davis, Stone Ridge, first; Frank Waters, Marbletown, second.

1600 lbs. and over: Oliver Davis, first and third, and Frank Waters, second and fourth.

Riding class stock horse: W. Wetheral, Wallkill, first; William S. Burgess, Kingston, second; Kingston Horse Market, third; Virgil V. Van Wagenen, Bearsville, fourth.

POULTRY

Sweepstakes: Frank A. Van Deusen, Tillson, best pullet; Richard Boice, Lake Katrine, best cockerel; Krass Farms, Ellenville, best pair and best cock; Alan DuBois, Gardiner, best hen.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

Best collection: Kraus Farm, Albany Avenue Extension, first place; Ralph A. Tice, Spring Glen, second; Salvatore Modica, Sawkill Road, third; Mrs. Walter Baran, Hurley Avenue, fourth.

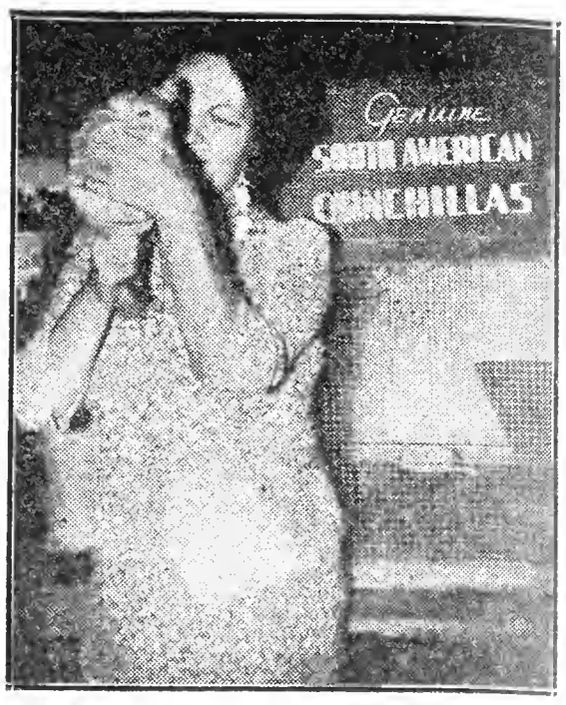
Sweepstakes: Vincent Maggiore, Plank Road.

Fruit (plate exhibits): Donald Barringer, Esopus, first; Theodore Oxholm, Jr., Esopus, second.

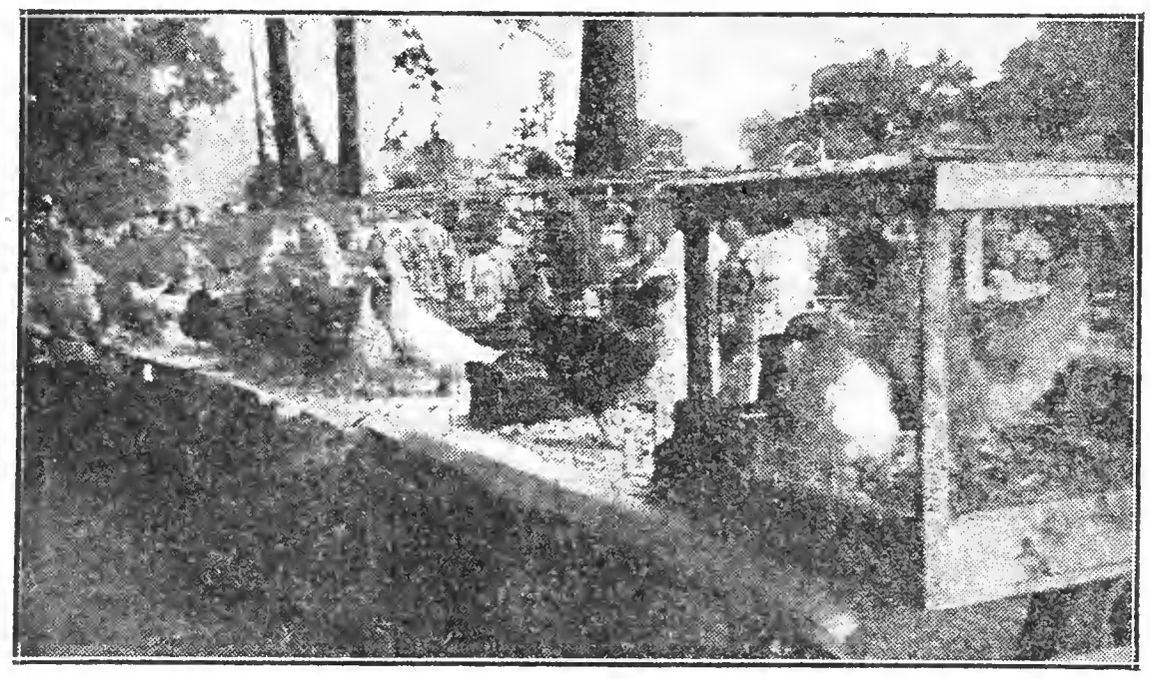
4-H

Hobbies, Crafts and Home Ground Improvements: Rifton — Beverly Need, red; Stone Ridge — Charles Donnelly, red; Charles Osterhoudt, one blue, one red; John Van Steenberg, one blue; Hurley — Marilyn Vogt, one red; Joan Ortmann, one blue; Edmund Bower, two reds; Ernest Myer, one blue; Robert Read, one blue; Port Ewen—Robert Campbell, two reds; Modena — Rosalyn DeWitt, one white; Jeanne Wells, one blue; Helen Stewart, one blue; Rosendale — Patricia Gilligan, one blue; Rosamond Lobello, one blue; Clintondale — Barbara Harcourt, one white; Ralph Harcourt, one red; Harold Mackey, one red; Alligerville — Marion Lapp; Saxton — Dorothy Lasher, one blue; Doris Valk, one red; Flatbush — Jeanne Myer, one blue, one red; Mary Koniuk, one blue; Lomontville — Nancy Bryant, one blue; George Wilson, one red; Plattekill — Palma DeGregorio, one red; Joan Feldt, one red; Gloria Hasbrouck, one red; Ann Murphy, one red; Carol Thorsen, one white, Gertrude Kaposki, one red; Albina Orlowski, one white; Thelma Waite, one red; Plutarch — Robert Michel, one blue; Tony Alessi, one white; Emily VanNostrand, one blue; Karin Butternudt, one blue; Horace Elliott, one blue.

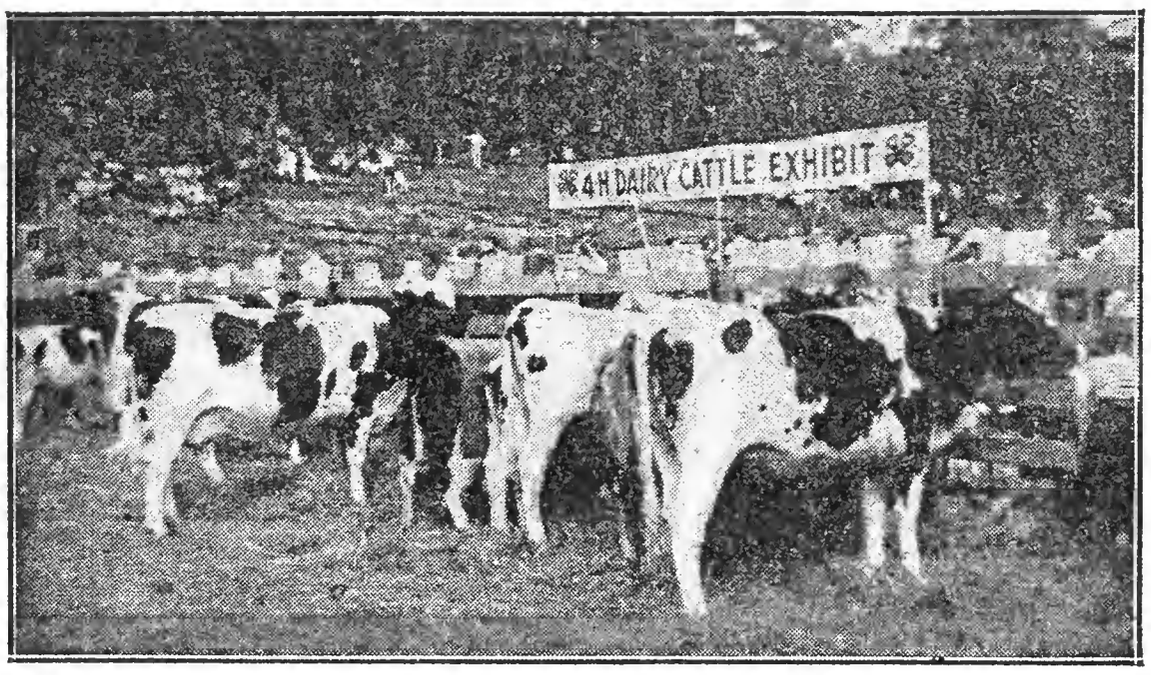
Improvement Awards: Stone Ridge — William Ousterhoudt, one blue, seven whites; John Van Steenburg, one white; Charles Osterhoudt, one red, one white; Kyserike —Wessel Cross, one blue; Jacqueline Sheeley, one red; John Bowman, one red; Mary Ann Bowman, one red; John Cross, one blue; Palentown — Dorothy Quick, one blue, one red, one white; Elaine Quick, one blue, one red, one white; Hurley—Marilyn Vogt, one red; Altena Snyder, one white; Port Ewen—Shirley Albright, one red, two whites; Patricia Bomer, one blue; Belle Campbell, one blue; Robert Campbell, one blue, one white; Walter Ellsworth, one blue, one red; Nancy Ellsworth, one blue; Nelson Ellsworth, one red; Richard Gendreau, three reds. H. F. E.




*Something new in the line of farm exhibits for Ulster County was this family unit of chinchillas, from the Horseshoe Chinchilla Farm, near Hurley, a few miles west of Kingston. The farm is operated by Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Brendle. Over a period of three years they have successfully raised 50 of the expensive fur bearing creatures. Here Beauty, one of the adults, poses for his first picture with Mrs. Brendle.*



*The outdoor poultry show comprised many types of birds, ranging from the Wyandotte cock and hen, shown at the right, to a huge Holland White turkey gobbler. This was a very popular exhibit with both the older and younger visitors to the fair.*




Photos — H. F. Elliott, Kingston, N. Y.

*Numerous exhibits of dairy and beef cattle were in sharp competition. This 4-H group of Holsteins held their own against some fine showings in Swiss, Angus and Guernseys.*

## From the Finger Lakes

In September we begin to notice a definite change in the landscape. No longer does the woodland seem to stand aloof from the field nor the buildings appear as if perched on the hillsides. Sunlight and shadow blend and a golden haze settles over all. It is the first few weeks of the 'mellowing' weather, needed to ripen the corn and fruit. Later the outlines will again sharpen.

And isn't every country kitchen more fascinating than ever these days? A place where one loves to linger, as pears are combined with ginger root and peaches stuck with cloves, while tomatoes bubble in spices and vinegar. The garden produce is brought to the house not in a pan but in a bushel basket. Dad has given such loving care to a patch of potatoes of assorted kinds, planted as an experiment, where sweet clover was turned under, that they are as smooth as marbles yet some are as large as pint bowls. We like them steamed so they are dry with jackets rolling back like rose petals; they make a supper fit for a king, in combination with long yellow ears of corn. So the days quickly slip by and the katydids tell us it may only be six weeks until a frost.

At this time we trim back the pansies that have bloomed in their long boxes all through the hot, humid weeks of Summer. By doing this we know that next month we will have huge blossoms four inches across on long stems and so many there will be plenty to share until hard frost. We also like to transplant a few of our favorites to smaller boxes about 10 inches square, using more than half humus in preparing the soil for them. Thus we can bring within doors to sunny windows the little flower faces of which we are so fond. During the Summer we found some treasures in old grass grown foundations of early homes in the hills, and amongst these was a black iron kettle we've heard called a Scotch bowl. It was cleaned, painted a creamy yellow outside and with three holes drilled for drainage now holds a big yellow pansy with a brown velvet face. We'll wonder each time we look at it if the old kettle once was filled with soup or mush as it swung from a blackened crane over the coals on some forgotten hearth.

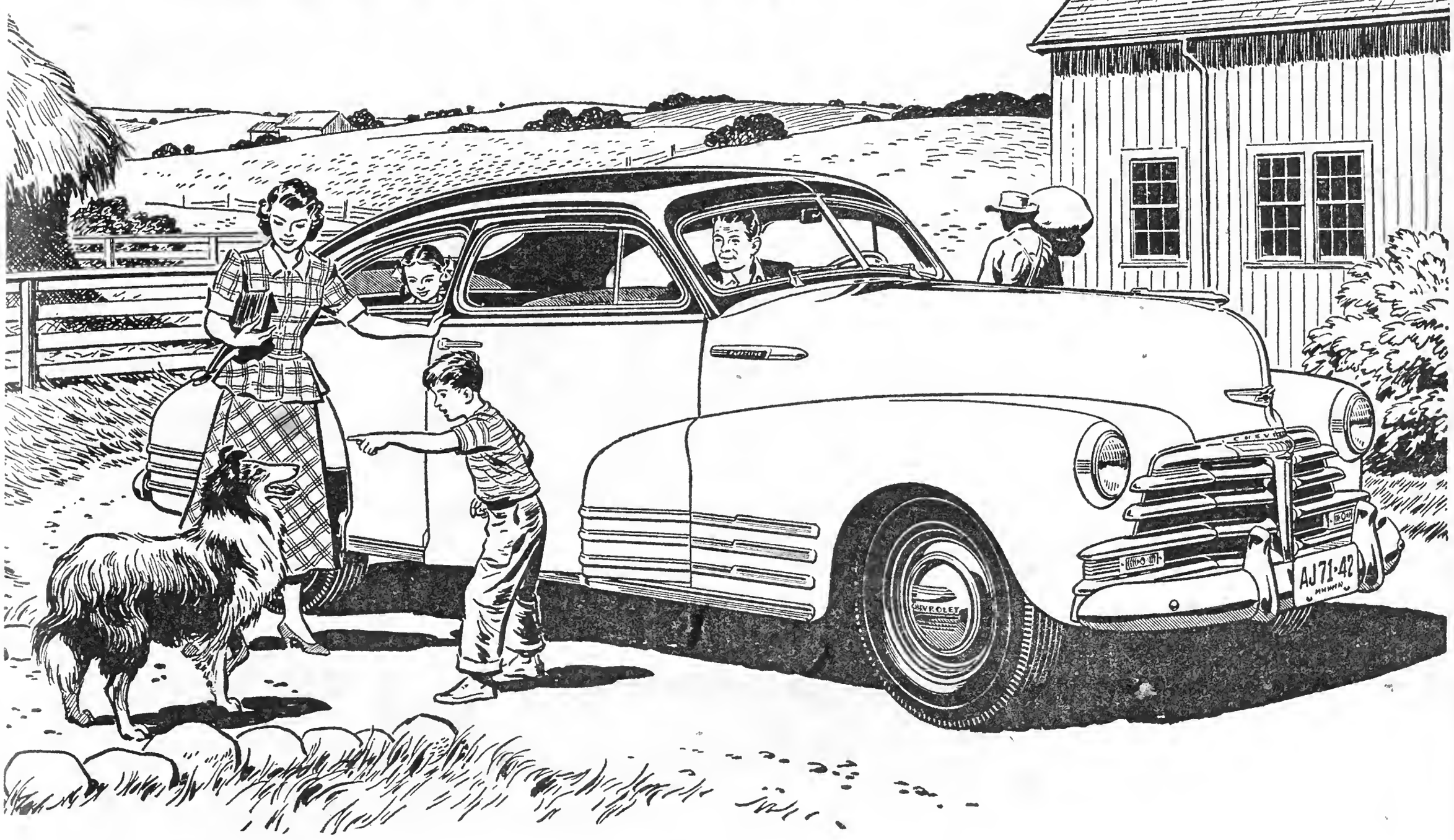
There are many signs of waning Summer all about us now. Our little song sparrow, to our knowledge at least 10 years old, hops energetically about looking like a tiny miniature quail, minus all tail feathers for a few weeks. Three young downy woodpeckers, that grew to full size in that old willow limb down by the stream, have chosen as many vacant birdhouses not 20 feet from the kitchen windows. One of the big woodpeckers drilled on opening in the side of the boathouse but we think he flew away for good when he found what must have seemed the largest hollow tree he ever got into.

This afternoon we went once more to the place where the elderberries grow almost as large as huckleberries in swampy shade. Of course, we turned around atop the gentle slope to look back over the lake, ever changing yet changeless, and to the land above the opposite shore. Some fields were enlarged last Spring and buckwheat planted late, so that now it is beautiful in snowy patches there as well as in reflection in the placid waters. One does not see as much alfalfa these days in the lake country but much more wheat. Somehow it seems to strengthen one's faith in the future to see the fresh brown earth of Fall plowing, a kind of promise of another Spring that will wait under the snow.

ELLEN R. HAWKES

Seneca County, N. Y.

# When farm owners think of car values they think of CHEVROLET

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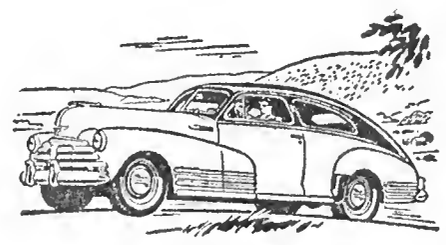

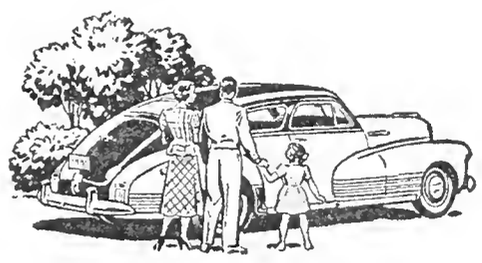

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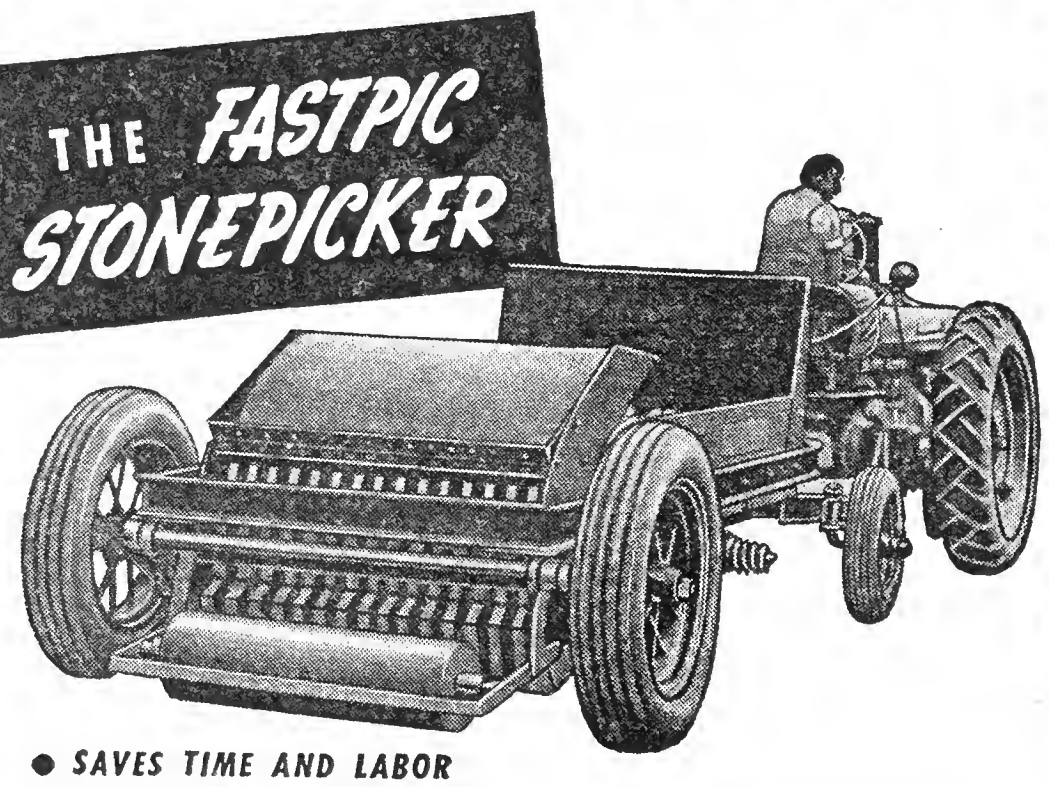

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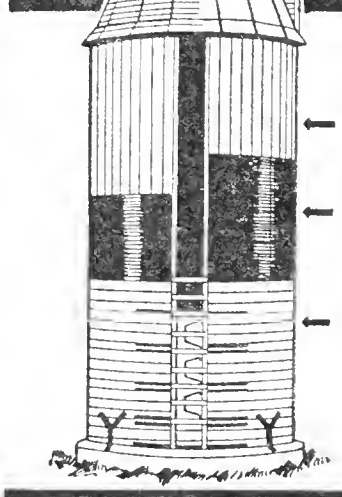

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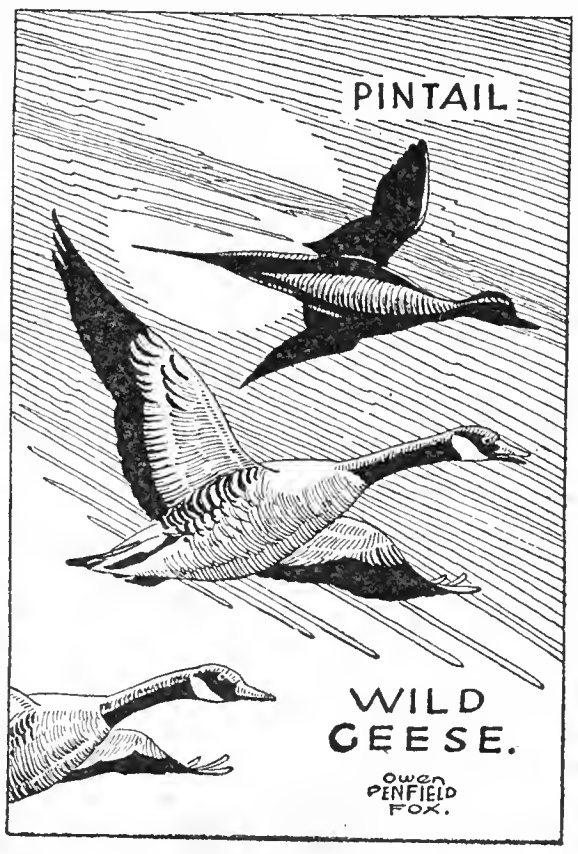
## Bird Migration

Since the beginning of time man has been fascinated by, and left in wonderment about, the Spring and Fall migration of birds. After a Summer in the North, the tiny humming bird, not much larger than a peanut shell, takes flight for hundreds of miles over tropical waters even as far South as the jungles of Panama, no doubt in quest of the nectar of flowers in bloom there when the first frost of Fall kills the flowers here. To the Gulf, the West Indies and to northern South America go large families of song birds, tanagers, buntings and the bright colored warblers.

In the year 1703 an anonymous writer penned an essay on the migration of birds in which he wrote that all the Summer birds flew to the moon to escape the rigid Winter and that the journey took two months. Perhaps he conceived the idea that birds traveled to the moon because most migratory flights take place at night by moonlight. If you should scan the heavens in late September, you may see fast flying birds cross the face of the full moon just as that English writer saw them over 200 years ago. Many of the




night flying birds give out sounds as they speed along, but they are beyond hearing when they fly high. It is only when the sky has a low ceiling, which forces the birds to fly at low level, that the "pink" of the bobolink, or the whistle of the plover which sounds like wind in the wild reeds, reaches us below. Pintail ducks and the geese fly at a very high altitude. Often their dark forms can be seen late at night crossing the moon. You cannot hear the pintail's call, but the wild honking of the geese strikes our ear as they fly South.

In early October at the first sign of a white frost the pintail wings away at great speed to the Gulf, the West Indies and Central America. In the Spring before the ice is off the streams, this beautiful duck is back in the North. The pintail has a fondness for mingling with other ducks, keeping company all Summer with mallards, teels and widgeons. Again, when October days slip into nights with a big silver moon, across that shining planet you may see small moving shapes that look like bees. These are birds using the cover of darkness for their trip South. It is a long way to the green fastnesses of Brazil, yet to this land and also Peru, Autumn nights send many of the herons, racing through the dark, skimming past the white of the moon in lengthy streaks of black. O. P. Fox

## Water is Rusty

I installed an iron or pitcher pump a few years ago. Then the water became yellow. Now we have an electric pump and the water is very rusty and leaves a heavy sediment when left in a pan. Can you tell us what causes this and how can it be corrected. The water in the well is very clear. It is galvanized pipe from the well to the sink. Is there a way you can drain the electric pump or any place where rust would collect?

H. D. N.

The rusty condition of your water indicates that the galvanizing on the pipe is gone and that the pipe needs replacing. Aside from the pressure tank used with the electric pump, there is no other place from which an accumulation of rust can be removed, and to drain this would only be a temporary improvement.

W. M. F.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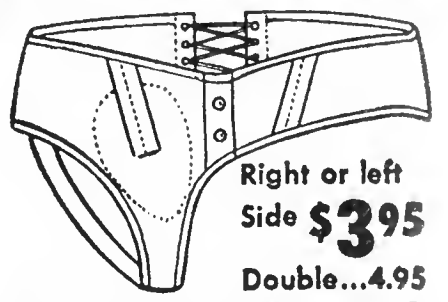

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## Grange News

Valley Grange No. 1880 of Red Hill, Montgomery County, Pa., acted as host to Montgomery County Pomona Grange No. 8 recently at the Red Hill firehouse. The program opened with a song, "America the Beautiful." The address of welcome was given by the Rev. Wilmer Mantz of Valley Grange, and the response was given by Herbert Wagner of Community Grange. Mrs. Beatrice Smale, Lecturer of Pomona Grange, spoke on "Leadership Training." The Home Economics report was given by Mrs. Ida Meyers, chairman of the committee. The afternoon program opened with a flag ceremony, followed by a spelling contest conducted by A. M. Kulp, Montgomery County superintendent of schools. Mr. Carl Dunmire of Sanatoga won first prize and Miss Connor of Wissahickon Grange, second prize. Memorial services were conducted by Chaplain Herbert Wagner of Community Grange.

Luzerne Pomona Grange No. 44 recently met with Muhlenburg Grange, Luzerne County, Pa., with Master Thomas Earl presiding at the morning session. Rev. Sax of Muhlenburg led devotions at the afternoon session. A pantomime, "Faith in God and Country," was presented by the young women of Muhlenburg. L. B. Bonham, Master of Muhlenburg Grange, gave the address of welcome, with the response by William Trethaway of Jackson Grange. Roscoe B. Smith gave a patriotic talk.

More than 100 people recently gathered at Briar Creek Grange No. 146, Columbia County, in celebrating the one thousandth meeting of the organization. Founded in 1874, the group activities had been dormant for several years prior to 1921. During the early years of its reorganization, a Grange Hall was built and many community projects as well as those of the Grange have been held here. The Rev. L. A. Fuhrman, former pastor of the Columbia circuit, spoke of interesting meetings of the Grange in its infancy. He also stressed the need of cooperation and steadfastness in principle.

---

Death has recently taken two outstanding Grange leaders from the New England section. The first was Charles W. Varney of Rochester, N. H., treasurer of the New Hampshire State Grange and long an active member of the Rochester subordinate. He was also president of the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, treasurer of the State Grange Educational Loan Fund, and connected with numerous other organized features of the State's Grange work. Mr. Varney was a highly efficient business man, identified with many local activities in his home city, with a very wide acquaintance throughout all sections of the Granite State. He spent two generations in active Grange promotion and carried on his duties until a short time before he died.

Death came very suddenly to Harry E. Gardner of Winchester, Mass. Mr. Gardner was former deputy of the State Grange, four years State lecturer, and since 1925 trustee and executive secretary of the educational aid fund maintained by the Massachusetts State Grange. Few Bay State Patrons were more widely known than Mr. Gardner, for he was a frequent speaker at scores of Grange meetings throughout the State during the past 25 years. Mr. Gardner was a lifetime educator, first as a teacher, then as superintendent of schools in several Massachusetts districts, and for nearly a score of years head of the State Teachers' Registry.

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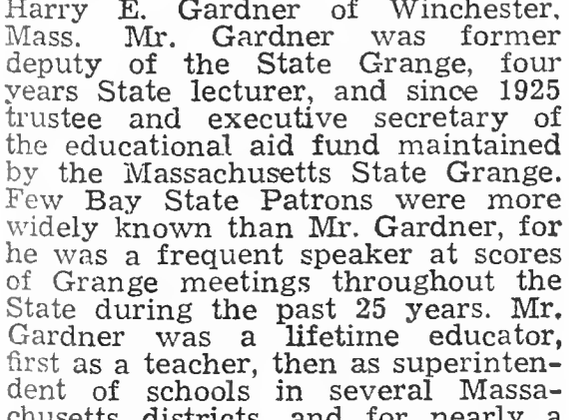
Turin Grange in Lewis County, N. Y., recently celebrated its 60th anniversary. "History of Turin Grange" was given by Lecturer Mrs. J. S. Alm. The speaker of the evening was Mr. Harry L. Graham, director of expansion for the New York State Grange. D.

## Our Cover Page

The photograph on this issue's front cover won a $50 first prize in last year's WJZ's Amateur Photo Contest.




# Cows OR Chickens ARE EQUALLY "AT HOME" IN A Quonset*

The practical value of handling herds under the "loose housing" system can now be attested by the British Columbia Provincial Government, as a result of its operations at Colony Farm, Essondale. There, three Quonset 40's, each 160 feet long, are successfully used as loafing barns for the celebrated herd of 228 registered Holsteins. The Quonsets are set on concrete foundations and have cinder floors topped with a deep layer of wood shavings. Plans for the future include the use of a Quonset 24 for a grain feeding barn. Colony Farm managers suggest that the use of Quonset buildings for loafing barns is worth the consideration of private dairymen with large herds.

When it was decided to modernize the "chicken department" at Spring Hill Farm, Brighton, Michigan, a Quonset 20, in a 108-foot length, was erected on a concrete floor-foundation. In the center a 12-foot section, reached through a direct side entrance, houses feed bins, hot water and space heaters, egg candler and cooler. On each side of this utility room are two poultry rooms, or pens, each 24 feet in length. The building is insulated and inner-lined with corrugated steel sheathing; it is force-ventilated in summer. Mr. James Cowie, manager, claims that the greatest of many advantages is the ease with which his Quonset poultry house is cleaned, and kept clean.

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## *Milk Hearing on Sept. 27*

THE hearing to consider changes in the prices paid producers for manufactured milk is scheduled to begin at the Commodore Hotel on Monday, September 27, at 10 a. m.

As a rule, dairy farmers do not attend hearings on the Federal Milk Orders. They are discouraged by the lengthy testimony of experts, puzzled by the technical discussion between witnesses and lawyers, and worn out by the time it takes to get through most hearings.

The September 27 hearing, however, holds out promise of being very interesting. In the first place, the hearing is confined to a discussion of changing the prices on all classes of milk except Class I; mainly, therefore, on storage cream and cream for ice cream, evaporated milk, butter and cheese. Since it is in respect of these milk products that the big dealers reap their biggest profits and for which the producer gets far less than his fair share of the consumer dollar, it would be well for farmers to be on hand at this hearing and speak up, whether it be against a dealer proposal or in favor of a producer proposal.

It will also be interesting to see who is working for the farmer at this hearing. According to the proposals already on file, the big dealers seek price reductions on practically every class of manufactured milk. The Producers Bargaining Agency, Eastern Milk Producers, District 50, and the Dairymen's League, four of the so-called farm organizations, are asking for but one price change—in the cheese class — and the amendment is so hedged with provision for diversion payments that if it had been in effect for July of this year, producers would have received seven cents less for their cheese milk than they actually did receive! For months now, farm leaders have been soothing their disgruntled memberships with promises of great results at this September hearing in the way of increasing prices on the lower classes. The great results seem to have boiled down to an attempt on the part of these farm leaders to lower producer prices for milk going into cheese.

Fortunately, independent dealer groups have filed proposals which will, if adopted, substantially increase the farm price in the evaporated milk, butter and cheese classes. Their suggestions have merit.

Take cheese, for example. Farmers were roundly robbed in the recent flush on all their milk that went into the manufacture of cheese. Here is a comparison of cheese prices under the Federal Order and of the average U. S. cheese milk prices for the past four months:

| | Federal Order Cheese Price | Average U.S. Cheese Price |
|---|---|---|
| April | 3.474 | 4.02 |
| May | 3.75 | 4.21 |
| June | 3.786 | 4.31 |
| July | 4.085 | 4.52 |

Were it not for the dealer manipulated Plymouth Exchange cheese price (which is the base for the Federal Order cheese price), dairymen supplying the metropolitan market would have received anywhere from 43½ to 54.6 cents a cwt. more than was paid to them in those four months. In terms of total dollars, the loss to farmers over that period amounts to $716,000! Yet the farm organizations are now trying to make sure that their memberships will continue to lose at least as much as that, if not more, when the next flush rolls around.

If it is possible, dairymen should therefore make every effort to be on hand at this milk hearing on September 27. They will be able to get a good idea of who is working for whom in this milk business, and they can, and should, speak up in support of the price increases that are justly due to them on all of their milk that is made up into manufactured products.

## *The Rathbun Ring Stumbles Again*

TWICE now in a year and a half, the Dairymen's League finds itself involved in harmful proceedings because of the stupid, short-sighted maneuvers of League President Rathbun and his stooge officials.

First it was the butter scandal in January 1947 when Mr. Rathbun, three of his directors, and the League, on their own plea of guilty to rigging the butter market, were fined $29,000. The losses in money and prestige to the League as an organization, as a result of that piece of shady scheming, will not soon be forgotten.

It seems hard to understand, then, how the Rathbun Ring can be repeating its same bull-headed performance once again. Last month, in an attempt to ascertain whether there was any "collusion, manipulation and monopolistic practices" in the fixing of milk prices, John Murtagh, New York City Commissioner of Investigation, subpoenaed the books and records of Borden's, Sheffeld and the Dairymen's League. Borden's and Sheffield have already complied with the terms of the subpoenas served on them. The Rathbun Ring, however, has refused to divulge any information on the ground that Commissioner Murtagh's demands "constitute a threat to the continued operation of the Dairymen's League within the city, and appear unwarranted for other than unexplained motives;" and because the public releases of such information would "constitute a dangerous trend toward the complete collapse of the milk structure."

In contrast to this legal doubletalk on the part of the League management, Commissioner Murtagh charges that he finds evidence of a collusive plan between Borden's, Sheffield and the Dairymen's League in sales of milk to the city, designed to split up the business between themselves and thus stifle competition; evidence of secret price rebates to certain retailers so as to maintain the milk price at an artificially high level and thus avoid competition with home delivered milk; and evidence of a uniform one-cent premium for homogenized milk which, according to Murtagh, is a grossly excessive overcharge for the product. In order, therefore, to establish the League's good faith in its bidding on city milk contracts and to determine whether legislation should be enacted to prevent further suppression of competition, Mr. Murtagh issued the subpoena. The League has moved to vacate the subpoena for the spurious reasons above stated, and argument was heard on September 8 before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan. No decision has yet been made.

But whatever the decision, the Rathbun Ring has by its tactics succeeded in convincing the general public that it really has something to conceal, something which it is afraid to divulge. In following its usual policy of hiding behind the skirts of expensive legal counsel and refusing to play the game in an open, fearless manner, the Rathbun Ring has broken another link in the chain of cooperation and good will that must, for the good of both, exist between producer and consumer. He who weakens that chain is playing right into the big dealers' hands. What is Mr. Rathbun's real reason for refusing to submit the same kind of records that Borden's and Sheffield did not hesitate to hand over for analysis? Is it because without the League's records the price fixing and collusion charges could not be as easily established?

## *Outlook for Poultry*

EVERYONE expects high egg prices this Fall and Winter. Eggs at $1.00 a dozen are not an impossibility what with the heavy liquidation of hens the past year, and the small crop of early hatched pullets in production. Now, with bumper grain crops and lower feed prices, the poultryman can be assured of a small margin of profit.

This year, as in no other, consistency will pay off. Late hatched pullets, even of good breeding, will not be able to compete with the early birds; at least, not until the period of scarcity is over. October, November, December and January will, as usual, be the banner months for those who have stuck to their schedule. During this rush of belated replacement, there is not only danger of disease, but also of lighter production; as the best breeders seldom are forced to keep pullets beyond the four week stage. That is why it is so important for every poultryman to place his replacement order enough in advance to insure delivery when needed. Although many producers swear by started pullets, it has been proven that it is wiser in the long run to get day-old chicks, not only from the health standpoint, but also because the care given them in their early weeks can either spell success or failure.

In spite of some dire predictions, the poultry industry remains in sound condition. Although some of the fly-by-night hatcheries were forced to go out of business during the past two years, those who have conscientiously stuck to their betterment programs report a very good year. Many have full schedules for the coming season and report a further increase in early orders. This is as it should be. Quality always pays in the end.

This year, as never before, early hatched pullets of good breeding should be made to lay early. Despite reports to the contrary, good stock, reared well, can be made to lay as early as 18 weeks after hatching. If care is taken in furnishing them with the proper material, sufficient ventilation and light for a 14 hour laying day, with comfortable housing, regularity in all applications and vaccination if necessary, there should be little for the efficient egg producer to worry about.

## *Cattle and Corn*

THE demand for meat is so much greater than the available supply that this Fall slaughterers will be bidding against feeder buyers. It is a situation that will place both farmers and commercial steer feeders at a big disadvantage because, in order to make a profit, it is necessary for fat cattle to sell for more money per hundred pounds liveweight than they cost. The difference between the buying and selling price is known as the necessary margin, and it varies with fattening costs, as well as with the price of the cattle.

Before any commitments for feeder steers are made, it would therefore be well to remember that the present prices of corn on the farm and of fat cattle — $1.35 a bushel and $41 per hundred pounds — do not necessarily mean that the same comparative prices will prevail six months from now. When range steers are brought off grass in the Fall, they need to be fattened for 120 to 180 days in order to attain a desirable market grade. As a result, most of these fattened feedlot cattle will arrive on the slaughter market at about the same time, and some price declines are inevitable. This is especially true in years of large corn crops because more feeder cattle are put in the fattening pens.

Due to the favorable corn prospects, it is probable that fat cattle prices will drop as much as 25 per cent between this Fall and next Spring. This decline will, however, be only temporary, and it is likely to be followed by higher prices for fat cattle during next Summer and Fall. As a consequence, it is advisable to consider the possibility of maintaining feeder steers this coming Winter principally on hay and silage, and then pasture fattening them during next Spring and early Summer. On farms here in the Northeast where there is plenty of good hay and silage, this roughage can thus be fed to advantage as a wintering feed for steers, followed by grain fattening later while on grass.

# "FEED COSTS DROPPED $80 A DAY

## When We Turned 180 Head onto 40-Acre Rebuilt Pasture"

J. L. MacDOUGALL, Mgr., ALDERNEY BROOKLAWN FARMS, Morris Plains, N. J. is shown above in thick, lush legume-grass pasture rebuilt last Fall. At right, view of 40-acre pasture which through rotational grazing, is carrying 180 head of Guernseys all season long.

# "OUR FEED COSTS WENT DOWN, WHEN THEY USUALLY GO UP"

*Says J. L. MacDOUGALL, Mgr., ALDERNEY BROOKLAWN FARMS, Morris Plains, N. J.*

"LAST September we rebuilt our best 40-acre field by applying lime and AGRICO Fertilizer or 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, in amounts as indicated by soil analysis made by your Soil Service," writes J. L. MacDougall, Mgr., Alderney Brooklawn Farms, Morris Plains, N. J. "We prepared a first-class seed-bed by disking and cultipacking, and then seeded a mixture of Alfalfa, Ladino Clover and Brome Grass, followed by cultipacking again to firm the seed into the seed-bed. This Spring, we had a perfect grass-legume stand. In the first half of June we cut 200 tons excellent quality high-protein silage — 5 tons per acre — from this 40-acre field.

"By July 17, the growth was again over a foot high and we turned in 180 head of Guernseys to graze for four hours a day. *Our barn-feeding costs for hay and grain dropped $80 a day, and this saving was increased later, when we kept the cattle on the pasture full time. On ordinary blue-grass pasture at this time of year our barn-feeding costs usually go up!* We could never before hope to make this kind of a saving on a *grass* pasture in *mid-summer.*

"By dividing this 40-acre field into six areas and rotating the herd to control the grazing, this field has carried 180 head all season. We will top-dress this 40 acres this Fall with 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, to carry the alfalfa and clover through the winter in good condition. Results have been so profitable that we are going to renovate all of our old blue-grass pastures and convert all of our crop land into Alfalfa, Ladino Clover and Brome Grass, for grazing, hay and silage."

## "REBUILT PASTURE REDUCED OUR FEED BILL 75¢ A HEAD A DAY"

CARL SWENSON, JR., Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

"Last Fall we applied lime, manure and 800 lbs. AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH per acre on a 16-acre pasture covered with sumac and broom sedge, and then disked thoroughly," writes Carl Swenson, Jr., of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess Co., N. Y. "Because the seeding was done too late in the Fall, we reseeded early this Spring with a clover-grass mixture.

"Because of the cold, late Spring, we just about gave up hope of having a pasture this Summer. A temporary rye-grass pasture carried our herd to June 15. By that time, the newly seeded clover-grass pasture was knee-high and we turned in our 23 purebred Holsteins for a few hours every day for the next 3 weeks.

"Within 2 weeks from the time we took the cows off this pasture, the clover and grass came back so well that in the last week of July we cut a fine hay crop from the field. Several weeks later we turned the cows back in again. *During July, when most pastures are dormant, our cost of grain feeding figured $17.30 per day LESS than the cost of grain feeding during the month of April. So that renovated pasture actually saved us 75¢ per cow per day.*

"In September we'll top-dress with 18% NORMAL or AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, as shown by analysis of new soil samples you have taken."

## "IT PAYS TO TOP-DRESS WITH 18% NORMAL Superphosphate"

O. W. JAUNCEY, Mgr., The Hedge, Pine Plains, N. Y.

"Our milk producers and reproducers must have plenty of calcium and phosphorus for healthy growth and profitable milk production," writes O. W. Jauncey, Mgr., The Hedge, of Pine Plains, N. Y., a Director of the Eastern N. Y. Holstein Friesian Assn. "So we have your Soil Service analyze our soils almost every Fall to see how much fertilizer and lime is needed in addition to the manure supplied by the herd. Applying lime when needed, and 500 to 800 lbs. 18% NORMAL Superphosphate and manure on our sod land, gives us heavy-yielding grass-clover pastures high in protein and minerals at low cost."

This photo, taken July 12, 1948, shows G. E. POLLACK, Mgr., SYNTHANE CORP. FARMS, Oaks, Pa. in his good clover-grass pasture rebuilt in March 1948, and which had already yielded 1⅓ tons hay per acre on 1st cutting.

## "FIRST CUTTING OF HAY MORE THAN REPAID COST OF RENOVATION"

Similar reports come from other dairymen and cattle raisers. "Last February your Soil Service representative called in regard to renovating my pastures and I decided to try it out on one 12-acre field," writes G. E. Pollack, Mgr., Synthane Corp. Farms, Oaks, Montgomery Co., Pa. "After analyzing my soil, your Soil Service made recommendations as to lime, fertilizer and seed, which I followed very closely. Our pastures are mostly blue grass and I wanted to step up my production of high-protein feed and also get more and better pasturage during the summer. On March 10, 1948, I applied AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 600 lbs. per acre, disked the field twice and then applied 12¾ lbs. of the seed mixture you recommended — Alsike, Red and Ladino Clover, Orchard Grass and Timothy.

"By July 1, the growth of clover and grass was exceptional and stood over my knees. I decided to cut it for hay and we hauled in 16 tons of very good clover hay — 1⅓ tons to the acre. *This first cutting of hay more than paid for the cost of renovating!* What's more, this field has provided first-class grazing throughout the Summer. HIGH-PROTEIN PASTURE CERTAINLY DOES SHOW UP IN THE MILK PRODUCTION."

**FALL IS THE BEST TIME** to start rebuilding your worn-out pastures, by liming, fertilizing and disking — ready for final seed-bed preparation and seeding next Spring. And don't forget to top-dress your good pastures this Fall with 18% NORMAL Superphosphate or AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, to maintain and increase the growth of legumes. KNOW, DON'T GUESS: A careful soil analysis will tell you whether your soil needs lime, and what kind and how much fertilizer to use for best results at least cost. Our Soil Service will be glad to analyze your soil and give you economical recommendations — write us today.

*AGRICO® Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL© Superphosphate are made only by*

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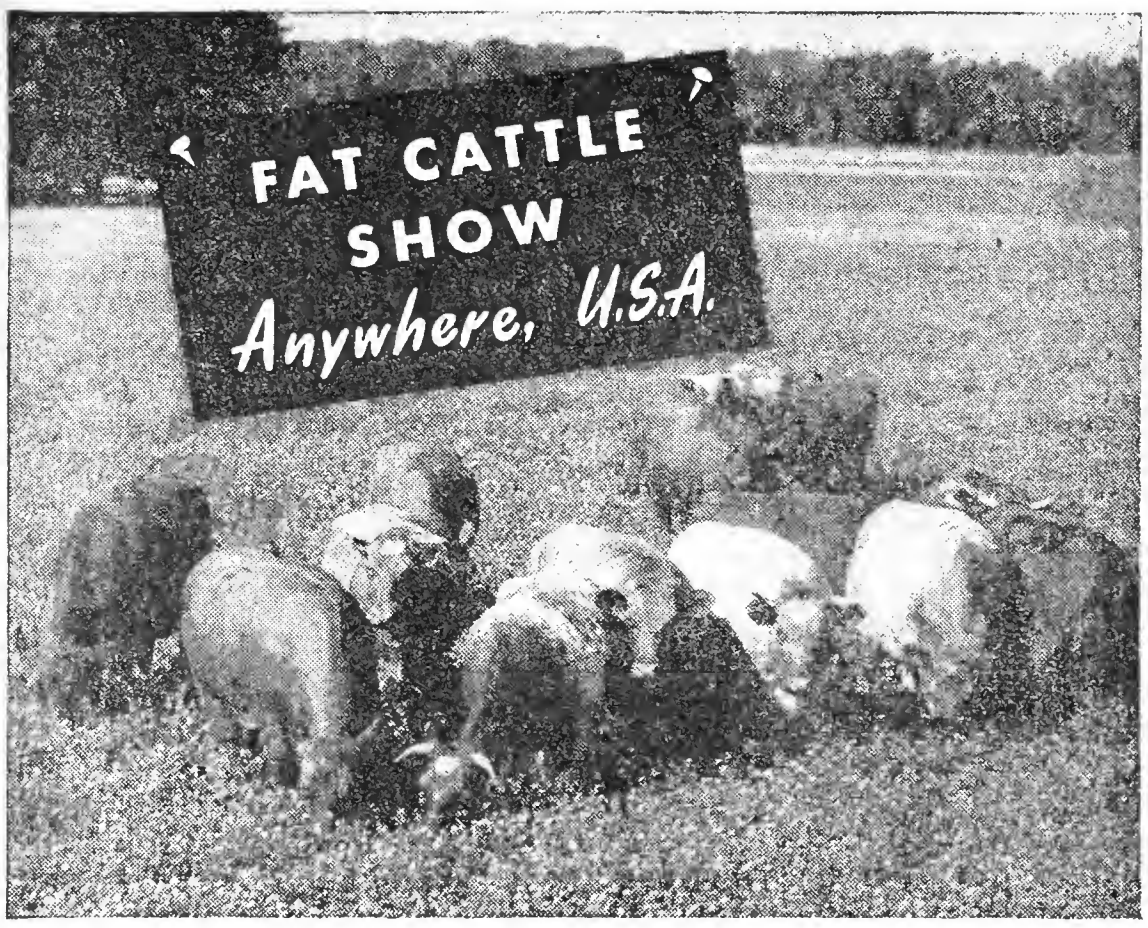


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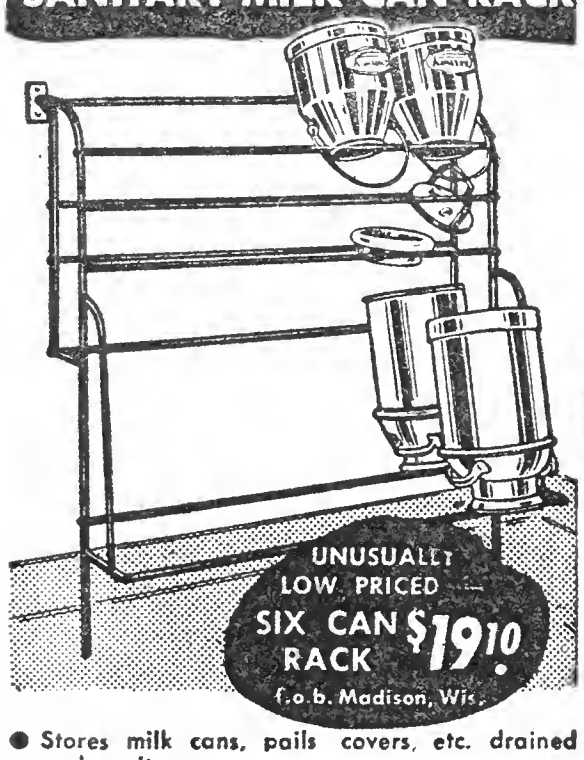


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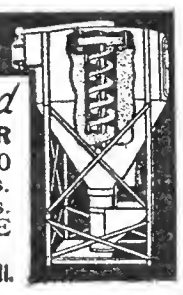

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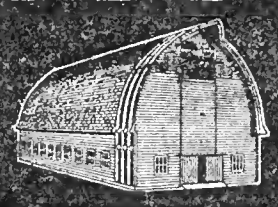


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# Beef Cows and Their Calves

*By R. W. Duck*

If beef breeding cows are bred to drop their calves in the Spring on pasture, it will considerably reduce both labor and overhead costs. In addition, their calves will grow better and make larger and more economical gains than those which are born either in the Fall or Winter. The question is often asked as to how much daily gain should be expected from a good doing beef calf, while following its dam throughout the Summer on pasture. If the cows are giving a good milk flow, an average daily gain of about one and one-half pounds or somewhat more per head will be made until the calves are weaned in the Fall. When it is desired to attain a higher finish than is possible with milk and grass alone, it is advisable to allow the nursing calves to help themselves to grain in a creep. When this is done, they will increase their average daily gains by approximately one-half pound per head. However, present markets, as well as those which have prevailed for the past several years, are not favorable for this kind of a fattening program.

### Best Age for Calving

While no ironclad rule can be given as to the best age at which a beef breeding heifer should drop her first calf, it has been shown by experimental results that it is desirable to have well grown females calve when they are about two years old. If a beef heifer has been properly developed, she should weigh 1,000 pounds or more by the time she is 24 months old. It should be noted, though, that it is not always practical or in the interest of greatest economy to feed growing beef heifers enough grain to attain the weight and development mentioned. As an illustration, if feed is scarce and high priced, it might be cheaper and better farm husbandry to let the heifer calves follow their dams, without grain, on pasture during their first Summer. After weaning, they may need small amounts of grain in accordance with the kind and quality of home grown roughage which is available, throughout their first Winter, but their principal feed should consist of hay and silage. The following Spring they should be pastured as yearlings, and again be fed mainly on roughage through their second Winter, then be bred to drop their first calves as three-year-olds on pasture.

Figuring an average gestation period of 280 days, the heifers should be bred to conform to their best calving dates, in accordance with prevailing local weather conditions. When beef heifers are being grown either on hay alone, or on hay and corn silage, during the Winter months, they will develop better and produce more vigorous calves if they are fed about one pound per head daily of some high protein feed, such as soybean or linseed oil meal. One pound of hay may be used to replace three pounds of silage, or the reverse, in accordance with availability. In any case salt should always be allowed to be consumed as desired. In addition to the salt allowance, it is also a good practice to permit constant access to a mineral mixture containing both calcium and phosphorus. There are many good commercial mineral mixtures now available on the market or, if preferred, one can be home mixed, consisting of equal parts of iodized stock salt, ground limestone, and either dicalcium phosphate or steamed bone meal. If the beef breeding females are allowed daily access to a straw stack, they can be wintered well on it and from 40 to 60 pounds of corn silage per head, daily, plus one pound of some high protein supplement.

When the females have attained an age where they are no longer suited for breeding purposes, or if they have become non-breeders, it is usually more profitable to put them in fair to good flesh before sending them to market. It will generally pay to feed them enough grain so that they will make about two or more pounds of gain per head daily, until they are well fleshed. Old, wornout beef breeding cows can often be purchased at a comparatively low cost from western ranges. Occasionally, farmers in the East get the idea that it might be profitable to buy a carload of these old beef cows, which have a market classification as cutter and canner cows, and fatten them on pasture or in dry lot during the Winter. While it usually pays to fatten a home raised beef cow to a medium or good fleshing condition, the same is generally not true with range cows from the West. The main reason for this difference is that these western range cows are frequently in a badly rundown condition, and may even be diseased, cancerous eyes being rather common with them. As a consequence, they do not make a favorable response, even to good feeding and housing.

*Beef cows and their calves will do well on good pasture. These blocky, well fleshed Angus cows and calves have kept in top condition this season on the excellent pasture shown, at the Cochran Farm in North Salem, N. Y.*

### Carrying Beef Cows

Raising beef calves and fattening steers is no "get-rich-quick" program, but year in and year out it has proven to be a profitable and sound farm practice, when properly conducted. It will take not less than one acre of good pasture land, plus from two to three tons of corn silage and about one ton of hay, to properly maintain a beef breeding cow for one year. In order to make any appreciable returns with a commercial beef breeding herd, it will be necessary to provide considerable land area and keep a sizable number of cows. In talking this matter over with several of the larger and more successful commercial beef producers in the Northeast, they state that, on the average, a net return of $15 to $20 per breeding female is a fair expectation. This figures the calf at weaning time, because from that point forward the possible returns will vary with the individual feeding operation followed, market prices for fat cattle, and the efficiency of the feeder and his cattle.

The primary considerations involved with beef production are that it shall insure the greatest operation of a given land area with the least amount of labor and general overhead expense. Contrary to the opinion of some new beginners, beef cattle cannot be left to roam the hillsides and the meadows without any attention and still make a profitable return. Even in range country the cattle are carefully watched and

(Continued on Page 586)

## SWINE

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We can ship you choice hardy feeders. Chester and Yorkshire crossed — Berkshire and O. I. C.—

6-7 Weeks old.....$11.00 each
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Carefully crated and selected—C. O. D. on approval—
OUR GUARANTEE: We guarantee that pigs will arrive at your express station safe and sound as represented. Shipping days Monday through Thursday by Railway Express.

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PIGS FOR SALE

Bigger and better pigs, properly weaned and vaccinated. Chester Whites, Chester Berkshire, Chester Yorkshire, 6 weeks old $12.50; 7 to 8 $13.00; 10 weeks old $15.00. Above prices include vaccination. Will ship C. O. D. Check or money order. Free transportation for orders of 50 to 100 pigs.
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### --REGISTERED DUROCS--

FALL BOARS — Best blood lines from choice litters with feeding quality bred in for generations. Orders for Spring pigs being taken now. All double treated.
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### POST'S DUROCS

SPRING BOARS FOR SALE — We have the thick-set fast growing kind, priced within the reach of the small breeder and the commercial hog man.
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**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1948**
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150 head of outstanding quality sheep to be sold.
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FOR SALE — PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES. We are offering some yearling and two year old extra fine quality SHROPSHIRE RAMS, also a few yearling EWES.
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Registered Shropshire Rams sired by Penn Farm Show Champion who is twin to the 1946 Toronto Royal Champion; Rambouillets sired by Penn Farm Show Champion. Kenneth T. Moore R-2, Nichols, N. Y.

## HOLSTEINS

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### R. AUSTIN BACKUS
**Mexico, New York**

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY CLUB SALE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25
Fair Grounds, GOUVERNEUR, N. Y. 37 miles north of Watertown on Route U. S. 11.
60 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 60
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, selected by competent committee from 32 leading herds of the county. 40 Milkers; 15 Bred and Open Heifers; 5 Service Age Bulls. Sale in large tent, starting at 12:30 P. M.
Catalogs at the ringside.
KENNETH LOUCKS, Chairman Selection Committee, Hermon, N. Y.

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WAYNE - ONTARIO CLUB SALE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27
Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y. on Route 31 and 25 miles east of Rochester.
65 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 65
A magnificent offering, carefully selected for type — pedigree — and production. 30 First Calf Heifers, due at sale time; 26 Cows, fresh or ready; 6 Yearlings; 3 Very High-Class Bulls. All from T. B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, mostly calfhood vaccinated, milkers mastitis tested. Sale includes complete dispersal of 24 head of GEORGE E. FRANCIS, Jr., Palmyra, N. Y. — production records, classified for type and very outstanding. SEARCH AS LONG AS YOU WISH ★★ GO WHERE YOU WILL ★★ YOU CANNOT DUPLICATE THIS OFFERING. Sale starts promptly at noon, lunch served. Held in a big tent, rain or shine.

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CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY CLUB SALE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
Fair Grounds, DUNKIRK, N. Y.
60 — REGISTERED HOLSTEINS — 60
Accredited, blood tested, mastitis tested, many eligible for Penna. Offerings selected by competent judge and committee from Chautauqua County best herds, featuring fresh and close springers with some service age bulls. Sale in big tent starting at noon.
MARK J. HASKINS, Chairman, Jamestown, N. Y.

* * * * *

10th EASTERN NEW YORK CLUB SALE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2
Fair Grounds, RHINEBECK, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
60 — REGISTERED HOLSTEINS — 60
50 Frosh and Close Springers. A few service age bulls. Some heifers. Every animal hand-picked from leading herds of Eastern New York. A great offering. Sale at 12:00 Noon in large tent.
HUNTTING WINANS, Chairman,
Pine Plains, N. Y.

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BIG COMBINATION SALE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4
SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y. on the Washington County Fair Grounds.
80 — REGISTERED HOLSTEINS — 80
First Annual Holser's Valley Sale of 40 head, featuring daughters of the Gold Medal, SENSATION MARATHON LAD, — high records — show type — bred to bulls of the famous Burke breeding.

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CHESTER H. FOOTE, Ft. Edward, N. Y. with one of Washington County's greatest herds, will disperse all of his milkers. HERD AVERAGE, two time milking, on 34 cows last year was 452 lb. fat — 3.7 % — 12,210 lbs. milk.
Sale starts at 10:00 A. M., rain or shine.
JOHN H. HOLSER, Troy, N. Y. CHESTER H. FOOTE, Ft. Edward, N. Y.

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**R. Austin Backus**
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**12 Young Cows, 9 Open and Bred Heifers**
FOREMOST and TARBELL breeding. All young stock vaccinated and some cows. Blood tested. Several cows due this fall. Will sell milking herd separate. 21 head for $275 average. Herd located on Skaneateles Lake. Write for sales list.
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**SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK**
Telephone 65

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### FOR SALE: Bull Born October 1947

Grandson of Douglaston Prince Royal and Crusader's Marguerite 813F Sr. 4, 815F AA. Dam made 8667M 460F Jr. 2 305c 2x, is daughter of Foremost Peacemaker 140 A.R. daughters, World Record, and is 7/8 sistor to World Record Jr. 3 1013F and World Record Sr. 3, 305C 2x 762 lbs. fat. Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

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### GUERNSEY HEIFERS FOR SALE

Guernsey Heifer, Doll's Starshoot Moonbeam 1028852, 19 months old, out of Hightide's Pre-eminent Doll 782344. Sire Foremost Starshoot. This heifer just bred to Greenway Cavalier 365783. Will sell $250. Also Guernsey calf 3 months old, now being registered, out of Hightide's Buttergirl 535376. Sire Webotuck Oniney, fine possibilities, $150.
J. M. JOHNSON, NEW PRESTON, CONN.

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CHEVIOT BREEDING RAMS. Ewes for sale later. Bred to our 1946 International Champion.
ROBERT GREGORY, MT. VISION, NEW YORK

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Choice Reg. Shropshire Rams 1 and 2 years. Cheap for quick sale. E. W. WILCOX, CROSBY, PENNA.

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### 50 COWS With CALVES At FOOT 50
**15 Bred and Open Heifers — 1 Outstanding Herd Sire — Several Real 4-H Club Prospects. An Unusual Opportunity.**
**TUES. SEPT. 28th, Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.) N. Y.**

This is an offering of especially well bred cows that have been real producers for us. The individuality of both the cows and their calves will more than please you. These cattle will be presented to you in breeding condition right off our excellent Dutchess County pastures. This is a real opportunity to get started in the Angus business.

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*8TH ANNUAL*
### Dutchess County Aberdeen - Angus Breeders' Sale
Monday, September 27, 1948
**RALLY FARM, MILLBROOK, NEW YORK**
47 OF THE FINEST HEIFERS IN THE EAST 47
Sale at 10:00 A. M. EST, Preceded by a Show Which is to be Judged by Garrett Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Illinois
*CATALOGUES AVAILABLE FROM*
**BILL LANDAUER, - RED HOOK, N. Y.**

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*PUREBRED*
### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
### Cochran farm
**NORTH SALEM, NEW YORK**
**Westchester County**
**One of the East's Top Herds**

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### ABERDEEN-ANGUS
**Herd Dispersal**
3 herd bulls, one being the son of Tolen's 500 (International Champion 1946). 8 high class cows. 10 heifers and calves. Quantity one or more to suit purchaser.
**OCHILTREE FARM**
**Route 711, 2½ Miles South of Ligonier, Pennsylvania**
Also, registered Dorset ram, ewes and lambs. Four (4) Starline cattle pens with mangers and water bowls. Manure carrier and track. All brand new.

## SHORTHORNS

*SECOND ANNUAL*
### MILKING SHORTHORN SALE
HARRISBURG, PENNA.
Farm Show Building, Oct. 2nd
40 Head Selected Cows 40 and Bred Heifers
W. F. KOONS Secy-Treas.
ROUTE 1, LEHIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA

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MORE 4% MILK AND GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**
Indisputable records — on farms and in official contests — PROVE that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed. Produce 4% milk, have greatest value of all milk breeds. This TWO-WAY bargaining power makes Milking Shorthorns universal favorite. FREE facts. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months, 50c; one year, $1.00.
American Milking Shorthorn Society
4122 So. Union Ave., Chicago 9, Illinois

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— REAL MILKING SHORTHORNS SINCE 1936 —
Bull Calves, Yearlings — beauties; others buy here!
O. HENDRICKSON, Greenlawn Farm, Cobleskill, N.Y.

## HEREFORDS

### HEREFORD STEERS
Call, write, or wire for prices on Beef type cattle weighing from 400 to 800 lbs. Our contacts in the west are the best. We buy our own cattle. All cattle sold by the pound with commission.
**BACHRACH CO., PLYMOUTH, OHIO**
PHONE 54

## GOATS

— PUREBRED NUBIAN DAIRY GOATS —
HERBERT GERICKE
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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL — INTRODUCTORY SIX MONTHS $1.00. COLUMBIA 21, MISSOURI

## HORSES AND PONIES

YOUNG SADDLE HORSES, BROOD MARES AND COLTS; THREE HUNTER PROSPECTS.
J. H. WHITMORE, MT. MORRIS, NEW YORK

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— GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPPIES —
Registered, champion blood-lines. True working dogs. Fine pets, good show prospects. MRS. EVERETT, MOUNT CARMEL AVE., MOUNT CARMEL, CONN.

## AYRSHIRES

### AYRSHIRE AUCTION
7th NEW YORK PRODUCTION SALE
Cobleskill, N.Y., Fair Grounds, Sat., Oct. 2d
12 Cows—Rec. ave. 11326 lbs. M., 466 lbs. F.
13 1st-Calf Heifers—Dam's rec. ave. 11328 lbs. M., 482 lbs. F. 34 Bred Heifers—Dam's rec. ave. 11268 lbs. M., 476 lbs. F. 31 Heifer Calves—Dam's rec. ave. 12025 lbs. M., 497 lbs. F.
6 Bulls—Dam's rec. ave. 12766 lbs. M., 523 lbs. F.
The Breed's Greatest Fall Offering.
Many fresh or due near sale time. Majority Bang's accrd. Many calfhood vaccinated. TB and blood tested within 30 days prior to sale.

STRATHBAR MILKING HERD DISPERSAL, Frankfort, N. Y., MON., OCT. 4th at 1:00 P.M.
48 top cows, many fresh or due at sale time, an Approved sire, and 3 other bulls. Herd has won five Constructive Breeder Awards. Herd test averages up to 11703 lbs. M. 4.13%, 484 lbs. F. 36 by Approved or proven sires. This is the greatest herd of Ayrshire cows ever sold in N. Y. State. Herd negative, entirely vaccinated, TB and blood tested within 30 days prior to sale and eligible for any state.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY CLUB SALE
Gouverneur, N. Y., Fair Grounds, Oct. 6th
A hand-picked offering of 17 Cows, 10 Bred Heifers, 14 Yearlings, 8 Heifer Calves, 1 Bull.
Cows and bred heifers all due near sale date. Many calfhood vaccinated. All TB and blood tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days prior to sale.

—FOR CATALOG WRITE—
Ayrshire Sales Service Box 96, Brandon, Vt.

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### For *Practical* Purposes

There's no cow that in type, disposition and usefulness is so well suited to the practical farmer or dairyman as the Ayrshire

*Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale*
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN.
96 Center St., Brandon, Vermont
**RAISE AYRSHIRES**

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FOUR LITTERS COLLIE SHEPHERDS, SEVEN LITTERS A. K. C. ST. BERNARDS, COCKER SPANIELS. Puppy plan without cash. Terms. WORMED, DISTEMPER VACCINATED
EDNA GLADSTONE, PHONE 36, ANDES, N. Y.
Sunday Callers Not Encouraged.

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### CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER PUPS

PUREBRED, HEALTHY, SIX MONTHS OLD.
MALES, $25.00 — FEMALES, $18.00
PAUL DE TAMBLE, EARLEVILLE, MARYLAND

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— LOCKWOOD'S ST. BERNARDS —
A. K. C. Registered St. Bernard Puppies. These make good cow dogs. The children's friend and protector. Also Shepherd - St. Bernard Puppies. Write MRS. BESSIE LOCKWOOD, R. I, UNADILLA, N. Y.

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**English Shepherd Pups** Females $5.00; Males $10.00; Yearling Female $35.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
H. J. Van DYKE, GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

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PUREBRED COCKER PUPS AND DOGS. Non-Registered or REGISTERED. Reasonably priced. V. S. KENYON . MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

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A. K. C. REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. Comrade White Wings bloodlines ($1,000.00 sire). WHITE-PINE KENNELS, BOX RNY-311, LONG EDDY, N.Y.

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COLLIE and ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, for stock, watch or companion, farm raised. Priced reasonable. R. B. SLAGLE, FLANAGAN, ILL.

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— COLLIE PUPPIES BY CHAMPIONS —
GOLDEN LAIRD O'BELLHAVEN AT STUD.
RICHARD COLLINS, WILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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FOR SALE: 3 Pointer Pups, whelped June 18. Enrolled American Field. Sire Ariel Ace. For particulars write Louis Sommers, Brookside Drive, Stamford, Conn.

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**ENGLISH BULLDOG** Puppies Another litter real "SOUR MUGS."
B. C. TODD, Sunset Farm, FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y.

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**Ped. Smooth Fox Terrier Pups** Nelson's Poultry Farm Grove City, Pa.

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REG. PIT BULL TERRIER PUPS $20 and $25
C. Cusick. Terhune Dr., R. D. I, Paterson, N. J.

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**Reg. Collies-Setters-Beagles** All colors. Woodland Farms, Hastings, N. Y.

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TWEEDON KENNELS, MEXICO 3, NEW YORK

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Collie Puppies, purebred, intelligent, healthy reasonably priced, Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Paradise, Pa.

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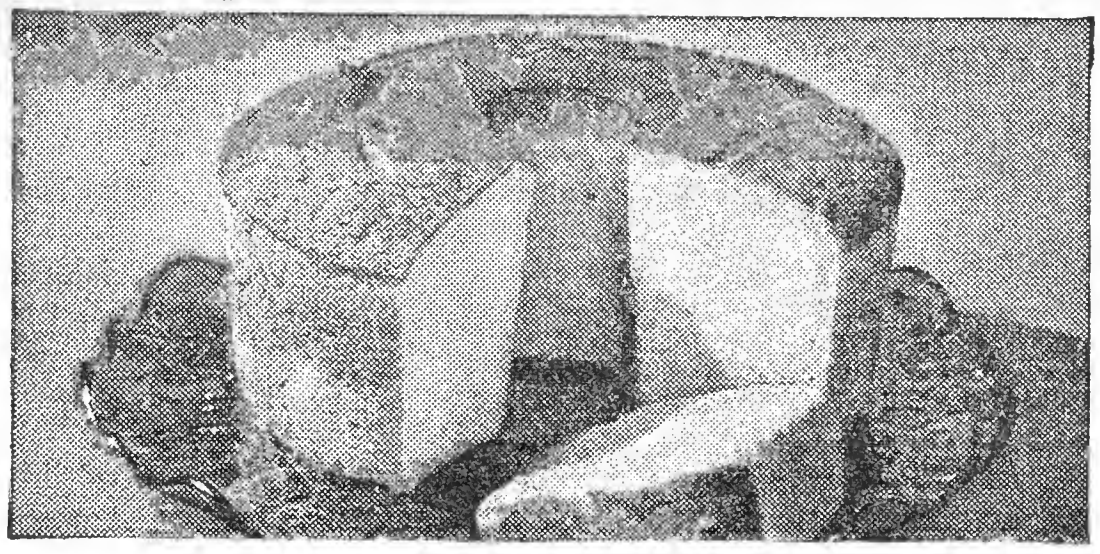
**Shepherd Pups** From heel drivers. Arthur Gilson, DeKalb Junction, N.Y



## NEW! DELICIOUS! GOLDEN CHIFFON CAKE!

*"Butter-Cake Rich"...."Angel-Food Light"*

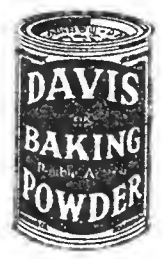
**GOLDEN CHIFFON CAKE**

- 2 cups sifted Gold Medal flour (don't pack)
- 1½ cups sugar
- 3 tsps. Davis Double-Acting Baking Powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ cup salad oil, such as Wesson or Mazola
- 7 unbeaten egg yolks
- ¾ cup water
- 2 tsps. grated lemon rind
- 2 tsps. vanilla
- 1 cup egg whites (7 or 8)
- ½ tsp. cream of tartar

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. (Important—don't risk failure...be sure to use Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder.) Make a well and add in order salad oil, egg yolks, water, lemon rind and vanilla. Beat with spoon until *smooth*. Place egg whites and cream of tartar in large mixing bowl. Whip until whites form *extra-stiff peaks. Do not underbeat!* Pour egg yolk mixture gradually over egg whites, *gently* folding with rubber scraper *just* until blended. *Do not stir* Pour into ungreased pan (use 10 inch tube pan, 4 inches deep). Bake 55 minutes in slow moderate oven preheated to 325 degrees F. Then increase heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) for 10 to 15 minutes or until top springs back when lightly touched. Turn pan upside down, placing tube part over neck of funnel or bottle and let hang until cold. Loosen with spatula and remove from pan.

You'll always find your baking is uniformly successful when you use Davis. Get a can of Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder today.

**DAVIS** *Double-Acting* **BAKING POWDER**




IT NEVER LETS YOU DOWN...

## Granny's Herb Garden

Caraway, rosemary, marjoram and sage,
Peppermint, parsley and cool-smelling dill —
"Come out and see my garden," Granny always said,
"Take home a slip! I'll be pleased if you will!"

Her caraway is common now, hobnobbing with the weeds,
And catnip grows in clumps along the old stone wall;
The rest have all departed — it takes a loving hand
To keep and tend a garden so the blooms stand tall.

New York — *Inez George Gridley*

## Calendar Supper for a Country Church

In making plans for church suppers for this Fall and Winter, you may like to consider one idea that was quite successful, and which I attended at the Ladies Aid Hall of a village church. It was a Calendar Supper.

When we arrived, we found 12 tables, each laid for 10 people. Each table bore the name of a month of the year, and was decorated with emblems suitable for the different months, and food likewise, as far as possible. We found our host and hostess waiting for us at the July table, in the center of which were flags and toy trumpets.

Looking around we saw a small Christmas tree on the December table. A hatchet lying beside some cherry branches was augmented by valentines at each place on the February table. The April table had a small umbrella sheltering some tiny men and women figures standing on a mound of damp moss. November's table, of couse, had a lovely centerpiece of fruits and vegetables. All of the table decorations had been the work of the hosts for their particular tables, as had the menus. The guests were being entertained at each table as though they were in families' homes. The parson said grace, asking the Lord to be a guest of each one "the year round."

I shall never forget the meal at the July table. The food was all the product of the farm and cooked in the farm kitchen. There were platters of ham, home-grown, home-smoked and home-baked, with cloves and brown sugar still clinging to the thin slices. There were platters of tender cold chicken; a tossed green salad the "makings" of which had been gathered in the early morning and crisped in the ice-box; and home-baked bread and rolls, home-made butter, jelly, raspberry shrub, jams and pickles. For this July dessert, there was brought in a short-cake at least a foot in diameter and half a foot high: two layers of biscuit shortcake, covered with field strawberries. This happened to be the month of the supper itself.

When the feast was over spontaneous entertainment came from each table. Some sang songs appropriate to the month they were honoring; while our July host and his family, being musicians, sang Yankee Doodle with their own variations. Each table took its turn, for example, beginning with January and ending with December. The March people had rehearsed a series of marches which they executed with amusing side-steps. At another table, the host explained that, since Charles C—was one of his guests, he hadn't considered it necessary to plan any entertainment. Whereupon the town's prize story-teller kept everybody laughing until they begged him to sit down. December closed the evening with Christmas carols. These continued for half an hour because everyone wanted to sing.

How did this Calendar Supper raise money for the church? Why, everyone gave "as the spirit moved." It was a generous spirit, engendered by a warm community feeling through the good and novel time each person had had. The treasury was richer as also were the parishioners as they returned to their homes. I. H. B.

## Under the Harvest Moon

Over much of our countryside it's time for corn roasts when young and old gather round a huge blazing fire on Fall evenings to roast the long golden ears. Later in the season in parts of the Province of New Brunswick, the Canadians will be having their version of our corn roast; but they call it a corn boil.

For this Autumn custom, ears of corn are boiled in a big pot or wash boiler. When the corn is tender, the pot is carried outdoors, along with a basin of melted butter. The host lifts an ear of corn from the water, dips a spoon in the melted butter and pours it over the corn, then hands it to the person standing nearest. Usually the place is lighted by a flaming torch.

A corn boil, however, never seems as picturesque as the American corn roast with its countryfolk sitting about the open fire, especially when a mellow harvest moon is shining down upon the scene. B. M. D.

## The Young Farm Wife

Here are some suggestions for busy young farm wives whose minutes all count.

To shorten the newly made or purchased dress for the rapidly growing child, a deep tuck may be basted on the inside of the hem. This may be narrowed or entirely removed, as the need arises, without disturbing the original stitching.

M. W. C.

Putting insertion in linens is a long and tedious task when the tiny hems on each side are made by hand. Save yourself this time and trouble and have it hemstitched. Then cut with the shears along the line of hemstitching, and your edges are ready to sew the insertion to. Mine are still wearing well.

It is a good idea to mark the line that you wish to have hemstitched with bright colored basting thread, different than any used in the article. MRS. G. P. G.

## With Egg Leftovers

When I had four egg yolks left over from baking a white cake I used them as follows for a tasty supper "meat dish." I mixed them with one-half pound of ground steak, seasoned with salt and pepper, mixed in enough cracker crumbs to bind them and formed them into small cakes which were fried in vegetable fat until the hamburger or steak was cooked and the cakes were golden brown. They made a fine substitute for an expensive meat dish.

Vice versa, if you have whites of eggs left over, beat them stiff (add pinch of salt); then flavor with sugar and vanilla or lemon to taste. This whip is fine on puddings or gelatine desserts to use in place of whipped cream. F. B.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$60. IF YOU SELL
18 Cannon 100% Virgin Wool Blankets
Hundreds of women's organizations are raising funds through our easy-to-follow BLANKET CLUB PLANS. YOU CAN DO IT TOO!
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YARNS FREE samples—directions. All wool 2-3-4-ply. Knitting & Rug Yarns. Unexcelled quality. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box 7, Harmony, ME

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BEAUTIFUL CLOTH DOLLS GORGEOUS COLORS
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ASSORTED COLORS AND WIDTHS, BIG ASSORTMENT. $1.00 PREPAID. CAN NOT SHIP C. O. D.
C. H. BRUCH, BOX 1292, BETHLEHEM, PA.

AMAZING OFFER you can make 100% profit selling box assortments of Stationery, Christmas and Everyday Cards. For sample boxes on approval, write—
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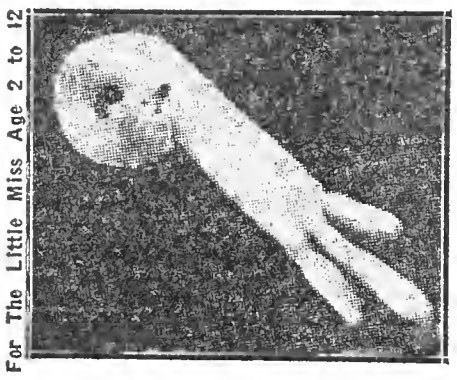
R. D. 4, HUNTINGTON, NEW YORK

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR
from small mills equipped with wood lathe and not busy who can make small wooden articles. We supply the lumber. M. L. CONDON CO., 270 FERRIS AVE., WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

## The Gift That Thrilled Thousands Of Children Last Year

And Will Thrill Thousands Again. But You Must Order Early. Mail Coupon Today.




**$3.58 Tax Included**
Just Like Mother's Fur Scarf.

I realize that this "Just Like Mother's Scarf" must be ordered in advance, so to make sure I get mine in time for Christmas, I'm having mother and dad enclose $1.00 as a deposit (for which you will send them a receipt). My scarf is to be sent C.O.D. on the date indicated below for the balance of $2.58. I understand that if I do not thrill to my white bunny scarf, as my mother does to her scarf of sable skins, I may return it within ten days and you will refund the full purchase price of $3.58 immediately.

I want my white bunny scarf mailed to me on .....1948

My name is.....

Mother's name.....

My address.....

City..... State.....

All Fur White Bunny Scarf. Beautiful Fur Head With Clamp Mouthpiece.

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For dresses, blouses, skirts, sportswear, playclothes, pajamas, etc., now available in 2 - 3 - 4 yard pieces from the wholesaler at WHOLESALE PRICES TO YOU. 10 yard bundle of beautiful printed percales, cotton gabardines, spun rayons and plisses — 40" 36" & 30" wide—GUARANTEED FAST COLORS . . . only $3.45. No order accepted for less than 10 yards. Actual retail value $6.25.

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## The Little Brown House

The men of the family made the most of the fishing this year and their last night was perfect for eeling, warm and cloudy and the promise of rain. On August 15 the trout waters here were closed. What good eating comes from such streams.

Scarlet runner beans are so old that to some they are new; a blaze of glory they are in our garden. Old gardens almost always had a few poles of scarlet runners and often one or two of morning glories. Clary, or Salvia sclarea, is another old "new" thing and charms with its fragrance as well as its bloom. Speaking of gardens, perhaps you can find "corn tongs" in the stores once more. These are one of my pet gadgets, especially when canning corn. I use them also to remove baked potatoes from the oven and in dozens of other ways.

Much is said these days of the balance of nature; this year a friend tells that in her section of Vermont foxes are clearing out the cat population. She lost a cat, a neighbor lost her cat and kittens, we also lost one cat. We are hoping fox fur will be more stylish than ever so that trappers will thin out the foxes.

Friends invited us to go for a picnic one Sunday afternoon; it was a perfect day and we enjoyed it to the utmost. The road was almost a skyline trail that took us to a small pond. I never appreciated the yellow pond, or cow lilies before. At that spot acres of them were a sight never to forget. Another fine sight were some tall white wading birds. We asked each other if there were such birds as white cranes; yet none of us knew. We watched them, of course — four large white beautiful ones and two half grown, all utterly fearless. They really seemed to enjoy having several cars stop to admire them. On the far side of the water we saw a pair of blue herons also. Later another friend said he heard on the radio that white egrets were being seen in New England, coming up from the south where they nest. When the young are strong enough they come north for a Summer vacation. They belong to the heron family. Like the cranes, they are supple and graceful. Now we know what is meant by craning the neck.

Leaving the tall egrets and the white young of the blue herons, we visited an old quarry of green marble, said to compare favorably with Italian marble. The shaft was well over 100 feet deep and the pit full of water.

Now is my time to prepare for Christmas, and since we all have at least one talent, there is already another quilt tied for each of the older boys, and warm socks knit for the men at home. Then I save all the bits of yarn, divide them in two, and knit them into gay rainbow mittens for the older little folks of family and friends. By dividing the pastel colors and using white between the shades, I produce dainty socks for the tinest ones. Small Marvin had already outgrown almost all his footwear. so I have just knitted him some with stripes of pale pink and blue.

MOTHER BEE

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

I would like to exchange house plants and garden bulbs for irises and lilies of any kind. All my flowers were winter killed last season. — E. M. B., New York.

I would like to hear from anyone interested in house plants. — Mrs. L. G., Penna.

Would you like to get pink and dark blue African violet in exchange for jonquils?—Mrs. C. W., New York.

For roots of any kind of chrysanthemum, I will give house plants, seeds, yellow calla or amaryllis bulbs. — Mrs. C. S., New York.

I have many old-fashioned perennials and herbs; will exchange these rooted cuttings for old buttons suitable for my collection. — Miss A. W., New York.

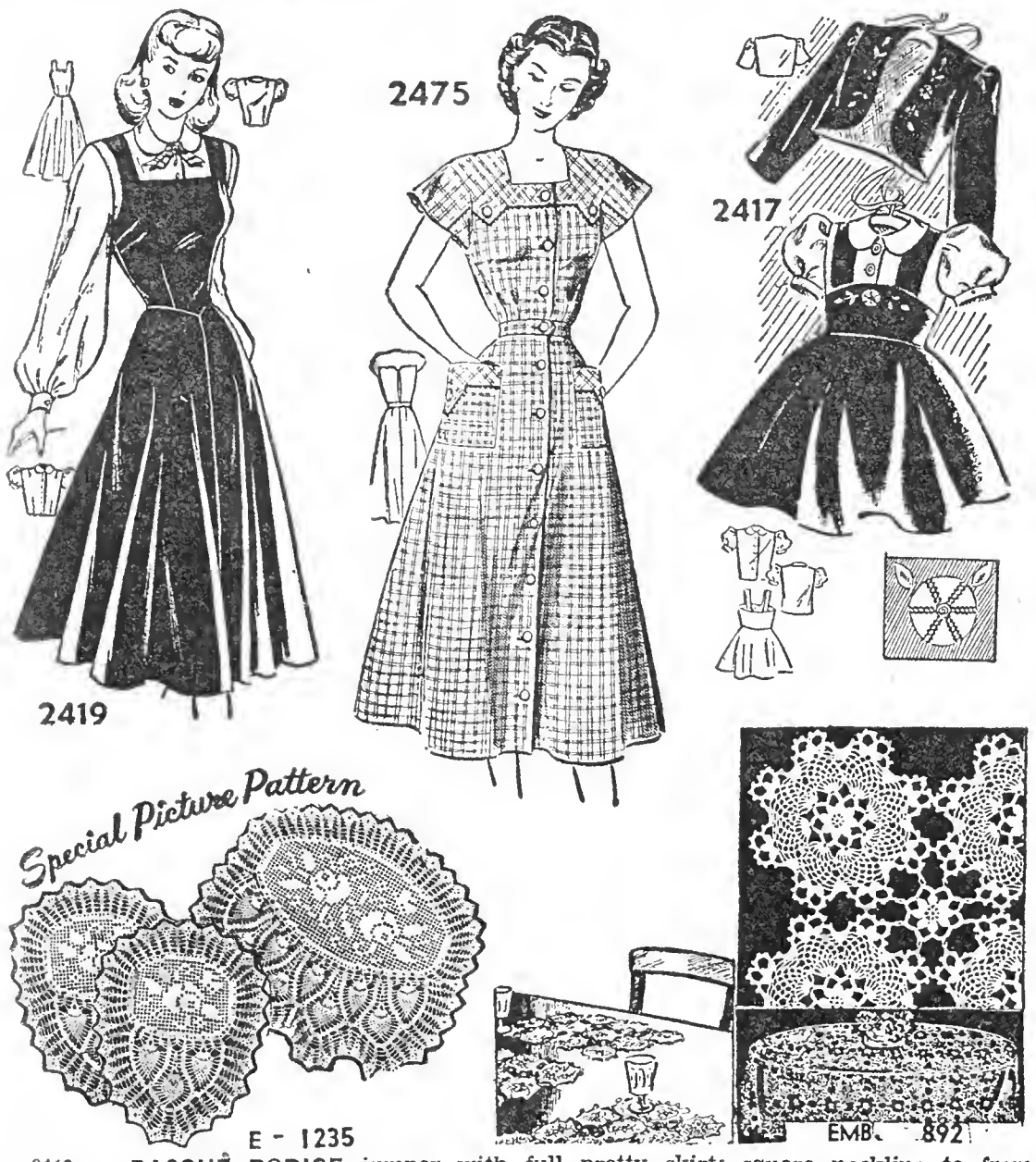
I have rose begonias, cacti, ageratum, phlox or perennial snapdragons to exchange for purple Martha Washington, fine leaf rose geraniums, or narcissus bulbs. — Mrs. M. C., Pa.

## Switchell

September sun can still shine hot upon the open fields. An old New England standby for thirsty harvesters is still in use in some parts. This cooling drink has come down through generations of farm wives' recipes. Switchell is its name.

The ingredients, per large cupful, are: 2 tablespoons of molasses; 1 teaspoon of vinegar, ½ teaspoon dried ginger, and ice cold spring water to fill the cup. A pinch of salt may be added, if preferred.

Switchell is a drink long known and used for the stomach's sake, when brought from the farmhouse to the field at harvest time. P. S.




2419 — BASQUE BODICE jumper with full pretty skirt; square neckline to frame Peter Pan collared blouse. Sizes 10-20. Size 16 jumper 2⅛ yds. 54-in.; blouse 2 yds. 35-in. fabric. 16c.

2475 — ACTION BACK useful dress, with shoulder yoke and hip pockets to spike with red rickrack, opens all the way down for carefree laundering. Sizes 12-20; 36-48. Size 18, 4⅛ yds. 35-in. fabric. 16c.

2417 — THREE PIECES: A bolero belongs with this circular skirted jumper and Peter Pan collared blouse. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 4 jumper and bolero 1⅝ yds. 54-in.; blouse 1⅜ yds. 35-in. fabric. 16c.

E-1235 — ROSE FILET chair set finished in variation of pineapple design. Complete instructions, 11c.

892 — IRISH LACE modified design is by far one of the most attractive motifs. Complete instructions. 11c.

OUR FASHION BOOK 15c. NEW NEEDLEWORK BOOK 15c.

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## AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"I meant to clean house this week, but I put it off again. At my age, dirt is a lot easier to endure than a lame back."

But Aunt Het, if you should decide to clean house anyway, remember—

**MILES**
**Anti-Pain Pills**

**They can relieve muscular pains almost instantly.** Neuralgia, functional menstrual pains and an occasional headache, too! Pleasant to take—quick to act. Won't upset the stomach or cause constipation. **Miles Anti-Pain Pills** have brought quick relief to millions. Use only as directed. Regular package (25 tablets) 25c. Economy package (125 tablets) $1.00.

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Quality shoes, sizes 10 to 16. Widths AA-EEE. Dress, work shoes, loafers, wing tips, hitops, sox. Guaranteed. Write for FREE Catalog. KINGSIZE, 604, BROCKTON, MASS.

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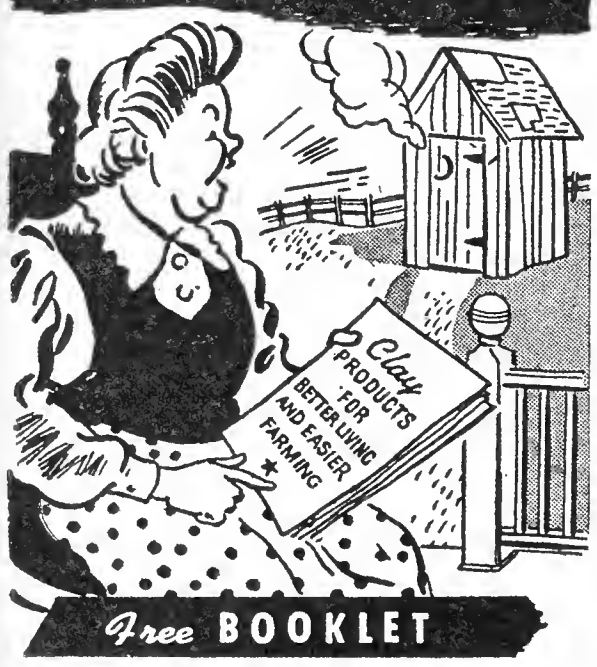


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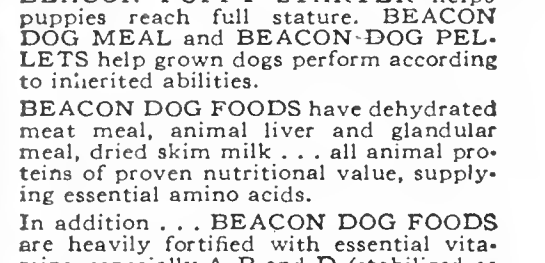

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## Beef Cows and Their Calves

(Continued from Page 582)

driven to areas where the grazing is most favorable. Neglect never pays dividends. Another important feeding factor in keeping a beef breeding herd is that both the cows and growing heifers, as well as any steers that are being wintered, can utilize considerable amounts of coarse, dry roughage to advantage, which might otherwise be wasted. This does not mean that the cattle can be maintained on either corn stalks or straw alone, but when this kind of roughage is available, it will provide an economical source for a considerable part of their needed nutrients. As an illustration, it is common practice in the Corn Belt to put the beef herd in the cornfield after the ears have been harvested. At the same time, the cows are allowed about one pound per head daily of some high protein feed, such as either linseed or soybean oil meal. By this system they can be carried for 30 days or more at a very low feed cost. When thus fed they will need a yearly total, per cow, of about one ton of hay, and 1,000 pounds of corn silage, or more silage and less hay may be used, in accordance with their respective availability. In addition, they will need about one and one-half acres of corn stalks, which will average about two bushels of small ears (nubbins) left on, plus 150 to 180 pounds of protein supplement, per head. They will also consume 700 to 1,000 pounds of straw, and will need about one ton of straw for bedding. This is figured on an average pasture period of six months. The total average annual man-hours of labor involved per cow and calf will be from 15 to 18, with a herd of 75 to 100 beef breeding cows.

### Costs and Handling

Studies conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the feed bill represents an average of 84 per cent of the total cost involved in fattening cattle. The other items involved were: interest on investment six per cent; labor, includ- both man and horse power, five and one-half per cent; and miscellaneous expenses, including such items as overhead on equipment and veterinary fees, four and one-half per cent. Purchase price and cost of marketing were not included. It has been found that when cattle are being fattened on grain, either on pasture or in dry lot, the value of the manure produced, and the gains made by hogs following the steers, will be sufficient to cover all costs, including bedding and marketing, exclusive of the purchase price of the cattle and the cost of their feed.

Another thing in favor of keeping a few beef breeding cows is that their offspring can be fattened in accordance with available feeds and prices. If beef calves are roughed through the Winter, after being weaned in the Fall, their ration can be made mostly hay if desired. On Corn Belt farms this method of feeding is a common practice. If the hay used is a legume, such as alfalfa, and of good quality, they will not need any high protein supplement; but if the hay is a non-legume, such as timothy, they should receive about one-half pound per head daily of some high protein feed. They should gain about one pound or more a day when liberally fed on good quality hay.

### Veal Calves

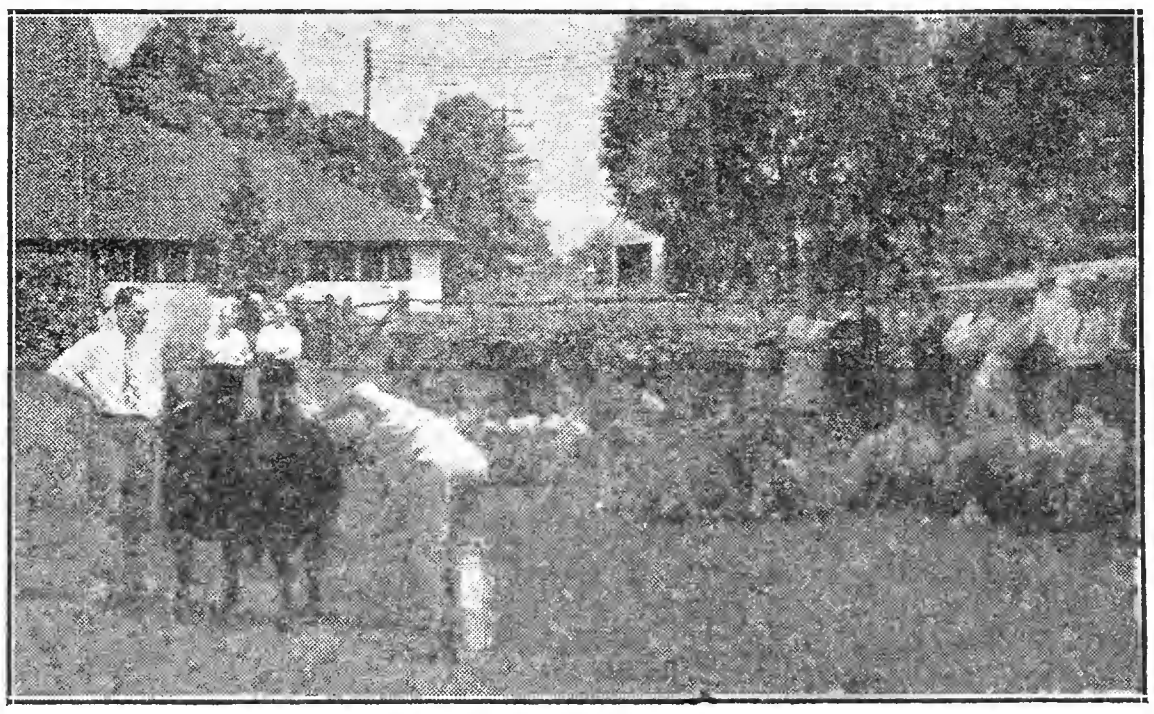
On some dairy farms in the Northeast it has been found to be a profitable practice to breed the cows to a registered beef bull, using either a Hereford, Angus, or Scotch Shorthorn. Replacement dairy cows or heifers are then bought as springers for the milking herd. This is not a constructive breeding program, but when dairy heifers and cows are comparatively cheap in price, it has been used with good financial return. Its principal advantage is that a cash crop of either beef or high grade veal animals can be produced, and these can be handled in accordance with available feed supplies and market prices.

Veal calves sired by a registered beef bull will, if properly fed and handled, grade as prime to choice when they are about eight weeks of age. On the average, it will take 10 pounds of whole milk for each pound of gain made. It is more satisfactory and economical to use a nurse cow, putting a sufficient number of calves with her so that they will get enough milk to make gains of two pounds or more per head daily. Rapidity of gain is important in order to produce the best quality of veal. They should be allowed some good calf hay, but they will not eat much of it. However, the hay will help to keep them in good condition; and let them also have free access to salt. Top grade veal calves of this kind have been selling for sometime past for an average of about $27 per hundred pounds, liveweight, as compared with approximately seven dollars less for lower grade dairy veal calves. At the price mentioned, each 10 pounds of gain produced would require about 100 pounds of whole milk. and this would have a market value when sold as top veal of $2.70. Unless old nurse cows, which would not be suited for fluid milk production, can be bought cheaply, it would not be profitable to raise veal calves under the present Northeastern fluid milk market conditions. On the other hand, if the dairy calves are being sold mostly as young veal, the use of a beef bull on the cows will result in blockier and higher selling veal calves. If desired, some of the best crossbred beef type calves could be grown and used later for fattening purposes by applying some of the methods previously discussed. They will thus make acceptable feeder cattle and, when properly fattened, will attain a market grade of fair to good.

## Ground Buckwheat for Livestock

I should like some information about ground buckwheat as a feed. I have been feeding it to pigs, cows and sheep. I have been told it was a poor feed, yet my livestock seem to do well on it. Can you tell me what feed value it has and how I can supplement it for best feeding? F. F.

Ground buckwheat is satisfactory for livestock when fed in proper amounts. It is somewhat lacking in palatability and is usually best if it does not form more than 20 per cent of the grain mixture for either hogs or cattle. If it is fed much above this level, it may produce a soft, oily pork carcass. Buckwheat is very high in fiber, containing over 10 per cent as compared to about two per cent for corn. It has a digestible protein content of a little under nine per cent as contrasted with seven per cent for corn. In terms of total digestible nutrients it contains approximately 64 per cent, compared with 80 per cent for corn. If it is mixed with corn or barley to the extent mentioned, it would be advisable to add 10 pounds of either soybean or linseed oil meal to each 90 pounds of the grain mixture in which it was used.



*At a recent field day and annual meeting of the Connecticut Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association at Orkil Farms, West Simsbury, a grooming demonstration was given by Dale Fletcher of Bethel Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., while manager Harold Madsen of Orkil Farms holds the halter.*

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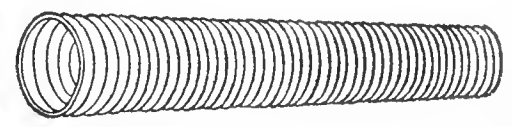

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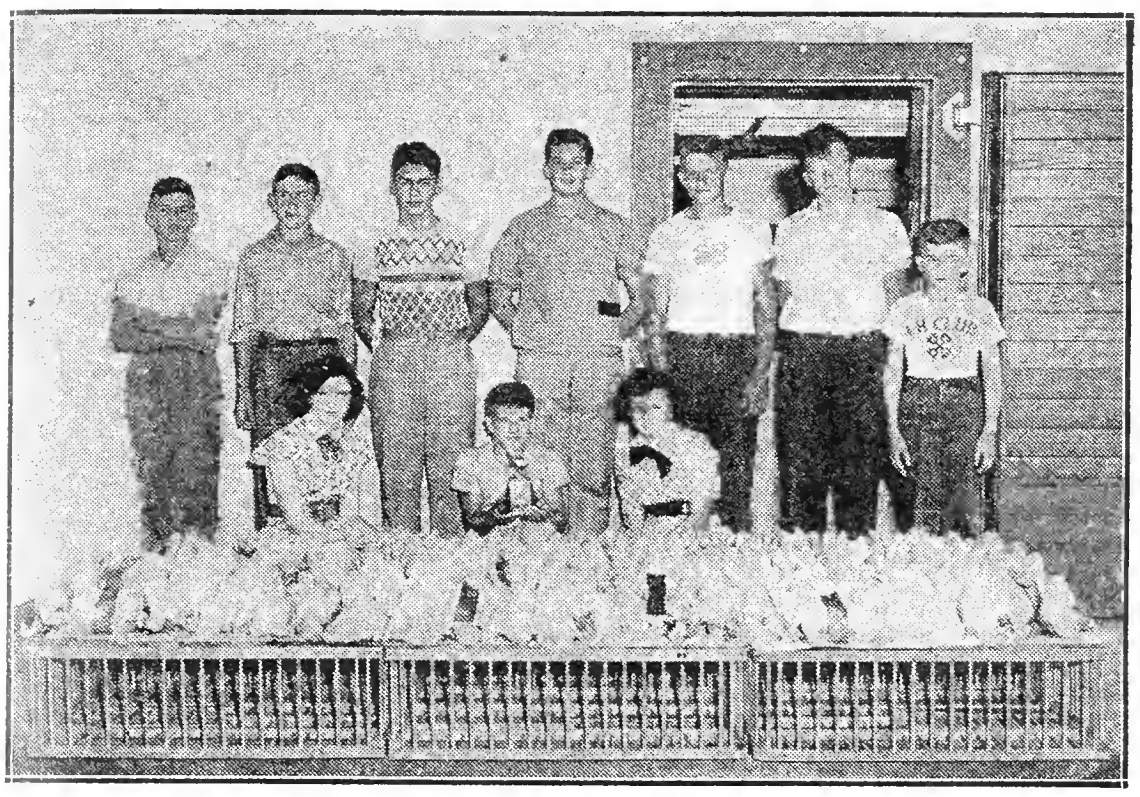
## Winners in New Hampshire's Junior Chicken Contest

During the next generation New Hampshire will continue to be heard from as a poultry State. This was indicated at the recent Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest held last month at the New Hampshire Poultry and Egg Company in Manchester. Fifty-eight entries of 12 birds arrived at the plant two days before they were dressed and cooled for the judging. The 4-H'ers really showed the older folks what they could do because a finer display of birds has rarely been seen. This was a particularly outstanding achievement as these young poultrymen only received 25 baby chicks 12 weeks before, had to raise them and pick the 12 from those that they raised. So close were the entries that judging took most of the day but all the junior poultrymen came early and stayed until the awards were announced.

First was Ernest Twombly of Madbury, with an entry of New Hampshires that weighed 61 pounds alive or a little over a five pound average. His chicks were supplied by Christie Poultry Farm of Kingston; second place went to Rhoda Woodbury of Penacook with an entry of Crosses supplied by Jesse Murray of Penacook; third was won by Martha Lee Faist of East Barrington with New Hampshires supplied by Arnold Whittaker of Stratham. Lawrence Thompson of West Chesterfield was fourth with another 61 pound entry of New Hampshries. His chicks were supplied by E. J. Bittner of Westmoreland. In fifth place was Richard Fontaine of Pittsfield with New Hampshires supplied by T. B. Gadd of Plymouth. Sixth was William Jamieson, Lisbon; his chicks were also supplied by T. B. Gadd. In seventh place was Robert Goodell of Spofford with New Hampshires supplied by E. J. Bittner. Eighth place went to James Abbott of Hudson with New Hampshires supplied by Forest Hill Poultry Farm of North Weare. Ninth place went to Fred Cummings of Colebrook with New Hampshires supplied by Nichols Poultry Farm, Kingston; and tenth place to Earl Bailey of East Barrington with chicks that also came from Nichols Poultry Farm.

Ribbons were awarded on the basis of A for excellent, B for good and C for fair. The quality of the entries can be seen by the fact that 29 of the 58 received A ribbons. Placing was based on a combination of a growing score and dressed score. The growing score was made during the growing period and covered management practices.

If anyone had any doubts concerning the next generation of poultrymen, they were entirely relieved by this display of young folks' work. R.W.



*Ten top winners in the New Hampshire Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest. Front row, left to right: Rhoda Woodbury, (2nd); Ernest Twombly, (1st); Martha Lee Faist, (3rd). Back row, left to right: William Jamieson, (6th); Lawrence Thompson, (4th); Richard Fontaine, (5th); Robert Goodell, (7th); Fred Cummings, (9th); Earl Bailey, (10th); James Abbott, (8th).*

## Progress With Hybrid Poultry

(Continued from Page 570)

The question is often asked, why aren't all crosses good if the inbred lines are good?

Even though an inbred line may be outstanding, it may not always come through in crosses. This is a problem that geneticists refer to as "nicking." For example, one corn breeder has been carrying on an excellent inbred line in corn for the past 21 years, but it has never produced a satisfactory hybrid with any of the scores of inbreds with which it has been crossed. Always in hope that someday a proper combination could be made, the breeder carried this inbred along until finally this year he decided to discard it.

In poultry, this same thing can happen. In one case, even though the two inbred poultry lines were very good as far as livability, production, and rate of growth were concerned, the resultant cross showed that egg size was not up to standard, even though the production and other characters were excellent.

As a result work must be done with large numbers of inbreds and large numbers of crosses, carrying out a vast testing program to determine just which of the crosses could be used commercially.

### Hybrid Vigor

When a successful cross has been produced from the mating of two inbred lines, hybrid vigor is evidenced by the superior performance of the hybrid, resulting from the apparent ability of the two inbred parents to complement each other.

For example, inbred line A, when crossed with inbred line B, produced offspring, which over a 10-month period to date, has laid at the rate of 70.4 per cent. During the same period, the original strains from which these male and female inbred lines were developed, produced at the rate of only 49.4 per cent.

Hybrid poultry can be perpetuated just as hybrid corn is perpetuated. When good inbreds have been found, they will be carried on through continued mating within the line. Then these inbreds can be mated to give parent stock for the hybrids.

### Experimental Results

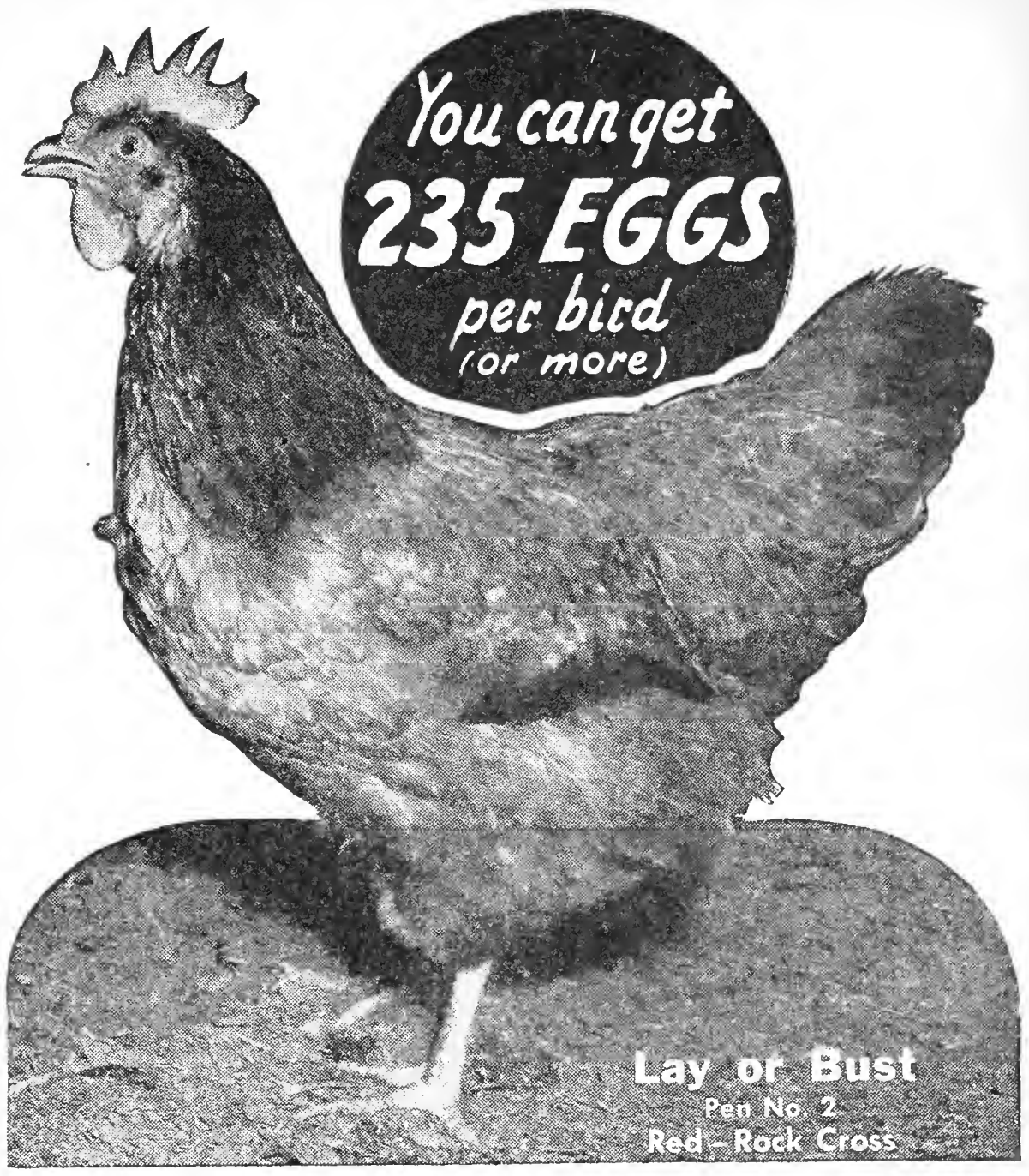
An extensive testing program is necessary to determine performance of inbred crosses before they can be produced commercially. It has been shown repeatedly in the DeKalb breeding work that not all crosses turn out well. Here, for example, is a group of seven experimental crosses showing performance results over a nine month period for egg production, egg weight and broodiness:

| Experimental Cross | Per Cent Egg Production (9 Month Period) | Egg Weights (Net Case Weight) |
|---|---|---|
| ID | 66.2 | 44.7 |
| SX | 55.9 | 47.4 |
| ST | 46.9 | 46.5 |
| **RB | 57.3 | 40.4 |
| WB | 70.4 | 44.3 |
| *S50 | 57.9 | 44.8 |
| W750 | 62.0 | 45.2 |

* Cross excessively broody.
** Cross laying small eggs.

After extensive testing on the DeKalb farms, certain promising experimentals go out to farms for testing against good quality, standard bred flocks. In 1946 approximately 10,000 experimental chicks were tested in this manner; in 1947, about 43,000 and in 1948, about 145,000.

No chicks are yet available for sale. It has been found necessary to quarantine the DeKalb poultry research farms, where this experimental work is in progress, in order to prevent the possibility of introducing poultry diseases from outside.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The easiest way to bigger profits is to get more eggs per bird.

This pen of birds, at the Lay or Bust Research Farm, will average about 235 eggs per bird for a full 12 months production—despite Newcastle—with less than normal culling. It's a typical sample of results with Lay or Bust Egg Mash, under average farm conditions.

No miracles — just good profitable results from good management and rich feeding values that stimulate the birds into high production.

Ask your Lay or Bust dealer for "How to Make More Money with Poultry."

| MONTH 1947-1948 | AV. NO. BIRDS | AV. EGGS PER BIRD |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 106 | 4.5 (A) |
| Oct. | 103 | 23.0 |
| Nov. | 103 | 22.8 |
| Dec. | 103 | 9.7 (B) |
| Jan. | 100 | 24.7 |
| Feb. | 95 | 24.4 |
| Mar. | 114 (C) | 22.0 |
| Apr. | 110 | 23.3 |
| May | 107 | 20.8 |
| June | 105 | 19.0 |
| July | 98 | 16.5 |

**10½ months—Eggs per bird 210.7**

(A) Housed Sept. 12th.
(B) Came down with Newcastle Nov. 18.
(C) Added 21 birds from another pen.
Dead birds 8 Culled 23

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The surface, color, and designs of this wall-covering are guaranteed not to wash off for at least ten years. No other wall-covering has ever made such a guarantee! You'll never have to paint over it.

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Choose the color and design you want from list in coupon. 4" tile design is 48" wide, with border; beautiful plain pastels are 27" wide. Simply figure the number of square feet you need and send coupon, with remittance at only 6c a square foot. Your wall-covering will be delivered to your door, postpaid, anywhere in U. S. A. (or we'll send C. O. D. — you pay postage). Make certain to order enough; leftovers can be used to line drawers and shelves, but we cannot guarantee to match your order if you should run short. Act today!

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| Tile Designs | Plain Pastels |
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| .....Black, white lines | .....Ivory |
| .....Blue, white lines | .....Light Buff |
| .....Peach, white lines | .....Light Green |
| .....White, red lines | .....Yellow |
| .....White, black lines | .....Light Blue |
| .....White, blue lines | .....Light Coral |
| .....Green, white lines | .....Light Gray |
| | .....Snow White |

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Raise Rabbits. Breeders supplied. Bulletin, literature & rabbit guide, 25c. Hartman Enterprise, New City, N.Y.


## News From New Jersey

The Flemington Auction recently changed its system of selling livestock. Previously, cows, calves, sheep and miscellaneous farm livestock, with the exception of hogs and pigs, had been sold in their stalls or as they were moved from one pen to another with buyers clogging the aisles or sitting on fences as the auctioneer moved from one sale to the next. The sale started 10:30 and the stock weighed out as the buyer loaded it. An arena has been constructed in the center of the cow sales barn. The sale now begins at nine o'clock with the offerings weighed as they are unloaded from the farmer's truck and sold immediately. Each animal moves in front of the buyers who are seated comfortably in elevated seats arranged so that everybody can get a good view of the animal being sold and the auctioneer conducting the sale. If offerings are arriving a little faster than they can be sold, surplus calves are placed in holding pens and sold as soon as there is a lull in receipts. The method results in practically no shrinkage for the producer and enables the buyer to get away from the auction earlier in the day thus delivering the stock in better condition. Hog sales are conducted as usual in the hog building with each offering rolling before the auctioneer and buyer in caster mounted crates. Sales have been running from 350 to 500 head.

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George Bearder, Flemington poultryman, attributes most of his success in making the top quality grade at the Flemington Auction with his white eggs to a good egg cellar. His small room in the northeast corner of the basement of his dwelling is completely shut off from the furnace room with stone and brick walls. Being mostly below ground and located on the shady corner of the house, it is cool and a relatively high state of humidity is maintained by water pump and storage tank in one corner of the room, and the top part of a cistern which projects into a portion of the room. The floor is also of brick, which provides a moist floor. In addition to having quite ideal storage conditions, Mr. Bearder gathers his eggs frequently, and immediately takes them to the cellar, where they are held both before cleaning and grading and after, and then are delivered to the auction twice a week. An ingenious contrivance in the form of a jack-type elevator makes it possible for Mrs. Bearder to easily raise a case of eggs to the cellar window level while Mr. Bearder loads from the outside. The eggs from this 700 Leghorn flock have been in Fancy or Grade AA practically continuously, since he used the auction as his market outlet.

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New Jersey's crop estimates indicate larger yields for most grains and field crops as well as eggs and vegetables. Lower yields were expected for hay, wheat, apples, peaches, white potatoes and sweet potatoes. The corn crop prediction is 8,492,000 bushels, one of the highest in recent years and nearly three quarters of a million bushels greater than in 1947. The wheat crop totaled about 1,804,000 bushels, compared to 1947's total of 1,875,000; but larger than the 10-year average of 1,272,000 bushels. Oats are ahead of last year and are expected to be about 1,155,000 bushels. Barley is expected to be 434,000 bushels, surpassing 396,000 bushels harvested in 1947; hay production about 424,000 tons, compared with 430,000 tons in 1947. The potato crop is estimated at 11,856,000 bushels, contrasted with a bumper crop of more than 13,000,000 bushels in 1947. The sweet potato crop looks like 2,080,000 bushels which is somewhat less than 1947, but still an average crop.

Fruit production is below average. The commercial apple crop is expected to total 1,848,000 bushels or about 87,000 less than last Fall and considerably below the 10-year average. Peach growers probably will gather about 1,300,000 bushels or approximately 300,000 bushels less than in the Summer of 1947 and a little under the average for the past 10 years. D. M. BABBITT

## The Kiantone School Fight

Chautauqua County farmers in Kiantone Township have lost the first round in a series of court battles to recover their school property (THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, Sept 4, 1948, page 549).

Michael D. Lombardo, Jamestown, the attorney representing the 130 farmers of District 2, sought to obtain a court order to recover possession of the school property, and asking $10,000 damages from the Frewsburg Central board for forcible seizure. The proceedings, heard on September 2 before Supreme Court Justice Hamilton Ward, revealed several startling bits of evidence. By many supposedly well-informed rural residents, it has always been supposed that it is necessary to secure the consent of 10 per cent of the taxpayers of each individual district in order to legally take steps to consolidate. Investigation of the photostatic copies of the original petitions seeking centralization revealed that not a single taxpayer from the three Kiantone districts had signed the petitions, practically all the signers residing in Frewsburg. The Frewsburg attorney then explained that the State Educational Law provides that the petition must be signed by 10 per cent of the voters "of the proposed centralized district." This was the answer to why centralization of this district was put over legally without the knowledge of Kiantone residents of any move being made.

Attorney Lombardo maintained that the centralization of the schools with Frewsburg was achieved without legal means and was therefore invalid, and requested a permanent injunction restraining Frewsburg from taking and holding the three school properties. Frewsburg's lawyer replied "I believe the main trouble has been caused by a misconception of the law.* * * * Education is a state function, not a local function." Justice Ward decided that Section 310 of the State Education Law gave the Commissioner the power, without any court review, of centralizing rural school districts, and denied the restraining order.

Kiantone farmers declare they will not pay taxes to Frewsburg Central District and that they will fight on in spite of their first setback. They claim that Section 310 is "dictatorial, an insult to every court and judge in the State," and they have set up an organization to secure a repeal of this Act. Letters are being sent to Granges, schools and parent-teacher organizations throughout the State asking for aid in financing their court battles and in securing necessary remedial legislation to correct the dictatorial school laws. Mrs. H. L. Potter, Route 3, Jamestown, is secretary of the committee. E. W. G.

## Coming Livestock Sales

Sept. 18 — Guernsey Consignment, New York State Sale, Rhinebeck, New York.

Sept. 18 — Ayrshire Consignment, Northeastern Penna. Club Sale, Tunkhannock, Pa.

Sept. 18 — Aberdeen-Angus Consignment, New Jersey Breeders' Assn. Sale, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 20 — Holstein Consignment, Chenango Co. Breeders' Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Sept. 21 — Holstein Dispersal Sale, Ralph Tilton Farm, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sept. 23 — Guernsey Consignment, Penna. Breeders' Assn. Sale, Lancaster, Pa.

Sept. 23 — Holstein Consignment, Garden Spot Sale, Lancaster, Pa.

Sept. 25 — Ayrshire Consignment, National Headquarters Sale, Brandon, Vermont.

Sept. 25 — Guernsey Topsfield Sale, Topsfield, Mass.

Sept. 25 — Holstein Consignment, St. Lawrence County Sale, Gouverneur, New York.

Sept. 27 — Aberdeen-Angus Consignment, Dutchess Co. Breeders' Sale, Rally Farm, Millbrook, N. Y.

Sept. 27 — Holstein Consignment. Wayne - Ontario Co. Club Sale, Palmyra, N. Y.

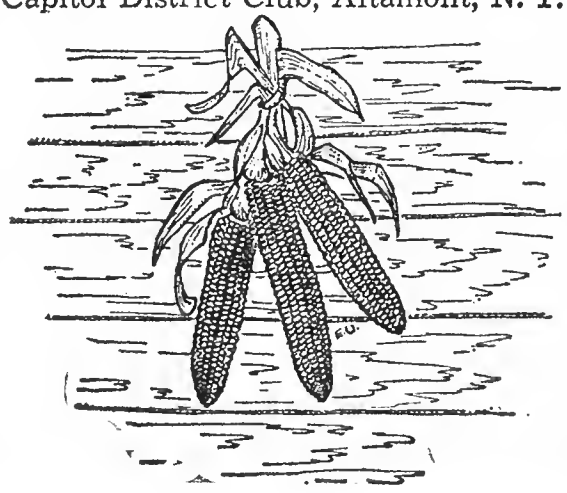
Sept. 27 — Guernsey Consignment, Maine - New Hampshire Sale, Rochester, N. H.

Sept. 28 — Aberdeen-Angus Cow and Calf Sale, Ferrell-Fletcher-Fuerst, Bethel Farm, Pine Plains, New York.

Sept. 28 — Jersey Consignment, Vermont Club Sale, Hartland, Vt.

Sept. 29 — Holstein Consignment, Chautauqua Co. Sale, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Oct. 1 — Jersey Consignment, Capitol District Club, Altamont, N. Y.

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FOR Sale: 1½ horsepower Gardenald tractor. 30% more traction with patented front end tool hitch. Pneumatic tires, spike tooth harrow (12 teeth), 48 inch snowplow. Used 2½ hours only. Price $195. Lally, 1136 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: 4-sided planer and double end trimmer 16 ft. Write full to Willet Cornwell, Endwell, New York.

FOR Sale: Jay-Bee portable feed grinder with truck or without. Harry Oehlbeck, Clarkson, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Bundy incubator with hatcher (6,000 egg capacity) excellent condition. Can be seen anytime. Price $350. Kenyon Poultry Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.

## In the Hen House

How would you like to be cooped up in a hen house all Winter? If you were a good husky pullet that had been on free range all Summer, the change would surely upset you. When Winter comes, we humans gradually adjust ourselves to the weather and more confinement, but not so our pullets. They come to this period of change abruptly, often with rough handling, cooping, carting, and then suddenly are shut up in permanent Winter quarters. It is a harsh, quick change; give it thought when you house your birds.

Due to a scarcity of litter and labor, it has been the practice of many poultrymen to reuse old litter. This procedure has certain advantages in saving both litter and labor and has proven to be quite satisfactory in many cases. Recent research work indicates that birds pick up some growth factor from the litter, although this may be of minor value in the reuse of old litter. Another advantage, of course, would be the fact that if the old litter is dry and well pulverized, it is easier to keep it dry throughout the coming Winter.

On the other hand, many people, incldng the writer, think that once annually a hen house should have a thorough housecleaning and disinfecting. If you are of this school of thought, your pens have already been cleaned, scrubbed and disinfected properly before being re-littered and made ready for the new pullets now being housed, or due to be housed before snow comes. Somehow, there is deep satisfaction in having clean quarters all ready to receive the birds as they are gradually brought in, culled, sorted and graded for profitable Winter production.

If new litter is used, it will pay to get a good depth of litter well dried and pulverized before cold weather. This so-called built-up litter will stay dry longer than litter that is put in late in the Fall with little chance to become dry and well pulverized before the onset of adverse weather conditions.

If the pullets have had suitable nests while on range. it should be an easy job to get them to lay in their nests in the house. Such wise planning will save loss of eggs as well as birds. Roosting with heavy breeds seems to be a problem. While dropping pits help to solve this problem, it may be necessary to drive the pullets to roost for the first few nights; your troubles along this line will then be over. Recently I noticed one poultryman who carefully puts his heavy breed pullets on the roosts by hand for the first day and night. Those who have light breeds do not need to do this as these pullets take to roosts much more readily than heavy breeds.

Plenty of fresh water is imperative if you hope to get good production. Your work will be made much easier and more efficient if you have running water in every pen. Soil heating cable, with thermostatic control, will solve the problem of preventing your water pipes from freezing. If you need any help on this, your poultry service man, or your county agent, can give you the right information on this water problem. Roosts are being discarded by some and, no doubt, others may try to dispense with feeders. Already many are dispensing with feeders on range, and the logical sequence would be to carry this into the laying pens. As of right now, however, I would like to see someone else try it out first.

Wet litter continues to be one of our major problems of Winter management. Begining about early December and continuing through the Winter, we have many questions on this troublesome problem. There is no one single or easy answer; however, if you are plagued with wet litter, you can do something about it.

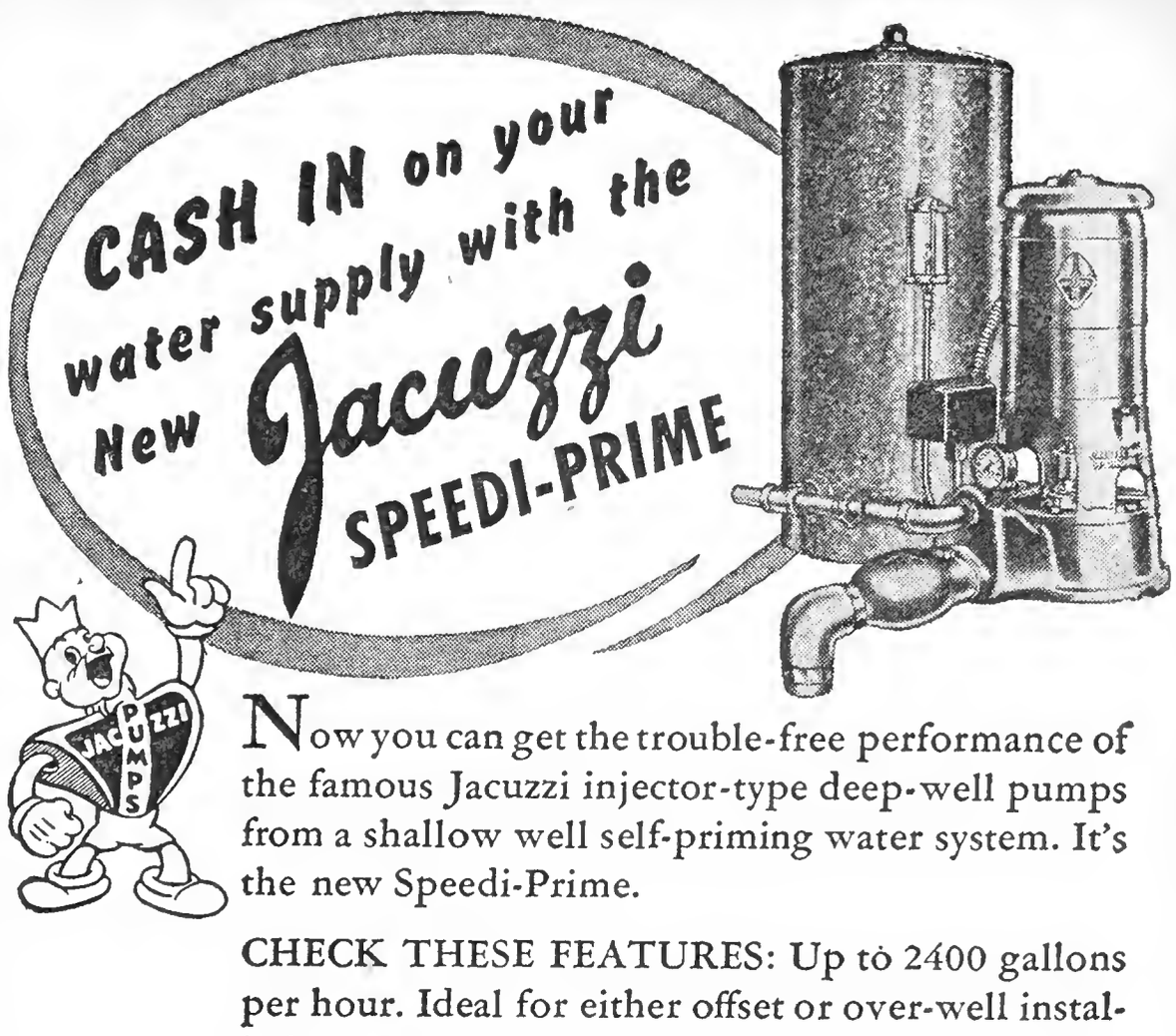
First and foremost, you can insulate the ceiling and side walls of your pens, as this is where you have your greatest heat loss. If your pens are up on posts so that you have a cold floor, you can close in under the house, thereby easing your wet litter problem appreciably. A cold floor is sure to be a wet one in Winter. Restrict your ventilation this coming Winter so that the house is at least eight to 10 degrees Fahrenheit above the outdoor temperature; then do your ventilating during the warmest part of the day and restrict the air movement as it gets colder toward night. Under some conditions, the only solution is to supply some heat in order to permit the warmed air to carry the moisture out of the house. Fan ventilation is gaining in use, but should also be used only during part of the day. In this regard it is important to remember that if you run the fan day and night, you will probably end up with a real wet litter condition.

Some feeds also will contribute to your wet letter problems, especially if the feeds tend to produce a too laxative condition in the birds. In general, the all-mash, or so-called complete ration, will cause a damper litter than a grain and mash combination. Possibly this is because the grain being fed in the littter tends to help aerate the litter and to get the moisture out of the litter into the air and thus, with proper ventilation, out of the house.

Feeding laying birds, to maintain maximum egg yields, requires skill and practice. The science that produces a good feed is certainly vital, but the art of feeding is equally essential to good results. Under ideal conditions, a laying hen should not only lay at a high rate, but she should also make a continued gain in bodyweight up to her normal adult weight. Total food intake is probably the best guide as to how you are making out; it is important to keep track of this on a daily basis, if possible. Then, if the birds cut back on eating, you notice it at once and take action to get them eating more feed again. Failure to do this will mean that later on your birds will lose bodyweight and slump off in egg production. Let us say, for example, that you have a good dual purpose breed and are getting 50 per cent production with 30 to 32 pounds of feed per 100 birds daily. As the birds increase in lay to 60 or 70 per cent, the feed intake should be moved up to 35 to 38 pounds of feed per 100 birds daily. Some poultrymen are able to get even as much as 40 pounds or more of feed into 100 layers daily. However, when you get to the high levels of production and feed consumption, it is then that you need to be on your toes and to keep things rolling. Know what you are feeding daily; weigh it, don't guess at it.

We repeat: The system of feeding you use will be less important than how you do it. Set up a system of feeding that fits your program, then follow the manufacturer's recommendations. Use all possible methods of getting the birds to eat a lot of feed the year around.

T. B. CHARLES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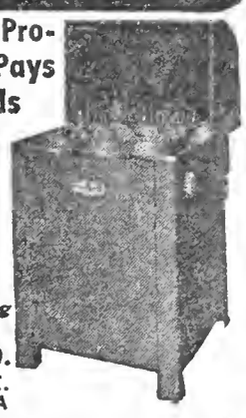

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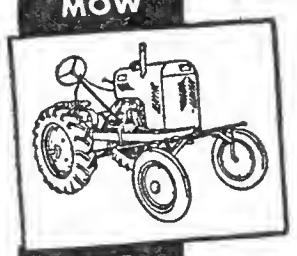

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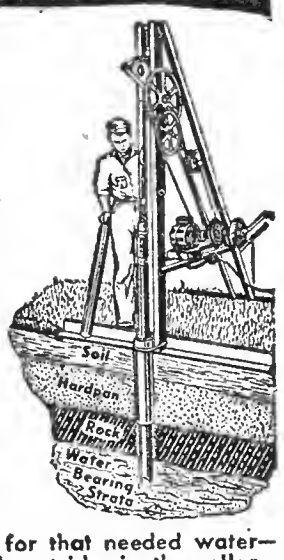


Drill your own wells for that needed water—as many as you need—outside—in the cellar—in the barn. The new improved CONSOL Driller—1948 Model—is equipped with a special replaceable Drill Head. It will drill through many feet of solid rock without resharpening. Simple to operate, easy to set up. Do the work yourself at small cost.

We offer ¾ H.P. Electric Motor or 1½ H.P. Gas Engine to operate the "CONSOL" Well Driller at 38 strokes per minute.

Write for free illustrated booklet.
DEPT. R
**CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES**
West Cheshire, Conn.



**CANVAS TARPAULINS**

Made of 20 oz. Waterproof, reconditioned canvas, like new, with eyelets & tapes, Sold on money back guarantee, Perfect for covering Haystacks, Grain, Construction Work, Boats, etc.

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| 6x 9 ft. @ | $3.24 ea. | 16x20 ft. @ | $19.20 ea. |
| 9x11 ft. @ | 5.94 ea. | 18x22 ft. @ | 23.76 ea. |
| 9x16 ft. @ | 8.64 ea. | 20x20 ft. @ | 24.00 ea. |
| 12x15 ft. @ | 10.80 ea. | 22x36 ft. @ | 47.52 ea. |
| 14x16 ft. @ | 13.44 ea. | 30x33 ft. @ | 59.40 ea. |
| 16x16 ft. @ | 15.36 ea. | 24x55 ft. @ | 79.20 ea. |

**New 25 oz. heavy duty Waterproof Tarpaulins**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x 9 ft. @ | $5.76 ea. | 13x18 ft. @ | $18.72 ea. |
| 9x11 ft. @ | 7.92 ea. | 16x17 ft. @ | 21.76 ea. |
| 8x15 ft. @ | 9.60 ea. | 16x18 ft. @ | 23.04 ea. |

Reconditioned 15 oz. Painter's Drop Cloths .04½¢ per sq. ft. Assorted Sizes. Send for Catalog & Samples. Orders sent C.O.D. or Net 10 days to rated firms.

**UPTON SALES CORP.**
351 W. B'way, N. Y. C. COrtlandt 7-4604



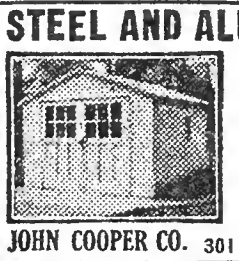
**NOW YOU CAN HAVE SOFT WATER IN YOUR FARM HOME**

Saves soap — saves work — saves clothes
This free booklet explains how you can have these advantages at very little cost. No obligation. Write for it.

Oshkosh Filter & Softener Co., Oshkosh, Wis.



**STEEL AND ALUMINUM GARAGES**



LOOK LIKE WOOD
Shipped Anywhere
Easily Erected

Steel Buildings for All Purposes

*Write for Folder*

JOHN COOPER CO. 301 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.


## *Publisher's Desk*

Several issues ago I noticed you answered an inquiry concerning the D. A. V. contest. I did not withdraw from same when the investigation was pending and had the opportunity, because I had fun doing the puzzle and I felt it indeed a most worthy cause, and last, but not least, planned if I won a prize we would build a new chicken house. I have had no further word from the D.A.V. and wonder if you know the results of the investigation. If so, I'd appreciate your letting me know what they were. S. R. E.
Virginia

The criticism of the Post Office Department involved the use by the D. A. V. of statements from several prominent men accompanied by their pictures. It was held that the use of letterheads, carrying the pictures and the quotation from statements made by these men, would be considered tacit endorsements of the contest, which they were not. An agreement was reached with the Washington Post Office Department that the D. A. V. was to advise all contestants, who had entered the contest because of these supposed endorsements that their money would be refunded if requested before June 30, 1948. We do not know whether any one took advantage of this offer. There has been no further action as far as we have been able to learn. Our reader has the idea — get fun doing the puzzle. If you win, you are lucky. If you do not, charge it to experience. The D. A. V. state that a portion of the money received goes for advertising, prizes, letters, records and other administrative expenses. The balance will be used to assist disabled veterans. The expense incurred in running contests is usually very high.

For years your paper has been in our family and has been a constant source of blessing as long as I can remember. You helped my brother get a considerable sum of money that was owned him. Now I have a problem and would be grateful if you could help me out. I gave an order to A. N. Cohn in the amount of $28.20. He represented the Bonded Thrift Stamps of Philadelphia. He was to send me stamps that I could hand out to my customers on their purchases and premiums would be given for the number of stamps they had. He never sent me the stamps or premiums, although he had promised them before Christmas. I wrote him a number of times, but could not get any reply. I would like to have my money back, as they have failed to reply to any of my letters or make any adjustments. L. H.
Pennsylvania

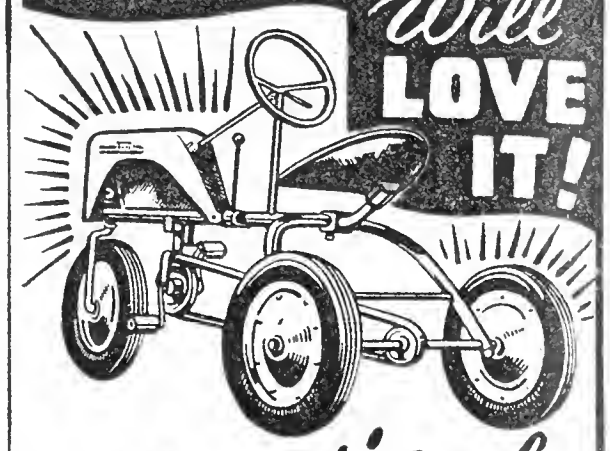
Letters to the Bonded Thrift Stamps, of Philadelphia, Penna., remain unanswered. We could not find any address for the agent, A. N. Cohn, and letters to him at Philadelphia were not answered, although they were not returned to us. The amount is not large, but it is too much for anyone to lose. The indifference of the company leads us to put this record on file.

Clifford L. Fink of Kintnersville, Penna, ordered seed from us in the amount of $262.50. This was to go C.O.D. but he telephoned us he could not pay cash and asked us to release the shipment with a definite understanding that he would remit in 10 days. We released the shipment but he has never lived up to the agreement. I visited him and he promised faithfully that he would pay. All his promises are worthless and I feel it will be necessary to give it to an attorney. Will you try to collect it before taking legal measures? A. D. C.
Pennsylvania

After we wrote Fink he again promised to adjust the account but failed to do so. He never replied to any of our letters, nor offered any excuses for his failure to take care of the bill. Finally the account was given to an attorney who was also unable to make the collection. He procured a judgment, but there was said to be a mortgage on all Fink's assets and the claim stands unadjusted.

Mrs. B. T., of New York sends us a chain letter that is called the Luck of London. It is along the line of all chain letters and she believes it should be ignored, until the sender realizes it is a waste of postage. We consider this a wise decision for this and any other chain letters. There is a new crop of them and on every conceivable subject, but the proper place for them, in our estimation, is the waste paper basket.


**YOUR YOUNGSTER Will LOVE IT!**



**Sensational INLAND TRACTALL**

Here is a new and perfect gift for boys and girls up to 12 years old. *Looks just like a REAL TRACTOR*, the kind grown-ups use. Heavy cast aluminum and steel, finished in red baked enamel. Big rubber tires on ball bearing disk wheels. Pedal driven, non-slip V-belt. Bucket seat. Mock four-way gearshift lever and throttle. Sturdily built to last for years.

***Sold Direct from the Factory***

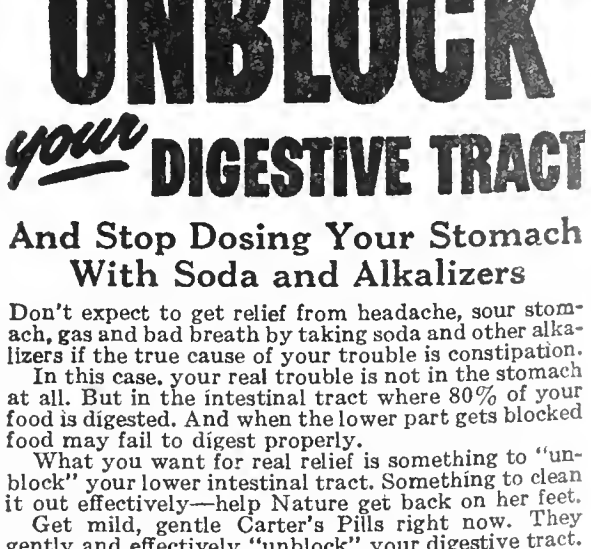
Our low F.O.B. Buffalo prices are made possible only by Direct Selling. The TRACTALL comes in two models — the "CUB" for children up to 48 inches tall, price only $26.75, and the "HUSKY" for children 44 inches up to 56 inches tall, price only $28.75. Order NOW to assure delivery on time. (No C.O.D.'s please.) If you are not DELIGHTED with the TRACTALL, you may return it within 5 days for a full refund. Give your full address and state age and height of child.

**Literature FREE**

**INLAND MFG. CORP., Dept. RN-9**
158-164 Ellicott St., Buffalo 3, New York



**HORSE ON WHEELS**




**$5.99**
*Reg. price $12.75*

THE KIDDIES' FAVORITE . . . Life-like, all-plush, excelsior-stuffed stroller horse. 21" high, 20" long, 9" wide. Mounted on all-metal wheel base — rubber tire steel wheels. Horse wears a simulated leather saddle and bridle. Sturdily built — holds up to 250 lbs.
No COD's. Send check or money order. Prompt delivery. Pay shipping charge on arrival. You must say this is an exceptional "buy" or your money back at once. Limited Quantity.

**GUARANTY SALES CO.**
307 Fifth Ave., Dept. R-6 New York 16, N. Y.



**"UNBLOCK" your DIGESTIVE TRACT**

**And Stop Dosing Your Stomach With Soda and Alkalizers**

Don't expect to get relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking soda and other alkalizers if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when the lower part gets blocked food may fail to digest properly.

What you want for real relief is something to "unblock" your lower intestinal tract. Something to clean it out effectively—help Nature get back on her feet.

Get mild, gentle Carter's Pills right now. They gently and effectively "unblock" your digestive tract. This permits all 5 of Nature's own digestive juices to mix better with your food. You get genuine relief from indigestion so you can feel *really* good again.

Buy mild, gentle Carter's Pills, 33¢ at any drugstore, today. "Unblock" your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion.



**CHAINS** Tractor, Truck, Road Grader, Bus. Write for circular, give tire sizes. Prompt Shipment. HORNER TRACTOR SALES, Geneva, Ohio



**GINSENG & GOLDEN SEAL**
If You Will Ship At Once. Price Quoted If You Wish.
**Belt, Butler Co.**
RAW FURS & GINSENG
104 WEST 29th ST., NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

**RELIABLE MAN** with car to call on farmers booking orders for nursery stock. We give you complete training at our expense. In 1947 our average full time man made $86 per week of work. To arrange for personal interview write directly to **C. W. STUART & COMPANY, DEPT. A., NEWARK, NEW YORK** telling us about yourself.

# *Subscribers' Exchange*

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60, $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

COUPLE on poultry farm. Man to work with chickens. Woman to help mother in home. $100 a month, room and board to start. Diemands' Poultry Farm, Box 65, Millers Falls, Mass.

POULTRYMAN: $45 week and living quarters. BOX 7784, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO poultrymen wanted on Long Island broiler farm, must be physically able to handle large quantities of feed, a cheerful disposition and a willingness to put out a good days work. Describe fully first letter your qualifications, poultry experiences, size of family, snapshot if possible together with salary expected and be assured that if you are accepted that you will land an exceptionally good job. Seaver Farm, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED ambitious married man for crops and hay on well established 400 acre farm fully mechanized. Located four miles west of Somerville, N. J. Highway 28. Cows dispersed hence no dairy. Good house. Good wages. State experience. R. W. Howell, North Brauch, N. J.

MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, middleaged, good hearing, in pleasant country home, all conveniences, by late October. Two deaf ladies. Village 50 miles from the city. Write particulars to P. O. Box 23, Somers, New York.

WANTED: Apple pickers, good picking conditions, 25 cents per bushel. Walter F. Wais, Lebanon, New Jersey.

EXPERIENCED apple pickers make $10 up daily including room, board, shower. Write Welday's Orchard, Smithfield, Ohio.

HAVE a position open as test cow milker, 10 cows three times daily. Modern barn, good 5-room cottage, all conveniences. We want a good man interested in helping develop good Guernsey cattle. References preferred. Reinfeld Farms, Scobeyville, N. J. Phone: Eatontown 3-0885.

WANTED: Experienced, single, strong farm hand; must be good milker both hand and machine; and be able to operate tractors. Wages $100-$150 per month, room and board. BOX 22, St. Johnsville, New York.

SAWYER, familiar with Lane mill; also other hands for electric drive sawmill. Good wages, overtime, and free living quarters. Only steady, sober, experienced men wanted. Burma Road Lumber Company, P. O. BOX 39. Bergen Station, Jersey City, N. J.

GOOD home offered woman helper; small salary. For lady. Thompson, 204 East 79th St., New York City.

MIDDLEAGED healthy woman needed to cook and help. Best accommodations; modern. Write Mrs. Nuese, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED: Boy, helper. Good home, board, reasonable wages. BOX 7837, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED couple who want to retire onto a small farm, this is not a hiring of help, but a chance to retire for the right people. Four room modern cottage, heat, gas electricity and water supplied; chickens, garden and fruit. In return man must maintain the property, about three hours a day; if he desires to farm for himself, equipment and land available. J. P. Wald, Wayne, N. J.

COUPLE for poultry farm near Lakewood, N. J. Wife to do part time housework. Good salary and good living quarters. Must be steady and reliable. State full particulars in reply. BOX 7845, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO experienced dairymen. Father and son considered. Modern farm. Good salary. Nice house premises. I. Katz, Holtsville, L. I.

WANTED: Single man, handy with tools and good driver for commercial greenhouses near New York City. Room, but not board. Chance to learn interesting and profitable profession. Lieb's Greenhouses, 2 Askins Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED: Housekeeper for running gentleman's home. No objection to children. John Sica, Box 35, Retsof, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER-Cook for adult Christian family of four, two girls. Westchester County, near New York City. Own large room and bath. Please give all details. BOX 7853, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Country woman as cook, general housoworker in family of six, four school children, two eldest away nine months. Must like children, pets. Good wage. Pleasant country house. BOX 7852, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER first class on a large dairy farm, 65 miles from New York City in New York State. Man should be as a second man. Must know everything pertaining to farm like this including field work. Modern 6-room house with all improvements. High pay for man who can produce. Good references required State all particulars. BOX RNY 983, 113 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED reliable married man for dairy and poultry farm, western New York State. House, produce, milk, etc furnished. Weekly wages, advancement. References. Personal interview. BOX 7850, Rural New-Yorker.

COOK-Housekeeper, two adults. Small modern house on farm. Own apartment of two rooms and bath. Would consider woman with a child or husband elsewhere employed. References. Mrs. Wm. S. McGinnis, Southbury, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, carpentry inclined, little building, repair work. Experienced only. $85 a month, good board television home. Long Island farm. BOX 7857, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Couple, Buffalo area, thoroughly experienced, trees, lawns, gardens. Mechanical equipment knowledge necessary. General housekeeping, occasional cooking. State ages, experience, salary and references. BOX 7856, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted for modern poultry farm. Man must have farm experience and be handy with tools. Wife to do housework. Salary and bonus. Separate modern cottage free with heat, gas and electricity. Write David Rauch, R. D. 3, New Brunswick, N. J. Phone New Brunswick 2-3955-R.

COUPLE for small farm, Somerset County, New Jersey. Woman for cooking, general housework. Man for gardening, grounds, livestock, handy, some driving. Must like children and animals. Permanent home offered with pleasant, private wing of house; $200 monthly plus full maintenance; all modern conveniences. Write complete qualifications and references first letter. BOX 7863, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable, sober, married man; about 35; with dairy and farming experience, and of foremanship calibre, for 700 acre farm near Washington, D. C. Small herd of purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Excellent salary and housing for honest person. References. BOX 7819, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man on small dairy and stock farm. Must be good hand milker and able to drive car and tractor. No liquor or smoking. State age and experience. Steady job and good home with church privileges for the right party. Good wages with room and board. John Gast, DeRuyter, N. Y.

WORKING housekeeper and companion for elderly lady not an invalid. No cooking. Other help kept. Drive a car desirable but not essential. Beautiful home and permanent position for the right woman. Good wages. In country. Between Pittsfield, Mass., and Albany, N. Y. Apply to Sydney R. Smith, Canaan, N. Y.

CARPENTER, first class, farm experience; non-drinker, dependable, permanent position; my farm 15 miles Washington, D. C. Moderate salary. Nash, 1816 Bryant N. E. Washington, D. C.

WANTED: Practical nurses and trained attendants. Full maintenance and good pay. Apply Miss Voss, Supervisor, Masonic Home Hospital, Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED: Man, middleaged, to work on modern 2,000 layer farm. This job was held for 8 years. No liquor. State first letter, wages expected and references. Martin Lindauer, R. F. D 3, New Brunswick, N. J. Telephone East Millstone 8-1524 R1.

RELIABLE young woman to assist housework and two young children; plain cooking. New house, automatic washer and dishwasher. 40 minutes New York. References required. Write in detail. Haire, 10 Vanderlyn Drive, Manhasset, L. I.

MARRIED man for dairy and general farm work. Bucks County, Pa. 45 head registered Holsteins, 250 acre farm. Must have experience, honest and willing. Prefer a man 30 years or over. References required. $150 per month plus house, garden, eggs, milk, pig. BOX 7867, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Helper with experience on 3,000 layer poultry farm; single, sober, reliable. State age, experience and salary (room and board). Cedric Frankley, Spotswood, New Jersey.

RESIDENT Gardenor: Rare opportunity for an able and thoroughly experienced gardener, wanted for year-round position on small, highly-modern estate just outside Albany, N. Y. Must be dependable, sober and of good character; care for lawns and flower gardens in Summer and operate small family greenhouse in Winter. Estate is completely equipped; produces for needs of owner's family only; has resident farmer and other help on the place. All employees are covered by compensation insurance, and by unemployment insurance under N. Y. State laws. Location is convenient to churches, markets, shops, and buses to Albany and Troy. Beside good salary, gardener will have rent free, use of a modern house with all conveniences, free electric light, use of land for own truck gardening, etc. Reply, with full details, to BOX 7873, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

FARM-Estate superintendent immediately available. Broad knowledge of farm operations and stock. Excellent all equipment operation and maintenance, painting, carpentry and plumbing. Telephone Cowles, Murray Hill 9-6400, or write BOX 7756, Rural New-Yorker.

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, widow, middleaged adult daughter, desires companion, gentleman's home. Peaceful home considered. BOX 7833, Rural New-Yorker.

VETERAN, 32, married, two children, seeks position farm or estate management. Experienced. Go anywhere. Refcrences. BOX 7835, Rural New-Yorker.

GROUNDS maintenance estate, club, institution. Mature, dependable, good education, business experience. Scotch ancestry. Lawns, shrubbery, perennials, vegetables, gladiolus, squab raising, dogs. Comfortable quarters self and wife more important than salary. New Jersey preferred. Available October. BOX 7839, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, single. Permanent position desired on estate. Experienced, dependable, drives; minor repairs. Sober. Excellent references. BOX 7839, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED caretaker, farmer, gardener. Responsible middleaged couple; available September. BOX 7836, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, son 8; country preferred. BOX 7844, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer available October 1st. Thoroughly reliable, no smoke, no drink; can manage and plan. Write BOX 7849, Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTIAN lady, in late sixties, healthy, cheerful and capable, desires position in refined home to assist with housework for small salary. No children. BOX 7843, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager, married, two children; available October 1st. Thoroughly experienced in the feeding, breeding and care of purebred Holsteins. Life experience in crop rotation, operation of all modern equipment. Best of references. Personal reasons for making change. BOX 7842, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, caretaker, carpenter with woodworking machine; own furniture; desires work all year round. Stieberitz, R. D 1. Birdsboro, Pa.

YOUNG man seeks position in milk plant, operate or manage; house and milk. BOX 7841, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Farmer with diversified experience in developing and successfully operating small farms is interested in a worthwhile connection. Considered an expert in the fields of livestock, poultry and crops. Position must offer an incentivo to an intelligent single man with college background and excellent references. BOX 7840, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, one child high school age, wishes steady position; board considered. Painting, general maintenance, chauffeur's license. Westchester County. P. O. Box 366, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WOMAN with school age children desires position on farm. Do not smoke nor drink. Experienced in housework, gardening, poultry and cattle. Christian people who believe in God only need reply. Write BOX 7851, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED agriculturist, refugee, Czech, Catholic, 36, wants to rent with option to buy fruit and poultry farm, fully equipped, including 1-family house. Pay one year rent in advance. Write to 552 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2-B, New York

YOUNG man, in the thirties, somewhat handicapped, with some experience in household and farm work, chickens, vegetables; seeks understanding farmer family with whom he might make himself useful in exchange for room and board and a modest salary. BOX 7859, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Man, American, white, would appreciate Christian home and time for Bible study. Willing to milk two or three cows, chores, vegetable garden, lawns and hedge trimming. E. M. Condon, Gen. Del., Smithtown Branch, L. I., N.Y.

MUST find home, jobs for two displaced farm families, awaiting entrance. Yugoslavs, German origin. Couple, daughter, 23, general houseworkers, caretaker. Couple, four boys, girl, 5. BOX 7823, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, experienced purebred cattle; feeding, breeding, raising young stock. Modern methods. Best of references. Desire separate house for self and parents. BOX 7865, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, now employed, wants work in hatchery or large farm. BOX 7866, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as companion. Widow, willing to care for convalescent. Free to travel. South preferred for Winter. BOX 7864, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN experienced, middleaged, single, wishes position as caretaker; will go anywhere; state wages. S. Vance, 225 E. 5th St., Plainfield, New Jersey.

FARM manager; top flight; practical, scientific, profitable farming. BOX 7872, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wants work, any kind, for Christian family; go anywhere. BOX 7871, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL family wants tenant farm work. Peter Soliwoda, 104 Emery St., Williamsport, Penna.

CARETAKER-Gardener, farmer, handyman; many years experience. References. American. Married, three daughters, one son. Separate cottage. Permanent. Reliable. No liquor, tobacco. BOX 7870, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as superintendent on private estate, school or institution by married man, middleaged American, no children. Experienced in all branches of estate and farm work. Best of references. Available October 1st. BOX 7868, Rural New-Yorker.

SALESMAN 35, looking for opportunity. Prefer ceutral New York State area. Good car, intelligent, appreciative. Train for your business? Investigate this one. BOX 7874, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS wanted: Small and large Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

$12.000 buys farm, 140 acres. Cows, young stock, horses, tools, crops, hogs, poultry, furniture. C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 46-224.

ACREAGES, homes, dairy, fruit, poultry, farms, ranches; one has 45-acre lake; tourist, gas stations, hotels, country stores, camps. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill "Eastern" New York.

WEST'S new picture catalogue, 1,000 farm and business bargains. Free West's Farm Agency, QE-4, Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 West 23rd St., New York 11, New York.

DELAWARE County farms, retirement homes, tourist inns, boarding hotels. Wants? Lists. LeRoy Engle, (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.), Hobart, N. Y.

OTSEGO County farms, homes, stores, etc. Wants? Lists. Mrs. Marie Dubben (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.) Schenevus, N. Y.

WELL known Pennsylvania poultry breeding farm and hatchery. Breeders of pedigree Leghorns, New Hampshire and Crosses. Operating full capacity approximately 7,000 breeding hens and pullets. Brood annually 15,000 chicks. Hatchery capacity 50,000 eggs, operates year around. Sell annually 225,000 chicks. All necessary equipment. Residence all improvements. Two poultry houses 20 feet by 180 feet and 220 feet, large modern Connecticut typo 3½ story building with feed hoist and chutes, 3,000 capacity long brooder house 24 by 165 feet, hot-water heated; 6,000 capacity seven colony houses with electric brooders, three starting batteries, 20 range shelters, small barn, garages. Electric and running water in all buildings. New incubator building 32 by 72 nearing completion. 35 acres of beautiful range, low taxes, excellent market, within mile of cities and towns having total population of 250,000 land rapidly becoming urban property. Will offer services for six months in advisory capacity if requested. In business here since 1923, many customers for 20 consecutive years. This is an established business, offers wonderful opportunity for a good poultryman. No limit to expansion. For details and price, write BOX 7804, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM of 180 acres, Frederick County; 130 tillable, 30 open pasture, wood, timber; ample buildings. Large brick house; bath, electricity, Baltimore milk market. Rolling land, well watered, fertile; old age; $15,000. Owner Southlea, Mt. Airy, Maryland.

MAINE Farms: Many to choose from. Low prices. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

SMALL farm plots: Half acres or more, near lakes, fishing, bathing, boating. Two acre woodland plots $250. Larger ones also; easy terms. Safranek, Vineland, New Jersey.

MODERN dairy farm, 7-room house, conveniences. $1,000 yearly, monthly rent, lease to responsible party, having own stock and equipment; 150 acres, 80 now under cultivation. D. Willard, Elktown, Md., or 231 West 13th St., New York.

FOR Sale: Culpeper, Va., 163 acres with growing crops. Good land, view, dwelling, electricity; $12,500. Waugh Real Estate Agency, Second National Bank Building. Phone 8502, Culpeper, Va.

WANTED: Small farm in New Jersey; on macadam road; brook; cash. Kastler, 209-06 39th Ave., Bayside, Long Island.

GENERAL store with building or tourist house with cabins. BOX 7838, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Two newly constructed cabins, suitable year round dwellings, 500 ft. Owasco Lake, electricity, good road, three miles prosperous village; furnished, unfurnished. Walter Eshleman, Moravia, New York.

WANTED: Moderately priced farm or small business, convenient to town. BOX 7777, Rural New-Yorker.

34 ACRE poultry farm, 12,000 broiler capacity, 17 acre timber, 17 tillable, 9-room house, all modern conveniences, double garage, barn, tool house, corn crib, electric and water in buildings, all in good condition. Located on macadam road half mile from Indian River Inlet; excellent bathing, fishing, crabbing, clammming and gunning; price $14,000. D. Kirby Metz, Ocean View, Delaware.

FOR Sale: 12-acre poultry farm, 6-room modern house; 65 miles from New York City. Excellent retail business at door. BOX 7829, Rural New-Yorker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: New list of farms, country places mailed free. White of Salisbury, R. 1, Andover, N. H.

NEW YORK farms: No. 33, practical 40 cow upland farm. 200 acres. Superior buildings, all conveniences. 26 cows, several young stock, team, tractor, tools, crops. $22,000. No. 419, good 20 cow farm ½ mile state highway. 107 acres. Convenient to operate. Tractor tiliage. Adequate buildings. Electricity. 15 registered Holstein cows plus young stock. Team, tools. $13,500. No. 426, poultry farm, 10 acre house, four rooms and bath. New Cornell laying and brooding house. Other brooder and range houses. Equipment. 400 pullets. $7,500. No. 348, combination dairy and poultry farm. Excellent buildings for 62 cows and 3,000 hens. Modern eight room house. Team, tractor, tools. $20,000. No. 422. dairy farm, 450 acres, 80 cow capacity. 200 acres tractor tillage. On macadam. Excellent modern dwelling, tenant house, large main barn, extra barn, silo. 40 cows, two tractors, combine, etc. $40,000. Seth Wheat, Broker, Bainbridge, N. Y.

500 ACRE dairy farm, southern New York State, five modern houses, modern air conditioned barn for 85 cows. Barn is full of hay, three silos full of ensilage. Ideal for family of boys. Borders river on main highway. Price $40,000. BOX 7848, Rural New-Yorker.

OTSEGO County, five room cottage, good condition, electricity, 1½ acres; $1,800, easy terms. Reizenstein, South Valley, N. Y.

FOR rent on share crop basis productive farm, 125 tillable acres Philadelphia area. Give references, family, equipment. BOX 7847, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Chicken farm, 10-15 acres; 60 miles New York House with improvements. BOX 7846, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR sale: Boarding house and bar and grill, Catskill Mountains. Yearly business; good opportunity. BOX 51. Prattsville, N. Y.

CHEAP four acre village lot, large house. 44 acre farm, state road, near village. 224 Keuka St., Penn Yan, N. Y.

FIVE family apartment house, modern. Ten acres, near Pearl River. For details write, Edward Stahl, Pearl River, N. Y.

IF it's dairy or poultry farm you want we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

205 ACRES, two homes: Most desirable dairy-general farm 34 miles east of Buffalo; handy, large town and conveniences; master home with nine rooms, bath, water and electricity, lovely lawn; also eight room tenant house in good condition; barn 36x76, "L" 24x36, 34 stanchions; two silos, double garago; poultry house, milk house, tool shed; 205 acres, 140 productivo-tiliage, balance watered-pasture-woods; 1,000 sugar maples, evap. house and equipment; fruit orchard; price complete only $10,000, terms. B-8430, West Farm Agency, John Kelso, South Lake St., Pavilion, N. Y. Route 19.

FOR Sale: 208 ft. frontage on Atlantic City- N. Y. C. highway, four acres; four apartments in main house; two year round cottages; two tourist cabins. Income $4,000-$5,000. Three fine shady lawns; three driveways; 70 miles from N. Y. C. Price $40,000. BOX 7858, Rural New-Yorker.

160 ACRES, good land for wheat, corn, alfalfa; building poor. Electricity and telephone available. Good team, two cows, two heifers; some tools and crops. $3,600 cash. School bus. Joseph Rosenkrans, Cato, Cayuga County, New York.

FOR Sale: Corner lot, Upper Nyack, N. Y. BOX 73, Sparkill, N. Y.

NEW catalog. 300 listings. Farms, estates, homes. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchester, Vermont.

FOR Sale: Commission auction livestock, poultry, eggs, produce, etc. Been operating three years. Owner has other business. BOX 7854, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farm around 100 acres, New York or Pennsylvania; near Great Lakes. Enequist, 1261 Madison Ave., New York.

DAIRY farm wanted: 150 acres up, 20 timber land. Stocked-equipped. R. Flick, 946 Bronx Park South, Bronx 60, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 209 acre Chautauqua County dairy farm. Barn, stanchions 62 head, running water, modern buildings. Price $11,000. Kenneth W. Glines, Owner, 2 West Main St., Fredonia, N. Y.

COZY home in small village. Immediate possession. Five rooms. Modern bath, modern gas range, oil heat, grand water, large poultry house, half acre land. Price $5,700. Terms $2,000 down, balance as rent. Direct from owner. Gordon Spoor, Mt. Vision, Otsego County, New York.

FOR Sale: Bentley radio and barber shop; prosperous living quarters and all furniture. Cheap. Phone Bridgeville Delaware 2363.

WANTED: Farm, good house, land and buildings. Water, electricity, good road. Full particulars. Preferably Vermont or New Hampshire. Cash. No agents. BOX 7855, Rural New-Yorker.

500 ACRES, 300 level bountiful cropland, 100 timber, 100 pasture, two modern homes, main barn 40x110, 56 Jamesway stanchions, horse barn 30x40, another barn with calf pens, bull pens, well arranged, attached milk house all equipped, 3-car garage, 40 cows registered, prize bull, 30 miles to Buffalo; equipped and stocked; $50,000. 190 acres, modern buildings, level to slightly rolling land, on improved road 45 miles to Buffalo; all implements, 20 cows. Owner retiring, will sacrifice complete $18,500. Ernest F. LeMieux, Broker, Arcade, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Year round business; groceries, gas; 8 acres, large buildings, modern, well-stocked. Doing good. First class highway; $17,000. Write J. Dubay, Wells, Maine.

WANT to rent, with option to buy, bungalow, 4-5 rooms, 25 mile radius New York, walking distance town. Good water, electricity. BOX 7862, Rural New-Yorker.

58 ACRES, 125 miles N. Y. C., sheep fenced, 12-room home, suitable boarders, bath, electric; barn, two poultry houses; $9,000. Delaware County farms, homes, hotels, stores. Wants? Lists. LeRoy Engle, Rep. Hendrickson Bros., Brokers, Hobart, N. Y.

VILLAGE, country general store, living quarters; including stock; long established; $14,500. Others. Feed business, 36 years ownership. Realty, machinery, two trucks; $13,500. Hendrickson Bros. (28th Yr.), Cobleskill, "Eastern" N. Y.

WANTED in Connecticut, within 100 miles New York, small home, preferably old building, all improvements, on acre or two of ground, desirable location. BOX 7860, Rural New-Yorker.

217 ACRE tractor-worked farm, 150 acres tillable, soil adapted for cash crops as well as dairying. Property located on good route close to village. Well built 11-room dwelling, completo bath, fine heating plant, (your coal is all in for Winter). 36x90 cement basement barn, 34 stanchions, 4 stalls, 2 silos. Other buildings, 4-car garage, large poultry house, tool house. Tools are modern such as tractor, milking machine, milk cooler, most every tool to operate with ease. 16 fine milking cows (fall dairy) bull, 9 head of young stock a great many bred for this fall, 2 horses. Owner moving out of state, anxious to sell. Priced very low $14,000 takes everything. If you have $7,000 to pay down we can finance the balance. For more information call, write, wire, J. D. Gallagher, Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Phone 586-J. Ask for new farm catalogue.

THREE Chenango County farms for sale. 200 acre, 50 cow farm excellent buildings; price $11,000. 15 acre farm 6-room house, barn 30x50, chicken house for 200 hens; price $5,500. 85 acre farm, good buildings; price $3,500. Harold F. Paden, Farm Agency, Oxford, N. Y.

FOR Sale, direct from owner, "Maple Grove Acres," 132 acres, 25 acres river and bottom tobacco and corn ground, 10 acres maple sugar trees, 15 acres timber and woods. Balance pasture and work land. Every field worked with tractor. Pasture spring fed with plenty water. Fruit about 20 apple trees, pears, plums, berries. Barn, gambrel roof with new steel copper loy roof, lightning rods. Double protection against lightning. Barn size 60x40 basement concrete stable, grainery inside barn. Barn painted grey, trimmed white. House, 13 rooms, outside painted white recently, trimmed with green. New green roof, new paint inside, electric, gas, hot air furnace, running water spring fed, cellar under whole house, never damp, never freezes. Beautiful spacious lawn, large maple shade trees, shrubbery and flowers. Stone wall running whole length of house painted white, also fence of buggy wheels painted white. Milk house, grey, trim white. Tobacco shed 36x90. Chicken house, brooder house. 26 head cattle, all young, all bred, 12 to be fresh soon, balance later. Tractor, hay loader, mower, corn binder, cultivator, tractor, plows, potato sprayer, grain binder, harrows, team horses. ⅝ mile from village stores, school, churches. Will sell farm alone, or with stock and equipment. Will finance one-half. Photo of buildings sent on request. Write Lock Box 32, Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Penna.

FARM wanted, southern N. Y. or N. J.; some timber, on improved road. Low price, state terms. BOX 7869, Rural New-Yorker.

ORLANDO: Delightful lakeview homesites, $750. Stamp brings particulars. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

WANTED to rent on a farm, apartment, with improvements or small house and garage, by middleaged professional couple. Profession necessitates absence at times. Bank, social, professional and credit references on request. Fritz Hoelzer, Box 13, General Post Office, New York 1, N. Y.

WANTED: Long Island butcher wants to exchange his business for general store in mountain resort, 100 miles from New York; all offers considered. BOX 7611, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, near village, 20 minutes Syracuse, N. Y.; equipped for 2,000 layers with all brooding facilities. 7-room house, automatic hot water heat. Bargain at $12,500. Terms. A. R. Simpler, Phoenix, N. Y.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERYS golden wildflower honey, (contains no buckwheat or other strong flavored honey) 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.75 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

FRESH frozen fruits, select quality, for canning or your freezer. Write for quotations. Wayne Fruit Farms, Sodus, N. Y.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 588.***

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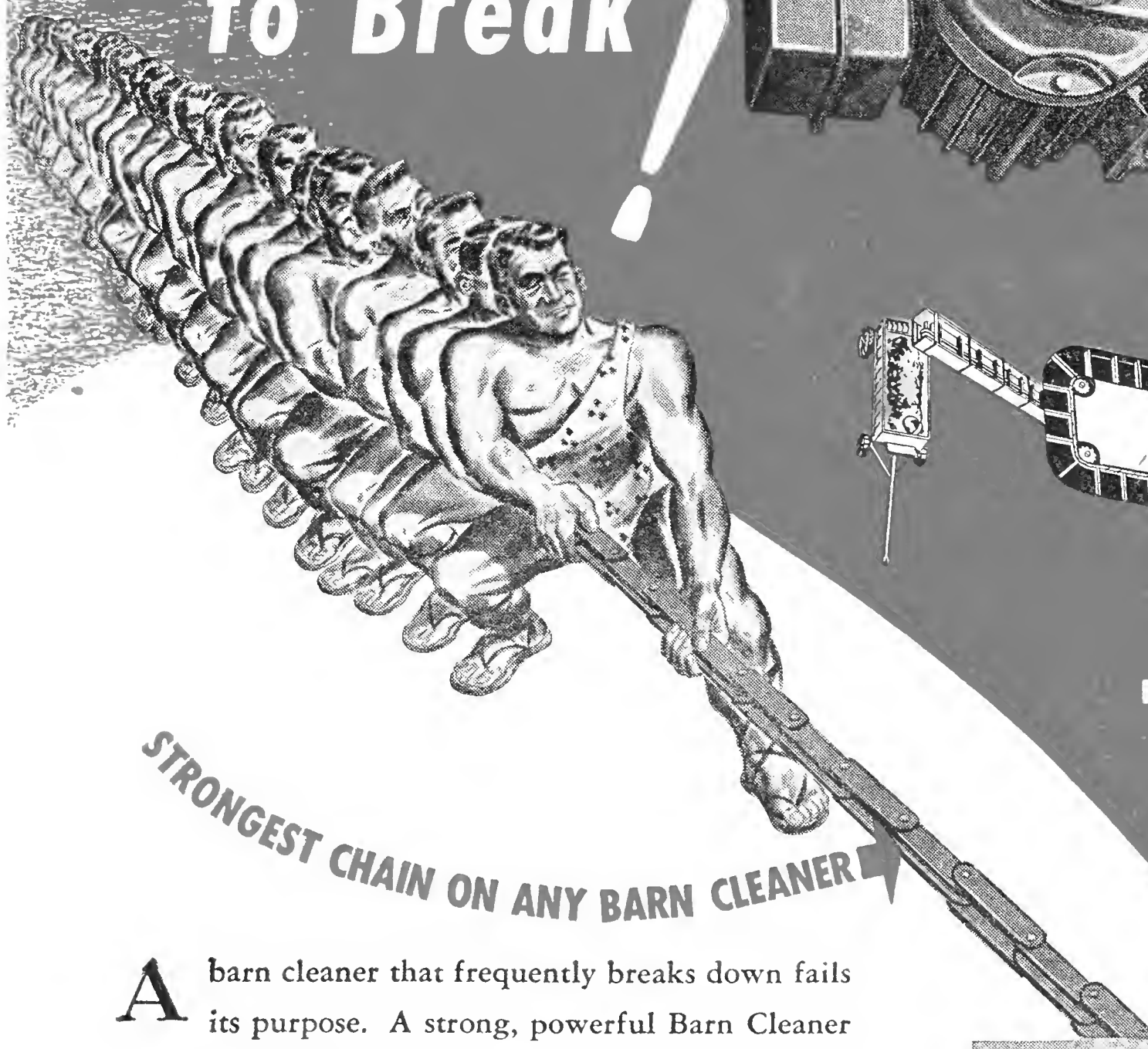
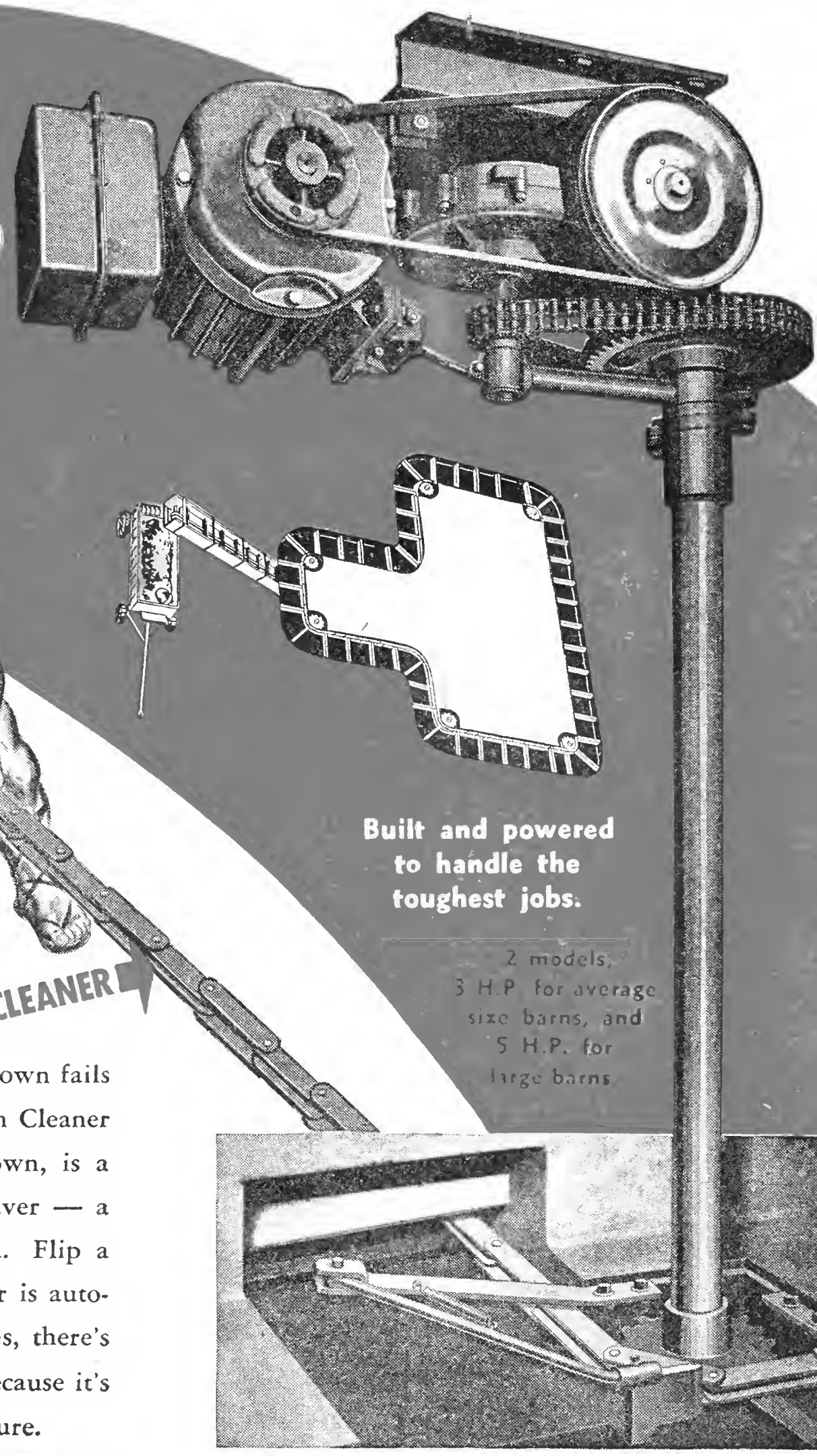


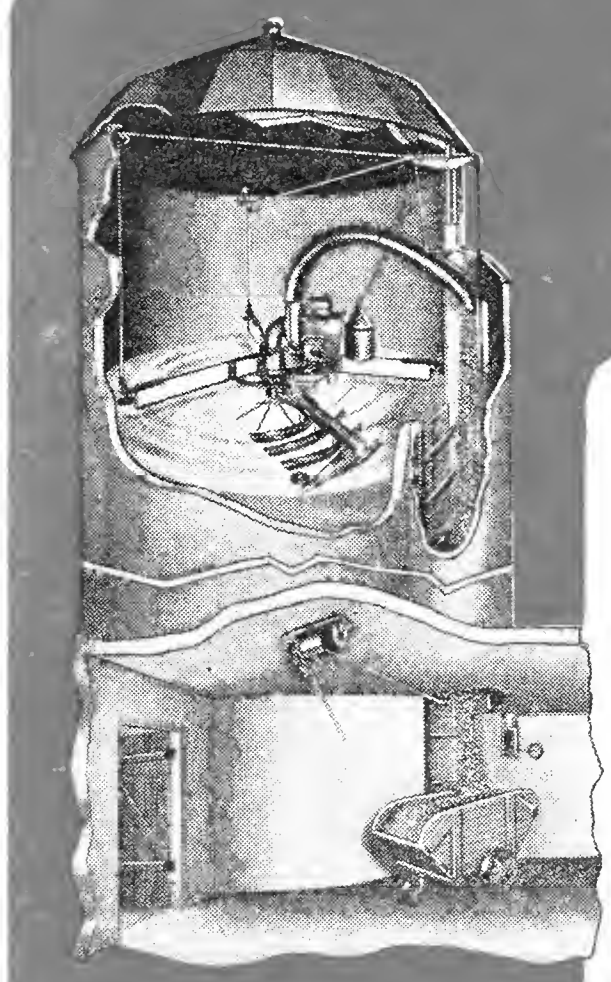
STRONGEST CHAIN ON ANY BARN CLEANER



Built and powered to handle the toughest jobs.

2 models, 3 H.P. for average size barns, and 5 H.P. for large barns

A barn cleaner that frequently breaks down fails its purpose. A strong, powerful Barn Cleaner like the LEACH, built NOT to break down, is a source of daily pleasure — a real labor-saver — a perfect answer to the hired help problem. Flip a switch and your barn is cleaned . . . . litter is automatically conveyed into your spreader. Yes, there's a big swing to the LEACH Barn Cleaner because it's *dependable.* Mail coupon below for literature.



## LEACH Silo Unloader

Saves at least 200 man-hours a year . . . . protects you against silo-climbing accidents. Increases milk production . . . . prevents silage waste . . . . handles frozen silage.

**TURN THE SWITCH**

AND DOWN COMES YOUR SILAGE!

A Leach Silo Unloader will pay for itself in 1 to 2 years. Mail coupon for full descriptive information.

# LEACH Barn Cleaner

*Implement and Specialty Dealers: Write for franchise particulars.*

**LEACH COMPANY, 412 S. Main Street, Oshkosh, Wis.**

Please send me the following as checked:

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MY NAME .....

Post Office ..... State .....

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# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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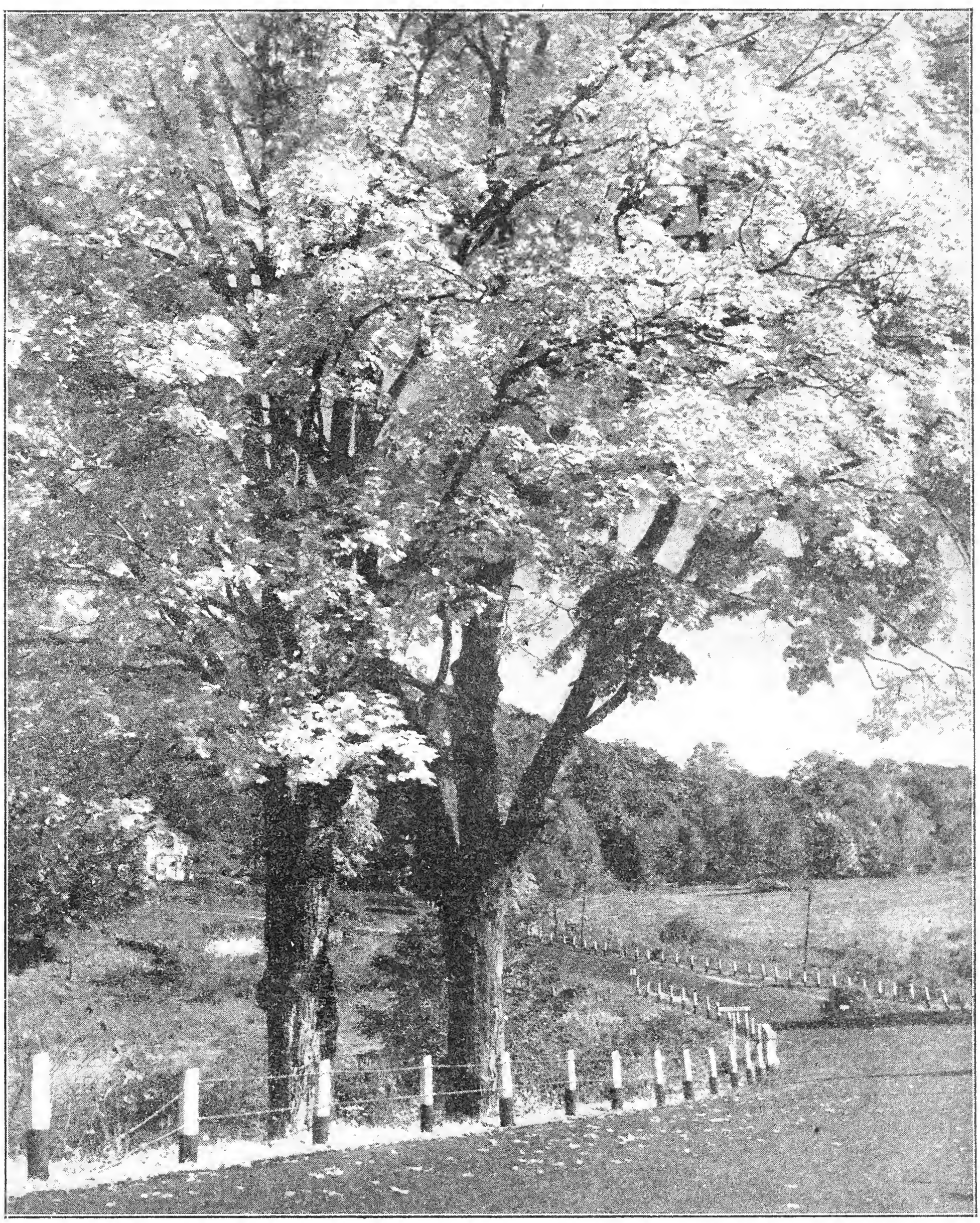


Photo—Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

## Connecticut Countryside in October

# Management of the Farm Woodlot

## By John F. Preston

UNFORTUNATELY, most farmers who own woodlots have not given much thought to the possibilities of real income from their trees. They have been content to get fuel and odd supplies from the woods and many, from time to time, have sold timber. Usually they have sold stumpage to a local wood buyer, allowing the buyer to go in and take about what he wanted. They have accepted his scale of the logs and been thankful for whatever cash the buyer paid.

Because long years pass between income periods from a woods, managed on such a system, not much in the way of farm income is usually derived. Moreover, it is not in the same class, for example, as the dairy herd, the livestock, the orchard, the grain field. In short, the woods on most farms are not very profitable for the reason that their owners are inclined to take whatever they can get out of these areas, and let it go at that. The cows may graze there, trample the ground and browse the seedlings. The farmer cuts fuel, posts, poles, wherever they are easiest to get. The sawmill man helps himself to some sawlogs once in a long while. Meanwhile, although nature does her best to keep a semblance of forest cover, the odds against her are too great. Our woods therefore are not very good, nor are they getting better.

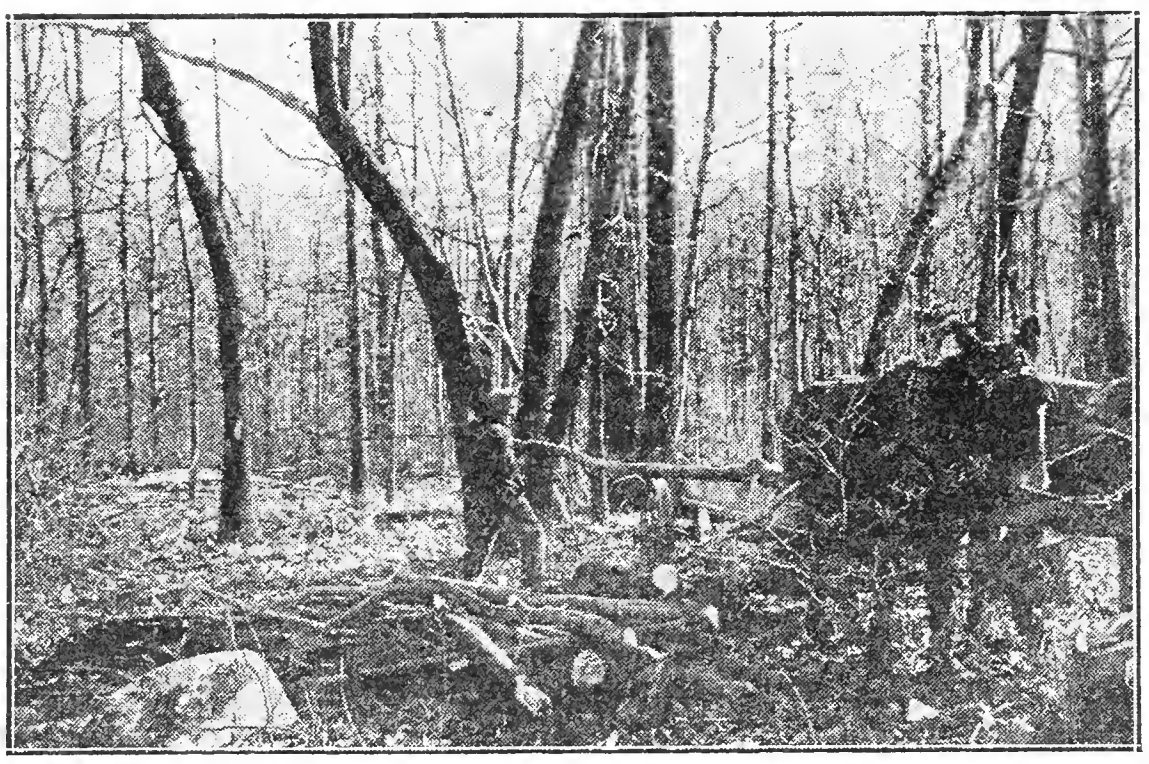
Prices today are high for all kinds of wood products. Prospects seem to be that they will continue high for many years. Wood products, especially lumber, poles, furniture wood — the stuff that comes from good sized, straight trees of maple, birch, beech, pine, basswood and oak — are scarce the world over. The nation needs wood products. It needs the very production that could be obtained from farm woodlands. Farmers need the income from their woods that can be obtained if they will help nature produce it. Wood can therefore be a profitable crop that contributes each year to the farm income, if it comes from a woods that is constantly improving.

Although even good woods do not produce on a par with good corn land or a good dairy herd, nevertheless such woods do not require the investment, the annual expense, or the quality of land needed for these other crops. We have the woods, and most farms will continue to have them. They can be almost worthless or they can take satisfactory part in the farm enterprises, thus contributing a fair share of farm income. The most important contribution of the woods to our farm economy is not so much the actual dollars obtained as it is the effect of those dollars on the general farm effort. If whatever the woodland earns is in addition to, and does not interfere with, other sources of farm income, then its effect is to raise the standard of living on the farm. This is the unique position of the woodland on most farms: it's there; it's difficult to get rid of; if treated fairly, it will raise the standard of farm living.

The first step toward woodland management, as you have undoubtedly already surmised, is a change in attitude toward the woods. Wood is a crop, just as much as milk or apples or corn. The crop is not the forest of trees to be cut at one fell swoop; it is the growth of wood fiber put on each year by the forest. The lumber or board foot volume growth per acre per year is often roughly equivalent to the volume of one of the larger trees. Therefore a rule of thumb sometimes used, to determine the amount to cut, is: remove one tree per acre per year, (usually the largest). Some additional volume suitable for fuel, posts or pulpwood, comes from tops and thinnings. The farmer, who wishes to cut the maximum volume and value of wood from his forest, must build up his growing stock of trees, keeping the land completely stocked with trees of all ages and of good species.

That is the ideal that the farmer will want to keep in mind when he works his woods.

*This nicely kept piece of woods, owned by James Burns, Kanona, Steuben County, N. Y., contains many well developed trees as a result of proper thinning. The largest trees are ready for harvest, including some of those in the foreground, consisting of hemlock, maple and beech.*



*Cutting lightly and often will improve these woods rapidly. This desirable practice is being followed, as shown, by Henry Scherer on his woodland near Port Murray, Warren County, New Jersey.*

*Pulp logs are one of the commercial products from forests and farm woodlots. This pile of pulp logs is ready for use at the P. H. Glatfelter paper mill, near Spring Grove, York County, Pa. Wise forestry practices on farms in this county provide their owners with a good income and assure the mill of an adequate supply of desired logs.*

Meanwhile, he proceeds to cut every year those trees and products that he can use or sell, so that his work aids nature in building up the growing stock that he seeks. Trees must be spaced right if they are to make satisfactory growth. Because forest trees need plenty of leafy tops and sunshine on their leaves, and growth space for their roots, they cannot be too crowded if satisfactory growth is expected. One rule of thumb to determine spacing is to add six to the average diameter in inches of two trees; then call the result feet. If the two trees stand closer than that many feet apart, remove one of them so that the remaining one will have a better chance to grow.

A whole lot of cutting can be done in a farm woodlot on the basis of improving the growing stock, so that future production will be increased. Foresters emphasize the removal of cripples or inferior trees, poor species, diseased and wolf trees. In forestry language a wolf tree is one that occupies more space in a forest than it is entitled to on the basis of its diameter and value. It is usually a tree with a large crown developed as a result of too much space in its youth. Often it is the result of clear cutting in the past, leaving a few trees standing alone. Big tops result and such trees take more than their share of the growing space in the stand. Often they cannot be sold except for fuel.

Foresters keep in mind a process of renovation for woodlands which have been poorly managed in the past. They are thinking about developing a stand of thrifty growing trees of different sizes properly distributed. When some of the trees become as large as the farmer wishes to grow them, then the improvement cutting system is altered to include what foresters call a harvest cut of the crop trees. This may be the one tree per acre per year referred to previously. All of this is the development process or putting the woods in shape to make money for its owner. That is the general idea of woodland management. This crop conception constitutes the first step in the management of a farm woodland. The farmer should look at his woods to see what he has, how valuable it is. How much income it can produce during the process of development, depends upon how the woods previously have been treated. The woodland may produce a considerable volume of low grade material, perhaps even some high grade products. In any case, the woods should be cut lightly and often. Plan to cut every year somewhere in the woods and to return to the same spot for its next cut at least every five years.

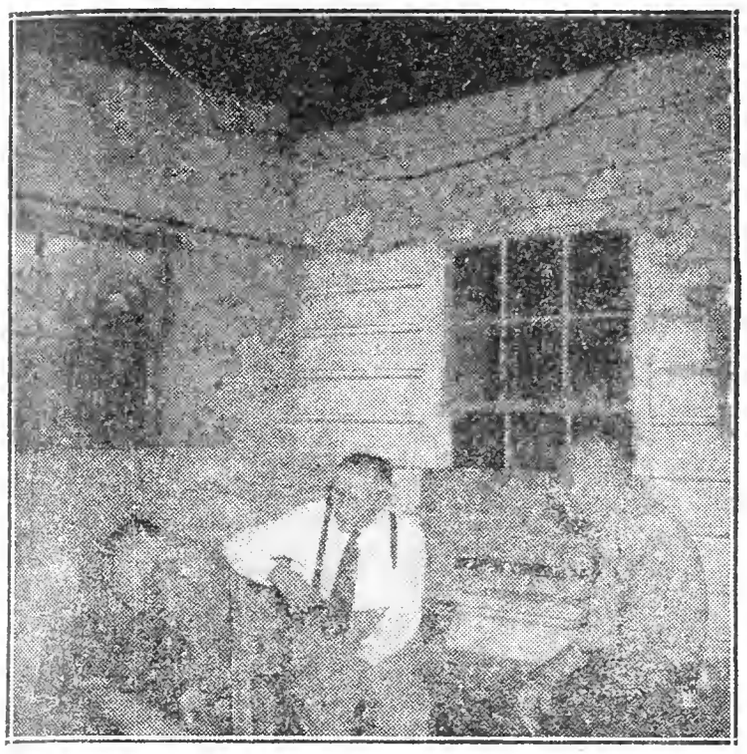
Damage such as is caused by grazing and fires must, of course, be stopped. Nature has to have a chance to conserve the soil and build up the moisture and the nutrients that the trees need. Look at the woods to see what products can be taken out for home use or for sale, such as fuel, posts, pulpwood, poles, and possibly a few logs. Some of the growing stock will be too thick, some too thin. The thick stands need thinning; the thin stands may need underplanting or just to be let alone for nature to reseed the ground. The farmer will want to decide what species to eliminate and what species to encourage. This should be kept in mind during his cutting program.

(Continued on Page 604)

## A Successful Apple Business

THE Ralph J. Smiths, father and son, are readying Green Ridge farm's refrigerated storage, sorting and packing facilities in anticipation of another bumper apple crop this year. Located two miles northeast of Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, New York, the farm is widely known in the wholesale markets for the production of E. D. Smith and Son brand apples.

The present "brand name" goes back a number of years to Ralph senior's father, E. D. Smith, and has been continued by agreement between the present dad-son combination. Ralph senior said that he had considered changing the identification mark and moving it into the present generation, but his son is of the opinion that a brand that was good enough for granddad is good enough for him. So E. D. Smith and Son it remains.



*Ralph Smith Jr., left, and his dad, at extreme right, talk over electrical plans with James R. Hallock whose power company has served the Smiths' farm with electricity for 25 years.*

In addition to their orchards, the Smiths operate a large dairy farm and have an average of 24 of their 40-head purebred Holstein herd on the milking line throughout the year. Although they do not "push" their milk production, the Smiths record that the herd produces 500 pounds of butterfat in an average test year. Milking by hand went out on Green Ridge farm some time ago. With all of the various chores required in the handling of apples and milk, the time saved in the use of milking machines was needed — and has been put to good use.

Father and son specialize in raising McIntosh, Cortland, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty and Milton apples. An average crop totals 20,000 bushels. Apples are stored in the electrically refrigerated storage building on an orchard-run basis immediately after picking. Along with their own crops, the Smiths manage to handle some of their neighbors' apples, since the storage building holds about 36,000 bushels.

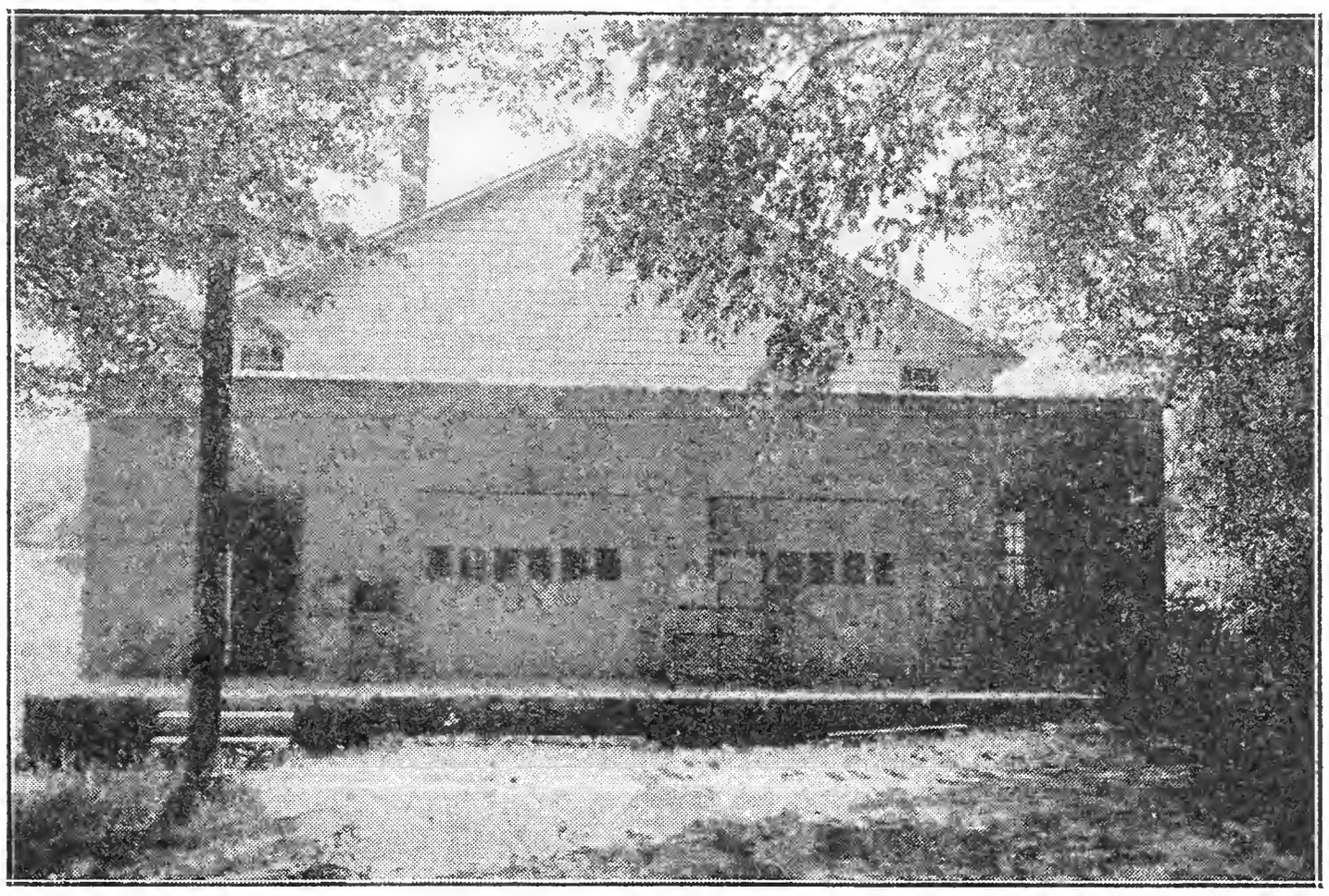
Winter finds the packing room which adjoins the storage building, busier than at any other time of the year. For this is the period when the Smiths, with the help of four or five neighbors, sort, grade and pack the apples. Business also goes into high gear at that time and continues briskly as long as the current crop lasts, which might be until June.

The Smiths are firm believers in electrically operated labor-saving, efficient devices and their storage and packing rooms contain several pieces of equipment to help take the work out of apple handling operations. One of their most recent purchases was an army surplus peach grader, which Ralph senior converted into an apple sorting table. Apples are dumped on one end of an endless belt and are expertly sorted and graded by hand as they come abreast of the Smiths' keen-eyed neighbors. An inclined plane, portable elevator is kept handy in the packing room to be shuttled back and forth between the outdoor loading platform and the cold storage end of the building. According to the Smiths, there is no back-breaking hoisting of boxes with this equipment present. For heavy boxes of apples are hauled on hand trucks to either the platform or storage rooms, skidded onto the elevator and lifted effortlessly to desired heights with no more work involved than flicking a switch and turning a crank.

There are 15 electric motors on the farm, with two of the largest (10 horsepower) used to operate the refrigeration equipment in the cold storage rooms. Both of these rooms are 40x60 feet in size and 16 feet high. The first room was built in 1937 and the second added in 1944. An approximate 32-degrees temperature is maintained in both.

The Smiths had a fine piece of luck in drilling a well to provide water for their refrigeration equipment. Their system is planned so that cool water can be circulated through the two condensers and the jackets of both compressors. This system helps to remove heat which has accumulated in the refrigerant as well as the equipment. This sort of arrangement takes plenty of water and the Smiths decided to dig for it a few feet from the storage building. They couldn't have chosen a better spot, for after drilling just a few feet, water gushed up and drove the workmen to higher ground. They had struck a spring. The discovery made the situation ideal, for it acted as good insurance in helping the Smiths provide cold water during the hottest Summer days. To make doubly certain that the temperature of the water would remain low, however, the Smiths went a bit further than others have with similar, far more routine installations. The hollow or depression in which the spring was found was allowed to fill up and become a small pond. Water, which is cold when started from the pond on its devious journey through pipes, condensers and compressor jackets, is several degrees warmer when it returns to the pond. To eliminate this heat, the Smiths have built an aerator to spray the water into the air and reduce its temperature to a desirable point. Five nozzles perform the trick satisfactorily — and also, incidentally, delight a lone duck which swims majestically around on the outer edge of the spray. An added by-product of the pond's usefulness to the Green Ridge project is a ready supply of water to serve as fire protection, a desirable feature on any farm.

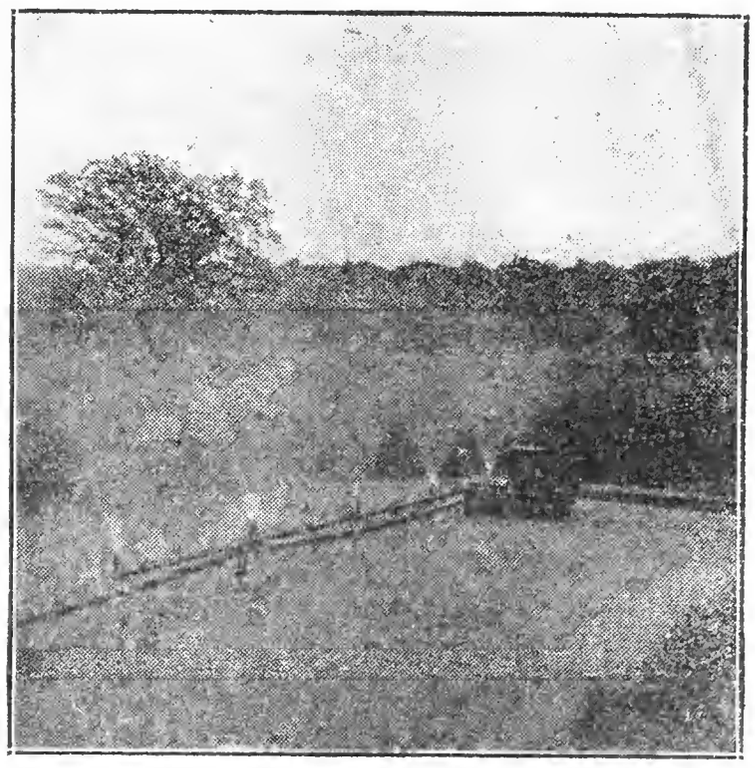
The congenial and cooperative Smiths are perfect examples of a father and son combination which has not only gone places together — but expects to go farther in the years ahead.



*Exterior of apple storage, sorting and packing building, at the Ralph Smiths' Green Ridge Farm in Dutchess County, New York.*

## Are Your Bees Ready for Winter?

THERE has been a tendency in the past years to disregard, more and more, what previously had been regarded as the fundamental basis of wintering bees. The trend has been to let the bees take care of themselves, but to provide them with the means to fight their battles with the weatherman. In other words, the trend has been to cut down on manual labor and build up the bees so that they could look out for themselves. However, the Winter of 1947-48 was a tough one for the newer theories of management. It



*Aerator system with water in pond being sprayed into air after it has been returned from its trip as a "cooling agent."*

was one of those years in which the old-fashioned, conservative beekeeper came into his own. It was one of those years that prove that Mother Nature is still in charge, and not us mortals.

What you do with your bees in the Fall depends a lot on why you are keeping them. If you have a few hives to furnish you with honey for your own table, with a little left over for the neighbors or for pin money and a lot of time to play with them, the situation is a lot different from having many hives and not too much time. With honey selling down in the cellar and labor costs up on the roof, you have to find a happy medium that fits your purpose. Not so many years ago it was considered good management to build a house around each hive and stuff it full of leaves or straw. This was supposed to keep in the heat generated by the bees, thus enabling them to live through the Winter. That is, you were supposed to pack them heavily, in the event you did not have a cellar that would keep the bees dormant until nectar and pollen again were available in the Spring. As labor and material costs went up, beekeepers gradually drifted away from this until now there are some beekeepers who do nothing but make sure that the bees have a good supply of food.

As we gain experience in any line of work or play, we find that there are certain fundamentals that must be observed and that, when there is any deviation from those fundamentals, trouble in some degree will come up sooner or later. In a Winter like the last one, those who protected their bees came out ahead; in a mild Winter, elaborate precautions are not necessary. It is not good to gamble on the weather. Your own situation must guide your practice and, if in doubt, make your mistake on the side of protection.

The first principle, regardless of whatever else you may do, is to be sure that the bees have enough food to last them through until the first of next June; and I mean

(Cont'd on Page 599)

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# Windmills on Cape Cod

There's a connection between corn and Cape Cod windmills. For a long time after the first four towns on the Cape were settled, Sandwich, Eastham, Barnstable and Yarmouth, corn was to Cape Codders what beaver skins were to the pioneers up northward. You could use corn to buy a farm, pay for a heifer, or pay the minister's salary. The settlers tried other grains, but they didn't turn out. Cape Cod's soil was meant for corn.

We have heard so much about fishing and whaling in connection with the Cape that we overlook the fact the area was a farming colony for a century and a half. Between 1620 and 1700 the roughest of the pioneering was finished. Farms were underway and each year good farmers undertook to clear trees from a few more acres. In 1700, 50 per cent of the citizens had farms that ranged from 30 acres upward. They had cows, oxen and sheep. There were slaves who did heavy farm work. Each year the corn crop increased. It was one thing to feed whole kernels to the pigs, cows, horses and hens. But if it were to be sold to the booming towns up north—Boston, Salem, Plymouth, then it had to be ground into meal.

It's not true there are no running streams on the Cape and therefore the windmills came into being. But the streams are up Cape. Only Truro on the down Cape had a water mill. In early days Falmouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth and Brewster had mills powered by water wheels. There is one in West Brewster that is still in operation. But the brooks are uncertain in dry weather, and the wind can usually be depended upon to blow.

Probably the first windmill was built in 1683-84 by Thomas Paine in Eastham. He built one in 1687 in Barnstable, and from then on the long-armed structures were common. During the height of the salt-making industry in the 1800's, scores of mills pumped sea water to the great tanks where it was evaporated by the sun.

In the 1894 edition of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica there is some interesting information. Windmills were in use in Europe in the twelfth century and a good many are used in Europe today to pump water. It states, "The oldest mill was no doubt the post mill, the whole structure being carried on a post; to bring the sails to face the wind, the structure was turned around by a long lever. The post mill was succeeded by the tower, smock or frock mill, in which the mill itself consisted of a stationary tower, and the wind shaft and sails were carried in a revolving cap rotating on the top of the tower. American windmills generally have the sails arranged in an annulus or disk. The sails consist of narrow boards or slats arranged radially, each board inclined at a constant angle of weather, and the impulse of the wind on these inclined surfaces drives the mill. To turn the mill face to the wind, a single large rudder or fish-tail is used, projecting backwards in a plane at right angle to the plane of rotation of the sails."

And just in case you have a mathematical mind, here is the formula for the relation between velocity of the wind and its pressure on surfaces: "When a thin flat plate is exposed normally to the wind, the pressure on its front surface is increased, and that on its back surface somewhat diminished. The resultant total pressure per square foot in the direction of the wind is given approximately by the equation — $p = .005\ v^2$ — (1) if V is in miles per hour. Thus, winds at velocities of 5, 10, and 20 miles per hour would give a pressure of one-eighth pound, one-half pound, and two pounds respectively on each square foot of surface." In everyday language a windmill with a 15-foot diameter sail, a wind velocity of 16 miles per hour and 30 revolutions per minute would generate about one and one-third horsepower.

Fundamentally, the operation of a windmill is simple. The old mill in Eastham is a good example. As the sails go round, they turn the big horizontal shaft to which they are attached. This shaft has a gear at the end. This gear meshes with a gear at the top of a vertical shaft. The vertical shaft is set firmly into the upper millstone. Thus, as the arms of the windmill go round and round, the power is transmitted to the up and down shaft which drives the grinding wheel. In any grist mill, it is only the upper stone which goes round and round pulverizing the grain that pours down through the upper stone to the grooves of the nether, or fixed stone below it. As the grist is ground into meal, it trickles from the V-shaped grooves of the nether stone. Every once in a while the nether stone has to be "sharpened." The edges of the grooves must be sharp to do a good job. It was a long, arduous task to chip off the granite with a chisel and mallet. The long single arm extending out back, away from the mill, is the great lever which is used to turn the whole top of the mill toward the wind. Winds are variable and there would be little point in having a commercial grist grinding windmill that could not be turned. Sometimes a big wheel was attached to the "crow bar" for ease of moving the top. More often it was just a plain wooden long handle.

No one knows how many tens of thousands of bushels of corn were ground to grist by the old mills on the Cape. Along in the 1700's, fishing and whaling began to call Cape men. It was more profitable, and more exciting, to plow the ocean than the thin soil of the Narrow Land. There are a few old windmills left on the Cape. The tall gray towers with arms spread to the winds are memorials to a day that is gone. H. S. PEARSON

*Windmill at Eastham on Cape Cod.*

## Cultivate Blueberries

Folks accustomed to spending hours scrambling through the rocky hillsides of the Adirondacks in search of blueberries, are surprised when they visit the farm of J. Borau, near Batavia,, N. Y., where 40 acres of bushes are loaded with grape-like clusters of the fruit.

Forty years ago, the former owner of this farm looked with disgust on these wooded acres of fertile peat muck, too marshy to use in days before practical farmers knew how to handle such soil. Even then, a visiting cousin from England thought the land valuable. "This looks like the same kind of soil our blueberries grow on," he remarked. And when he returned to England, the cousin sent his relative nine varieties of choice blueberries, with the request that he set these on the peaty muck soil. From the first season, the plants seemed to thrive, and soon were bearing large fruit, attaining special heights and a large yield per bush. The acreage spread through the years, until a considerable plantation was regularly bearing bumper crops, until 1933, the terrible Winter, when most of the bushes were killed.

In 1935 Mr. Borau purchased the farm. His main interest is dairying on the 200 "most likely" acres, but his wife became interested in blueberries. Painstakingly in the Fall, until frost, she picked the finest berries that remained, and scattered them in denuded areas to start new plantings. New growth took hold and flourished. Two Winters ago, more bushes froze out, and again Mrs. Borau carefully scattered the fruit. The yield in 1947 was 3,000 quarts, but this year there has been a harvest of 5,000 quarts, with thousands of young plants started to increase next year's crop. Blueberry pickers accustomed to plucking fruit one at a time off low, scrub bushes, find it a thrilling experience to be surrounded with fruit, much of it of the size of currants, which may be picked by the handful.

The secret of this unusual blueberry patch is undoubtedly the combination of exceptional blueberry varieties and an exact soil condition —moist, peaty and acid. Farmers who have similar soil which they have found useless, may well consider a patch of blueberries as a profitable income producer. E. W. G.

## Farm and Garden Evening Courses at Farmingdale

The Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale, Long Island, is conducting evening courses during the period September 27 through December 17. Each subject is scheduled one evening a week for 12 weeks, and students may select one or more subjects as they choose.

Courses are scheduled as follows: Mondays, Soil and Crop Management, Swine Management, Trees and Shrubs; Tuesdays, Farm Tools and Equipment, Dairy Bacteriology, Flowers and Flower Growing; Wednesdays, Dairy Testing; Thursdays, Dairy Cattle Management, Fruit Growing; Fridays, Farm Management, Fruit Growing. Classes meet from 8:00 to 10:00 P. M. Registration should be made by mail in advance. A fee of $3.00 per person will be charged for each course to pay in part for materials used.

A descriptive circular and application form may be obtained by writing to H. B. Knapp, Director, Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, New York.

## Gather Your Winter Bouquets Now

You need not arrange them now necessarily, but you must collect the "makings" of your winter bouquets during these golden Autumn days. On your walks in the country, keep a sharp eye on field and roadside, and you will come home laden with treasure. Nature is lavish at this time of year, with an abundance of riches to be had for the taking. There is much beauty in humble weeds that many persons never see until those same weeds have been gathered and arranged by somebody else. Then, say they, "Why, I never would have thought of using that!"

There are, for instance, dried mullein stalks — a colloquial name is king's candles. Often an arrangement calls for something tall and erect for a background, and mullein is it; so are cat-o'nine-tails, but gather these before they fluff out. And by now, the milkweed will have sent its downy seed fluff winging on the breeze, leaving the empty pods for you. Personally, I prefer these "as is." Their natural soft, gray-green with buff lining is an excellent harmonizer when used with bright colors. However, the inside of the pods may be gilded, silvered or enameled in any desired color, lending drama, perhaps, to an arrangement that calls for just such a colorful bit.

If you would keep barberries plump and colorful through the Winter, gather them before the frost strikes, for after that they will soon shrivel. The cultivated variety has better keeping qualities than the wild ones, although the sprays aren't as graceful or decorative. Every Fall I use barberries, twigs of red cedar and bayberries in a mahogany colored basket, and by keeping water constantly in the inside container, the barberries hold their color and shape until well into the Spring.

Bayberry grows abundantly in many sections of the country, especially in areas near the seashore, and should be brought in now. The knotty clusters of grayish-white berries on stiff brown stems are an effective foil for bright-colored material. Use them with bittersweet or black alder berries, for example; while a simple but most effective arrangement calls only for branches of cone-laden hard pine or spruce with the bayberries.

When passing a flaming blueberry pasture in the Fall, who hasn't expressed a wish that the gorgeous colors might be preserved through the wintry days ahead? And they can be, now that glycerine is once more available. Copper beech, maple and oak leaves may also be preserved in this way, and will not fade, dry or drop during the Winter. The same solution will often keep black alder berries plump, too. These are so gorgeous when brought in, but shrivel so soon. All you do is prepare a solution of equal parts of water and glycerine, replacing the amount in the container from time to time, as it evaporates. However, before placing the branches in the solution, there are one or two important preliminary steps to be taken, if you would be sure of success. First, the leaves must be taken before they have quite completed the color change, while there is still a bit of green here and there. Then, in order that the glycerine solution may penetrate more quickly, woody stems should be softened a bit. This may be accomplished by working them gently back and forth with the finger, after they have soaked a few minutes in warm, not hot, water. By following these simple directions, some friends of mine have kept unusually fine sprays of beech and maple leaves in perfect condition for four years, laying them carefully away in the Spring and bringing them out again in the Fall! Not a leaf has dropped off.

For your Winter arrangements, you will need variety in texture, provided by some soft, feathery material that won't shatter too much. I nominate goldenrod for first choice in this class, with lovely graceful sprays of wild clematis, or traveler's joy as it is often called, as second choice. You will find the latter blanketing old stone walls of roadside and pasture with its feathery seed rolls. And don't overlook the possibilities of dried stalks of meadowsweet, steeple bush, St. Johnswort and Queen Anne's lace. For these will be found most useful when you come to arrange your treasures. You will want grasses, too, and there are many awaiting your choice. I have found the sedges very satisfactory, while the softer kinds will lighten groupings tending to heaviness.

There are several varieties of sumach seed clusters, each a different shade of red. They are favorite decorating material of mine, especially in arrangements calling for rather bold treatment, for use in a large space. And "scarlet berries tell where bloomed the sweet wild rose." These rose hips are lovely bright bits to add to your collection. I always gather them while they are still plump and treat them to a thin coat of white shellac which preserves them beautifully. Those of you who can procure pokeberries are fortunate, for their heavy clusters of rose-colored fruit have definite decorative value, alone or in combination. Try them in an old pewter tankard or jug.

If some of this material isn't quite dry when you gather it — bittersweet, for instance —hang it in loose bunches, berries down, from rafters in the garret or another dry place, until the orange berries burst open, displaying their red centers. Outdoors, they do not open until frost strikes them. Traveler's joy may be dried in the same way.

Once your eyes are opened to nature's treasures, you will discover many for yourself not mentioned here; for no list could hardly be comprehensive, with the possibilities practically endless. After gathering your materials, keep it in a cool, dry place until you are ready to use it. Of course, these winter arrangements call for sturdy, simple containers of plain pottery, brass, copper and pewter; while baskets of various shapes and sizes are ideal for many combinations. Where water is required, a bowl or jar may be set inside the basket. Seed clusters, of course, require no water, nor do bayberries. E. M. EATON

Massachusetts

## To Cure Dry Beans

Please tell me how to cure dry beans, the kind used for soup. We always have more beans than we need and let them dry, but usually find that they are full of bugs by the end of the Winter. K. V.

The usual practice in curing dried shelled beans is to cut or pull the plants, then stack them in the field around poles until they are thoroughly dry. Small quantities of beans can be dried indoors either by pulling up the entire plants or picking off the pods. To prevent weevil damage, the beans must be shelled as soon as the pods are dry, and the beans then put into tight containers and fumigated with carbon disulphide. They can also be dusted with dry powdered lime which will protect the beans indefinitely. This material is easily washed off before cooking. A standard treatment for killing weevils is to fumigate with carbon disulphide, using from three to eight pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space. The room should be made as nearly airtight as possible. The fluid can be poured over the seed or placed in shallow open containers. It soon vaporizes. Temperature recommended is 75 degrees F. or over; it should not be below 60 degrees F. For small amounts one ounce per bushel is recommended. Be very careful and do not use any matches or flame near the carbon disulphide!

Weevils in beans may also be killed by heating from 120 degrees to 145 degrees Fahrenheit, for four to six hours; however, when heat treated, they would not be suited for planting purposes. D. F. J.

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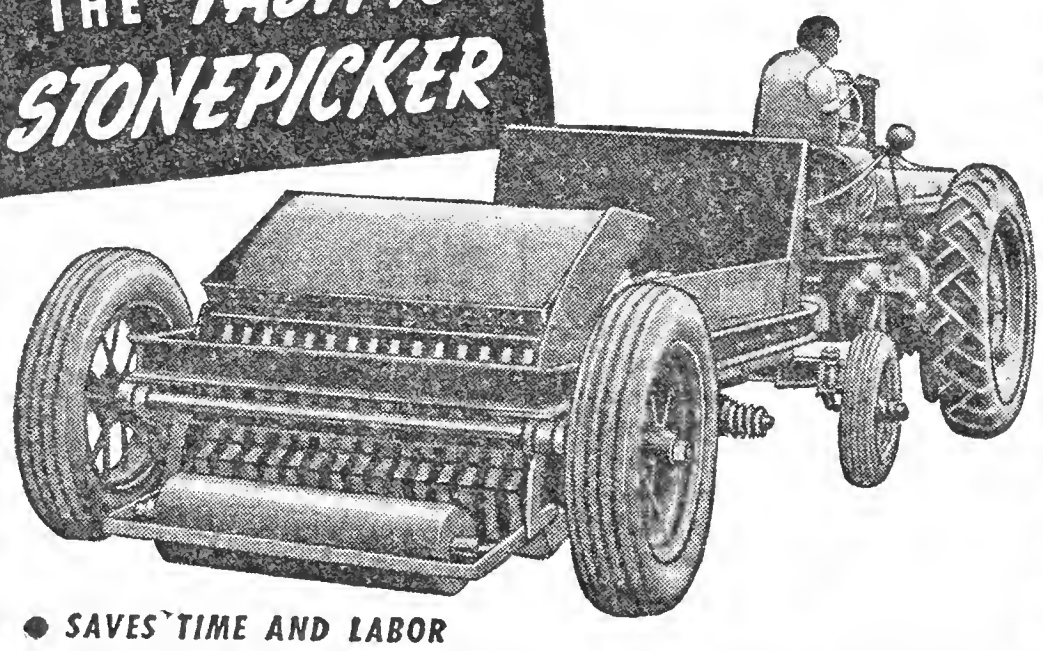

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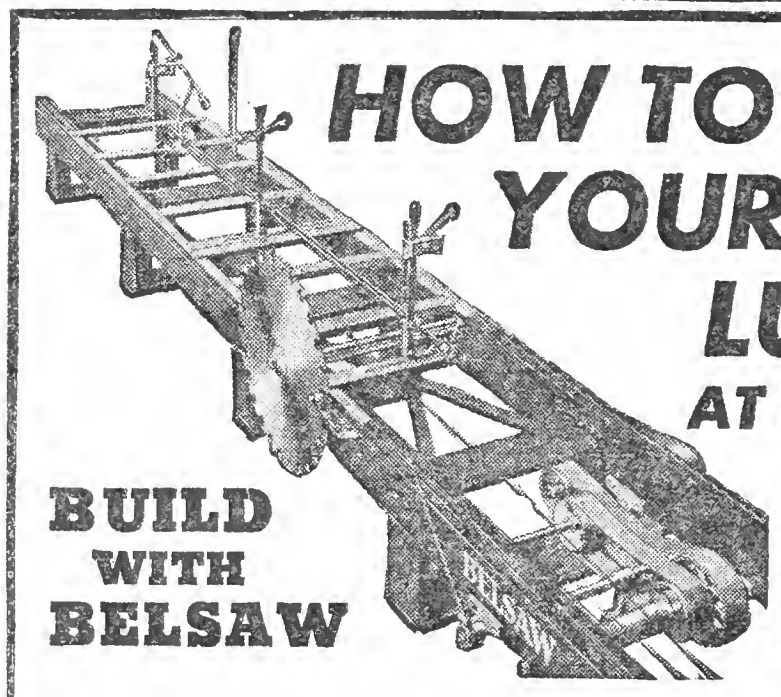

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# The Garden Forum

By D. F. Jones

## Asparagus Grows Slow

Would like to know what is wrong with our asparagus. Two years ago we planted one-year-old roots in a well prepared bed, fertilized with hen manure and compost. The first year we did not expect anything, but even the second year only thin shoots like a pencil came up, so that we were advised not to cut any again. Even an additional application of commercial fertilizer 5-10-5 and lime did not change anything. O. S

Asparagus is rather slow growing during the first few years, but you will find that it will come on satisfactorily. Ordinarily asparagus should not be cut until the third or fourth season, and not until the shoots are at least three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It is possible that you have overfertilized your plants and that they have been somewhat injured by too large an amount of commercial fertilizer. It may be also that in this wet season the plants did not receive sufficient drainage to grow properly. I would suggest that you do not put on any additional fertilizer until the plants make a much better growth.

## To Build Soil Fertility

I have about two acres of ground that I want to get in suitable condition to grow vegetables. It is new ground, low in organic matter and acid. What procedure would you suggest? M. G. B.

New ground that is low in organic matter and also acid should first receive an application of ground dolomitic limestone any time before the ground freezes in the Fall. You should apply at least two tons per acre. It would also be a good plan to sow a crop of rye this Fall, which should be fertilized moderately with about 1,000 pounds per acre of a 5-10-5 fertilizer. Any amount of organic matter that you can apply will be beneficial. Stable manure is particularly valuable for vegetables and an application of 20 to 30 tons per acre would be highly desirable. The following year grow a crop of sweet corn, tomatoes, lima beans or squash. All of these crops will do fairly well on new ground if adequately fertilized, and their residues when returned to the soil will also help to build up the fertility.

## Blanching Endive

Which is the right and best way to blanch endive? Some tell us the best way is to tie it; others say to lay a flat board on top of same. Which would be the best way, and which would you recommend?

Erie County, N. Y. V. B. M.

Endive is usually blanched by tying the leaves together rather loosely with a string. In moist, hot weather the plants must be used shortly after tying, otherwise they will decay. They may also be blanched by placing a drainage tile about six inches in diameter over each plant. This provides better ventilation, and consequently the plants will remain in good condition longer. Boards also can be placed on each side of the row in the same way that celery is bleached.

## Fall Care of Celery

Should celery be protected from hard frosts? Please tell me about celery care, in the Fall and Winter.

Albany County, N. Y. K. S.

Celery must be protected from hard frosts. The usual practice is to bleach the plants with earth or boards and leave the plants outdoors until about Thanksgiving time. After that they may be transplanted to a deep trench outdoors and covered to prevent freezing; or they may be transplanted to a cool, dark cellar, covering the roots with moist sand or soil, with additional water added to the soil as needed to keep the roots moist to prevent the stalks from wilting.

## Field Mice in the Orchard

I have been fighting field mice for many years and the losses have been heavy. Up to the Winter of 1947 we used poison grain placed in cans at the base of the trees. The use of a tin can was for two purposes, one to keep the poison grain away from the birds, and the other that when covered with snow, the grain could be got at by the mice. This method no doubt greatly checks the activities of the mice but it was a long way from being successful. There are many other methods recommended for mice control but these methods involve a lot of labor. One of the best is to cut fresh apples in cubes, sprinkle them with poison and place the cubes in the runways or tunnels in the sod. With our 1,500 young trees, however, this method would require much labor and time in placing the bait in the runways. So we were still looking for a more favorable mice control with the minimum amount of labor required.

Knowing that mice do not like to work above the snow line and prefer feeding tunnels in the grass under the snow, late in the Fall of 1946 we tried out mounding the trees just before freezing, in one block in the orchard. We mounded these trees about eight to 10 inches high, making as near a perfect cone as possible. It usually required about four shovels full of dirt to mound a tree. We first tried to obtain this dirt in the orchard near the tree being mounded. We abandoned that source of dirt because we were leaving bad holes in the ground for next season's work. We found that the quickest and best method of getting the dirt was by taking a trailer and going to a sand bank where we could get clear sand free of any vegetation. Examination of the orchard the following Spring showed that we had excellent mice control where we used the mounding method with no poison and just fair control where we used poison grain. In the winter of 1947 we mounded all of our 1,500 trees with sand and last Spring's inspection showed but two trees that mice had been at and these trees were not badly damaged.

Some may contend that our good results might have been due to lack of mice. We don't think so. We have a dog that takes special delight in digging out field mice and last Spring there wasn't a day when he was in the orchard with us that he didn't get at least five mice. The mice were there and there were plenty of them but they didn't want to climb these frozen mounds and expose themselves to their natural enemies, the hawks, owls and foxes.

We like our present method because the control is good, it requires the least labor of any of the methods so far tried out, and it has the advantage that where sand is used, the Spring rains wash this sand down to a level ground around the trunk. This method must be applied just before the ground freezes up for Winter, so that the mounds will be frozen solid before rains wash them down.

If you are troubled with mice in your orchard, our suggestion is that you take a block of trees in an area you know is infested with mice and try out this mounding method for your own satisfaction. M. Joiner

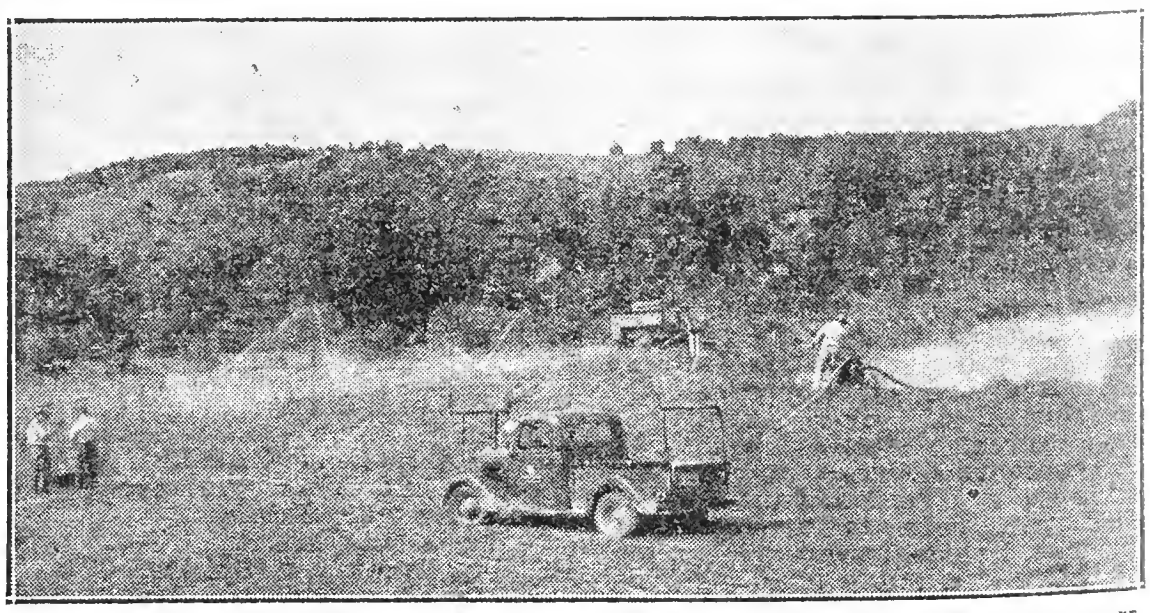

Photo by J. S. Knapp, Ithaca, N. Y.

*Irrigation with the use of portable pipe and pump from a farm pond was demonstrated by the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture at the recent Western New York Soil Conservation Field Day, Alfred, N. Y.*

# Are Your Bees Ready for Winter?

(Continued from Page 595)

June. It is perfectly true that in some locations you will get either pollen or nectar, or both, as early as the end of February. But, and here is the big question — How many days in the late Winter and early Spring are the bees able to fly out, and for how many hours a day? Moreover, even after the weather warms up and there is plenty of early bloom such as dandelion and fruit blossoms, what is going to happen if you have a hive full of brood, and then strike a two or three week period when the bees are confined to the hive? It happened in 1947; it happened again in 1948. That is why most honey crops were smaller in those two years.

It is possible to feed bees in the Spring, but that takes money for sugar and time for labor. Also, how will you know if they need it? By looking through the hives? That isn't very good for the bees, and takes time just when you can least spare it. It is far better to see that each hive has a body of honey completely full when the bees get done with the Fall bloom. If they haven't this much, feed them in the Fall with a thick sugar syrup made up of two parts of sugar to one of hot water. Of course, if you haven't been too greedy, they should have honey

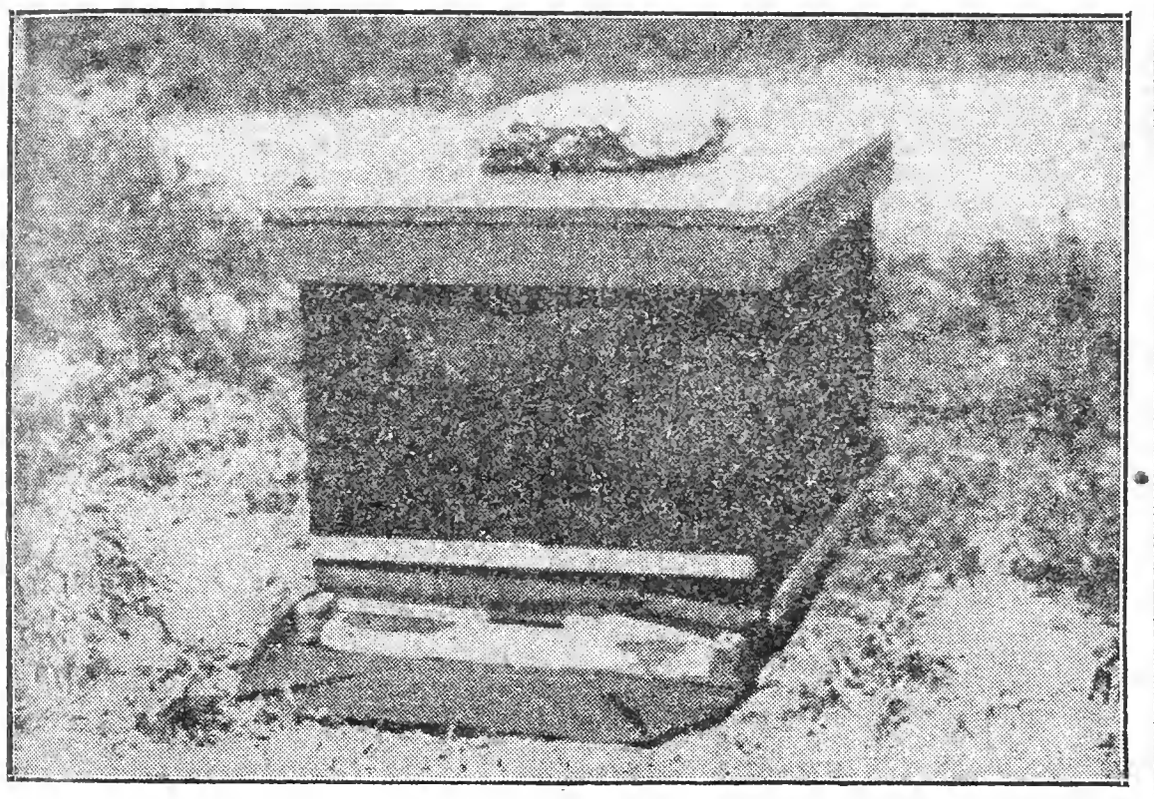

Photo — B. Nielsen, Aurora, Neb.

*Regardless of whatever else is done, when getting bees ready for the Winter, be sure that they have enough food to last them through until the first part of next June. These bees are well protected with a covering of tarred wrapping paper, held in place by cleats.*

enough not to require your feeding them.

Suppose you leave 30 pounds of honey; it might not be enough; the bees may eat it up and then starve. Then you will have lost the colony and the 30 pounds of honey. Or, if they do live through the Winter, they may be so weakened that they don't build up in the Spring into a good producing hive. Your 30 pounds of honey, and any labor or anxiety that you experience, are wasted anyway. If you leave a body nearly full of honey, and some more honey in the bottom body of a two-story hive, you will give the bees about 60 or 70 pounds of feed, and that isn't too much.

The above, of course, has to do with outdoor wintering. If you winter in a cellar, the conditions are entirely different, and this large quantity is not needed. But if such figures for outdoor wintering startle you, just remember that if you leave 70 pounds of honey, and the bees don't use it all up, it is not wasted. The bees will keep it in perfect condition, and it will be just that much more that they don't have to produce next season before they go up into the honey supers.

On the question of protection, that is where the argument really starts. Bees can stand an unbelievable amount of cold, but they can't stand much wind. Also, the percentage of hives that die out for lack of proper ventilation during the Winter would be staggering, if an exact figure could be obtained. This is one of the reasons for such contradictory opinions on wintering with and without packing.

For every gallon of honey consumed by the bees, a gallon of water is produced. Honey is a combination in a great many forms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Water is made of hydrogen and oxygen in a ratio of two to one. Just as you use the parts of your food that your body needs for growth or replacing worn out tissue, and discard what is not needed, so too the bees take out of the honey what they need to support life, and discharge water vapor through their breathing tubes. This water vapor must be let out of the hive in some way, or it will condense on the top and sides. If it does condense and drips back on the bees and combs, it will irritate them, make the combs mouldy, make the bees restless, and maybe cause the loss of the colony through overexertion. Good beekeepers therefore provide upward ventilation either by using a top entrance for the Winter, a vent hole near the top in the front of the hive to serve the double purpose of ventilation, and an emergency exit in the event that the regular entrance is frozen over. They may also raise up the inner cover to allow a slow escape of the water vapor, without too much loss of heat through a draft (like a chimney). A friend of mine puts a washer the size of a nickel under the back ends of the inner cover; but when I try it, the bees *propolize* the cover tightly to the hive body with bee glue.

Good beekeepers provide a windbreak. Bees do not seem to be able to winter well when strong winds blow on the hives. If your protection is not a natural form of windbreak, such as a row of thick trees or a woods, make one out of snow fence, old boards, brush or cornstalks. Also, if you are in a section where the Winters are very severe, pack your bees in the good old-fashioned way. I don't pack because my Winters are not severe and my hives are protected on the north and west by a dense thicket of underbrush. My Winter loss is consequently negligble, but that doesn't mean that yours will be if you disregard this first principle. A lot of the work has been taken out of packing by recent developments. Just make a cylinder out of tar paper big enough to go around each hive, leaving six inches of open space between the paper and the hive. Fill this space with leaves or straw, or some such insulating material, piling it up a good foot thick over the top. Don't seal the bees in. Make a tunnel for them to get out, or better yet, tack the tar paper to the front of the hive, excepting over the entrances, and stuff the leaves and straw on the other three sides, and top. For this, I am assuming that your hives face south, the accepted position, although the bees themselves don't seem to care which way the hive faces.

E. D. WIRTH

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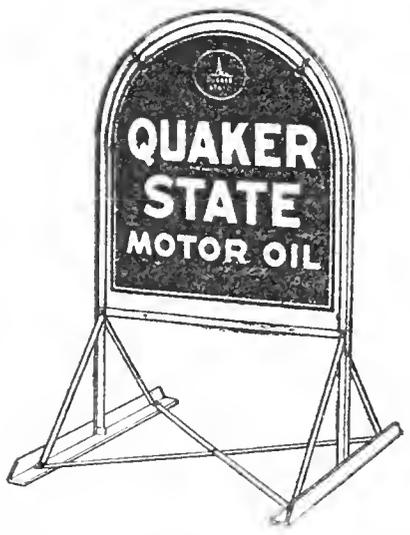


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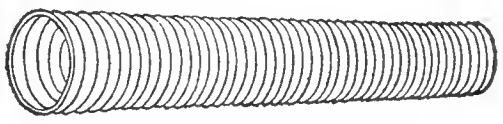

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# European Episodes

PART XV

DRAMA OF THE IMMIGRANT

Most immigrants have a privileged life. Even though plain poverty might have been the very cause of their becoming an immigrant, they possess a richness all their own which they never would want to trade in for the situations of the "stay behinds," not even if they were financially very much richer. The immigrant has a wealth all his own and which cannot be bought by others for cash or checks; for the price is adventure. And his is the feeling that has swelled in the breasts of multitudes of men and women who sought for a new home beyond the far horizon, since the dawn of day and mankind.

Adventure can give, but it starts by taking. It commences with the latter, when the trusted old camping ground must be left, or rather, when the old camp remains where it is and what it was, with the lone adventurer expelling himself by his own choice. How well I remember that terrible morning of rolling up my tent in the old camp. The day had finally arrived that I was to depart for the port of Rotterdam, and then westward. It was very early in the morning and everything was cold and dark, when Father came to my bedside and said no more than "My boy, it is time to rise." At that moment, never before that, I fully grasped the consequence of my decision to migrate which I had made months ago and which had always given me a light heart. I lifted my head from the pillow and lived a thousand moments all over again. It hurt, it hurt infinitely and indescribably. Was this the last night I had slept in that bed? Would I ever sleep again with my bedfellow, my younger brother Frederik? We always had such fun before the sandman overtook us. In turn we would tap with our toes a rhythm against the back of the cupboard which was the end of our alcove bed, and the listener had to guess what "song" had been played. One time my brother tried his skill on "Wilhelmus van Nassauen," the national hymn, and did it so enthusiastically that a stack of valuable antique cups of Grandmother's tumbled down in the cupboard. Our musical exercises had to be suspended for more than a week. I roamed with my brother again through our Summer play days, searching for bird nests, cutting flutes from sappy willows. I saw my Aunt bringing me rye bread and coffee where Broene, our horse, and I were in the field plowing rye stubble. Would I see Father again, sitting there at the head of the table? Would Mother ever come to my bed again to say goodnight as only a mother could? Between the time I lifted my head from the pillow and the moment I fuddled in the dark with my bare feet for the wooden shoes, I had lived my childhood and boyhood all over again, under immense pain. Yes, adventure knows about taking, and it is merciless.

But then follows the giving. It is a compensation that towers far above the things that had to be surrendered. I rode the high seas, welcomed the skyline of New York, saw Chicago, worked my way as a hired man through the Corn Belt, saddled the grain binders of Canada's great West, tasted the excitement of wolf hunting, saw God's own film as only a man in Canada's northland can see the awe-inspiring aurora borealis. Two years later, I visited my old town again, keeping a promise to come back just once before I tie myself down to a farm of my own. The old home, and the old town, gave me a royal welcome. It was that which made me realize that life can never give one an outstanding welcome unless he was first willing to undergo the agonies of a farewell. And when I again met my favorite old schoolmate, and noticed how close-walled his own world had remained, I tried to be extra kind and good to him, for I pitied him, deep down in my heart, and thought, what a wealth of richness is denied to you — God's creation is so great, so wide, and so beautiful. Yes, the life of most immigrants is privileged. They would never exchange places again with those who stayed home, for they have tasted American worlds.

Each medal, however, has two sides. Yes, during the daytime of his life the immigrant may feel privileged above the average other fellow in the same walk of life, but when the eventide of life creeps up, the penalty is often demanded for this uprooting and transplanting. The full action, the busy day, can no longer give exciting diversion, and in countless cases the immigrant feels forlorn in the evening — homesickness steps in. A Norwegian farmer in Dakota, who has had a happy life growing wheat and oats there, who loves his home on the range, may turn silent when growing old. His children may hear more each day about the glamor of the Norwegian fjords and that nothing in the world can be compared with the midnight sun of his homeland. A Swiss may feel perfectly at home in the Jersey flats during his working years, but when the twilight nears, there is no hay that smells as fragrant as that made in the Sennhuette, nor can any cowbell ring so dreamily as those in the Alpine meadows. In New York State I used to have an old German neighbor who had embedded himself so deeply into American life that nobody ever saw him as an outlander. As the years went by, he came more and more to sit by our kitchen stove and then I always knew what would follow. He had to unburden his heart about what he missed here and how wonderful the pastures had been around the Bremen section of northern Germany. I understood and on such days I talked to him in Low German dialect rather than the English which we otherwise always used. He died lonely. His body was here at home, with his children and grandchildren, but his heart lingered in North Germany where the pastures were ever so much greener.

Each such immigrant, from any nation, ultimately finds faults with the selfsame American conditions which previously he had thankfully accepted. The roses over there smell so much more fragrant than here, the birds sing lovelier, the moon is brighter, the meadows greener, the dwellings cosier, and God so much nearer. If you meet an elderly immigrant in such a state, don't criticize him too harshly; try to understand a homesick heart. Those immigrants who feel the old country fever approaching when the years pile up have only one remedy that can cure it and bring back more contentment. Go to that old country, to the old home town. Go before it becomes physically impossible to make the long trip. Sell, if need be, a part of the stock or the farm to defray the journey's cost, but go. The cure is almost never failing and is simple. When the old stamping ground is indeed reached again, everything is so disappointing. Disappointing, even if everything is almost in the same shape and form as when he left this scene so many, many years ago. Because mentally he has added constantly to the beauty, the grandness, the romance of that old home town during his long years of absence, thereby making it altogether lovelier than it ever really was. Yes, the meadows are greener; well has he remembered that fact. But what he forgot was that it was the result of so much rain that for weeks at a time he would see no sunlight. Maybe there is a bird that can outdo any American bird in singing, but when he returns to his old camp, he feels that there are less nightingales and more crows than when he was a child.

I write this for those among The R. N.-Y. family who might fit this story. I hope it will benefit you. I understand your drama for I am one of you and I bless destiny for placing me here again for a while, in my midday. Come back home again and get cured once and for all.

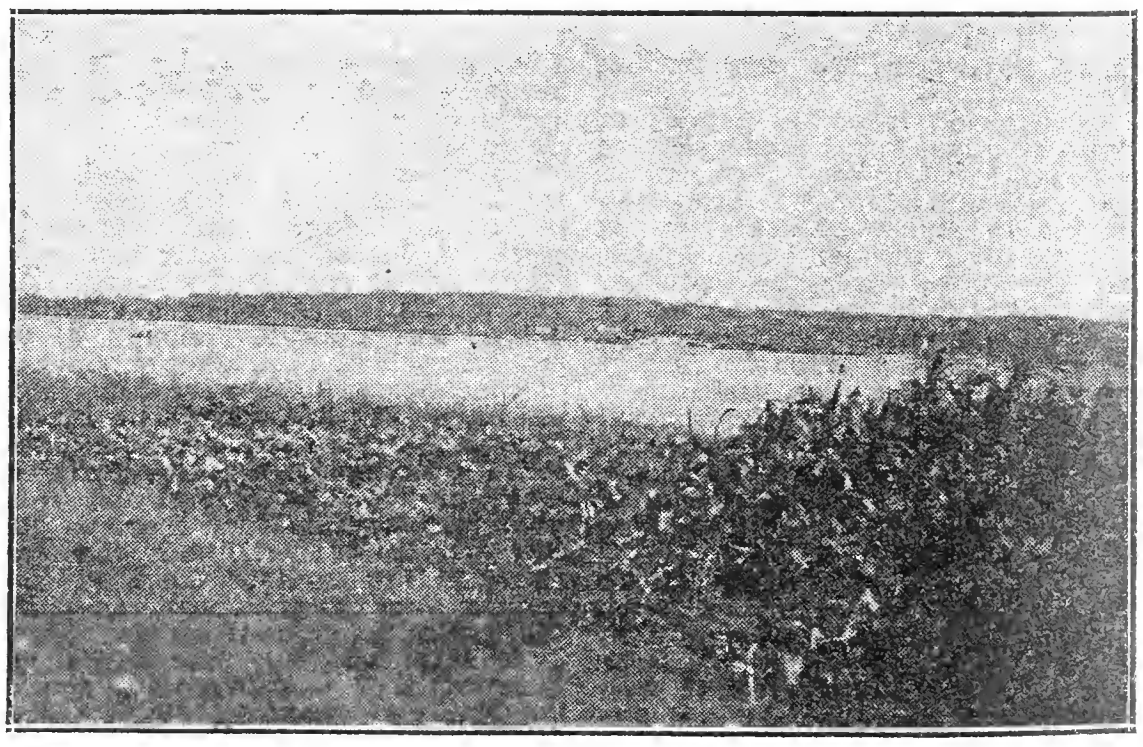
HERMAN A. BENNINK

# *Our Salt Water Farm in Maine*

Between 1831 and 1842 there were six seasons when the potato crop in Ireland failed. As the greater part of the population depended upon the potato alone for a livelihood, many Irish land owners migrated to America. Among these was John MacNamara of Ennis, County Clare, who left for political as well as economic reasons. In 1835 he arrived on a sailing vessel at Addison, Washington County, Maine. He purchased several hundred acres of virgin forest land from a Revolutionary soldier named McCaleb, who had received a generous government grant on Petit Manan peninsula for his services in the war. MacNamara selected a sightly location at the head of Pigeon Hill Bay, cleared the land, and built himself a house and barn on the slope, about 300 feet above high water. He married a Millbridge girl and raised a family of 13.

A firm believer in the Biblical injunction that "many hands make light work," John MacNamara equipped all his children with canvas aprons, whereupon they spent two hours daily gathering stones for walls and drains. Consequently the field below the old homestead is today actually rock free. On a plot of level land between the house and the shore he had his garden. It yielded ample vegetables for his large family, and he sold large quantities to ships sailing out of Millbridge. This acre of ground, deep black humus, the deposit washed down from the wooded hill, he further enriched with seaweed and fish. The last of his children, a woman of 89, died recently. Shortly after we moved to the MacNamara farm, she visited us and told us how her father scorned a plow for his garden plot; he preferred to turn over the soil with a long handled spade and an extended footrest, which he had brought from Ireland. He called this piece of ground the Indian garden, as the Indians, canoeing down the Narraguagus River in early Spring, would camp there.

We have followed John MacNamara's formula with a few variations. The compost pile at the southern end of the garden, and so near the shore that we can pitch up the seaweed, also contains the droppings from the hen house, stray porcupines found treaspassing in the orchard, red squirrels and rats that Clym, the cat, contributes, dead sea birds and fish found on the beach, and last year a 150 pound seal that had been caught in a fish weir.



*The 1948 vegetable garden at Pigeon Hill Farm had plentiful yields of corn, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, tomatoes and watermelons.*

I have found by experience that all the vegetables thrive on the natural fertilizer produced by our compost heap. Consequently everything receives the same treatment. I dig a trench 18 inches deep, put in compost a foot in depth, cover it with three inches of pulverized soil, and plant. After the seeds are all well up, I run the wheel cultivator between the rows, then mulch with two inches of salt water marsh grass, and let nature do its work. If it is a dry season, the garden thrives with the heavy morning fog and the moisture from the ocean. If it is rainy, the soil seems to absorb any excess water. Possibly the stone drains that John MacNamara and his children built are partly responsible.

For those who are fond of fresh crisp vegetables, we heartily recommend a salt water garden in Maine.

Maine E. M. B.

## Autumn 1910

When September's mellow beauty flamed into the glory of October, the year's climax was at hand. Hardwood ridges were gorgeous Oriental rug patterns; maples that guarded farmhouses were towering bouquets of gold, scarlet and brown. Solitary elms by valley brooks were yellow bouquets above quiet waters on their way to the depth of the sea. Hoar frost powdered the land at dawning and shaggy fog blossoms floated above the lowlands as a red ball of sun began its low arc across the sky. Thin sheets of ice silvered the barnyard watering troughs and made lace patterns along the edges of pasture brooks. As the day warmed, great flocks of cumulus clouds grazed along the trails of the overhead blue meadows. A deep purple haze blanketed distant evergreen slopes and simmered above the sidehill mowing fields.

Flocks of goldfinches in undulating waves coursed the browning hayland and over the new plowed fields where brown lines of symmetrical ribbons were carved on Earth's breast. Small bands of complaining crows gathering in the beeches above the pasture spring and reiterated their pessimistic outlook of the future. And as Nature's warmth-blessed days and starlit frosty nights gave notice she was preparing to post her books, good countrymen and their boys hastened to finish their Autumn tasks.

A lad on the way home from school couldn't take too much time to listen to the singing telephone wires or explore the damp, murky spots beneath the plank bridge. The Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler potatoes had to be dug, picked up, and stored in the big wooden bin in the earth-floored house cellar. It wasn't the worst task on a farm. Much better than hauling dressing to the fields or cleaning out the calf pens. But a lad whose father grew 100 bushels to store and sell the next Spring, reached the point where potatoes were not particularly thrilling.

The apple picking was another story. A chance to handle ladders, climb 15 or 20 feet in the tall old Baldwins and Blue Pearmains was always good fun. There were bird nests to be examined and a chance for a good view across the river valley to the mountains beyond. Late in the afternoon, the bushel baskets were hauled to the barn and stored in great colorful heaps. Once there, safe from frost, sorting was done leisurely.

A lad whose father was a bit of an authority on apples was interested in the fruit. It was interesting to know there are some 2,500 named varieties of this most popular fruit of the temperate zone. The names of the oldtime varieties showed that our ancestors who hewed homes from a wilderness had music and imagination in their hearts: Arkansas Beauty, Baily Spice, Beauty of Bath, Belborodooskoe, Blushing Bride, Casashea, Chenango, Cranberry Pippin, Crow's Egg, Disharoon, Double Rose, Egg Top, Evening Party, Fallawater, Genesee Flower, Gideon, Gloria Mundi, Good Peasant, Grandmother, Kansas Keeper, Lady Finger, Legal Tender, Malinda, Missing Link, Old Garden, Pine Stump, Plumb Cider, Savewell, Shiawassee, Sops-of-Wine, Sweet and Sour, Tom Putt, Victuals and Drink, and Workaroe.

Not the least in importance was the trip to the cider mill with burlap bags full of drops. It's a bit difficult to put one's finger on the primary cause of contemporary cantankerousness, but certainly a major point is that boys today don't have the opportunity to suck their fill of amber, delicious, fresh-pressed cider through a long oat straw.

After apples were under cover, came bean stacking. A generation ago good farmers were proud of the red kidneys and yellow eyes they raised. "Light soil for good-flavored beans" was a countryside maxim. The frost-brittle beans were stacked ends-in around a gray birch stubby pole. After a couple weeks of curing in the sun and frost the bulky stacks were hauled to the barn to await flailing and winnowing. It was taken for granted in the days before we grew civilized with colored bubble gum and atom bombs that a family would have baked beans for Saturday supper and warmed over in the frying pan for Sunday breakfast. Mother claimed, and we all agreed, that red kidneys were tops. The various homespum names of oldtime beans are good: Black Turtle Soup, Dwarf Wren's Egg, China Red Eye, Magpie, Sulphur, Pink Eye Hidatsa Red, Portland Fancy, Red Turkey, Robin's Egg, Wisconsin Tree and Molasses Face.

Pumpkins were dotting the corn field like golden periods to Summer's trailing sentences. They were hauled to farmyards and piled against the weathered woodshed to "cure" for a spell before they were stored in the attic near the chimney. Each frosty night it was a lad's task to cover them with old patchwork quilts, buffalo robes and horse blankets. The tall corn was shocked and the tan gold shocks reminded one of rows of tepees. Later the corn would be hauled in, the ears ripped off and the stalks thrown to the neatstock to nibble off the leaves. Then one evening in November there would be a husking bee where neighbors gathered to rip the husks from the long ears. Late in the evening there would be a wonderful supper with baked beans, scalloped potatoes, home-cured ham, juicy apple pies and huge triple-layer chocolate cake and young lads discovered they could make a very satisfactory meal on desserts.

Each week the Fall work was pushed. The leaves fell from the trees and black frosts laid on blighting hands. Birds were gone to the southland. A fellow had time to gather beechnuts and to explore the creeks for muskrat spoor. The house was banked with sawdust and the last of the wood was piled in the shed. It was good to know the barns and cribs were full and the cellar shelves lined with hundreds of jars of fruits and vegetables, jellies, jams and preserves.

And in the evening, when a lad took his hand lamp at nine o'clock and climbed the steep stairs to his room beneath the eaves, he had no idea that all the world did not know safety, love and security. When he was in bed and took a last look at the evening star above Monadnock, he knew what his father meant when he said, "There's a special feeling that comes to a good farmer when the season draws to a close."

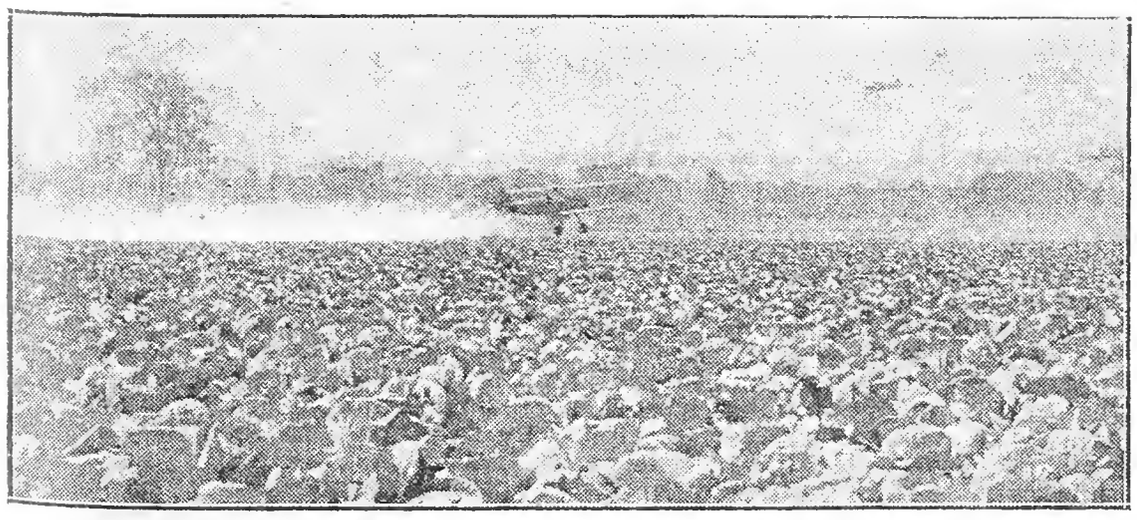
Massachusetts. H. S. PEARSON

## Vegetable Growers Field Day

Vegetable growers from all over New York State met recently at the Howard Sprague and Robson Brothers farms in Hall, N. Y., for the annual field day of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association. Tents of headquarters, farm equipment, displays, vegetable packaging, weed control and eradication gave every evidence of a colorful festival. It was enjoyed by all who attended.

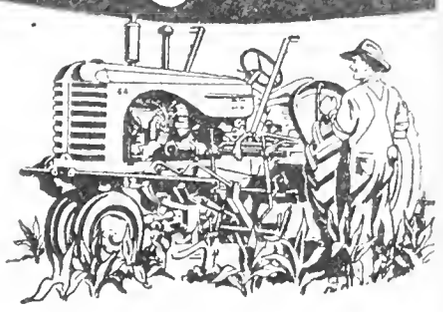
The crowd was there to see the new developemnts in vegetable husbandry — controlling soil erosion, soil tilling, chemical eradication of weeds, and delivering vegetables to wholesalers as quality products in attractive economical containers.

A demonstration of airplane dusting was an event of special interest. N. J. Hoose, Jr., Gorham, N. Y., local airman, thrilled the gathering when he dusted Sprague's cabbage field with DDT sweeping back and forth over the field. The dust covers a 30-foot width on each flight, with 40 acres being dusted per hour. An average of 40 pounds per acre of dust is used. E. R. S.



*Spraying cabbages on the Howard Sprague farm, Ontario County, N. Y.*


See the Difference



One look at a Massey-Harris Tractor and you know that here is the kind of power you want — as modern as it looks. In the sturdy frame, heavy-duty engine, special alloy gears, husky transmission and axles, there's the rugged construction that means long life. And in the "velvet-ride" seat, wide choice of speeds, battery ignition, handy controls, is the easy handling that saves time and muscle.

Feel the Difference

Up on the seat, out in the field, your first impressions are confirmed. Here's smooth, eager power, with plenty of reserve, to take every job in its stride. Here's comfort for sun-up to sun-down operation, easy steering, easy handling, complete vision . . . and the kind of tools and attachments that make good work a matter of course.

Pocket the Difference

In the fuel tank at the end of the day . . . in your books at the end of the season . . . in the year-round performance there's a dollars and cents difference that means much to your profits. The efficient engine is more thrifty of fuel and oil. Rugged construction pays off in greater dependability, in low-cost maintenance, in longer life.

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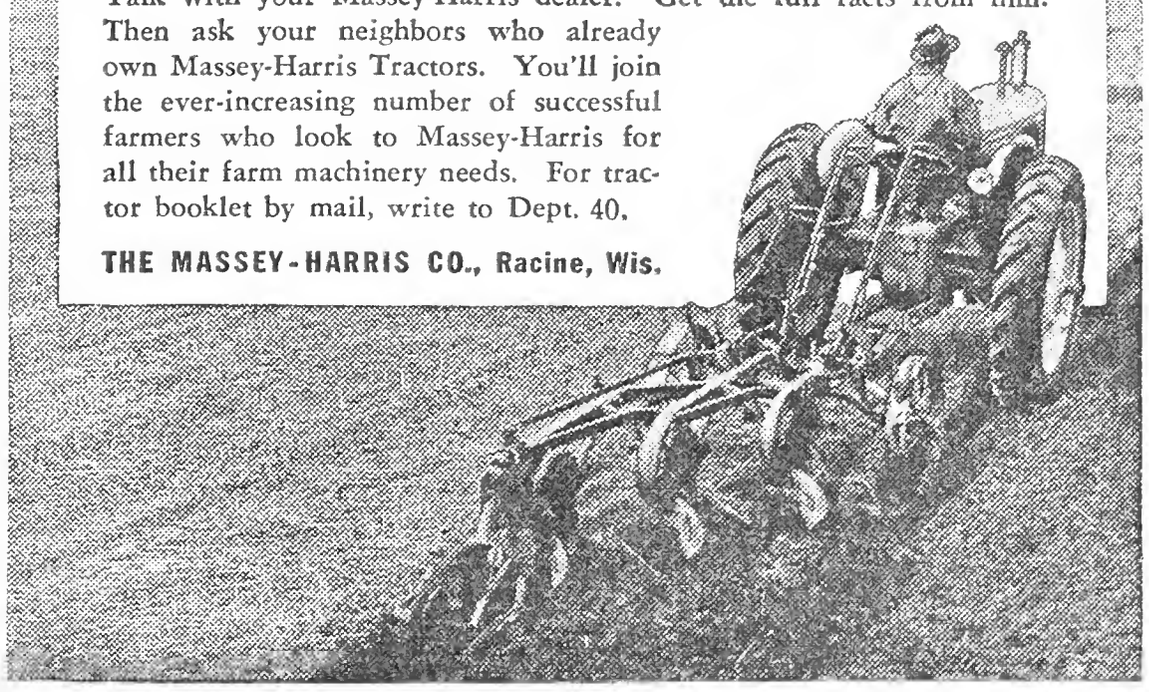
You can have Massey-Harris power on your farm. Among the six basic models there's a size and type to fit your crops, your acreage, your conditions. For small farms there's the one-plow Pony. Next in size is the light two-plow "20"; then the full, two-plow "30". For larger farms, the "44"; or the "44-6" with 6-cylinder engine. For big drawbar and belt jobs, the 4-5 plow "55".

Talk with your Massey-Harris dealer. Get the full facts from him. Then ask your neighbors who already own Massey-Harris Tractors. You'll join the ever-increasing number of successful farmers who look to Massey-Harris for all their farm machinery needs. For tractor booklet by mail, write to Dept. 40.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Racine, Wis.



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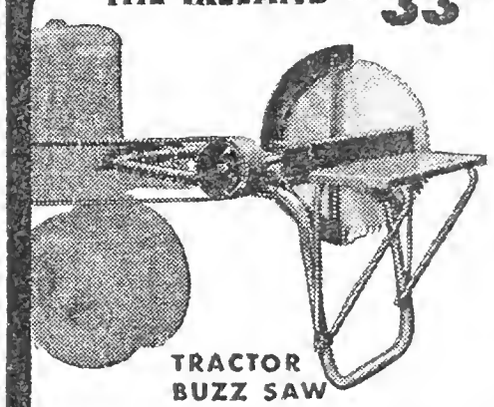

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Here's the *only* all-tubular steel frame tractor saw that hitches either front or rear. It cuts more wood . . . easier . . . faster . . . at lower cost. *One man* can rig it. Big, balanced tilt table for easy, all-day operation. Blade and belt pulley guarded. Built for years of hard service.

**WRITE FOR DETAILS**—and for information on the Ireland "55", stationary saw with the big roll-table, that makes light work of heavy buzzing. Our address 1018 Boyd St.

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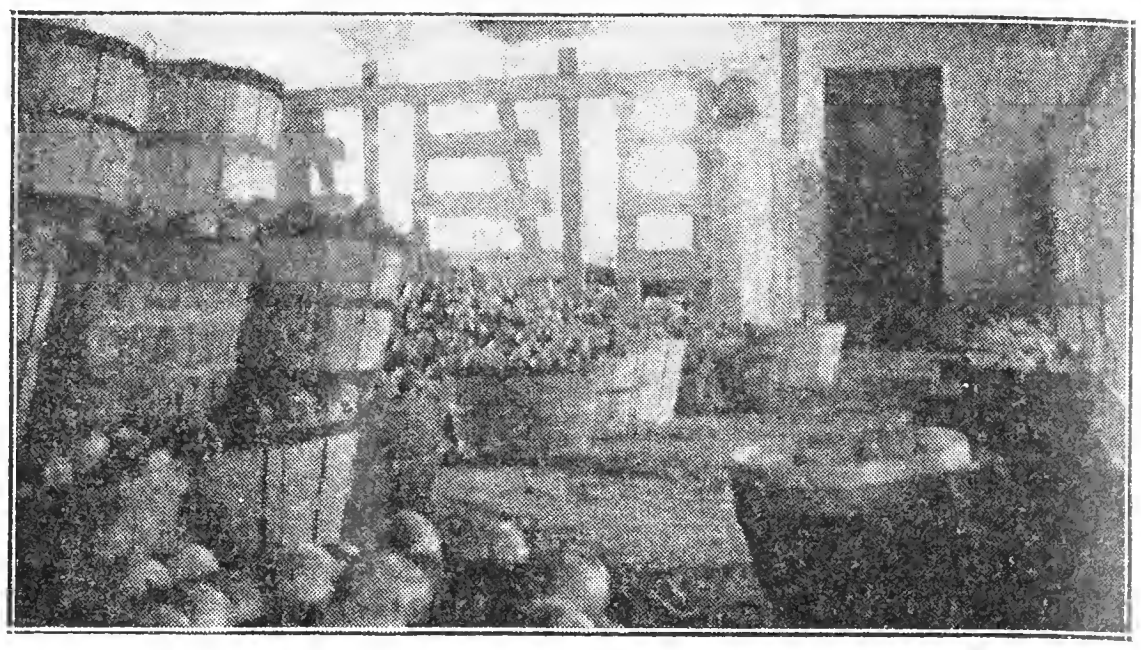


*For quality and flavor many of the older varieties of apples are superior to some of the newer kinds. A clean corner in the barn makes a satisfactory place for temporary storage after gathering the apples.*

## About an Old Pennsylvania Orchard

When I last saw what was once my father's farm in Bedford County, Pa., the fields were enclosed with freshly painted white fences and the buildings were thoroughly modernized, but the two apple orchards had all but disappeared. The big yard around the house, where once grew a score of cherry and other fruit trees, contained only one or two trees which I knew as a boy. Still more disconcerting to me was the fact that the hill on which one of the apple orchards was located had also disappeared—leveled off by the long, eroding years.

These two apple orchards, containing several hundred trees, were quite unique, so far as my experience goes. I have seen many other fine orchards, but none with such a wide variety of fruit. To help while away some bad moments in his last illness, my father and I tried to recall the different kinds of apples these orchards contained. We reached a count of 40, and even then we knew we had not remembered all of them. I never learned precisely how he and my grandfather were able to secure such a collection of fruit. Most of the older trees were grafted, sometimes two or more varieties to a tree. There was a nursery in the vicinity of Bedford, but I believe many of the grafts came from visits to various farms in different section where the primary purpose was buying livestock. Unique too was the fine selection of cherries and plums, nearly all nameless and simply designated by color or location. One variety of cherry seemed unusually well suited for cherry preserve or butter which had an altogether distinctive and superior flavor.

To a lover of fine fruits, our apple orchards were indeed something to remember. Of course, to a youngster in the country, an orchard is a place of high adventure. Rendezvous of all the birds and small wild animals of the farm, source of so much delectable eating, it is small wonder that older folk look back with wistful eyes upon the orchard of their youth. Making due allowance for the tricks of memory, the pippins and pound apple trees seemed to me as large as oaks or maples. There were always many young trees just started. There was something to suit all tastes. A trifle acid to very sour; many kinds of sweets, all colors, and for all seasons. Names were largely of local origin or York State apples. My mother always said it was hard to choose the kind for cooking, many were so good; but only certain varieties were chose for making apple butter, for even in apple butter tastes differed in the family, so there were several degrees of sweet or sour or spiciness in the long line of crocks in the cellar. Also in the barrels of cider stored for the Winter a choice was possible, and quite frequently made. In those old days relatives and friends were accustomed to trading services and products with equal grace, so cider making and apple butter boiling, like butchering and harvesting, were festive occasions for all, from grandmothers down to the babies in arms.

It is interesting to note how similar names of apples crop up in accounts of old orchards in widely separated parts of the East. For instance, Sweet Permain, White Belleflower, Rusty-Coat, and one called Grindstone, which would keep all Winter and into the Summer when Sweet and Sour Oats apples ripened; Smokehouse or Vandever, Ross Green, Nonesuch, Nodhead, Sheepnose, Rambo, Maiden Blush, Dewalt, Jonathan, Northern Spy, and a host of others. Incidentally, the belief is common that spraying would not have been necessary years ago, but my recollection is that a good many wormy and imperfect apples were in the crop, and some varieties were more subject than others to pests. It is no doubt true that some of the apples of former years lacked attractive color, but I have never seen a red sweet apple to approach the nameless one in our orchard either for color or flavor. Nor have I ever been able to find the equal in its cooking qualities of our matchless green pippin.

In the woods adjoining my small farm in Hunterdon County, N. J., I came upon apple trees which must have been 60 years old or more, with fruit superior to what I could purchase in the stores. These trees were being choked to death by rapid forest growth, but I was able to get scions for grafting before they gave up the struggle. Few persons knew of their existence, for the original owner had passed on long since and the orchard abandoned. With the permission of the present owner I attempted some trimming and clearing, but the trees were too far gone and all but one or two are now dead. Gravenstein, Baldwin Belleflower, Early Harvest, Twenty-Ounce, were some of the trees fighting a losing battle among the robust maples and tulips and black oaks.

A casual perusal of today's writings on fruit growing will disclose a widely growing doubt as to the wisdom of concentrating one's producing and marketing efforts on only a few current favorites, such as Delicious, Rome Beauty, and MacIntosh. There must be many people, no one knows how large and important a group it is, might prefer different types of apples. Yet, as I was engaged in the composition of this article, I came on a piece of publicity about a brand new red apple, several thousand words in length, with not a single reference to flavor or quality of eating or cooking. This apple is to be introduced and advertised solely because, in the words of the promoter: "It has a very smooth skin and takes an extremely shiny finish. It is estimated that it would bring $5.00 on a $3.00 market."

As for myself, I am carefully nursing along grafted trees of some of the older varieties, which are a revelation to those who know only the apples of the city fruit-stand or the super-market. "I never tasted such a good apple!" A remark like that is music to my ears, a remark, in my judgment, that should be heard more frequently among ultimate consumers everywhere. R. BRUMBAUGH

## Walnut Plantings

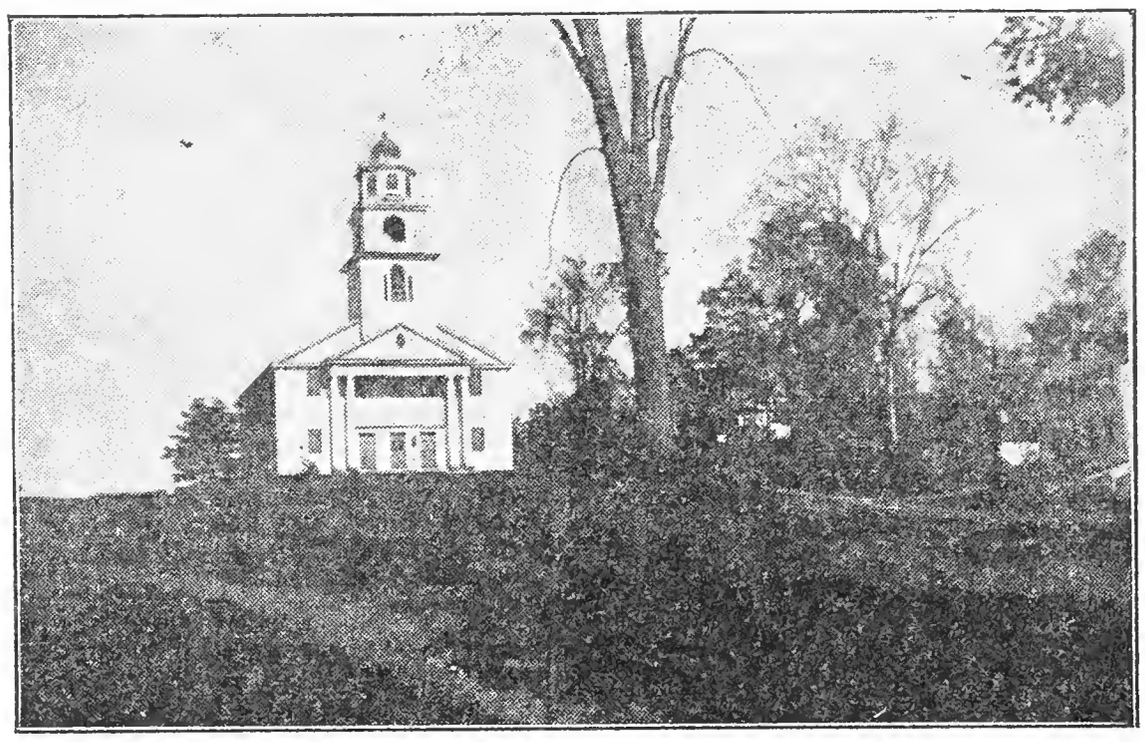
When should walnuts be planted? Should they be cracked before planting? Will nuts that are two years old grow? How should they be spaced? How long should they grow before being transplanted? H. E. H.

Walnuts should be planted as soon as they are gathered in the Fall, before the nuts are allowed to dry out. They should not be cracked, but the outer soft hull is usually removed. They should not be covered more than one inch deep, and must be protected from squirrels and other rodents. I doubt if two-year-old nuts will grow, although some of them may if they have not become too dry. The nuts should be spaced about a foot apart in rows three to four feet apart so that they can be cultivated or mulched. Young trees are usually grown for a year or two before being transplanted to their permanent location. D. F. J.

# New England Meeting House

In 1762 the town of Westmoreland in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, voted to build a meeting house. The site selected was in the north part of town, a short distance from the Connecticut River. The large timbers were cut near by and hewed by hand, but due to the fact that there was no sawmill in town, the boards were rafted up the river from Northfield, Mass. In 1764 it was ready for occupancy. The building was simple but it served for two purposes, a meeting house and a school. Records tell us that the children attending this school used birch bark for paper.

In 1779 it was decided to move the church nearer the south part of town to a place called Park Hill. This was accomplished by a bee, which consisted of a group of men giving their time. Some additions were built and the building was also made as up to date as possible. It served both as a church and for the annual town meetings, and stood on the site for nearly 50 years. However, in 1827 some controversy arose over church affairs and again the meeting house moved for a third time to its present site, a distance of about a hundred feet. It would seem that the folks in those days at least read their Bibles and knew the meaning of Matthew 7-25, for the building was placed on a solid rock foundation. Dirt had to be carted in to cover the rock around the church in order to give it a finished look. Again more additions were built on, including a belfry and dome.



*Park Hill Meeting House in Cheshire County, New Hampshire.*

Here this historic old church has stood, straight and erect all these years. Wind, floods, and even the last great hurricane did only slight damage to it. The outside is well protected with paint, and being on a hill it can be seen from different points for miles around. It has become an old landmark as the oldest church in this county. Every year during July and August this old meeting house is opened for services, and one can hear its Paul Revere bell calling the folks to worship.

New Hampshire M. A. S.


## Books on Fruit Growing

Modern Fruit Production, Gourley and Howlett.....$4.75
Deciduous Orchards, W. H. Chandler..... 4.50
The Hive and the Honey Bee, Roy A. Grout..... 4.00
General Horticulture, Thos. J. Talbert..... 4.00
Grow Your Own Fruit, M. G. Kains..... 4.00
Growing Tree and Small Fruits, Auchter and Knapp..... 3.24

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)


## Requirements for Hydraulic Ram

We have a spring on our farm that flows three to four gallons a minute. Would it be practical to install a ram to pump water 60 feet above the spring? The drop from the spring is approximately 55 feet, 1,000 feet below the spring, where the ram would be installed. Then the ram would have to force the water a distance of 1,000 feet and elevate the water 115 feet. What are the requirements for the successful operation of a hydraulic ram? J. R.

The minimum requirements for successful operation of a hydraulic ram are as follows: 1. There must be a flow of water of at least one and one-half gallons per minute. 2. A straight drive pipe between 25 and 250 feet in length and having a fall of at least 20 inches.

The manufacturers will recommend a suitable ram upon receipt of the following information: 1 — The flow of supply water in gallons per minute. 2 — The vertical distance between the spring's level and the proposed location of the ram. 3 — The length of drive pipe between spring and ram. 4 — The vertical height above ram to which water is to be raised. 5 — The pipe line distance water will be delivered. 6 — The number of gallons of water required per day. W. M. F.

## DDT Tests on Flies

The writer has read the September 4 issue of The Rural New-Yorker with interest, specifically your editorial "Flies Resist DDT."

As a manufacturer of DDT formulations, we are particularly interested in the timeliness of this editorial of yours. Two of our entomologists collected flies from the Pine Plains area in Dutchess County, N. Y., and have found that the laboratory strain of flies, which we use the year round for test purposes, are substantially more susceptible to DDT treated surfaces than were the flies swept from a barn in the vicinity of Pine Plains. As yet we have no data on the progeny of the collected flies but when these are available, we expect to check them to ascertain whether or not they, like their parents, are resistant to DDT coatings.

We understand that situations similar to this have been encountered in various part of the country and it would appear to be indicated that supplementary spraying is necessary in dairy barns and milk houses where the DDT treatments are not holding fly populations down. A. W.

## Pruning Everbearing Raspberries

While all regular varieties of raspberries should be trimmed and pruned right after they have finished bearing, the everbearing types require a different treatment. When they are in a completely dormant condition, during late November or very early in the Spring before any growth starts, cut out all the old canes even with the ground leaving only the strong, young canes. Remove all small or weak canes. If at any time the young canes become too long or tall, 10 or 12 inches may be pruned from their tips, if desired. This will make them more branching and bushy, thereby increasing the number of berries produced but with a tendency to reduce their size somewhat. M. W. C.

**Another rural telephone going in**

A few more adjustments and another rural telephone will be ready for use. We're adding them in Bell System territories at the record rate of about 1000 every working day.

By the end of 1948, we hope to hit the million mark in the number of Bell telephones added in rural areas since the close of the war—three years ago.

Something like 42 per cent of America's farms—the highest percentage in history—now have telephone service.

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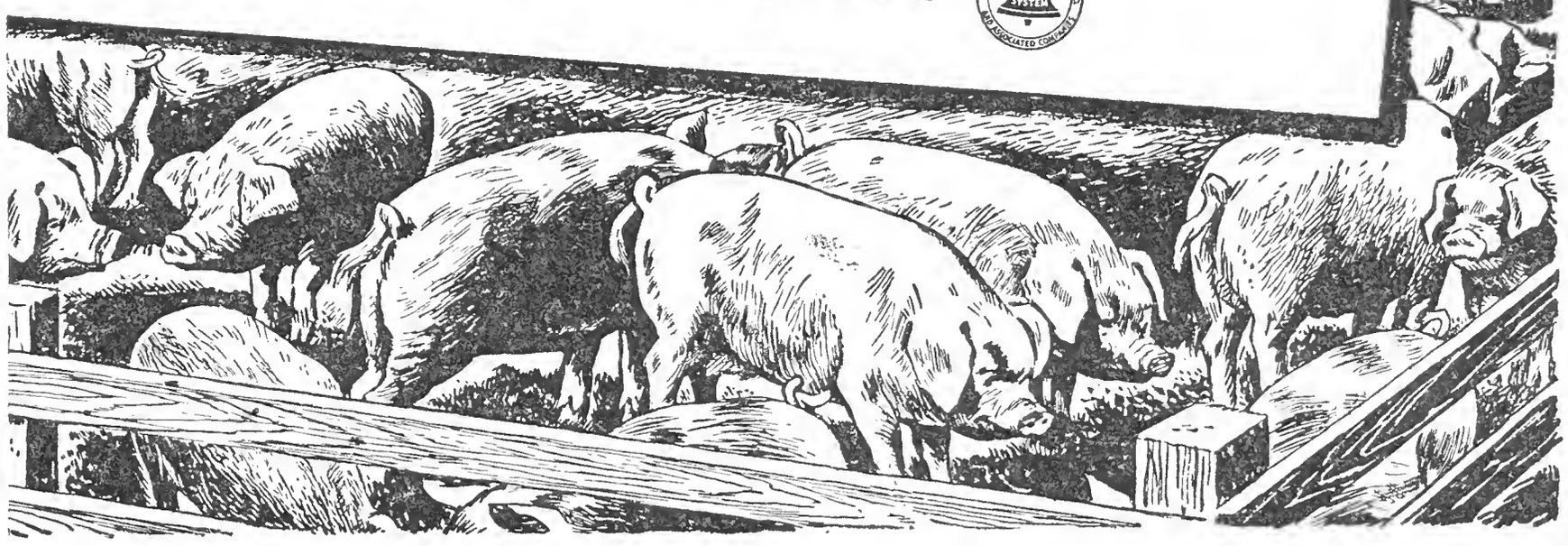

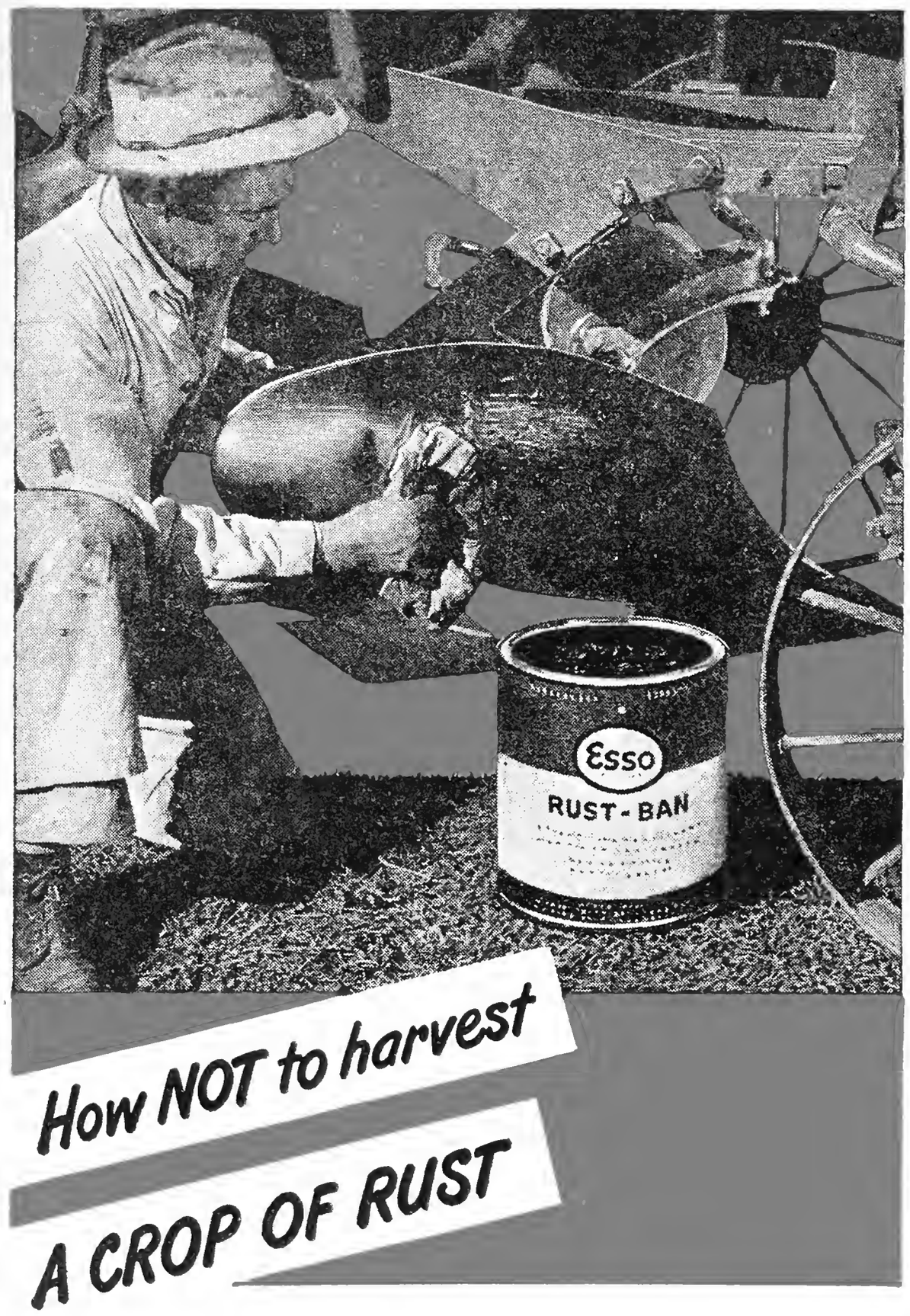


**AT LAY-UP TIME** this Fall—*you can help prevent the winter rust* that costs thousands of farmers the use of valuable farming equipment...*if you use Esso Rust-Ban products.*

*Esso Rust-Ban 347* protects all kinds of exposed machinery metal. It is quickly and easily applied with brush or cloth, and readily removed at any time with kerosene. For plows, cultivators, disks, and other exposed implements.

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# *Pastoral Parson*

The Summer of 1948 has passed all too quickly to permit the accomplishment of one half the things that cried for attention. Indeed at one time it seemed that the rain would never let up long enough to allow proper cultivation of the fields. One day near the end of the rainy spell will remain a memory for a long time. The Parson had to attend a meeting at Nyack, N. Y., where two of the larger churches are trying to perfect a union. Since the Parson is all in favor of strengthening the religious work in any community by combining effort he did not want to miss such a meeting. Mrs. Parson, snatching the opportunity for a bit of shopping, decided to go along, with the understanding that she would meet the Parson after the session at a diner on the main street, just as a convenient place.

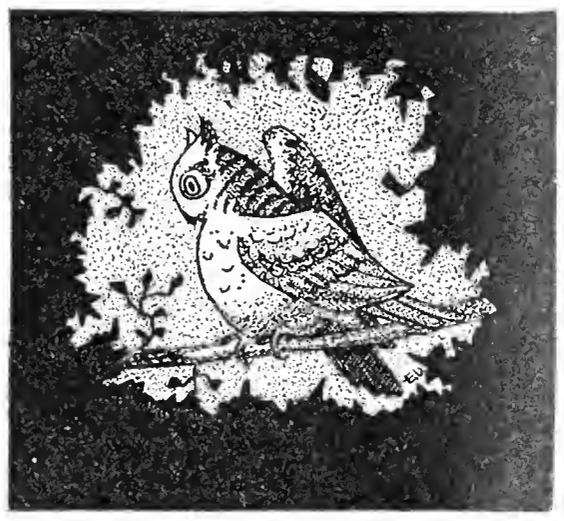
When the Parson met his wife there, as prearranged, it was pouring rain which made it seem wiser to wait a few minutes before returning to the car. Time passed and still the rain persisted. Gradually the water reached the curb on the other side, then went over it. Youngsters, heedless of a drenching, splashed about the street to the amusement of all who had sought shelter in doorways. Very soon after, the water poured into the diner around the doroway despite the rags stuffed there to stop it. Paper boxes and lumber floated down the street, for this was to have been rubbish collection day in that part of town. Since there was no getting out, and the Parson had a later engagement drawing nearer by the minute, it seemed wise to have a bite to eat while the water subsided, rather than to wait until arriving at home. But the water took its time, and the Parson still had that engagement. That is the reason why he and Mrs. Parson were finally seen walking down the main street, a bit sheepishly, with their footwear in their hands. Just when they were begining to think that no one they knew had seen them, a voice from the crowd of bystanders expressed the hope that they might read about this in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. What color the Parson may have turned just then, he does not know, for its was many, many years since he had walked barefoot in any town.

The Summer, however, has had some very profitable aspects, too. For the first time in years the Old Stone Church sent several of its young people to a conference from which they came back enthusiastic. It is difficult for a preacher to give his young parishioners an adequate idea of religious work in the brief time that he can hold their attention. Few have any idea whatsoever as to the accomplishments of religious forces throughout the world. No wonder so many lose interest, for we are seldom interested in that which we know nothing about. These six young people will make a splendid nucleus for their own work during the Winter, for they have caught some of the vision and will be able to help others see it.

Likewise, much work has been accomplished in the restoration of the old cemetery. A few newspapers in nearby towns have given good accounts of our project and other churches have begun work on their own churchyards. We hope to have the restoration here completed in time for the annual Home Coming Sunday in October. The Parson is grateful for the suggestions given him by members of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER family, for cemetery restoration is rather complicated and, without the advice of some who have been through it, our progress would have been much slower of fulfillment. There were some Saturday mornings when it was really surprising that anyone came for this work, for the sun shone with a burning heat. If more people knew how rewarding it is to work together on a project of this sort, more towns would undertake such an endeavor.

New Jersey

REV. A. A. BURKHARDT



# *Management of the Farm Woodlot*

(Continued from Page 594)

Meanwhile markets should be found for the available products that can be sold from the woodlot. It is wise to do this during the process of rebuilding. Most farmers seem to know very little about wood markets, but they can learn from their State forestry department or college, county agents, farm foresters, and from local wood buyers. They can also learn the specifications for the products that buyers are willing to take. With these facts in mind an intelligent cutting program can be worked out.

Woodland cutting should be included as part of the annual farm program. Most mistakes are made by calling in a sawmill man or a wood buyer and selling stumpage. If farmers are to develop a woods business, it is wise to learn enough about that business to be able to sell wood products at least partly manufactured. That is the way that other farm products are usually sold. Most farm woodland products should be cut in the Winter. For products that are needed on the farm, cutting should not be done on the basis of urgent day to day needs. In other words, a hurried trip to the woods to get a little fuel or a few posts will often lead to removal of some very good trees that ought to be left longer. Often it will mean the wrong use of products, with trees cut into fuel or posts that are potential sawlog trees, which later would be worth several times their present value if allowed to grow. A planned cutting will therefore result in using the least valuable trees for the least valuable products. Also, it is well to plan to sell the products that are surplus to farm needs at a predetermined place, say delivered at the roadside to be picked up by the buyer, or delivered at the mill. Some farmers may need to get a little necessary equipment such as log chains, tongs, wedges, saws, and similar wood-working tools. If peeled products are to be made, cutting can only be done during the season when the bark slips easily.

Foresters talk about the scale of cutting in relation to the growth of the forest. The ideal volume to cut is the annual growth put on by a well developed growing stock. The farmer who does his own cutting and sells products usually works on the basis of organizing the job so that he can handle it. If he fits his woods work into the farm schedule, he usually does not have to worry about overcutting. If his problem is largely the rebuilding of a rundown woods, he does not need to worry about cutting too heavy so long as he keeps his eye on the development of his growing stock — the young, thrifty trees, properly spaced. What the farmer can handle with his farm labor, or on the basis of exchange labor with other farmers, or on the basis of what labor he is able to hire, will, (initially at least), be a pretty safe guide. If he is developing his growing stock, then every stroke of the axe is going to bring the ideal of a good growing stock of trees nearer realization.

Most farmers need a forester's advice and more and more foresters are becoming available to give that advice. Some States now have a forester in each county. These foresters are prepared to give advice and on-the-ground assistance; so is the Soil Conservation Service through its many soil conservation districts throughout the country. The nearest county agent can usually give some help or he can tell farmers where the nearest help is available. Most of the available help will be free because most foresters, who are now in the business of helping farmers with woodland management, are publicly employed foresters. Although the services of these men should be taken advantage of, a start can certainly be made without their help.

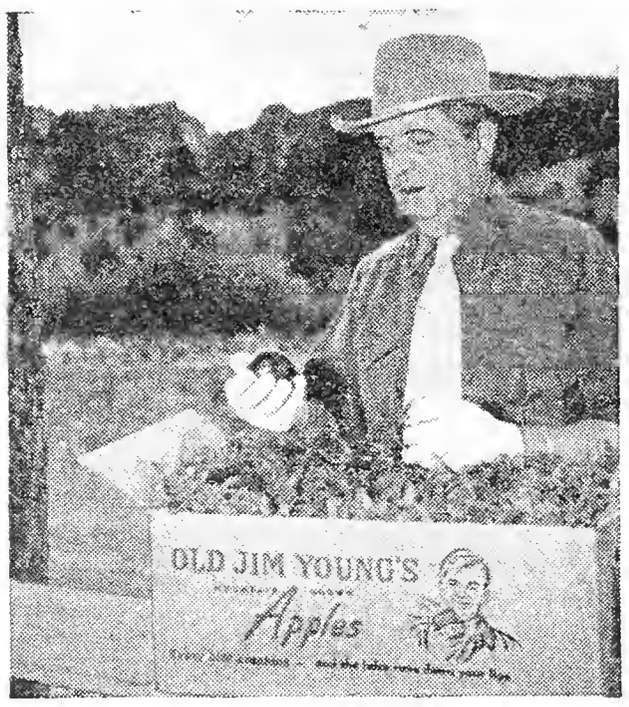
Remember, farm woodlands that produce good timber and satisfactory incomes do not just happen.

# JIM YOUNG'S Smart idea!

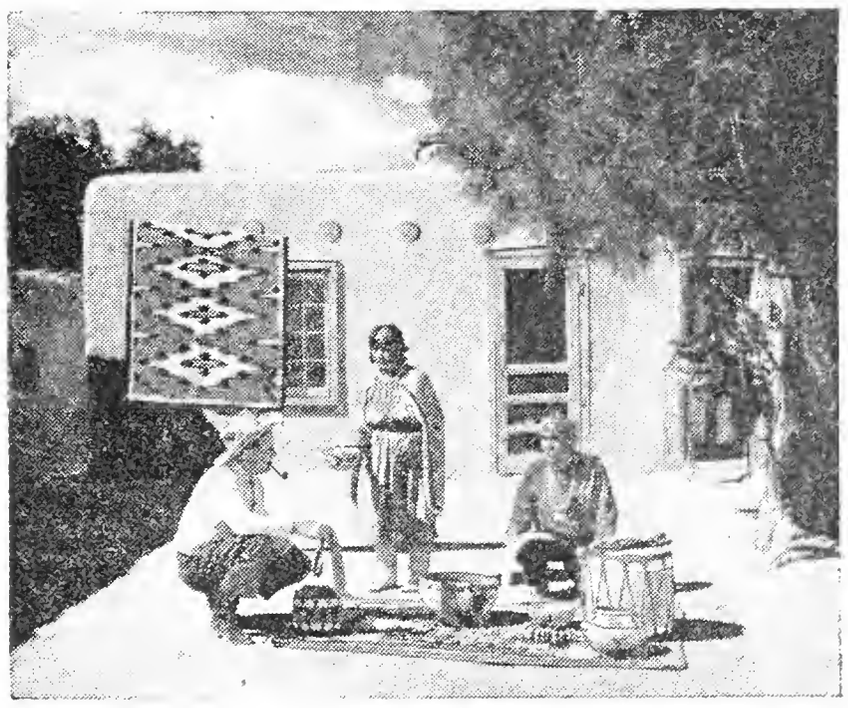
**Old Jim Young sells the snap and crackle of mountain grown apples by mail!**

**"THE IDEA WAS BORN** in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico," relates Ford Truck user Jim Young. "In a canyon there, I noticed one old apple tree with fine looking apples on it. A Spanish fellow told me he had picked fruit from that tree every fall for twenty-odd years. Figuring this was a good frost-free spot, I cleared and terraced the land, dug irrigation ditches, set out apple trees. Ford Trucks were a big help in getting my idea started. They still are!"

**JIM YOUNG** and son Webb (left) discuss a proposed mail order advertisement. "Every bite crackles . . . and the juice runs down your lips" is typical taste-teasing Young claim. Mail order selling of apples was first tried by Young in 1941.



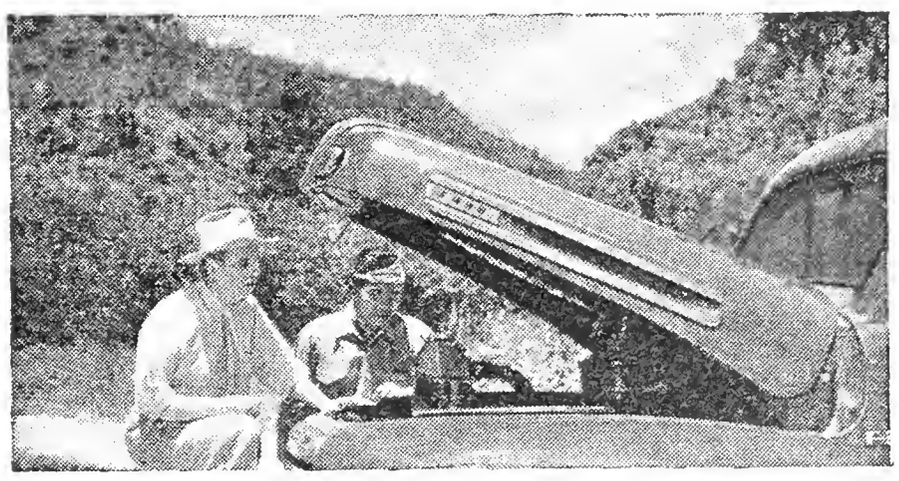

**PACKED AS FAST** as picked, under Jim Young's personal supervision, the cartons of apples are trucked immediately to the express office for fast delivery.



**APPLES BY MAIL** is only one of the Young ideas. Here son Webb trades with nearby Indians for the hand-woven neckties, silver work, and other handicrafts which have also made the Youngs' smart mail order selling a substantial success.

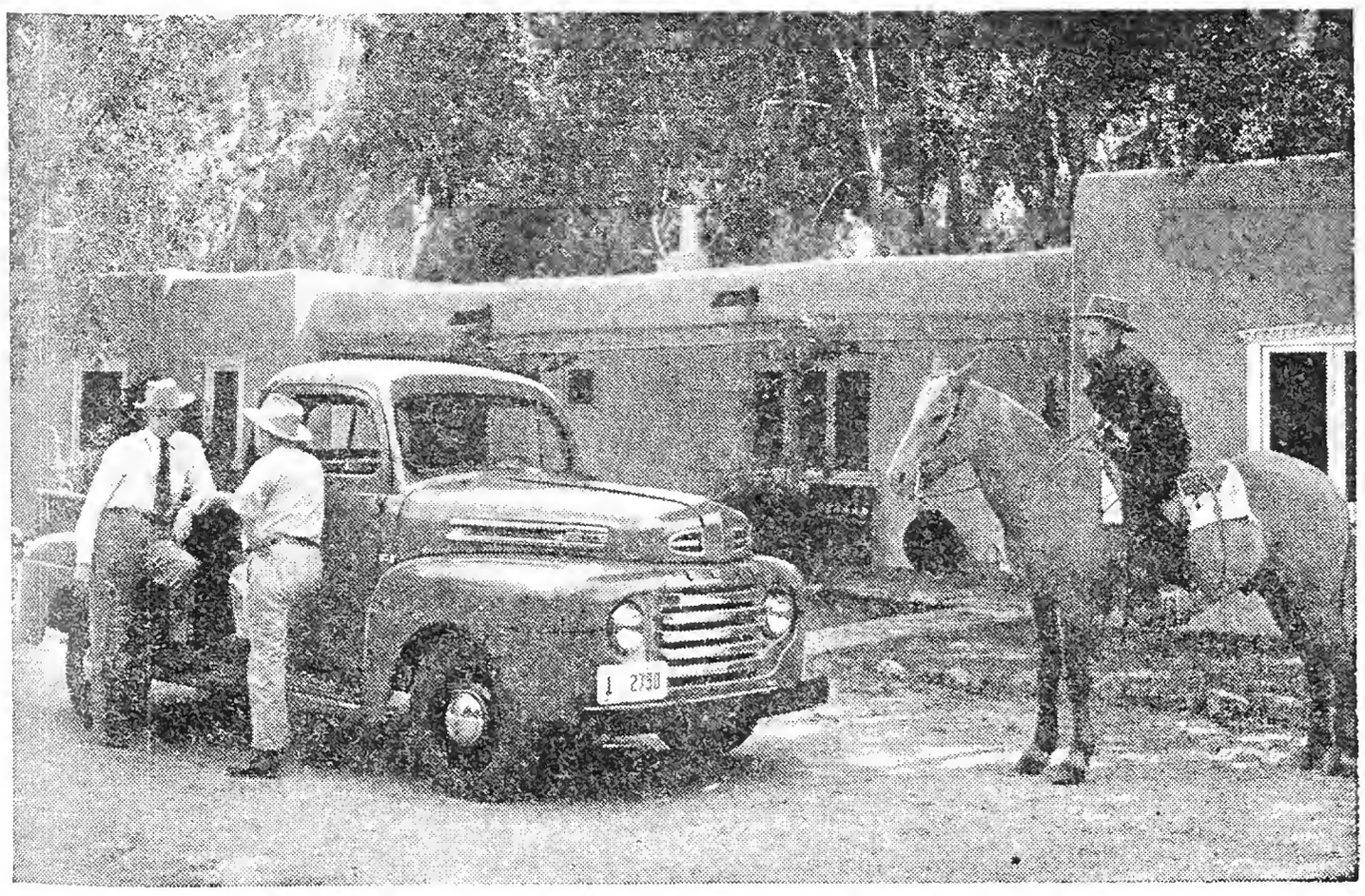
# JIM YOUNG'S Smart move!

**He selects Ford . . . the Bonus Built Truck, to do the hauling in his business. Smart move! Smart business!**

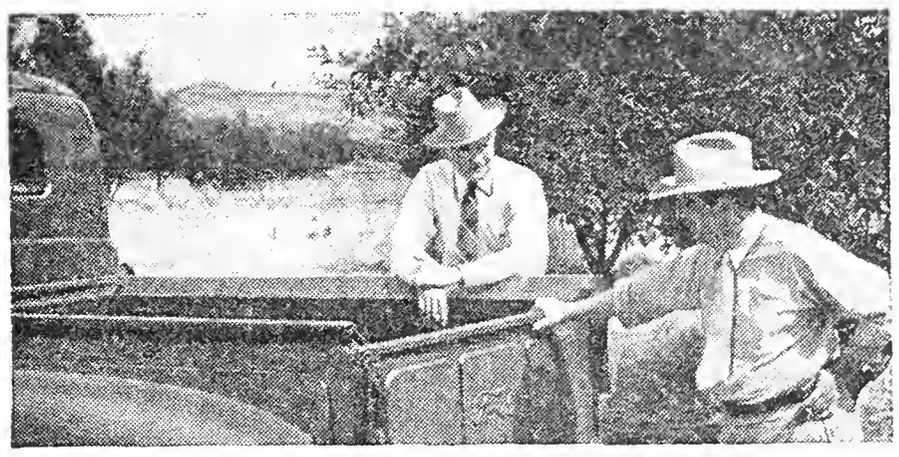


**THE COCHITI INDIAN** truck driver and Jim Young admire a smart idea in Ford Truck engine design. "Locating that Sealed-Dry distributor high up on the engine so water can't get at it when a truck splashes through one of our running arroyos is a smart idea," observes Jim Young.

**"THIS AIR WING VENTILATOR** in the door glass is practically a Ford Truck exclusive," says Ford Dealer Joe DuBois to Jim Young. "It's *standard* on Ford Trucks, but you can't get it for love or money on 9 out of 10 other new trucks."



**NEW FORD PICKUP TRUCK** is demonstrated to Young by Ford Dealer, Joe DuBois of Santa Fe. "If this truck can stand up and take it like the older Fords," says Jim, "it's a mighty fine piece of machinery." Replies Joe DuBois, "There's no reason why it shouldn't stand up even better than the old jobs. It's built stronger. Every one of over 139 Ford Truck models is built with big strength-reserves which extend truck life."



**"IT'S A BIGGER BODY** than it looks," says Jim Young. "For our orchard work and our Indian trading it's just what we need. And I like that all-steel floor, too." "Yes," replies Joe DuBois, "any way you look at it Ford's the smart move for any load. It'll take the punishment on these mountain roads."

# JIM YOUNG'S Smart bet!

## FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER

***Using latest registration data on 5,444,000 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford trucks last longer!***

SENSATIONAL HAMMER MILL IMPROVEMENT CUTS COST OF GRINDING ROUGHAGE

**SELF-FEEDER**
WITH
**CONTROLLED SPEED**

KEEPS OUTPUT UP TO MAXIMUM WITHOUT SLUGGING OR STALLING

Harvey RED HED RACINE

GIVE THIS MILL A CHANCE TO PAY FOR ITSELF

**Farm Authorities say you save 15% to 25% by grinding roughage, and livestock gains up to 30% faster.**

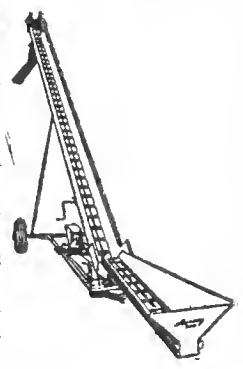
Now comes a sensational new improved Harvey Red Hed Hammer Mill that not only grinds small grain and corn ⅓ faster but brings down to rock bottom the cost of grinding roughage.

A remarkable new self-feeder pushes into the large grinding chamber all the material that the mill can take.

Conveyor speed is controlled and quickly adjustable for different materials, and proper tension on the feed roll is maintained automatically. A manually controlled, easy-to-reach safety release clutch eliminates danger of overforcing, yet you can get every bushel of capacity for which the Harvey Red Hed is famous.

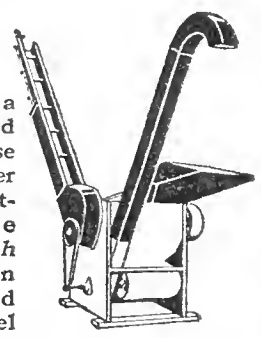
Your local Harvey dealer can tell you how the Red Hed Hammer Mill grinds more bushels with less power, due to alligator-head swinging hammers and to extra large screen area. If you do not know a Harvey dealer, fill out and mail the coupon.

**HARVEY ONE-MAN ELEVATOR**



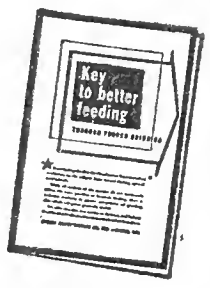
Built like a "streamliner" of steel that is 50% stronger per pound of weight—it's so light and well balanced, one man can wheel it around like a feed cart. A wagon weighs almost twice as much as a 22-ft. Harvey Elevator. Has *revolutionary 4-position sides* that can be set to handle anything from small grain to bags or baled hay in one minute, without a tool. Built the better way, not the easy way.

**HARVEY CORN SHELLER**



The Harvey has proved a record breaker for speed and stamina. It's so fast because the amazing Kern - O - Lizer shells inside as well as outside, adding 42% more shelling area. *Available with new Cob Stacker* which can be purchased separately and easily attached to any model Harvey Sheller.

**GET FREE GRINDING CHART**




Farmers say it's an eye-opener on feeding for more meat with less feed. Gives 115 different grinding recommendations.

HARVEY MFG. CO., INC.,
DEPT. P-10, RACINE, WISCONSIN

I want your new 1948 Grinding Chart. Please send my FREE copy. *Also, send me information checked.*

☐ Harvey HAMMER MILL
☐ Harvey CORN SHELLER
☐ Harvey All-Purpose FARM ELEVATOR

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# Cattle Show at the New York State Fair

It would have been appropriate if New York's so-called "Limited State Fair" of 1948 had been called a cattle show; it was not a fair. The only other exhibit, except for the 4-H Club entries, was a tractor demonstration, and a light horse show on the closing day, September 18. It was, however, the greatest cattle show ever staged at the New York State fairgrounds; this was true for both the open and 4-H Club classes. The total number of entries was not only larger, but their average quality was superior to those of former years. The dairy and beef cattle classes were well arranged and competently handled by Superintendent Kenneth L. Turk, Ithaca, and his able assistants. Total premiums in the open classes amounted to $17,500.

### Outstanding Holstein Show

In the Holstein classes a total of 384 entries paraded before C. B. Smith, official judge, presenting an impressive array for this famous black-and-white breed of dairy cattle. Farmers and breeders jammed the ringside and the placings were well received. For bull calves, W. F. All-Var Laddie, the entry of The Wait Farms, of Auburn, won first prize, in a class of 28 entries. The junior yearling bull, Rag Apple Regent, owned by Amcana Farms of East Morris, Conn., won the blue, and their senior yearling entry, Sovereign Rag Apple Rex, also won his class in addition to the junior championship honors. First place in the class for bulls between two and three years old was won by another Amcana entry, Baker Farm Dunwood Pride. This outstanding bull went on to win the senior and grand champion purples. The entry of Paul Smith, Glenafton Rag Apple Hercules, took top honors for bulls three years or over, for the Smith Farm, Newark Valley, and was then named reserve champion.

The Holstein female classes were notable throughout. In the class for cows in milk, any age, to be judged on udder alone, first place was won by Alfalfalane Bliske, an entry owned by Harden Farms of Camden. First in heifer calves, born after Jan. 1, 1948, was also won by a Harden Farms entry, H. F. King Prudence. First in heifer calves, born on or after July 1 to Dec. 31, 1947, won by Amcana Farms, Amcana Proud Fancy; she also won both the junior and reserve championship. Harden Farms, H. F. King Sharon, won the junior yearling class. Senior yearling top honors were won by Amcana Farms on their Browns Mistress Burke. Junior get-of-sire was won by Harden Farms. Amcana Farms won in heifers between two and three years old on their Baker Rag Apple Cavalier, and also topped in cows three and under four years, with Caernarvon Pearl Agnes. Harden Farms came back to win in the next class, cows four and under five years old, on K. A. S. Emily Dewdrop Supreme. The aged cow class of 42 entries was one of the greatest Holstein cow classes to ever parade on the tanbark, with top honors going to Harden Farms, E. S. Harrison, manager, on their entry, Hickoryvale Mooie Canary; she also winning the senior and grand championship ribbons. Harden Farms also won the dairy herd and get-of-sire classes. Cornell University won the classes for best three females and also produce of dam. The Finger Lakes Holstein Club won the class for county herds.

### Good Dairy Cattle Show

The classes in the other dairy breeds were not as numerous as the Holsteins, but the excellence of the entries was the equal of and in many cases superior to any previous shows in the coliseum. In the Guernsey bull classes the entries of McDonald Farms, Cortland, dominated most of the classes. An outstanding bull calf, McDonald Farms King Manuel, won his class and the junior championship. McDonald Farms Jeweler, an aged bull, was named reserve champion bull. First prize in the aged bull class was won by Foremost Royal Valor 24th, owned by Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Hopewell Junction; he going on to win both senior and grand championship honors.

The Guernsey female classes were all won by McDonald Farms, except heifers born on or after Jan. 1, 1948, which was won by Gracye Farms F. S. Merrily, owned by Grayce Farms Dalton, Penna. The junior champion was a junior yearling, McDonald Farms King's Marian. The senior and grand champion purples went to the mature cow, McDonald Farms Della; with McDonald Farms Pre Jedetta winning reserve championship honors. McDonald Farms also won first in all of the group classes. The Guernsey classes were judged by Delbert Kingston, Cary, Ill.

The Ayrshires presented their usual uniform excellence, and were judged by S. M. Salisbury, Columbus, Ohio. Top awards were as follows: Bull calf, Mary-Ayr Tom, Mary-Ayr Farms, Canandaigua; bull, 18 months and under two years, Gay Katrine's Prince Hallie, Peggy Ann Harrington, Greene; bull, between two and three years old Spruce-Ayr Salutes Jupi-

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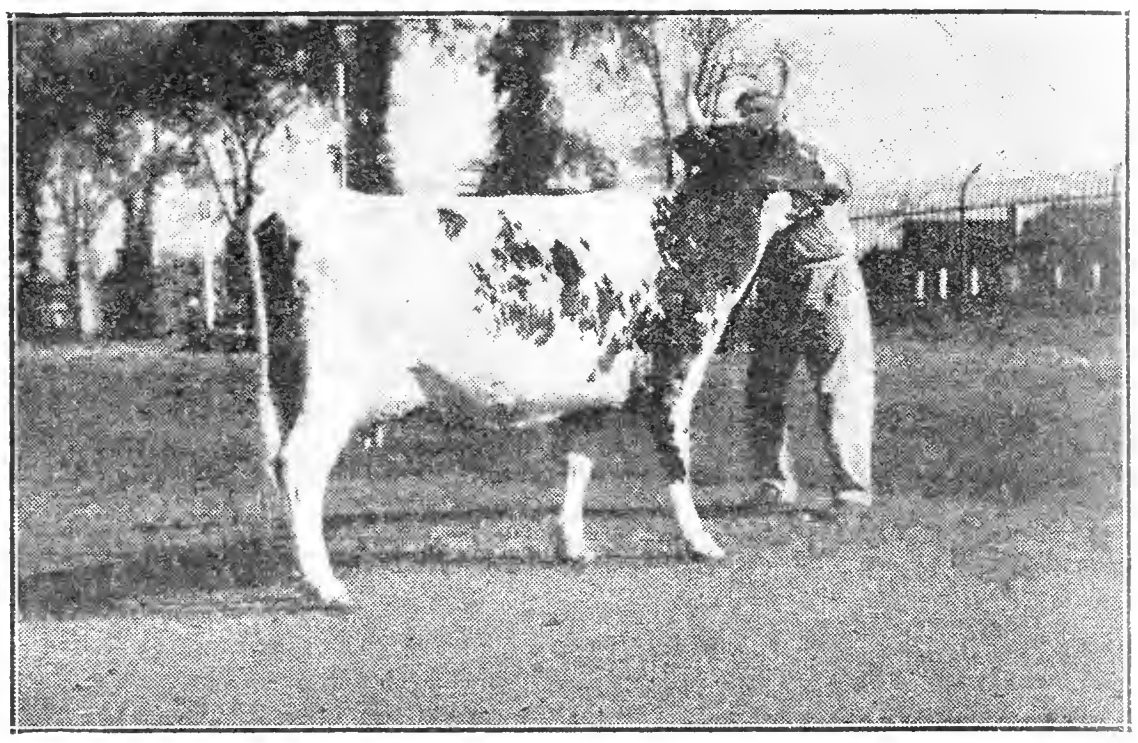
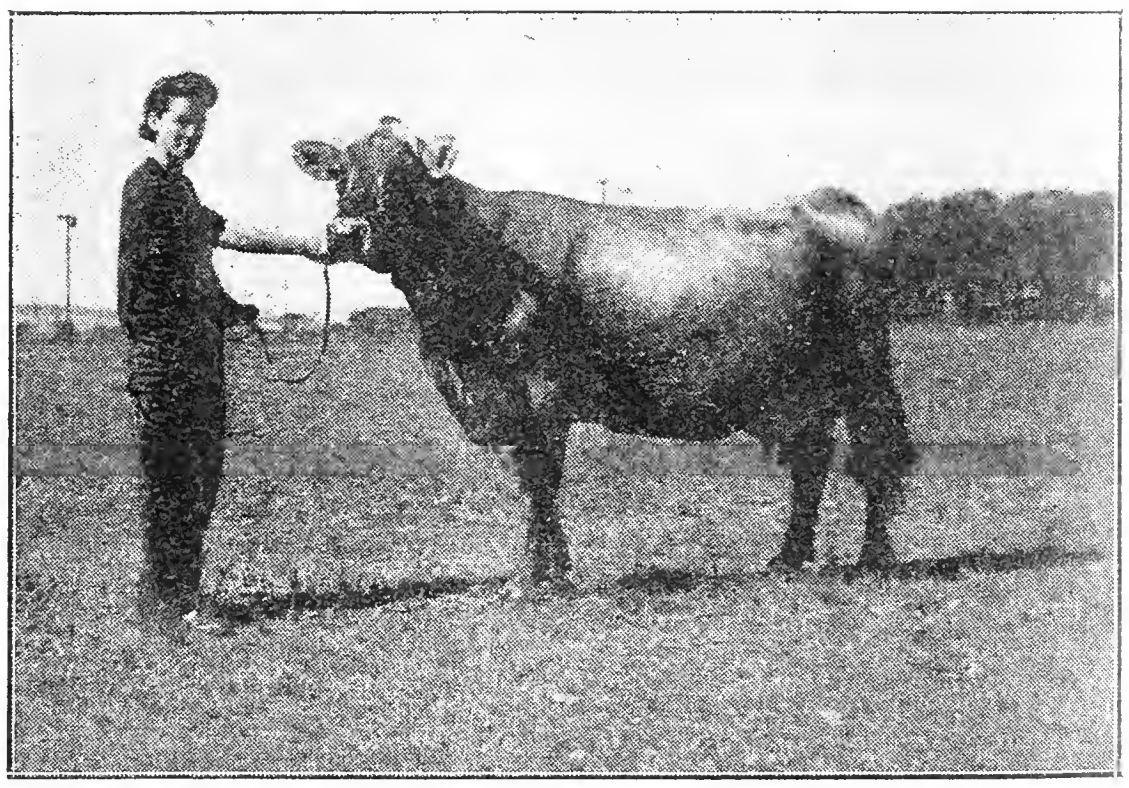
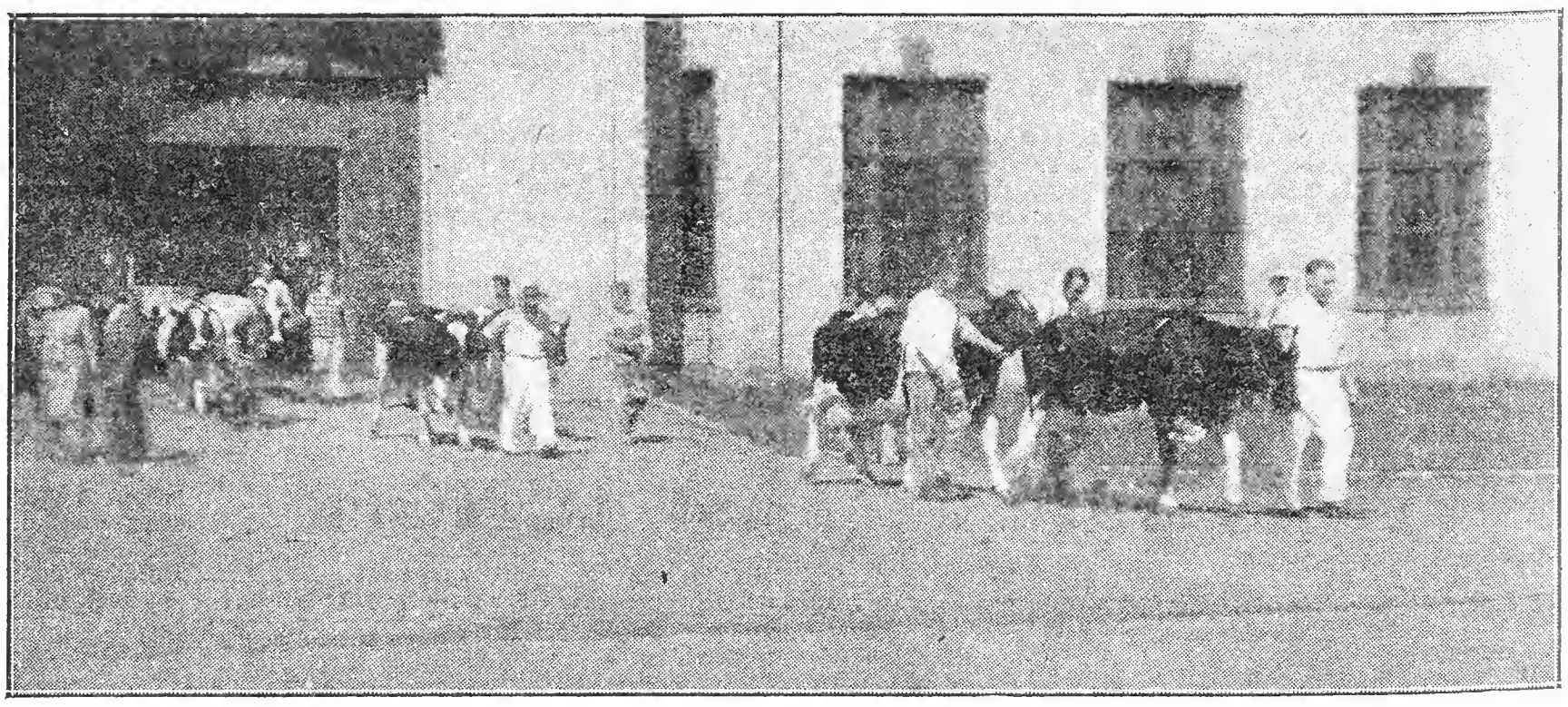


*Norwood's Blondie of C. B., grand champion Ayrshire cow at the New York State Limited Fair. She is held by her owner, S. N. Stimson, Craigy Burn Farm, Spencer, Tioga County, New York.*

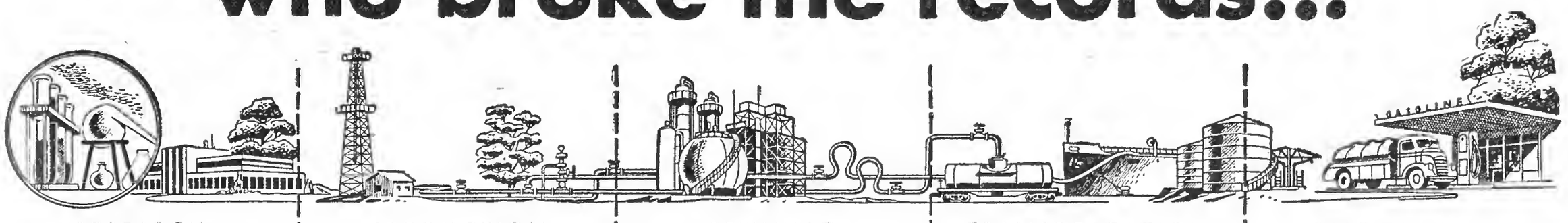


*Mrs. Richard Goodwin assists with the show string of Brown Swiss exhibited by Goodwin Brothers of Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y. She is holding their 13 year old cow, Blanque Beauty Girl of Wingood, grand champion of this breed at the New York show.*



*The aged Holstein cow class was one of the best arrays of Holstein females ever to parade the tanbark. Some of them are shown here just leaving the judging arena. There was a total of 42 shown in this class.*

# Meet the men who broke the records...

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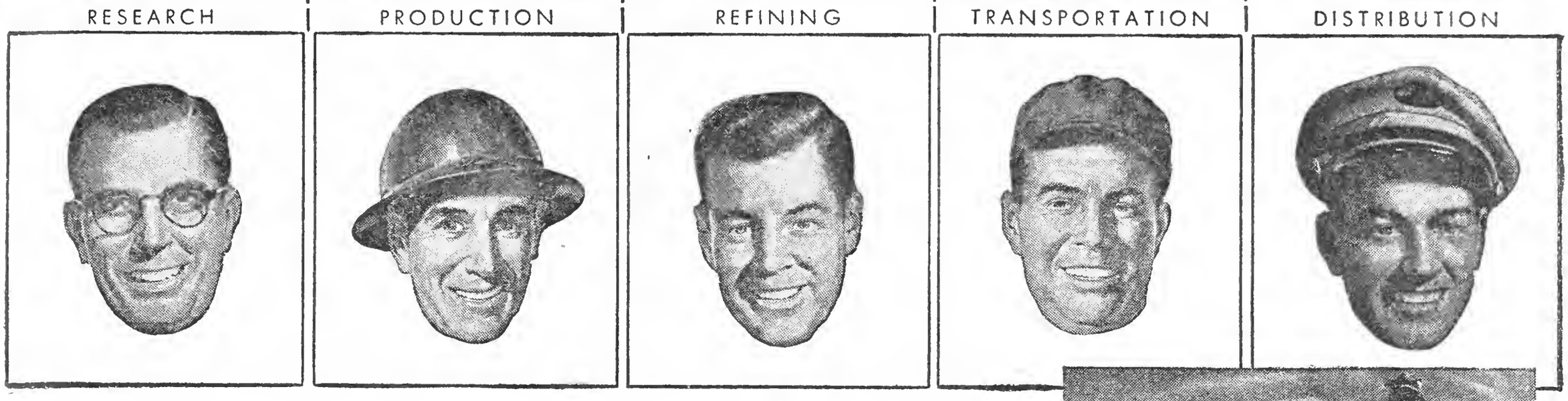
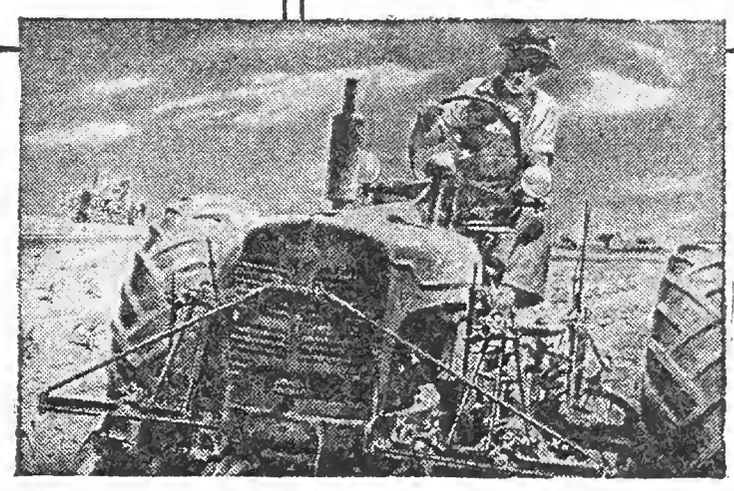


*Ears tuned to the hum of America... alert to your everyday needs ... their all-out continuing efforts are aimed at one goal—MORE OIL FOR YOU*



**Now—1,333,000 *New* Tractors** are at work on American farms! Yes, nearly *twice* as many tractors as before the war. To supply farm machinery with fuels and lubricants . . . to serve you . . . your industrial needs, your cars and homes, nearly 250 million gallons of oil products are produced *daily*.

THESE MEN ARE TYPICAL of the millions of men and women in the oil industry who have gone out and shattered every record in supplying oil for America. They are representative of the more than 34,000 individual companies whose competition in oil production, refining, transportation and distribution has led to *more oil for you*—to fill the greatest demand for petroleum America has ever known.

RIGHT NOW, they're supplying you with almost 250 million gallons of oil products every day. This is *more* oil than has ever been supplied before . . . more oil than was needed in the peak years of the war!

The demand for oil is constantly expanding because of the ever-increasing number of cars and trucks...farm tractors and oil burners...planes, trains, ships and factories.

### How Competition in Oil Helps *You*

The men and women in the oil business are working day and night to step up the supply. And the individual oil companies—competing in the traditional manner of American industry—are now investing over 4 billion dollars for new facilities to make more oil available for you.

### What's Being Done to Increase Your Supply

Day after day, new wells are brought in...new plants go into operation . . . refinery capacities are increased. Month after month more miles of pipeline, new and faster tankers, extra storage facilities are added to the lifeline that carries oil from the earth to you. All of these things—and *more*—are being done so that *you* will get the oil products you want . . . *when* and *where* you want them!

### Outlook For The Future

The nation's oil needs *are being met*. What's more, the industry is gearing itself to meet the even *greater* needs anticipated for tomorrow. For the all-out job to supply you *today* has resulted in the largest stock of underground oil reserves in the history of the nation!

YES, THESE MEN—and almost 2,000,000 others like them—will *continue* to supply you with high-quality oil products in ever-increasing volume . . . maintain their recognized high standard of service. *This year* you will receive more oil products than ever before. Use them *efficiently*. Oil is energy for America. Oil means more comfort, better living, greater convenience for *you*.

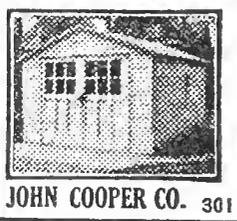
**October 14th is Oil Progress Day**

This is the day when local oil men will report to their friends and neighbors on what is being done toward community progress and the well-being of America.

## Oil Industry Information Committee

**670 Fifth Avenue • New York 19, N. Y.**

STEEL AND ALUMINUM GARAGES



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## How to File a Saw

The best way to learn to file a saw would be to go to a good filer and learn it there; this, however, is practically impossible. Good filers are scarce; only half the filers I know do good work; even those who file with machines may turn out saws that cut crooked because the teeth on one side are longer than those on the other. And if you do know a good filer, it is highly probable that you and he won't be able to get together. So you'll probably find out, as I did, that you will have to learn from a filing manual and your own experience.

I used Extension Bulletin 94 published by the Agricultural Extension Service, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; it is splendid and a credit to the man who wrote it. But don't be foolish as I was; I thought they had more in it than was needed; they haven't. This bulletin also gives directions for making a wooden saw clamp. I made one but mine didn't hold the saw tight so I bought a steel clamp. I may try making another wooden one some day, because they have some very desirable features. But at present I use the steel one, the biggest and best I could buy, and I have never been sorry I got a good one. I have no use for the giddy little kind that fastens to a windowsill with a thumbscrew. Mine has to be screwed fast to an upright board.

Light is very important in filing saws. I file only by daylight, and my clamp is mounted on a portable stand so that I can carry it to where the light is best. This stand was easy to make. I laid two one inch by four inch by 26 inch boards on their edges on the floor, parallel to each other, and 20 inches apart, and nailed boards across them as if I were building a platform. Then I stood this up on end, and mounted my saw clamp to the top board on the same side as the one by fours. Below the clamp I put in some shelves to hold the files. In using this outfit I put it in front of a window and hold it there with my knee while I sit on a chair and file. In Summer I like to do my filing outdoors; in that case there is no window to lean the stand against, so I made a detachable leg to keep it upright. This leg is a two inch by four inch with a storm sash hinge at the top for fastening it to the back of the stand, and a couple of nails protruding from the bottom end to prevent it from skidding.

So much for the outfit. Now for fitting the saw. The bulletin says to joint the saw. When I started out, I thought this was an unnecessary process and that I could save time by leaving it out. Pure nonsense! You don't save time that way, you lose it. Joint the saw, just as they say, until you have touched every tooth; any tooth you don't touch will not cut and might as well not be there. As for the filing, if there is one thing that is important, it is uniformity, because each tooth must be exactly like the others. This means all points the same height and the same distance apart, all valleys the same depth and tilted at the same angle. For years I drifted along with the teeth all shapes and sizes, and the valleys all kinds of depths. This disgusts me now and I warn you not to do it, as it is easier and faster to do the job right. One big help toward doing it right is to mount the saw properly in the clamp. Do this in such a way that the valley nearest one end of the clamp is exactly as far above the clamp as the corresponding valley at the other end. I like the valleys to be about 1/32 of an inch above the clamp. When you have your saw mounted that way, you can easily spot the valleys that are too deep or shallow.

I used to file both sides of each tooth, that is, I finished the tooth before I went to the next one. That was another mistake that made the work hard and cost time. Instead, file every second valley, then turn the saw and do the other side. Filing the first side of the saw is the one that takes the time. The little bright faces left on the teeth by the jointing have to be studied individually, in order to determine just where on each face the point of the tooth is to be. For all the points have to be the same distance apart. Remember, the file should fill each valley completely before leaving it, as this means teeth with straight edges. It is one of the hardest things to learn but is easy after you learn it, and you can never be proud of your work until you do.

After filing the first side of the saw, the second side is comparatively easy because you simply file until the bright face on each tooth disappears. Stop the moment you can not see the point, any extra filing shortens the tooth and puts it out of business. On a ripsaw the so-called point, of course, is really an edge. If it is hard to see whether the edge is there, place your finger about half an inch behind the tooth, as you look toward the light, and that will help.

As to setting, the best way to see how much set a saw has is to face the light, place a white paper on your knee and hold the saw, teeth downward, about an inch above the paper. Saws vary in their need for set and a beginner is almost sure to set too much. A wide blade, like a one-man crosscut, needs more than a narrow one, like a bucksaw, because there is more friction against the blade. And by the way, if you have a bucksaw, here is a way to improve it. The ordinary handle reaches about an inch and a half above the turnbuckle wire. Take out this handle and make one (it is easy) that will reach six inches above the wire; then you can grasp it up there. This gives more room for arm work and makes it a much better tool. When visitors come to my place, they try out the saw and they like it so much they hate to quit with it. I have a buzzsaw, but there are times when I have to fall back on the old bucker and I don't mind because it is a good one. Yes, even bucksawing can be fun if the saw is fitted right.

New Jersey J. A. E.

## Waterproof Floor for Farm Storage Building

Last year we built a new building for storing tractors, sprayers, etc., and a packing room in a kind of basement with garage for cars and trucks, and a shop on the first floor. Now every time that cars or trucks came into the garage this past Winter loaded with snow or ice, this melts and drips through the floor down on top of everything that happens to be underneath and, worst of all, it will in time rot the floor and all the supporting beams for which we did not spare either wood or money because we wanted to have a good floor strong enough to stand any load we may happen to put on it. The building is of cinder blocks, and the beams are bolted to the walls. Moreover, this floor supports a third floor and the roof. Could someone advise us about some material, oil, tar or asphalt, that we could put on that floor to seal all cracks and joints and render it impermeable to water, because it is really a floor that pays to be taken care of. A layer of good concrete wouldn't hold when we consider that we may have to go over it with trucks loaded and chains on, so we don't know what to use that would answer the purpose.

Ulster County, N. Y. S. C.

You could put a tar or asphalt covering on your floor that would waterproof it. You could put down an asphalt floor the same as you would put on a roof, but if this is done, planks will have to be laid for the cars and trucks to drive on. The type of covering you put down will depend on the amount of money you care to spend, and the type of construction you like. Any standard recommended construction will do the job. These are given on the container.

It is important that the floor have a slope of at least one-eighth inch per foot towards a drain or some other water outlet. If this is not already in the floor construction, it should be put in to take care of the water that will run off.

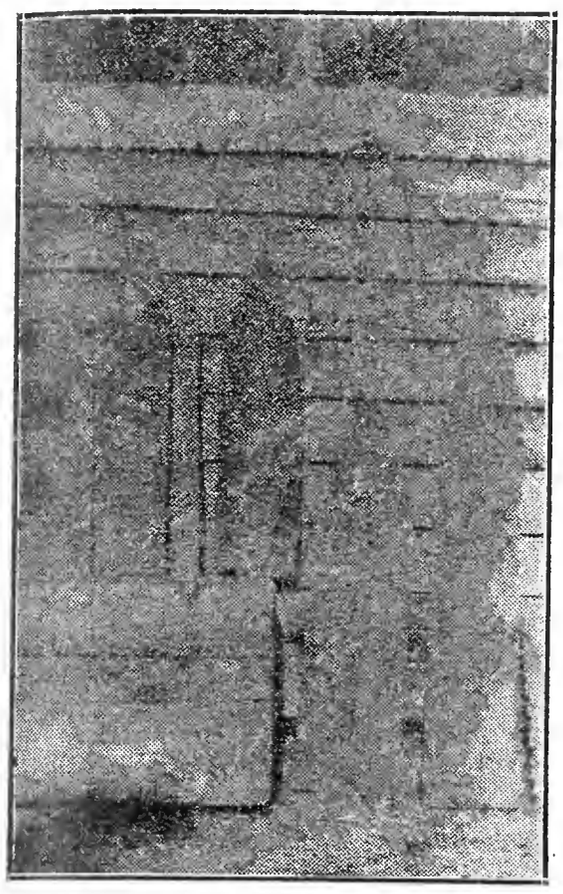
Why is it that you feel a layer of good concrete will not do? If your floor and building is as well constructed as you imply, a layer of good concrete would be better, cheaper and easier to build and care for. I would recommend a layer of concrete two inches thick at the door, tapered up to the back of the garage to the height needed to give a one-eighth slope per foot. For example, in a garage 12 feet deep the concrete would be two inches at the door and would taper off up to three and one-half inches at the back. This should give you a strong floor, waterproofed as much as you need, and with the required pitch to care for the water that comes from your cars and trucks. A recommended mixture for the concrete would be one part cement, two and one-fourth parts sand, two and one-half parts gravel, and enough water to make a workable mixture. The size of the largest piece of gravel should not be over three-fourths of an inch. Any volume measure may be used to measure the quantities of the mixture, but the same ratio of measure should be used for all ingredients. To add reinforcing to the floor, a layer of chicken wire should be put in the middle of the concrete.

This method will give you a strong, durable floor. E. L. P.

# Trapping Equipment on the Farm

The most important item in any trapper's equipment is a supply of good steel traps; any of the traps put out by reputable trap companies will prove satisfactory. The number and sizes of traps depend on the animals to be captured and the time available for tending the traps. Perhaps 50 to 100 traps may be used. Of this supply one-half should be No. 1, one-fourth No. 1½, and the balance No. 2 and No. 3. I use both long-spring and jump traps, and like both kinds for certain sets.

Next to traps, a supply of stretchers for the furs is the most



*Stretchers for furs trapped on the farm are an important and necessary part of the trapper's equipment. Various sized stretchers are useful, such as the wooden and steel ones shown. This variety in wood were made by hand. It is not too early to start getting these ready for the trapping season.*

important item in a trapper's equipment. These may be bought from dealers in trapping equipment, or they may be made from one-fourth or one-half inch lumber. Any kind of lumber will do, but softwood boards are better. These should be dressed perfectly smooth to keep from tearing the pelts when stretching furs or in removing them from the stretcher. I have both the steel stretchers and the homemade ones, but like the ones I make myself. When using the wooden stretcher, I tack the pelts to them with common 3-d nails; a pound of these will last a whole season.

Some kind of bag will be needed to carry traps or bait; I use both the gas mask bag and the haversack sold by army goods dealers for this purpose. They are not at all expensive and one of them will last several seasons. For carrying traps I also use the pack-sack which is carried on the back and which holds more traps than the ordinary haversack. For fastening traps to drags, I use common hay wire; new wire is best for this purpose because old and rusty wire will often break and let the animal escape with the trap. For fastening traps solidly to trees or logs, I use the long softwood fence staples, carrying a few staples and a small bundle of wire in my pockets when setting traps and running the trapline. To keep the staples from punching holes in my pockets, I put them into a small tin box. For cutting and bending wire when fastening traps pliers will be needed; a pair of six-inch pliers with wire cutters on the side is useful.

Some kind of hatchet or pocket axe is needed to cut drags for the traps and for driving trap stakes and staples when fastening traps; a common hatchet will do if nothing better can be had. I carry one of the little pocket axes with a guard over the blade so it may be carried in my pocket or on my belt. This axe has a small folding pick on back which I use to dig beds for my fox traps. A good knife with one slim, sharp-pointed blade will be needed to skin the animals taken in the traps, and this knife must be kept sharp. For this purpose, I carry a small whetstone in my pocket when running the trapline as it is quite a job to skin a fox or coon with a dull knife.

When setting traps for foxes, I use a two-prong steel drag or a steel stake for fastening trap. These may be bought or made at home. I make the stakes from quarter inch steel rods about 18 inches long, sharpened at one end for driving into the ground, and with an "eye" at the other end for fastening the trap. The mink and raccoon trapper will need a pair of rubber hip boots for wading in the water; and a pair of rubber gauntlets to keep the hands dry when working in the water will be appreciated. The fox trapper will need a pair of leather or heavy canvas gloves to wear when setting traps; also a piece of canvas a yard square to stand on while setting traps.

B. C. R.

## Loopholes in the Trespass Laws

It will surprise many readers of The Rural New-Yorker to learn that there is no provision in the Penal Law of the State of New York that makes trespass on private lands a crime. If anyone doubts that statement, let him borrow a copy of the Penal Law from his justice of the peace and look for himself; or let him ask his attorney to point out such a section and give him the number thereof so that he can demand a warrant for the trespasser's arrest. For no man can be legally arrested except for violation of a specific section of the law which involves a penalty.

He will find, if he knows where to look for it (Section 56, Paragraph 18, Code of Criminal Procedure), that a justice of the peace has jurisdiction over what is termed "malicious trespass." But let him read on to get an idea of what "malicious trespass" is deemed to be. "Malicious" is a meaningful word.

My experience teaches me that most people do not discriminate between the Conservation Law and the Penal Law. Climbing a fence to dig burdock roots is not equivalent to entering a field to hunt, fish or trap. Farmers post their land against hunters, fishermen, and trappers. Trespassers, under the Conservation Law, violate the terms of their licenses; but that is all. The wardens under the Conservation Law attend to such violations. The part played by justices in such violations is so trival as to be well nigh ridiculous. The most that can be said for him is that he is allowed to be present and occasionally nod. He signs on a dotted line and sends $2.50 to the State Comptroller. The farmer gets nothing. The State calls it a "civil compromise."

Of course, if the hunter steps on a hill of corn in crossing the field, the farmer can start a civil action for damages, go to court, prove the damage, and collect whatever the court says—two cents, perhaps, and costs. Anyone can start a lawsuit but few people do and less people collect.

I live on what the assessors call a farm, some 60 acres of it; and it isn't posted. There is a hill behind the house where my neighbors go in the Winter to ski and in the Summer to look out over the broad valley of the Genesee. The full stream of the Oatka Creek flows through the back of my land where children swim and fishers fish. That is all right with me, although technically they are trespassers. But others come, usually without invitation, to dig up my bluebells and ferns, and to pick my blackberries and shoot my woodchucks. About all I can do with these trespassers is to hope that they handle my poison ivy and to encourage my mosquitoes to bite them. I have thought of hiring a two-year-old bull to patrol the premises. That is about all I can do.

L. E. B.

New York.

## Transplanting Fruit Trees

We have some trees to transplant, plums, peaches and pears. Will you tell me how to handle them and the best time?

H. J. M.

Although it is possible to transplant fruit trees in the Fall, early Spring transplanting is usually more satisfactory. April is a desirable month, preferably while the soil is still moist from Spring rains. With trees 7 to 8 feet in height, it would be well to move them with a ball of soil five or six feet in diameter so as not to disturb the roots. It may also be necessary to artifically water these trees during the first season in order that they do not dry out. Since there is some root loss at the time of transplanting, it will be necessary to prune off part of the top. The severity of pruning will depend on the amount of root loss.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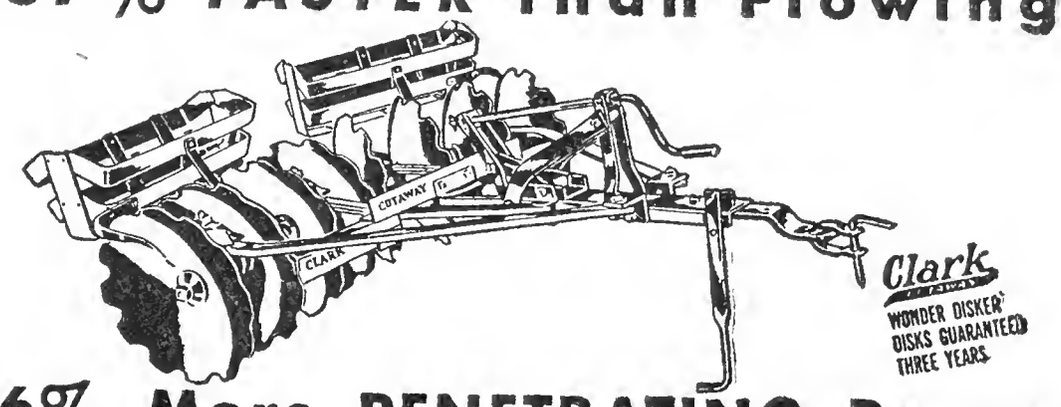


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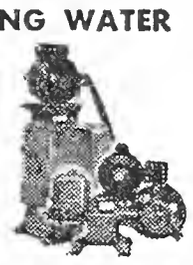

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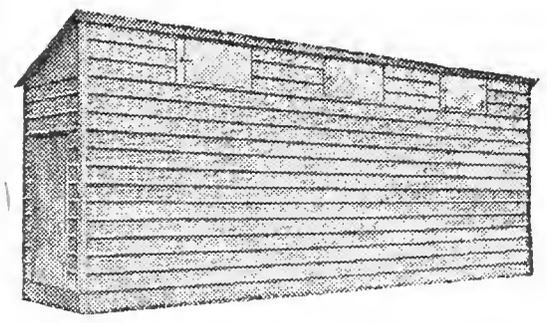

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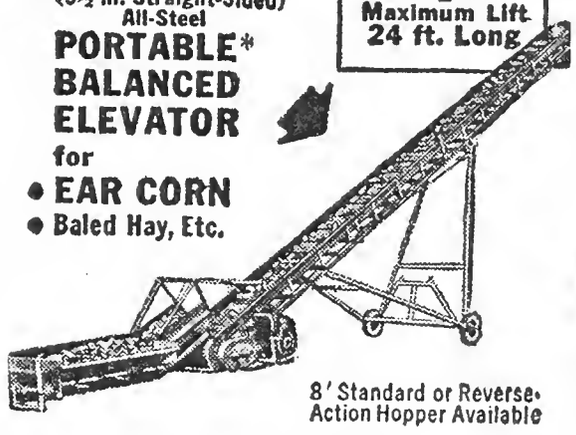

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# On the Trend in Education

"Modern improvements in school are not always a positive advance. They are most often illusions." — Thoreau.

If, a hundred years ago, the above statement seemed well-founded to one of the keenest thinkers America has ever produced, how true is it today, as we continue to beg for more money to finance our educational systems? In view of the current agitation over the school situation and with all the publicity attending the Young-Milmoe bill for state aid for New York's school system, I am moved to ask whether we are approaching the problem from the wrong angle. The greatest amount of concern is shown in regard to the mounting school tax, yet the average parent bristles with indignation if the suggestion is made that we curtail rather than enlarge our expense. This is especially true if his son happens to be the star of the football team. It would seem that we have based our educational needs on sentiment.

As we depart from reality, we approach insanity. Therefore if we want to be honest with ourselves, it is necessary to make an appraisal of the purpose and value of public education. We must establish in our minds whether our schools are a great and lasting influence on the minds of our children to the extent that we are justified in bankrupting ourselves in order to maintain them. At best, New York's recent enactment of additional state aid is a temporary expedient and will in no way permanently affect the outcome, since Mr. John Q. Citizen eventually pays every tax imposed by any group anywhere.

At present, three months of every year we are working for the tax collector. It behooves us, then, to appraise, in terms of carry-away value, the health, morals, and intellects in our children. Let us first examine the intellectual side by reviewing the complaints of others.

A recent newspaper editorial states, "There is something moldy in present-day education methods." A full-page advertisement in the *Saturday Review of Literature* points with alarm to "the crisis in education," urges action "before it is too late" and recommends the replacement of antiquated equipment and the payment of better wages to the teachers. *Reader's Digest* counters with an article "Our Schools Need More Than Our Money." Not long ago George Gallup wrote an article entitled "What Makes Us So Ignorant?". He said: "We Americans have more formal schooling than any other nation, yet, in terms of that schooling, we are the least well-informed." Meanwhile, the ball rolls merrily onward as the teachers demand more pay; the parents demand more state aid; with no one attempting to determine exactly what can or cannot be accomplished in the schools; whether it is honest or necessary, and then paying a corresponding amount for the same.

The results of a questionnaire sent to high school teachers in every part of the United States reveal that many high school students do not know how to read except in the simplest form, such as in the pulp magazines, the tabloid newspapers, and the comics. Army and Navy tests have shown that when it comes to reading, Young America is a dismal flop. The implication behind our loss of reading ability is that our ability to think disappears along with it. Far from being an incidental matter, the situation is so bad that during the war one of our generals stated that our fighting force was an army of morons.

In the face of our growing inarticulateness, it is little wonder that H. L. Mencken claimed education to be "an educators' racket." In spite of the finest set of school equipment the world has ever known, we appear to be losing ground in view of the purpose of the schools. One educator was recently moved to say that "the little red schoolhouse turned out the superior product." Our schools were founded on the assumption that within their walls something of an intellectual and moral nature could be instilled into our children. Now that the evidence has shown this as having failed to accrue, parents continue to pour money down the rathole as if the mere act will give power to absorb knowledge in a way that is foreign to human nature.

J. Edgar Hoover stated in a national magazine that "a moral decadence is emphasized by the arrest in 1946 of 108,787 young persons for crimes warranting fingerprinting. This shows an utter disregard for human rights and human decency." In another magazine article he states that "although the youth of America has more information at its fingertips than that of any other generation, physically and spiritually it is to be pitied." This, remember, is from the one man who is in a position to know.

A series of tests conducted in California shows that children of higher intelligence are less prone to cheat in examinations than their not so fortunate colleagues. The tests contained questions which could not be answered successfully unless an inner page were consulted, which the pupils were of course asked not to do. Singularly, the normally poor students had the better grades. Here we cannot avoid the conclusion that morals and intelligence are directly related, and, if the average mental age in America is on a downward trend, we can expect a sloughing off of morals in accompaniment.

Many will insist that one outstanding benefit of the present school system lies in health education, physical training, and the resultant "sports-consciousness" of American youth. Actually, the health picture is even more dismal than either the intellectual or the moral one. One of our leading generals agreed that the number of 4F's during the last war was a national disgrace. This statement made headlines in all of the newspapers. Our health record was below that of many countries which had been on semi-starvation diets for years. In answer to a recent newspaper article of mine concerning the health of our youth, a physical instruction educator wrote in to say that the schools have done a wonderful job in health education and physical education. She insists that there is no emphasis on spectator sports, that the trend is rather toward golf, tennis, and archery, which develop coordination and which in terms of coordination, have a carry-over value in adult life. Yet, in spite of the staggering sums spent in this direction, we cannot even begin to duplicate the coordination of the simplest uneducated savage. We have yet to develop a method which is an improvement over the traditional American ingredients: a boy, an axe, and a woodpile.

During the war, Dr. William Brown of Columbia University discovered while in charge of the P. E. program of the Army Air Force, that individuals with perfect health could be made into rugged specimens in six weeks. How ironic that the schools cannot even remotely approach this in a period of time covering 12 years! It has been noted that our greatest national bad habit is shallow breathing with the accompanying characteristic of being flat-chested. I do not see how we can expect otherwise when the children are seated indoors at desks for a good part of the day. A report by the Drexel Lodge Conference of public school administrators says "There is too heavy a burden of homework, competitive study for prizes, and study of subjects in which the student has no interest or aptitude These are detrimental to health and hinder rather than elevate the general health standard of the teen-age group." After examining the health records, which are the poorest in generations, we cannot with any consistency favor the present system. If nothing is being accomplished in this direction, it is amazing why we continue to spend astronomical sums in doing it.

As to the moral aspect, I refer again to J. Edgar Hoover's statement that the youth of today is to be spiritually pitied. The present acute problem of juvenile delinquency is also a part of the handwriting on the wall. Before his death, Warden Lewis E. Lawes said that the largest percentage of inmates in Sing Sing prison stemmed not from the underprivileged classes, but from those homes with all the so-called "advantages." Here again we have evidence of a moral decadence inversely following the parabola of constantly increasing school programs and budgets.

Where does the teacher fit in all this? One told me that the parent should be held responsible by law for the health and moral state of the child. A series of talks are being currently given to parents in local schools. A sampling of the titles reads: "Delinquent Parents," "Parents Are Too Busy," etc., etc. These talks, by their mere existence, have admitted the "failure of modern education," as so many educators have come to describe it. The teachers have tossed the ball into the laps of the parents, who must now be assumed to start training youngsters at home; a job for which few are fitted or prepared to meet. Most parents are under the impression that something along this line is already being done in the schools.

In *Life* magazine's widely publicized article by Henry C. Borchard, he attributes a large share of the trouble as being caused by feminism in the schools. He says that spinsters hie to the classrooms as to a nunnery. A well known psychologist maintains that classic literature has fallen into general disrepute among men because they feel it sissified to show a liking for subjects that were taught them by women teachers.

Naturally, the teachers have serious problems of their own. Paul Mallon, well known columnist, says that principals and teachers have an invisible yoke around their necks in the form of being compelled to line up with city councils and schools boards, and selling their own special school textbooks. The supervising principal of a large Long Island school told me that there is agitation in his district to institute classes for children of pre-school age, thus bringing down the otherwise noble profession of pedagogue to the level of wet-nursing. We were given to believe that kindergarten classes would be a tremendous boost to all pupils attending them, but "kindergarten art" has failed to raise the mental age or ability of a single pupil. How easily we could dispense with this expensive item!

Friction often develops between parents and the teachers. Whenever this occurs a parent-teacher association is formed or the old one is rejuvenated. Usually, a committee is appointed to study difficulties and to make suggestions. Seldom is anything accomplished by this, for such a group has little if any powers to make changes. Also, it is axiomatic that the quickest way to relegate a project to limbo is to appoint a committee on it. This may have a sort of abstract purpose, though, in that parents may work off some of their ire while the issue is talked out of existence or forgotten as new interests arise.

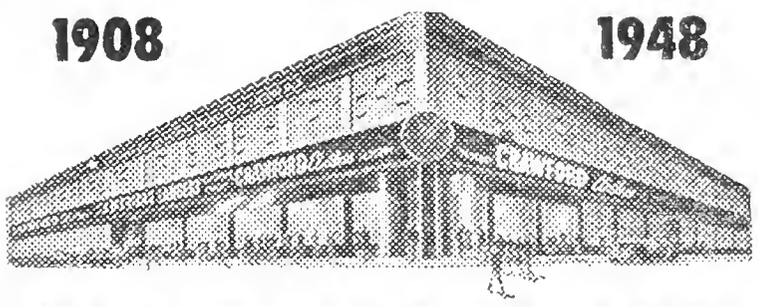
A teacher once voiced to me a belief in the education of smaller children for the reason that it helps to stave off the terrible ennui of this period in their lives. But I wonder if bored children might not have here the incentive to develop an initiative of the imagination and stand to gain by it rather than to lose?

In conclusion, let me request that if we recognize the existence of the problem, we shall face it courageously and honestly. If we get back only $2.00 worth of true education for every $20 that is spent, let us begin to pare the toenails of this ever-growing Frankenstein monster we have allowed to become created. Actually, we cannot afford to do anything else. We must batten down our hatches to prepare for the coming storm and not compel our children to spend the first third of their lives in becoming morons.

In our form of government, people eventually get what they, as a group, want. Our predicament, therefore, is clearly a reflection upon ourselves. The greatest single obstacle in our path is the parent who has allowed himself to be carried away by the appurtenances rather than the essence of education. In the old days when the kiddies "jest growed," we were not beset by all these didos, and the results could not have been so bad since they brought us to our present state of civilization.

I have a long list of men who had little or no formal schooling, yet who managed to reach the highest places in their respective fields. Conversely, I have in my possession a list of over-educated mental and moral morons whose schooling went on far beyond the saturation point of each. It would seem that our problem is to ascertain the saturation point in the individual, weed out the unessentials, and eliminate competitive spectator sports. Let us retrace our steps in the building of our educational system and determine that point at which it began to take a turn toward the frivolous. We can begin again from there.

J. PETERSON
Delaware County, N. Y.

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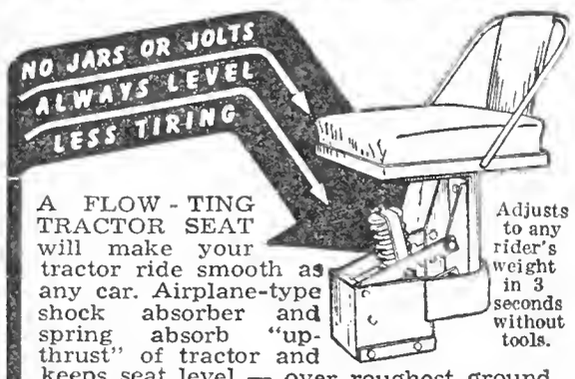


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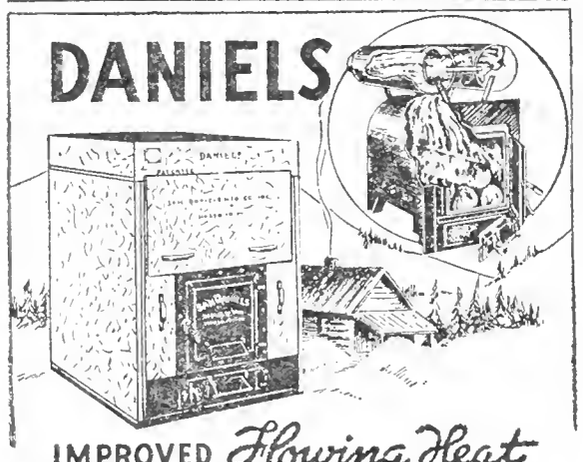

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# *Junior Farmers*

Miss Esther Arnold, 12-year-old 4-H Club member from Kanona, Steuben County. N. Y., may have a chance to appear in a Hollywood motion picture, "The Green Promise," a story of farm life in the United States. Esther has been chosen New York State winner in a nationwide search for a 4-H Club girl under 13 years of age to play the daughter of the farm family in this picture. Each county in New York State was eligible to submit one entry. Forty entries were received. Pictures of the various State winners will be sent to Hollywood where judges will pick the 10 most promising to be interviewed by Hollywood representatives. Four of the 10 will be sent to Hollywood for screen tests and final elimination.

Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold, lives on a 90-acre dairy farm where livestock, particularly horses and dairy cattle, are her chief interest. A 4-H Club member for five years, she has done her projects by herself as an individual member since no girls' club is organized in the immediate vicinity of her home. Her main project has been dairy, and she has a box of ribbons testifying to her prowess in judging cattle and dairy record keeping. Her most prized possessions, though, are a silver trophy and several ribbons from local horse shows, and the two ponies that won the awards.

*At the Connecticut Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Field Day, recently held at Orkil Farms, West Simsbury, these three 4-H Club members tied for first place in the judging contest. Left to right: Floyd and Barbara Hayden, Granville, Hampden Co., Mass.; and Everett Baird, Hartford Co., Conn.*

From the nation's leading Holstein State, Clyde Cotterill, Dryden, Cortland County, N. Y., has been named national champion Holstein 4-H Club boy by the Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America. Veteran of 10 full years of 4-H Club participation and owner of 35 registered Holstein-Friesian animals, 21-year-old Clyde has paid $10,000 down on his share of the home farm-partnership from the profits of his 4-H Club projects. Years ago, Clyde and his twin brother, Clinton, convinced their father that registered animals were more profitable than the grades already on the farm. They proved their point with their 4-H Club calves. Today, four Cotterill sons have formed a legal partnership with their father, and this partnership enterprise, E. R. Cotterill and Sons, is farming 720 acres with 152 milking animals and over 100 head of young stock on their successful dairy farm.

Mr. Fred Winch, State Extension Forester, taught the principles of fire building and showed how and when to use various types of fires, such as reflector fires, hunter and trapper fires, and log cabin fires at a recent meeting of Nassau County 4-H Club Leaders, at Hempstead Lake State Park. Miss Roberta Cunningham, State Extension Food Specialist, demonstrated the planning and cooking of a picnic meal. In spite of a rather rainy day the group, which was assembled by Mrs. Laura Neville and Mr. James A. McFaul, both Assistant 4-H Club Agents, enjoyed a real fine picnic meal. At this leaders' meeting and the leaders' weekend at camp, the stew went across so well that repeat orders were requested, as well as for something that was called a dogburger.

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Four-H Clubs of Maine took part wholeheartedly in the recent drive to fill the "Kiddie Relief Ship" with food and clothing for the children of Calais, France. The French fishing boat, Lucien Marie, left Portland full to the brim with more than 30 tons of gift cargo, given by the children and parents of Maine. When the vessel arrived in Dieppe, one-third of the cargo was distributed in that war ravaged town, and the remaining two-thirds were sent to Calais. American Aid to France, Inc., distributed the food and clothing at that organization's center in Calais. Much of the cargo came from Maine's 4-H Club members. Four-H'ers were responsible for at least two and one-half tons of the clothing and some $400 in cash. Clubs from the southern tip of Cumberland County to the St. Croix River Valley donated clothing and money. The Kezar Falls Club was tops in cash donations.

Sixty-five 4-H members, parents and friends recently attended an all day meeting of the Hancock County Dairy and Beef Club at Dewey Smith's in Lamoine. Shirley Swett and Hubert Claybrook showed the boys and girls how to show and clip their animals. Commissioner A. K. Gardiner, of the State Department of Agriculture, was one of the speakers at another meeting of the Hancock County 4-H Dairy and Beef Club held at Masonic Hall, Ellsworth, under the direction of Miss Madeleine Stephenson, 4-H Club agent. He stressed the need for young folks to stay on the farms.

The Pioneer Clover Club of Presque Isle, Aroostook County, Maine, under the leadership of Mrs. Alice Duncan and assisted by Mrs. S. O. Hanson, has taken in over $1,000 to be given to the Crippled Children Organization. This was accomplished by selling paper flowers that the members and leaders made. Last year this same club collected over $800 for this worthy cause.

The Shamrock 4-H Club of Standish, Cumberland County, has adopted Mrs. Marianna Morycz of Warszawa, Poland, and her family of five children as their public service. There are three boys, aged 14, 13, 8 years old, and two girls aged 10 and 4 in the family. As a result of all their experiences and poor nourishment during the war, the children grew weak and anemic, with the younger ones suffering from rickets. As the mother, Mrs. Morycz, spends most of her time away working, Jadwiga, the oldest girl, has taken over the household responsibilities and does the chores. She is 10 years of age, a dark blonde with dark eyes, has a good memory but cannot attend school for lack of clothing, shoes, and school supplies. The 4-H girls are sending a box a month to their adopted family.

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"Make Safety Our No. 1 Crop" — That's been the 1948 slogan of 4-H Club boys and girls throughout the nation, to help reduce the annual toll of 18,000 deaths and one and three-fourths million injured on farms, due to accidents. Most members are taking an active part in the National 4-H Farm Safety awards program. Among the members' activities to safeguard their families against accidents are the removal or correction of hazards on the farmsteads. Their safety measures include nailing down loose boards in homes and barns, covering open wells and water tanks, properly storing tools, and exercising care in operating machinery on farms and automobiles on highways, to mention only a few. As incentives for superior records in farm safety work, awards are again offered this year by General Motors. They comprise sterling silver medals for the first five winners in each county, and a merit plaque to the State championship county. Each State's champion will receive a trip to the Chicago 4-H Club Congress next November. Eight State winners, selected to receive national honors, will each receive a $200 college scholarship.

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Four-H Club members of Essex County, Mass., demonstrated in a 4-H country kitchen at this year's Topsfield Fair. Nineteen Hampden County Club members recently participated in a tractor operators' contest at Albert Christopher's farm in Agawam. The contest consisted of five parts: plowing, belting up, discing, backing up, and drawbar spotting. Approximately 100 people watched the contestants perform.

William Houghton of Hingham, Fred Gummow and John Read of West Bridgewater, Plymouth County, recently participated in the New England Judging Conference conducted by Dean Kildee of Iowa State College.

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A new peak of 260,300 membership in the Future Farmers of America organization was reported by W. T. Spanton, National F. F. A. Adviser, upon receipt of complete membership data from the State F. F. A. Associations early in July. The 1948 membership represents a 9.2 per cent increase over last year's 238,269 members, and is 14,470 more than the previous high of 245,830 in 1942. D.

## Book Notes

TRAPPING — By Harold McCracken and Harry Van Cleve. This recently published book of 196 pages with several suitable illustrations and drawings, is an excellent discussion of woods lore and the trapping of wild life. Trappers catch a large number of valuable pelts, yet there are few crafts about which so little helpful information is available. The reason for this is that trappers are naturally reluctant to reveal their secrets. The authors of this book have obtained their information through personal experiences as well as many contacts, and it will be found invaluable for those interested in trapping fur bearing animals.

This volume covers the common North American fur bearing animals that have commercial value. It gives their life history, habits, and range, and tells in a clear and understandable manner how they may be caught, the proper traps to use, what sets to employ and the necessary precautions. All measures to be taken for success in this industry are fully described. Instructions are given separately for the various species — muskrat, skunk, coon and mink, and also the wary wolf and wolverine. There is a complete section on how to live and best take care of oneself in the woods. D.

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HUNTING SMALL GAME — By Bert Popowski. The ambition of most active American boys is to own a gun and go hunting for small game. This natural urge with its successful accomplishment has been one of the important contributing factors in making us a strong nation. This recently published 225-page book is well written and covers in an interesting and instructive manner the best and proven methods for hunting small game, such as rabbits, squirrels and woodchucks; likewise what to do with them after they are brought to bag. In addition to this treasure trove of gunning lore, there is a special chapter on the training of a rabbit hound, also a chapter about tularemia, and how to guard against this wildlife infectious disease which can be and frequently is transmitted to the human.

To anyone who has ever thrilled to crisp autumn air, a flash of fur, a good dog and gun under the arm, the suggestions offered will prove of value when you next heft the game bag. D.

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## Ark Farm Notes

All of us who are responsible for the care of farm animals have our troubles and can well remember some tragic incident in our lives leaving wounds which never healed. I seldom go back down the trail because it reveals to much, especially when I feel a shadow of guilt because of some sin of omission.

One Summer we had seven fully mature male peafowl which were the pride not only of the farm but of the countryside as well. Early morning and again toward evening they came to the front of the house to spread their great fans and do their fantastic dances, while the coy brown hens kept a respectable distance watching the grand display with sympathetic understanding. It was late in June and I had gone over the potatoes with arsenate of lead. I knew that peafowl liked to pick potato bugs and, as I sifted the poison, I had a conviction but the warning was not heeded. Next morning the birds did not come for display. I felt a cold spot in my stomach, it had never seemed so far to the potato patch before and I knew it was needless to go anyway, but I went. There they were, all seven of them, strung along the rows.

Animal pets to me are the spice of life and when I have lost one, I feel as though I never want another, but there's a pull I can't explain, so that sooner or later another lands in my lap.

Last Fall the geese were disappearing, one or more each night, leaving no possible clue. Human thieves would have taken more, owls would have left feathers and broken bodies, and foxes never became bold enough to enter the yards or stables where a large hound kept vigil. However, the losses continued to multiply, so finally I shut the geese in the shed, all except one which I placed within the confines of a strong wire cage. In front of it I set a steel trap wired fast to a log chain. Imagine my surprise next morning to find the largest red fox I had ever seen, caught by one toe only. He lay flat on his stomach. There had been no trace of a struggle and as I approached, he made no effort to escape.

I went back for the gun but I never used it. Those big brown eyes lacked the fox-fire that we see in trapped animals, his long brush gently tapped the ground, and he even tried to get closer to me asking for relief. I released the goose and then pushed the fox inside her cage with my hand and released his toe which was not injured. To my surprise he sat silently and just stared at me. I carried the cage to the box stall in the horse barn and closed the door. That fox had every attribute a red fox should not possess, and nothing in common with his race. When I looked in an hour later, there he sat like a punished child, head cocked sidewise. I stroked his head and nearly fell over backward when he actually jumped into my lap. No, he was not an escape, there were no telltale collar marks, and no white hairs on the feet to indicate trap marks of long standing. No one in the community had lost a tame fox, and there's no fox farm in this part of the country. Sometimes wild animals of strange behavior carry disease and because of this I kept a safe distance for sometime, but nothing developed and Mr. Red Fox and I made a whirlwind courtship, which finally ended in disaster.

You ask me what was the compelling force behind all this? Your guess is as good as mine. I forgave him for killing the geese, but trapped evidence seemed to prove his guilt. I have no doubt but that he could have told me what became of the tame rabbits that lived under the horse barn, or why the guinea fowl shifted their roosts nightly; or perhaps he knew what became of the four wild Canada goslings hatched at the head of the beaver flow. I had not forgotten that I myself had sinned more or less, but I can't remember that I ever did anything serious enough to be hung for, so I tried to make believe that the fox belonged within my circle. But fate had shaped his destiny, and one morning when I opened his door he was not there. I looked up and there, from a cracked board in the ceiling, hung my pet fox. His tragic ending was as much of a mystery as were his actions in life, but I have tried to console myself that this time, the fault was not mine.

Animals born on the farm and grown up with us to old age sometimes become more than just one of their kind. They are an institution, a part of the family that we could not well dispense with, and would never think of doing it. Such was the case of an old Jersey cow which had been brought to me as a baby calf. When I looked at the tiny mite, I exclaimed, "I'll have to keep her in a bird cage or the cats will catch her!" "Never mind the bird cage," said the man, "just give her the feed and you've got something." I took his advice and raised the only perfect animal I ever owned. I think we are prone to get the idea that whatever we raise is just a bit better than our neighbor's, but in this case I feel justified. This old cow was the only animal at Ark Farm without a price upon her head head, except for my dog Tippie. She had no interest in the feed in the field beyond; the lush grass at the garden's edge answered her purpose. Night found her always at the bars, and oftentimes in. Summer it was necessary to bring the second pail in milking. One day I let her into the green oat field just after a rain, and then forgot all about her. At milking time she wasn't there, and I've never seen her since. It was my fault again that time, and the sting is still there.

It may not be our fault always when these tragedies strike, but very often it is. There's little consolation now in looking back, but it can make us more cautious for the future.

WILLET RANDALL

Warren County, N. Y.

## Along the Way

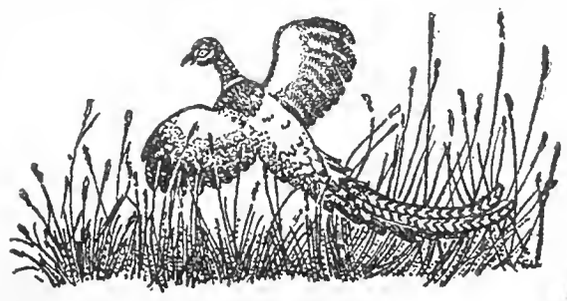
One morning at this year's Saratoga County Fair (its 107th) we had a very vivid picture of an important historical event. It happened that a Mr. Skellett, who was a fifer with one of the free acts, was visiting with a group of us in the early dawn. Someone told us that he had been reading about how at the battle of Concord a single fifer led the American attack, playing, "The White Cockade." Mr. Skellett produced a 100-year-old fife and played it for us. There in the early morning we could shut our eyes and in imagination see the men of Acton and Concord fall into line behind the sweet haunting music of the fife; see them approach the "rude bridge that spanned the flood." We could almost hear the British volley and the return fire of "the shot heard round the world."

Many people only visit a fair during the daytime. Early morning at the fair is just as interesting as seeing the circus set up. Riders trying out horses, 4-H boys doing chores, carnival men sleeping on the ground, delivery trucks rolling in, clean up crews at work, all these are the behind the curtain scenes which make the fair. By 8:30 the early arrivals start coming. Then for nearly 14 hours we try to imitate the wisdom of Solomon, trying to keep track of various kinds of passes and tickets, to see that no one gets in free who has no right to. Sometimes some little urchin with longing in his eyes gets the nod to go in without a ticket. When one encounters all the tricks for getting in free, he feels no guilt at passing a thrill starved child.

These 107 years have witnessed many changes in the Saratoga County Fair. The long lines of horses at the hitching racks are gone. There are no more loads of hay and oats in the back of the surrey. The roar of motors fills the air. Loud speakers blare and shout. Floodlights make night into day and lengthen our fair hours. They even started using an automobile to start the race horses this year. This trick was borrowed from nearby Saratoga. Not a harness is on display any more. Tractors from giants to lawn mower size. Yet the old fair is somehow the same.

While we were at the fair this year, a swarm of bees moved into our house. They found an opening near a porch roof. Some found a crack in the ceiling and several hundred entered the music room. A few sprays with DDT into the crack killed the whole swarm. The Saturday night after the fair, the neighbor's cows cleaned out our sweet corn. Our first corn planted, rotted in the ground. The second planting was just ready to begin picking. Their farm doesn't join ours, so fencing is no cure unless one fenced in his whole dooryard and kept gates closed.

New York. W. B. T.

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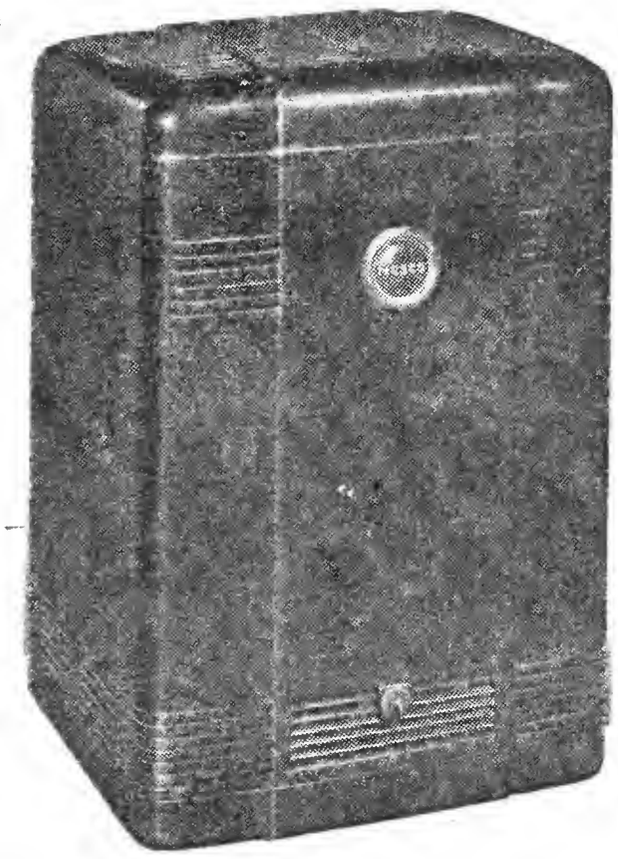

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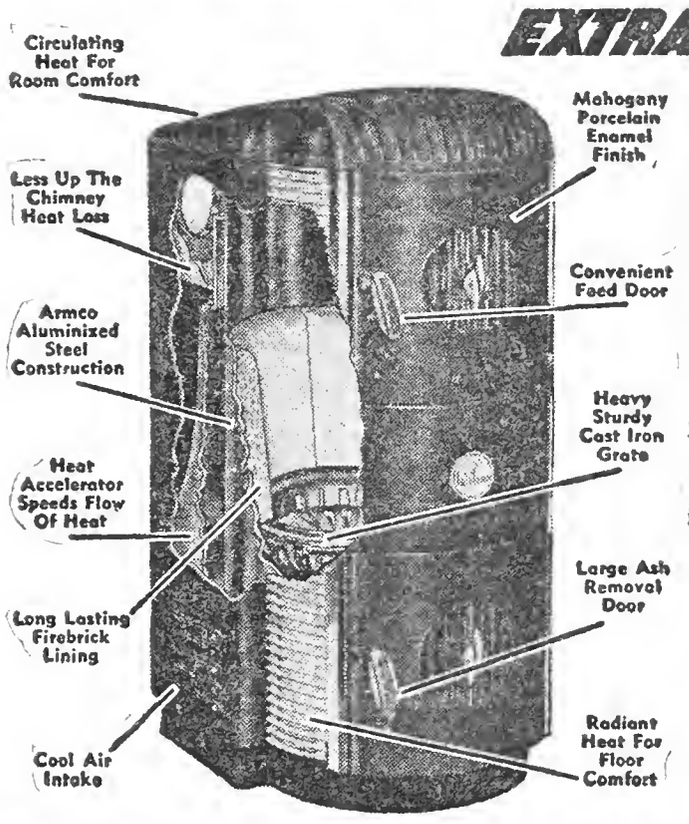


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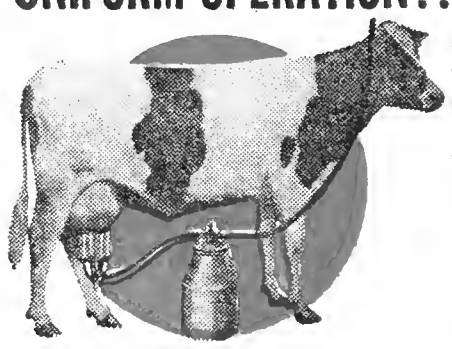

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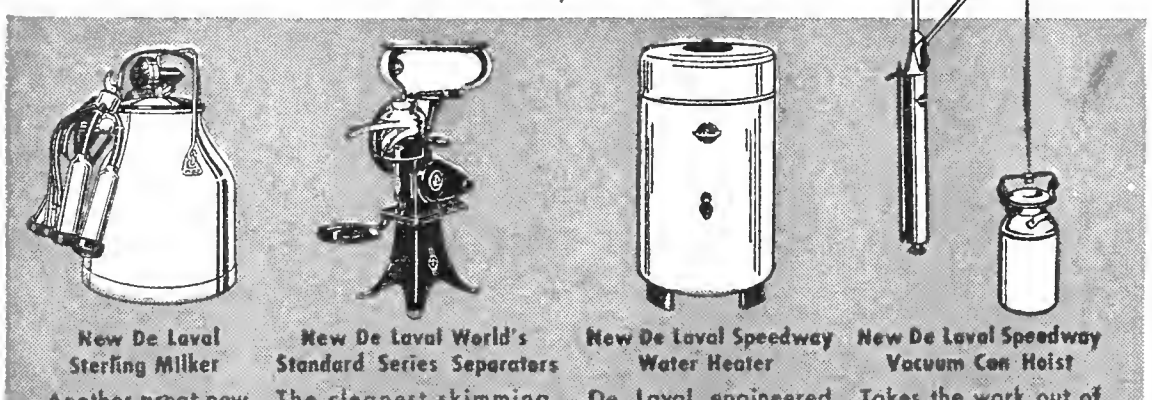

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# *Pennsylvania Farm News*

To Calvin Rhodes, Johnstown, Cambria County, went top individual honors and the George Meredith prize at the 24th annual Pennsylvania 4-H Club Week recently held at the Pennsylvania State College. Young Rhodes, member of the second place Cambria County general livestock judging team and high individual scorer in general livestock, scored a total of 581 points out of a possible 600 for the nearest-to-perfest score of any of the more than 400 youths competing in the judging contests. Other top individual scorers in judging: Dairy cattle— Melvin Peifer, Lancaster; Swine — William George, Shelocta, Indiana County; Poultry — Robert Carter, Washington; Vegetables — William Lazar, Jr., Jeannette, Westmoreland County; Flower Identification — Alice Weicksel, Christiana, Lancaster County, who won a gold medal given by the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association.

Lancaster County teams took four first places in the team competition, for dairy cattle, flower identification, dairy demonstration, and poultry production demonstration. The results of the team judging were:

Dairy cattle — Lancaster County, Clyde Rohrer, and Melvin Peifer, both of Lancaster; and Richard Hess, Strasburg. They were awarded the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association plaque. Thirty-three teams competed. Westmoreland County placed second, Cumberland third, Bucks fourth, and Clearfield fifth.

General livestock—Mercer County, John Tait and James Wood, Mercer, and Arthur Baxter, Jackson Center; awarded the Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers' Association trophy; 25 teams competed. Cambria was second, Franklin third, Northampton fourth, and Lehigh fifth.

Swine — Franklin County, Laura Dice, Paul Lehman and Paul Skelly, all of Chambersburg, awarded the Pennsylvania Swine Growers' trophy; 14 teams competed. Lancaster finished second, Northampton third, Westmoreland fourth, and Sullivan fifth.

Poultry—Cambria County, Edward Metzger, Johnstown; Henry Leiden and Robert Leiden, St. Lawrence, awarded the Pennsylvania Farmer Cup; 14 teams competed. Westmoreland was second, Carbon third, Washington fourth, and Lancaster fifth.

Vegetables—Westmoreland County, Bruce Cooper, Greensburg; Joanne Connor and William Lazar, Jr., both of Jeannete; awarded the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association cup; 12 teams competed. Beaver County was second, Schuylkill third, Lancaster fourth, and Montgomery fifth.

Flower identification — Lancaster County, Mary Ella Stauffer, Manheim; Anna M. Burkholder, Willow Street, and Alice Weicksel, Christiana; awarded the Schuylkill County Flower Club cup. Butler County was second.

Dairy demonstration — Lancaster County, J. Robert Hess and J. Wade Groff, both of Strasburg. Butler was second, Washington third, Mercer fourth, Westmoreland fifth, and Luzerne sixth. Of the 12 contestants, Hess was top individual scorer.

Poultry production demonstration — Lancaster County, Robert Houser, Lancaster, and Robert Wolgemuth, Mt. Joy. Westmoreland was second, Cambria third, and Butler fourth. Houser topped the eight contestants in individual scoring.

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Milton Heisler, Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, farmer, has no problem of keeping his boys on the farm. He likes to tell the story as much as his two sons, Carl and Paul. They have taken over most of the farming operation. In fact, Carl has a pretty good start as a dairyman in his own right. Eight years ago his county agent, H. J. Poorbaugh, was instrumental in getting him started in 4-H Dairy Calf Club. He borrowed $75 from the bank (with Dad's backing) to buy a purebred calf. He has since reared a herd of nine animals, four producing cows and five heifers. He sold two others, and two calves died. Milk sales have more than amortized his bank loan. The father contents himself with producing six acres of potatoes (once he grew 30) and to managing a flock of 350 laying hens. The boys produce the crops to feed the cows, 17 in addition to Carl's nine. The 17 still belong to the Heisler parents, but the boys have the use of them, paying their father with the calves from the main herd. The brothers divide the milk check and with the proceeds meet half the household expenses, pay half the taxes and half the insurance. The boys also grow four acres of cannery tomatoes.

As a result of Carl's interest in 4-H Calf Club work, the Heislers have adopted improved practices in their whole dairy program, including better hay and greater use of legumes. The brothers have contour stripped the farm for erosion control. They remodeled the barn for a better dairy layout, joined a dairy herd improvement association, and changed from natural to artificial breeding to get the use of better sires. Carl has won prizes at local and district fairs with his purebred cattle. He and Paul expect to continue dairying.

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Albert E. Madigan, Towanda dairyman, announces that the Fall meeting for the Pennsylvania Association of Artificial Breeding Cooperatives of which he recently was elected president, will be held October 11 and 12 at Williamsport, with the First Pennsylvania ABC, of Lewisburg, the host. Other officers named for 1948-49 are Leon M. Musser, Lewisburg, Union County, vice-pres., and J. Lewis Williams, Uniontown, Fayette County, secy-treas. They succeed Clyde L. Moore, Slippery Rock, Butler County; J. A. Fairchild, Berwick, Columbia County, and John P. Schwenk, Allentown, Lehigh County. R. H. Olmstead, in charge of dairy extension in the State, reported that 19,000 farmers in 62 counties bred 125,965 cows artificially in 1947, this is a 42 per cent gain over 1946. Completion of cow life histories, a move endorsed by the association, will help speed proof on young bulls now in service.

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A new 16-year high record average price was set recently at the annual ram sale conducted by the Cumberland County Cooperative Wool Growers at Carlisle when 29 rams, all purebreds, brought a total of $2,275, an average of $78.45. The top price of $152.50 was paid by Robert M. Harbster, of Manatawny, while S. C. Ballard, Gettysburg, paid second high price of $140. Nine rams sold for $100 or more each. All are ready to go into service. As in former years, the sale served to distribute these sires through a large part of the State where they will be used for improving herds.

N. M. Eberly

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Long noted for its high yields with diversified crops, Lancaster County has been increasing its acreage in contracted vegetable crops. Many farmers have found that an early crop of canhouse peas, followed in the same field by a crop of late limas, will give about the same return as a crop of tobacco. This is appealing to many farmers whose church objects to the growing of tobacco. Approximately 4,500 acres of peas for freezing and canning were grown in Lancaster County this year and the quality was better than it has been for years. Prices paid farmers ranged from $110 a ton for fancy grade to $30 a ton for standard, and the yield averaged one and one-half tons per acre. Six processors took this production. The lima bean acreage this year is estimated to run around 3,000 acres. The early crop showed more weeds than usual due to the excessive rains but the late crop is doing fine with the promise of a good yield. Top grade shelled beans will bring up to $180 a ton this year.

Considerable dusting by airplane, at a cost of $6.50 per acre, has been done. Last year between seven and eight thousand acres of various crops were treated but complaints by neighboring farmers of crop damage due to wind blown dust has not given this method universal approval. Custom spraying is popular and efficient. Some charge one cent a gallon for material used and one and one-half cents for applying it, while others charge a flat price of $3.00 to $5.00 an acre for each time over.

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At the 15th Annual Bucks-Montgomery Cooperative Wool Pool last month, 219 sheep raisers brought into Doylestown 17,754 pounds of wool for grading and shipment to the Commodity Credit Corporation in Philadelphia. This was 50 more shippers than a year ago. The largest amount, 801 pounds, came from L. A. Fetzer, Hartsville. The majority of the fleeces were in three grades, one-fourth blood, three-eighths blood and one-half blood, although classification was made into 17 grades. Bucks County Agent Wm. F. Greenawalt, Montgomery County Agent R. G. Waltz and State College Extension Specialist L. C. Madison, made the arrangements and carried out the details for the pool. T. H. Wittkorn

# At the Dutchess County, N. Y., Fair

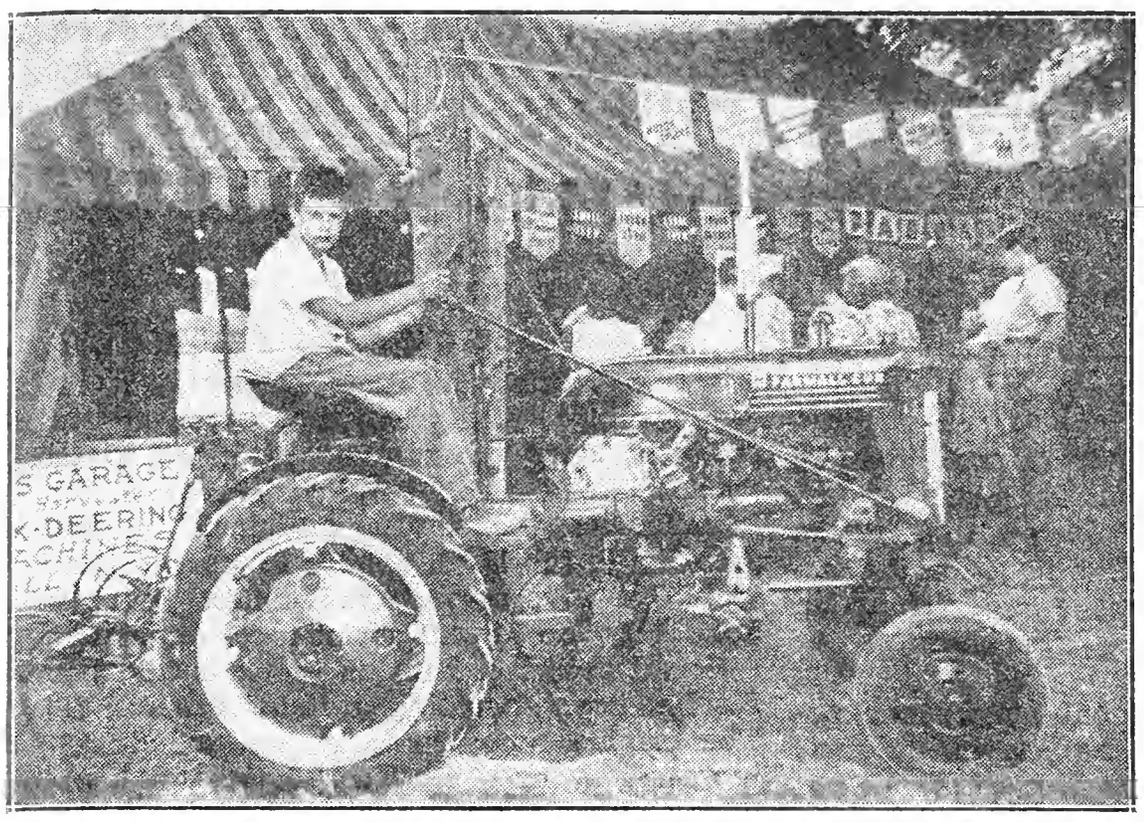


Photo — H. F. Elliott, Kingston, N. Y.

*This light farm tractor was one of the most poular machines in the farm machinery show, especially for the younger enthusiasts. Chester Bollenbaker, 12, of Rhinebeck, (seated on tractor) said he feels quite at home with this outfit.*

A message on a placard placed among the vegetables and other displays of the Silver Lake Grange No. 1009, Patrons of Husbandry, booth in the long Grange building, at the 103rd annual Dutchess County, N. Y., fair, at Springbrook Park near Rhinebeck, summed up the general theme of the whole County show in these wrods—"Sweet Are the Fruits of Our Labors."

The fair opened on Tuesday, August 31, with a flourish that was reminiscent of the oldtime county fair days. It closed officially after ten o'clock the following Saturday night, September 4. As if to spur the whole program along to its ultimate success, Nature promptly ushered in a definite break in the heat wave that held the Mid-Hudson River Valley area in its grip, as soon as the fair opened.

With the Silver Lake Grange exhibit were 19 representative booths featuring the local ideals of husbandry, with strong emphasis placed upon international understanding and good will. There were tall, rank stalks of hybrid corn, bearing massive ears. Nearly everything that is grown in the local soil was amply and artistically represented in these booths. Visitors looked upon backyard scenes, historic cabin relics, a general store, a little red schoolroom of great antiquity. There were representative food shipments for overseas.

Cattle minded visitors found much that pleased them in the extensive Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cattle shows. There were prize-winning sheep, swine and other farm animals. Grand Champions were put through their show ring paces for the judges, in accordance with the program of events. It took two large buildings to house the poultry, rabbit and small domesticated and laboratory animals. In their special cage, a litter of guinea pigs hopped around with the adults, a few minutes after they were born, early on the opening day of the fair, the mother apparently undisturbed by the blessed event. Saddle fans saw a great show when the riding horses cantered, trotted, walked, reversed and halted at command from the center of the show ring in the center of the race track.

The flower show this year attracted a continual stream of visitors. There was a long list of exhibitors, and there were many contributors whose names were not on the exhibits. A very unusual exhibit was the huge rubber plant which had been in the possession of Mrs. Margaret Weaver, of Rhinebeck, for 40 years.

These were but a few of the most attractive features at the 1948 Dutchess County Fair. Top minners included—Grand Champions: Aberdeen-Angus bull, Eileenmere 1032, owned by Ankony Farms, Rhinebeck; Holstein bull, West Wind Highline Travel On Ideal, owned by Fred N. Dorn, North Chatham; Guernsey bull, McDonald Farms Jason, owned by Henry I. Christal, Yorktown Heights; Jersey bull, Peer's Sam Advancer 496328, owned by Burton Rich, Hobart, N. Y.; 4-H Guernsey female, Jewel, owned by eight-year-old Nettie Grace Sweet; Aberdeen-Angus steer, Rally Hoppi, owned by Frederic H. Bontecou, Millbrook; Cheviot ram, Brooklea Boy, owned by William Craft, Staatsburg; Hampshire ram, owned by Senator Ernest I. Hatfield, Poughkeepsie; Shropshire ram, Fairview Guy, owned by Elsoto Farm, Rhinebeck; Berkshire sow, owned by Senator Hatfield; Aberdeen-Angus female, Ankony Miss Burgess 21, owned by Ankony Farms; Holstein female, Ken Ray Man of War Mable, owned by Kenneth and Raymond Vail, La Grangeville; Guernsey female, Fairview Thunderbolts Clover, owned by Henry I. Christal; Jersey female, Pax Volxenia Cutie 1556103, owned by Irving Mosher, Jr.; and 4-H Aberdeen-Angus steer, Rally Laddie No. 1, owned by Joan Ackert.

Flower Show sweepstakes: Mrs. F. Palmer Hart, Red Hook. H. F. E.

## Need for Mineral Mixtures

Should I feed a mineral mixture to a young cow that may need it, and also my heifers? I am having some slow breeders in my herd.

Grafton Co., N. H. N. K. W.

It is advisable to allow all animals access to a good mineral mixture so that they can help themselves as desired. It is also important that they receive a constant supply of vitamin D, and the best feed source is field cured legume hay. It is desirable that they have constant access to coarse salt so that they are not forced to eat more minerals than are needed, as most of the mineral mixtures contain considerable salt. There is considerable attention being given to the use of so-called trace elements such as cobalt and manganese, and most of the better commercial mixtures now contain some of these elements.

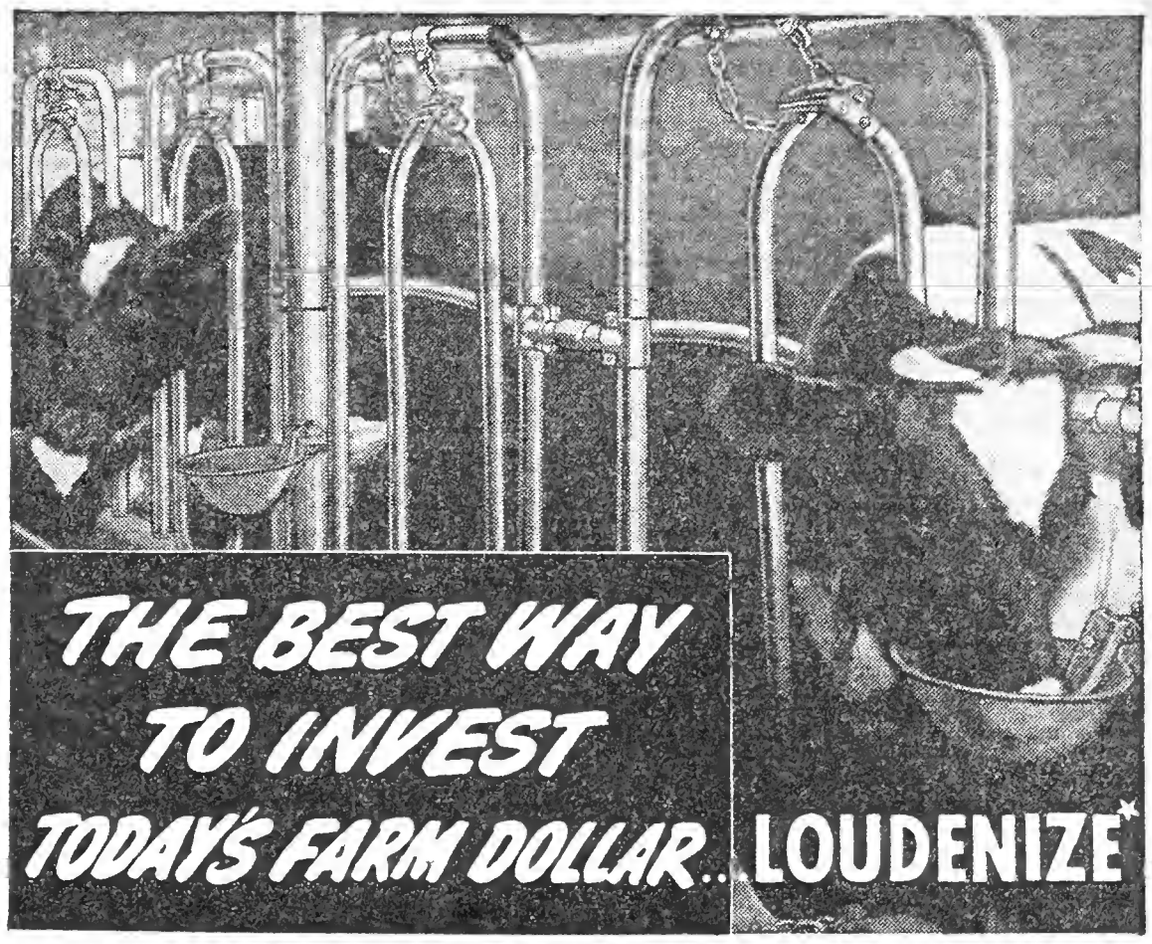
If you do not have good quality alfalfa hay available, it would be advisable to buy a veterinary grade of some of the commercial concentrates, containing vitamins A, B, and E, and administer these in suitable dosage, according to directions on the package.

## When Dogs and Cats Have Worms

Both my dogs and cats are infested with roundworms. I have tried various kinds of worm medicines, but they still seem to be carrying some of these parasites. Would like to know of anything that might be really effecive. A. L. M.

Plymouth County, Mass.

There is a new development in parasitology, discovered after several years of research by a large commercial laboratory, which has the formidable scientific name of Diethylcarbamazine. Prepared in tablet form, it can be obtained at drug stores on a veterinarian's prescription. It is given by mouth, is non-toxic, and requires no previous fasting of the animal or any purgative following its administration. Puppies and kittens may also be treated without harmful results. One dose following a meal is usually sufficient. The parasites are elminated a few hours later. In view of the fact that dogs and cats can transmit these parasites to other farm animals, it is very desirable that they be wormed to prevent such a possibility.

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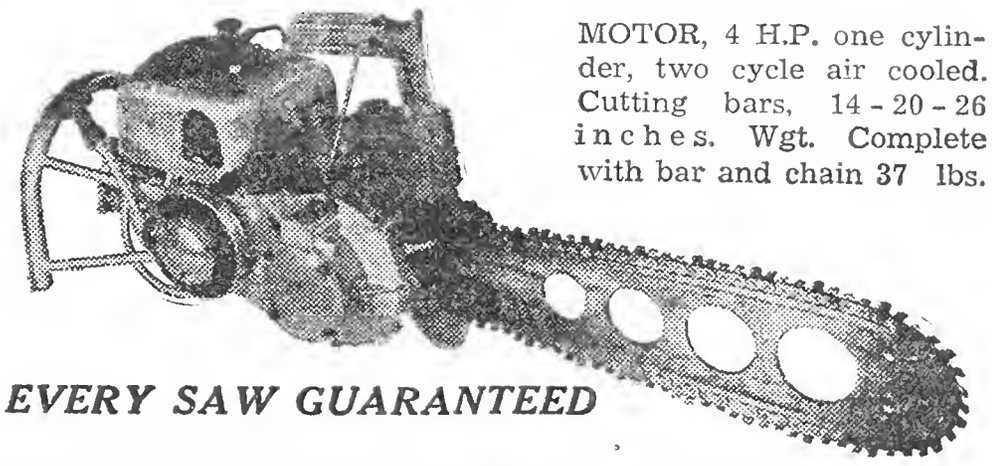

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## *Open Letter to Board of Health*

BECAUSE of its decision, last June, that there was a milk shortage which would continue and probably become permanent, the New York City Board of Health has, since August 15, permitted the use of western cream in the metropolitan market for manufacturing purposes. Beginning January 1, 1949, regardless of any finding of a shortage, the importation of western cream in unlimited quantities will be allowed to continue indefinitely.

Before the regulation went into effect on August 15, we urged the possibility of producer court action to test the legality of the Health Board's action. Nothing has yet been done along those lines although there is ample argument that New York milk producers are, as a result, being unfairly discriminated against. The only alternative is for the Board of Health to consider rescinding its own regulation on the ground that the Fall and Winter milk shortage, which was anticipated last Spring, will not, on present estimates, materialize.

On behalf of New York dairy farmers, the following letter has therefore been addressed to Dr. Harry S. Mustard, Health Commissioner:

September 22, 1948

Dear Dr. Mustard:

It is our considered opinion that the present approved milk supply for the New York metropolitan market will be sufficient to take care of all the necessary consumer demands during the coming months.

While the Board of Health may have felt, from the testimony heard last Spring, that steps should be taken to prevent a possible milk and cream shortage during the Fall and Winter of 1948, we believe that the latest figures on milk production and the manner in which milk has been recently utilized by New York City dealers, lend much weight to the producers' argument that the ban of western cream, unless it is subjected to exactly the same inspection and sanitary standards as New York approved milk, should be reinstated.

The downward trend in production that began last November (2.5 per cent below November 1946) and reached a high point in April and May of this year (9.1 per cent decrease), has been arrested. August 1948 production was actually above August 1947 production — 487,706,514 pounds compared with 486,505,732 pounds.

Further evidence of the lack of a shortage possibilty is found:

(a) In the decreased consumption of fluid milk, not only in actual pounds but also in terms of percentage. From January through August 1948 of this year, fluid milk consumption was lower each month than in the corresponding month of 1947. More important (since the declining production is a factor to be considered), the percentage of fluid use, originally 4.5 per cent higher in February and March of 1948 than in the same months last year, gradually decreased until last month when two per cent less milk was utilized in fluid form than in August 1947.

(b) In the much larger milk utilizations by dealers in the lower classes. There were 47,000,000 more pounds of evaporated milk made in June, July and August 1948 than during the same period in 1947; and 20,000,000 more pounds of milk went into cheddar cheese. Since milk utilization is controlled by the dealers, and since there have been very profitable markets recently for these so-called "surplus" products, it is not hard to see why so much farmers' milk found its way into these lower priced classes. Storage cream use was less in June and July of this year by 18,000,000 pounds each month when the farm price was $1.20 to $1.35 a cwt. higher than last year. But last month, with the farm price only 78 cents higher, the amount of milk classified as storage cream increased 300 per cent above the August 1947 utilization.

There are, in addition, the favorable factors of a good hay crop, a fair corn crop, and gradually declining feed prices. We therefore submit that in our opinion sufficient new evidence now exists to warrant reconsideration by the Board of Health of its western cream regulation, to the end that the ban, originally lifted on August 15, be reinstated until such time as western milk and cream can be placed under the same sanitary standards as milk produced for the metropolitan market.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM F. BERGHOLD
Editor

## *No More "Limited" State Fairs*

NEW YORK STATE farmers and breeders demonstrated a keen interest in exhibiting their fine animals at this year's limited fair in Syracuse. The principal reason why the officials permitted a cattle show on the fairgrounds this year was because of farmer and breeder demand so as to meet the show rules of their national exhibitions requiring that cattle first be shown at their own state fair.

Everyone expressed disappointment that the great Empire State seemed incapable of providing its farmers and taxpayers with the eductional and cultural features that can only be provided by a good state fair. The controversy over a possible change in the fair site, one that should never have risen, should be settled at once, so that preparations can be started in time to present a real fair next year. According to a report recently made by the Solvay Process Company to an official of the Village of Solvay, the company is at last starting a long range plan by which the present waste nuisance can be eliminated within a period of five years.

If Solvay Process proceeds as promised, it will remove one of the main objections that has been advanced by those who have been agitating to move the fair site to Mattydale. The existing buildings and grounds are in good condition; only a few minor repairs are needed. There is also plenty of room for new buildings on the grounds if they should be needed. The old frame structure for sheep and hogs could be torn down and a new combined beef cattle, sheep and hog barn erected, with a central judging ring. Good planning could make a great improvement in the present facilities.

It is high time to get started on a constructive program for a great New York State Exposition in 1949 on the present fairgrounds. A strong public opinion, expressed loudly and continuously, is the one spark needed to enkindle this project and at the same time burn out the selfish ambitions of the few who hoped to make a killing, at taxpayers' expense, out of the $10,000,000 slush fund for a new fairgrounds.

## *Catering to the Apple Market*

APPLE growers would do well to profit by last season's experience and realize that apples priced too high, sold when immature or overripe and poorly graded, are not acceptable to the American consumer. During the war years anything sold, and generally sold at a good price. Unfortunately, growers and dealers formed habits that must be changed if the apple, King of Fruits, is even to maintain its place among other fruits on American markets.

Today the consumer expects apple varieties on the market when they are at their best; and he has a right to expect this. For instance, Gravenstein should be sold in early Fall, not stored for later sales. Winter varieties, such as Baldwin, Stayman, Rome, and Delicious should not be sold in early Fall. Often during recent years, however, these varieties have been sold decidedly out of season, and it has hurt the apple market.

The McIntosh and Cortland apples are of excellent quality in season, but there is nothing worse than a McIntosh picked too early and rushed to market in order to take advantage of the good price for that one year. McIntosh and Cortland apples that have been held in storage too long or until they are soft, ripe, mealy and flat-tasting are no credit to the industry. Such sales cause a lasting injury to the apple market.

The grower must think of his market for future years and realize that the housewife who buys those green McIntosh or overripe McIntosh and Cortland is a dissatisfied customer who will very likely buy some other kind of fruit on her next trip to the market.

Fruit growers would do well to consider the suggestions of their respective apple institute leaders and think of a long time market program and a satisfied customer rather than just the current season.

## *Social Security on the Farm*

DEAN William I. Myers, of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, urges that the social security program be extended to farm workers and to self-employed farmers. As a member of the advisory council on social security to the U. S. Senate Finance Committee, Dr. Myers' recommendation will undoubtedly be given serious consideration.

Social security, both as to taxes and benefits, has been operating in industry since 1936. The original one per cent tax, scheduled to increase to three per cent, has been kept at one per cent because receipts have been found to be more than sufficient, at least for the present, to take care of all benefit payments. During this twelve year period the question of including farmers and farm workers under social security has often been debated. Presumably, lack of farm support has accounted for no action being taken.

There are arguments both for and against social security on the farm. In favor is the claim that only thus can people on the farm have some assurance of a little independence in their old age, at the same time lightening the financial burden on the local community for their support. Against the idea is the mechanical difficulty of administration and tax collection; also the added cost to the already overburdened production costs being carried by farmers.

Since it is the farmer who is the sole person affected, it is he who should have the last word on this question of extending social security to the farm. We would therefore like to hear how R. N.-Y. readers feel about Dean Myers' proposal.

## *What Farmers Say*

The dairy business is one of the most discouraging businesses one can get into. You have your farm to contend with and when you go to a meeting or read a farm magazine, you hear the same discouraging story year after year. They will tell you that the dealers are chiseling, that there is a big surplus, that the market is in a chaotic condition, and now it is western milk and cream.

Let me suggest that dairymen borrow enough money from the public treasury to buy out the entire milk distributing business of the metropolitan area. By selling direct, we could eliminate the duplication of officers, labor and equipment and give both producers and consumers a square deal.

We farmers are honest enough to pay back in the treasury the amount borrowed.

I would like to have some one tell me where the plan of selling milk direct is wrong. But don't tell me it won't work. I know, and we all know, that the chain stores make it work. Nor can you call it socialistic because one of the big chain stores advertises the fact that they are canning their own goods in their own canning factory and selling direct to the consumer.

In case it is against the law we can change the law.

The chain stores and big business are smashing ahead leaving us farmers behind in the dust to plead for a few cents more a hundred for milk like the serfs of old used to plead with the lords of the manor. W. H. G.

Orange County, N. Y.

I sincerely agree with Allegany County (N. Y.) farmer on the military draft.

It is true that as long as the farm hands are drafted, both the number of farms and farmers will be on the rapid decrease, thus lessening the amount of farm products and sending us deeper into higher prices. R. D. G.

Oneida County Farmer

## *Brevities*

"OINTMENT and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by hearty counsel." — Prov. 27:9.

POTATOES which are to be stored for Winter use should be carefully checked and those with either cuts or bruises removed, as these are liable to become damaged by various forms of decay before they are used for cooking.

WHEN pullets have not started laying as they should, their egg production can sometimes be stimulated by feeding them a laying mash, moistened to a crumbly stage with skimmilk. The use of artificial light, turned on at about five in the morning, will also help.

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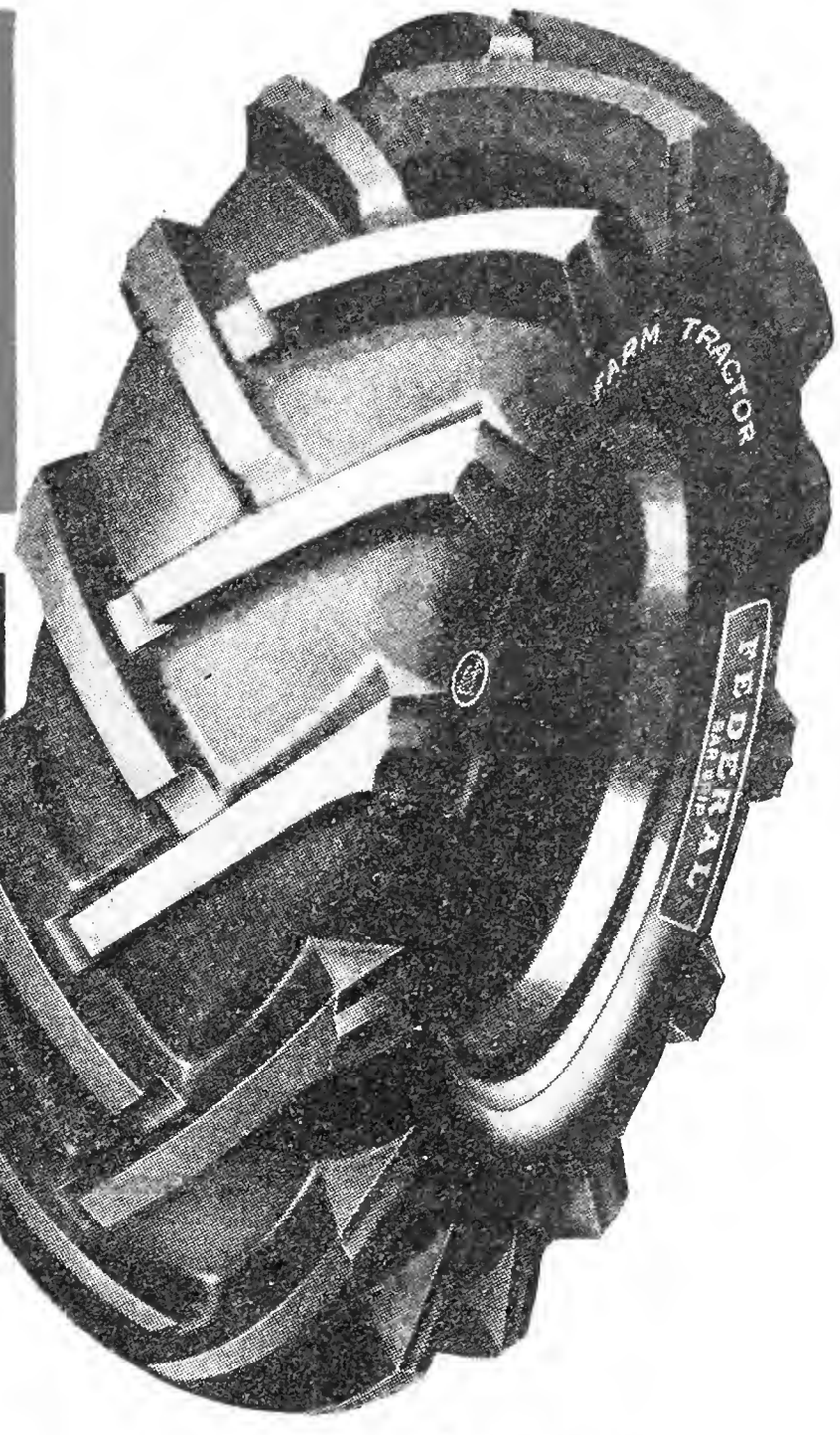


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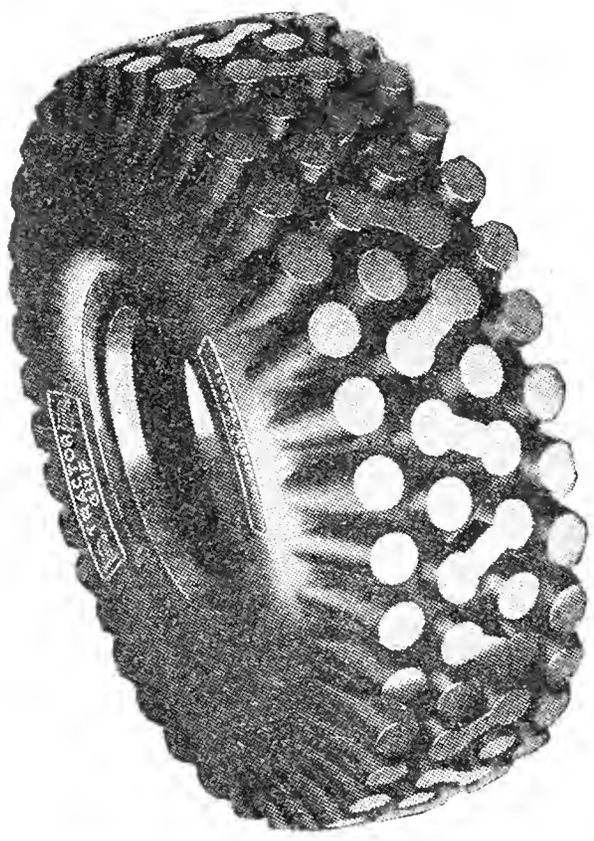


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# Live Stock and Dairy

## *Those Nice Fat Lambs*

*By R. W. Duck*

The practice of fattening lambs has many advantages and is well suited to most northeastern farms, where it can provide a continued use for labor, which otherwise might have to be let go seasonally. When lambs are being fattened, they can utilize buildings which often have little or no use for other purposes; a dry shed with an opening to the south is all that is needed for shelter. On some farms, such as commercial orchards where it is desired to apply considerable amounts of manure, it will be found that lamb manure, plus bedding, is about equal in volume to that produced, on a comparable liveweight basis, for dairy cows. When 100 lambs are fattened for a period of approximately three months, and kept well bedded, they will give a return of from 20 to 25 tons of manure. The manure from fattening lambs contains nearly twice as much nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium per ton as that of other farm animals. The monetary returns for well finished fat lambs are high, and their feed requirements per unit of gain show substantial profits at present prices, a condition that has prevailed for the past several years.

### Discouraging Factors

In view of these facts, why is it that so few lambs are fattened on northeastern farms? One of the principal reasons is the difficulty experienced in trying to obtain only a few head of good type feeder lambs to fatten. Not many farmers in the Northeast raise a surplus of lambs for sale to be used for feeding purposes. Western lambs, when bought in carload lots, can usually be purchased cheaper; they are also generally healthier than native lambs. When only a few lambs are desired, it is therefore necessary for several interested parties to club together in buying a carload; and it is not easy to accomplish this. The extension departments of our eastern agricultural colleges can render valuable service in this respect by coordinating feeder lamb deliveries and shipments. Certain sections in the Northeast, such as Wyoming and Genesee Counties in New York State, have developed extensive lamb fattening enterprises, principally because of their favorable location to low cost feeds and a good market in Buffalo. The large flour mills there are a source of comparatively cheap feeds, such as wheat screenings and waste grains, that are satisfactory to use for fattening lambs as the principal part of their ration. However, not many areas are so well situated; consequently lamb feeding is not generally practiced on most farms.

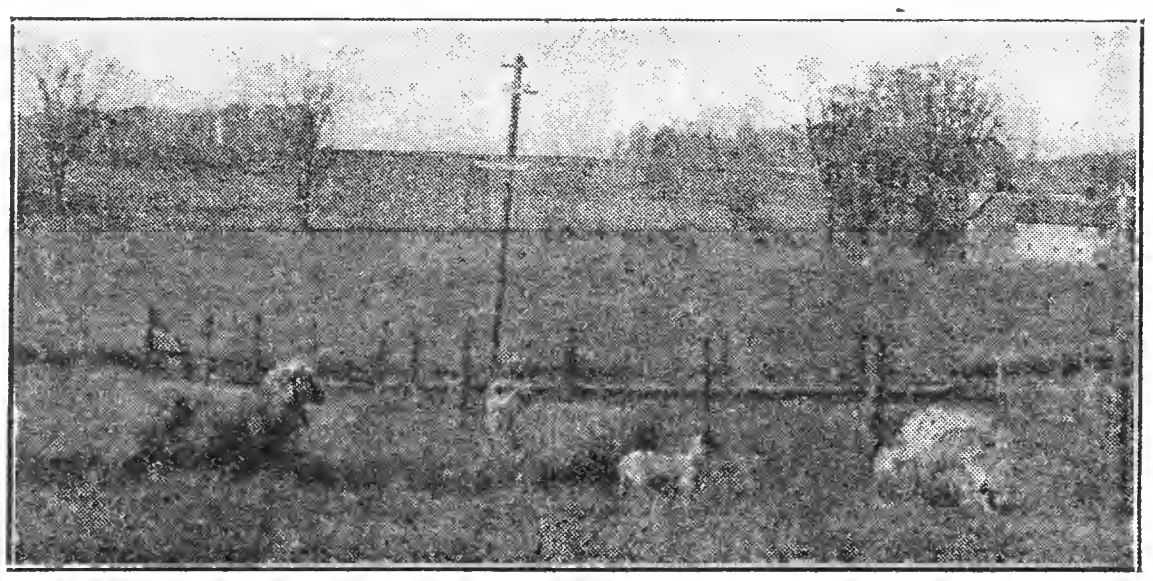
Other discouraging factors with fattening lambs, which often operate to produce a financial loss, are the hazards of disease, parasites and dogs. It pays to keep lambs housed at night and have the windows covered with heavy mesh screening to keep out marauding dogs, also to provide needed air circulation. A couple of well trained, efficient watch dogs are excellent protection for the lambs against other dogs. Shortly after the feeder lambs have arrived at the farm, it is advisable to have an experienced veterinarian examine them for any symptoms of disease and parasites. By following the veterinarian's suggestions and any treatment prescribed, later troubles and expensive losses can often be avoided.

### General Principles

For the initial attempt it is best to start with just a few head of lambs, 25 or 30 at the most; thus beginning mistakes are not so costly. There are several general principles which should always be observed with fattening lambs; chief among these is to start them on grain feed gradually. If the lambs are properly developed, healthy, and have been well fed during most of their lives, they can be put on a full feed of grain much sooner than thin, undernourished lambs. Regardless of their condition, though, it is a good precaution to start them on a grain feed consisting principally of oats. Many experienced lamb feeders use a starting mixture of oats 400 pounds, and either shelled corn or whole barley 100 pounds.

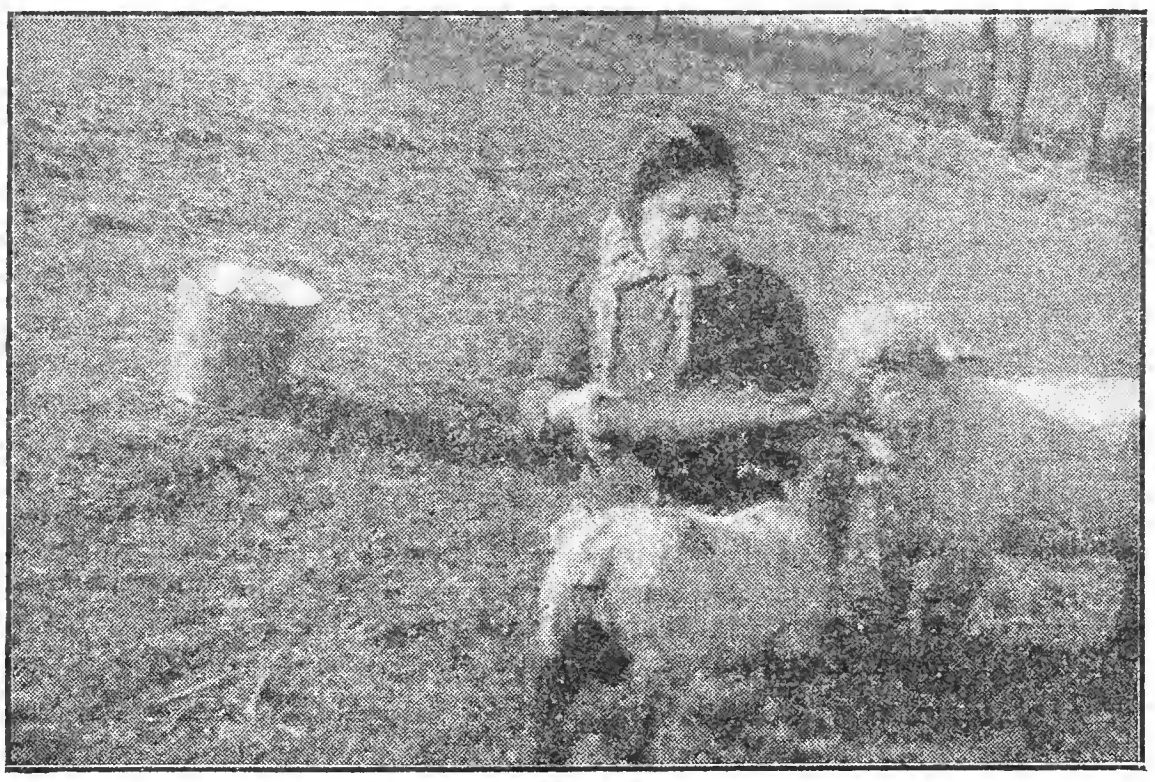
After the lambs have been fed liberally on this combination for several days, the oats in the mixture are gradually reduced and replaced with a corresponding amount of either shelled corn or whole barley. In from two to four weeks, depending on the condition of the lambs as mentioned, the fattening grain ration can then consist entirely of either shelled corn or whole barley, plus about 10 pounds of either linseed or soybean oil meal with each 90 pounds of grain when timothy hay is fed for roughage. If a good legume hay or one consisting principally of legumes is used, it would not pay this year to add any extra protein feed as a supplement to their grain, because of its comparative high price. When either wheat or wheat screenings are fed no more than five per cent of some high protein feed is needed in the ration.

It is a healthful practice, and also



*Home raised lambs are suitable to use for fattening purposes when only a few head are desired. If large numbers are needed, it is usually best to ship them in from the West in the Fall. On the Ray Paul farm in Madison County, N. Y., these deep bodied Oxford ewes and their lambs are coming along nicely on pasture.*

results in early gains at comparatively low cost, if the lambs are allowed liberal amounts of good quality hay, preferably low in legumes, for two or three weeks before they are placed on grain feed. If the lambs are constipated, this condition can be corrected by feeding them some wheat bran for several days. In fact, many feeders favor this practice, regardless of the lambs' physical condition, before they are started on a grain feed. Other feeders prefer to start lambs on a grain mixture consisting of whole oats 400 pounds, wheat bran



*In order to successfully raise orphan lambs it is necessary that they be bottle fed at rather frequent intervals. Erma Spagnoli, 10 years old, is an expert at feeding the lambs, on the farm of her aunt, Mrs. Anita Sillari, near Ancram in Columbia County, New York.*

200 pounds, and either shelled corn or whole barley 100 pounds. When this combination is used, the wheat bran and oats are both gradually reduced, as just discussed for oats. All of these methods are good and entirely satisfactory to use when starting lambs on a fattening ration.

Some other basic principles which should be observed include dry housing, freedom from drafts, plenty of clean, fresh water at all times, and constant access to salt. The most successful lamb feeders say that it is not possible to get best gains and returns from fattening lambs unless their water supply is adequate, clean, fresh and constantly available. In the big lamb feeding sheds of Western New York it is a common sight to see watering troughs constructed with a tile drain near them, in order to take care of the overflow, and then have the water supply running constantly in a small trickle into the trough. When this is done, and in spite of the freshness of the water supply, many of the lambs will wait their turn to drink direct from the flow, or from just under the hydrant.

### Grain Feeding

It does not pay to grind grain which is to be fed to fattening lambs, because they chew their feed thoroughly, and there is not enough saving to pay for the extra expense of grinding. Either shelled corn or whole barley, used as previously suggested, makes excellent fattening feeds for lambs. These grains, when combined with a legume hay such as altalfa, need no other roughage or concentrate to produce good gains and a desirable finish on healthy lambs of mutton type and conformation. Corn silage may be substituted for all or part of the hay in accordance with availability and price. Extensive tests recently conducted at the New York Station have shown the need for and desirability of using ground limestone daily, in adequate amounts, when corn silage forms most of the roughage ration for lambs. Good results were obtained by the daily use of a quarter pound of ground limestone, for each 10 head of lambs, sprinkled over their silage at feeding time.

Numerous experiments at several State stations show that feeder lambs, having an initial weight of 62 pounds and fed whole barley and alfalfa hay for approximately three months, weighed an average of 90 pounds at the close of the test. They were well covered with flesh and sold at or near the prevailing top fat lamb price when marketed. Their average requirement for each 100 pounds of gain was 345 pounds of whole barley and 800 pounds of alfalfa hay. A comparison of these lambs with similar groups, fed shelled corn and alfalfa hay, shows that the corn fed lambs averaged slightly higher in daily gains, but not enough to be of any great significance. Availability and comparative price would likewise be the deciding factors, in selecting between these two grain feeds for fattening lambs. The average daily feed consumption for both groups of lambs was one pound of grain and two and one-half pounds of alfalfa hay.

### Protein Feeds

When either silage or timothy hay is used to form most of the roughage ration for fattening lambs, it is then advisable in the interests of efficiency and economy of gain to feed them proper amounts of some suitable high protein concentrate. Comprehensive investigations relative to this matter have recently been conducted by Willman, Morrison and Klosterman at the New York Station, using corn silage as the only roughage for small amounts of hay which were allowed when starting the lambs on feed. Ground limestone was used as mentioned, shelled corn constituted their grain feed, and salt was offered free choice, plus clean fresh water at all times. The lambs used were of Western feeder type, some of them grade Rambouillets, and the rest the so-called Corriedale type. During the three years of the feeding trials I saw these lambs on my visits to Ithaca and they were exceptionally good doing individuals.

Comparisons were made between comparable groups of lambs to test the relative value of various high protein feeds, as a supplement to the other feeds mentioned. The protein feeds used were linseed meal, soybean oil meal, whole soybeans, corn gluten feed, distillers' corn dried grains and brewers' dried grains. These lambs had an average initial weight of between 55 and 60 pounds per head and were fed for an average period of approximately three and one-half months. There were no significant differences in the rate of gains and feed requirements between the various groups; the average was slightly over three-tenths of a pound daily gain per head. Sufficient protein supplement was fed with each of the various feeds so that each group received the same amount of digestible protein per lamb. All groups fattened well and carried about the same degree of finish at the close of the test.

The soybean oil meal group of lambs were very efficient for the amount of protein feed required per 100 pounds of gain; needing only 76.7 pounds as compared with 97.9 for linseed meal group. However, the corn requirement for the soybean lambs was almost 300 pounds as contrasted with a little over 276 pounds for the linseed lambs. The average daily feed consumed per head for the soybean oil meal lambs was about one pound of shelled corn, three and one-quarter pounds of corn silage, and a little over one-quarter pound of soybean oil meal. The investigators make note of the fact that the linseed meal lambs were easier to keep on feed than any of the other groups.

When lambs are receiving a full feed of grain, there is frequently a tendency for them to scour and go off their feed. This results in rapid and considerable loss in bodyweight, makes for expensive gains and takes a correspondingly longer period of time for them to reach a desired degree of finish. Experienced lamb feeders advise that common, ordinary baking soda is a good preventive of intestinal upsets from overeating. The suggested method for feeding soda is to sprinkle it evenly over the silage at the rate of one and one-quarter pounds daily for each 100 lambs. It is inexpensive and worth a trial where there has been trouble with lambs going off feed. A frequent cause of intestinal disturbances is infestation with internal parasites. After the lambs have been wormed, it will be helpful to allow them constant access to a mixture consisting of nine parts salt and one part phenothiazine. This mixture can be bought in commercial form already mixed if desired. Healthy lambs always make the most rapid and profitable gains.

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Heavy Pedigreed New Zealand Whites. Over 2½ mo. $5.00 each. Sire Fairchilds Famous Moon Mullens Jr. 11 lb. buck. I am so confident they are good you may pay on arrival at your farm. No other information furnished. KELSIE AGOR, MAHOPAC FALLS, N. Y.

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Five cows with calves at side, five heifers, one bull, all registered, Bang's vaccinated. Price $2,700.
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In this draft are: twelve bull calves and twelve heifer calves under 1 year, good enough for any man's show herd; ten aged cows, regular breeders, cheap; balance 1, 2 and 3 year old heifers bred to either "HILLHEAD REX" (seven nearest dams average 11,000 lbs. 4% milk. His dam Hillhead Rosalie, an R. O. P. daughter of Duff Messenger & Hillhead Flora, 15,774 lbs. 3.8% milk in less than year) or BORDERVIEW RED KNIGHT (seven nearest dams average 10,500 lbs. 4% milk. Out of Walgrove Roan Laura, 12,000 lbs. with first calf.)

This herd bred strictly dual purpose for 25 years with large additions from Wachusett, Walgrove, Alderlea and Hillhead herds. See these cattle and you will buy them. They must be sold by November 1st. Apply to:
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***for Freshening***

Calving month is the critical period of the cow's year . . . a time to keep appetite and digestion tuned up and bodily functions at peak vitality to stand the extra shock of calf-birth. KOW-KARE supplies tonic drugs, extra supplies of minerals and vitamin D to promote reproductive vigor. Give Kow-Kare to every freshening cow; and to cows off-feed, run down, not keeping up in milk. *Besides regular two sizes, a new 50 lb. bulk drum for large-herd users, at important saving. Send for FREE COW BOOK, with grain-mix formulae for each area.*

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*Harder Silos*
WRITE FOR FOLDER—COBLESKILL, N.Y.


## Pennsylvania Grange News

Recently Susquehanna County Pomona Grange No. 7 of Pennsylvania held a meeting in the high school auditorium at Montrose. Pomona Master Everett Scott presided at the sessions, with B. L. Bailey as song leader and Alberta Capron at the piano. Lecturer Leta Stockholm introduced N. C. Dale, County Agent, who gave the address of welcome. The response was given by Brother Bunnell of Elk Lake Grange. Following the lunch hour, the Montrose School Band gave several selections. Joe Delet-Kanic spoke to the delegates about Blue Cross hospitalization and urged all the Granges to participate in the plan. State Deputy W. W. Resseguie was reported very ill, and the Secretary was instructed to send him a card of sympathy. Sister Minnie Hohn gave a brief report on the history of the Pomona Grange.

The officers were ably installed by Brother Walter Hoppe and his staff of Lenox Grange. The new Master is Ray Tyler of Meshoppen. The Pomona Grange adopted resolutions opposing any change in the laws regulating the manufacture and sale of oleo, asked for a more equitable distribution of pupil-teacher units in the school law, and also adopted the following resolution on Bangs control: "Whereas, Susquehanna County is primarily a dairy county with more than 80 per cent of the farm income derived from the sale of milk and surplus dairy animals; and whereas, Bangs Disease of dairy cattle is causing considerable financial and economic loss to the dairymen of Susquehanna County; and whereas, the Bureau of Animal Industry of Pennsylvania has made more liberal provision for the control of Bangs Disease by permitting calf vaccination in area herds; therefore be it resolved, that Susquehanna County Pomona Grange in regular session recommend to all dairymen of Susquehanna County that they adopt calf vaccination as an aid in the control of Bangs Disease. And be it further resolved, that Susquehanna County Pomona Grange No. 7 commend the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry for this progressive plan for the control of Bangs Disease; and be it further resolved, that in order to facilitate the testing of blood samples and prompt removal of reactors from the herds, that Susquehanna County Pomona Grange No. 7 request the Bureau of Animal Industry to either provide a mobile laboratory for the testing of blood samples or the establishment of a branch laboratory in Northeastern Pennsylvania for this purpose."

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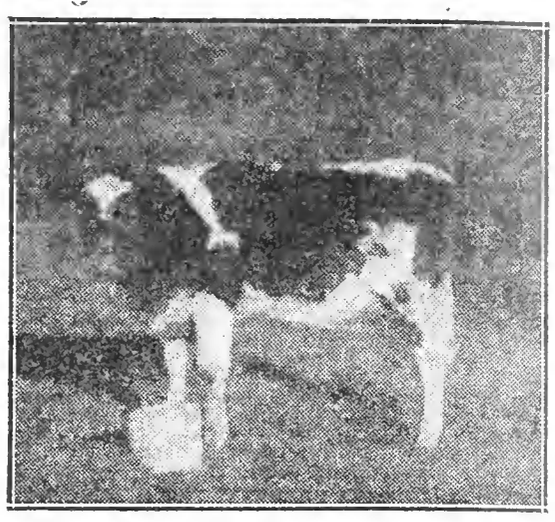
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. King, members of Mt. Nebo, Pa., Grange No. 1872, since its beginning 27 years ago, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary recently, with many guests attending. Mr. and Mrs. King attended the same schol near Ingomar, Pa., in their childhood days and have been lifelong residents of that community. An anniversary dinner was served for the couple and their family after which a reception was held in Mt. Nebo Grange Hall, where approximately 250 guests gathered to celebrate and to congratulate the couple. Brother and Sister King's family of three sons, two daughters and four grandchildren were all present to enjoy the festivities with them. In Grange work Brother King has filled most of the chairs in the Subordinate Grange, serving as Master for a period of 10 years, and has held several offices in Allegheny County Pomona Grange including that of Master.

A testimonial program and dinner was recently arranged and served for Hon. John J. Marcks and his wife as a silver jubilee at Trexlertown Grange 1755, of Lehigh County, Pa. The members and their families turned out in large numbers to pay tribute to this official who has completed 25 years of service as Master of Trexlertown Grange 1755 and is now serving his 26th year. Mr. and Mrs. Marcks went to the Grange Hall to attend what they knew, and thought to be a social night planned and arranged for the members. They were met at the door by the three members of the Executive Committee, who escorted them to the station of the Master. After the Grange was seated, Beatrice B. Bortz, as Flora, arose and said: "In behalf of this Grange I wish to present a basket of flowers to our Worthy Master, and to his wife a corsage of orchids."

## Eggs for Common Calf Scours

Common or non-infectious scours is the most frequent ailment of calves. It is evidenced by a diarrhea that is light in color. While this disease is seldom fatal, it takes a terrific toll from the dairy industry each year in weight lost and growth checked. Therefore it is important to begin treatment at the first sign of scouring. Scours can be brought on by using dirty feeding utensils, sour milk, irregularity in feeding, and varying temperatures of the milk. However, it is most often caused by overfeeding.

Some years ago a good dairy farmer told us to proceed as follows when diarrhea sets in: eliminate all grain and cut the milk or liquid calf ration in half; an hour after feeding, gently crack the shells of two fresh eggs; put one egg at a time in the calf's mouth and hold his jaws shut, tipping his head so the egg yolk and white run down his throat and he will have to swallow them; let him chew and get down as much of the shell as he will as it seems to be beneficial also. Repeat every three or four hours until scouring stops. Getting the calf out into the sunshine



*When this well developed Guernsey heifer calf, owned by K. R. Lockwood, Fairfield County, Conn., developed a case of common scours, it was quickly cured by using the egg treatment described in the accompanying article.*

without exposing him to excessive heat or cold will help also. If diarrhea persists after 24 hours' treatment, bringing the milk quickly to a scald, then cooling to body temperature, should hasten recovery. After scouring stops, extreme caution must be used in getting the calf back on full feeding, gradually increasing the milk ration over a period of three or four days.

We have used the above treatment on at least a dozen calves of all ages. It has never failed to cure even the most stubborn and persistent cases.

K. R. L.

## Milk in South Africa

I can go a little way with the advocates of pasteurized milk but when they claim that raw milk is unwholesome or dangerous, I leave them. In our country there are several million people in our farm families that use and have always used raw milk.

Recently I received a letter from a relative. She lives in Johannesburg, South Africa. In the Union of South Africa there are more than two million whites; all of them use raw milk. I quote from this letter regarding food as I think all RURAL NEW-YORKER readers will be interested:

"Food is plentiful. We have had shortages of certain things, but nothing in comparison to other countries. Meat is of poor quality generally, but has also been so, even in prewar days. Beef is plentiful as is pork. Lamb is quite a joke here (mostly mutton). We have had occasional shortages but one can always get some from under the counter if you know your shopkeeper. Milk is quite free in supply but there is no law making pasteurization necessary. I have never had pasteurized milk for my family. We don't seem to have been harmed by this although from American standards I understand we should have really horrible health. Meat is displayed in open shop windows and bread is not wrapped, but is delivered in vans and open baskets by natives who are not the cleanest of individuals; but we seem to be a hardy race and survive. Fish is brought from the coast by train, sometimes taking two days. It is kept on ice and can be eaten with safety. There are lobsters in South African waters but I have never had any. Crawfish which is a very edible shell fish is in good supply: it is the same as lobster. We have flounders which we call sole and many varieties of fish; oysters in season too, but our American friends laugh them to scorn for size and flavor.

Cream was restricted during the war, but milk is so rich that top milk can be used for whipping. Butter and cheese occasionally have seasonable shortages but war conditions had no effect on our supplies. We have long droughts which hinder supplies but when the rains come, we have gluts of fresh produce. Fruit is plentiful and cheap. We have mangoes, pawpaws, melons of all kinds, bananas, oranges, peaches, pears, plums and berries. We have no blueberries or huckleberries.

South Africa is a beautiful country, with wonderful scenery, wild and mountainous. Unfortunately we suffer from poor water supplies. Our rivers run away too rapidly into the sea and we are facing soil erosion and dust bowls, because our farmers are inclined to be a lazy lot. I guess we need your T. V. A."

REV. T. R. HAZZARD
New York

Photo — C. Hadley Smith

*The new board of directors of the National Association of Artificial Breeders at their September 13 and 14 second annual session in Ithaca, N. Y. Left to right: Fred J. Hatler, Manager, Yorkville Cooperative Artificial Breeding Association, Yorkville, Tenn., Secretary-Treasurer; William F. Schaefer, Jr., Manager NEPA Artificial Breeding Coop., Tunkhannock, Pa.; Max Drake, Manager, Northern Ohio Breeders' Coop. Association, Tiffin, Ohio, re-elected President; Dr. J. W. Pirie, Manager, Eastern Iowa Artificial Breeding Association, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Kenneth Wallin, Manager, Badger Breeders' Coop., Shawano, Wisconsin, Vice President; and Maurice W. Johnson, Manager, New York Artificial Breeders' Coop., Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Dr. D. C. Reid, Manager, New Jersey Cooperative Breeding Association No. 1, Clinton, N. J., also a member of the NAAB board, was not present.*

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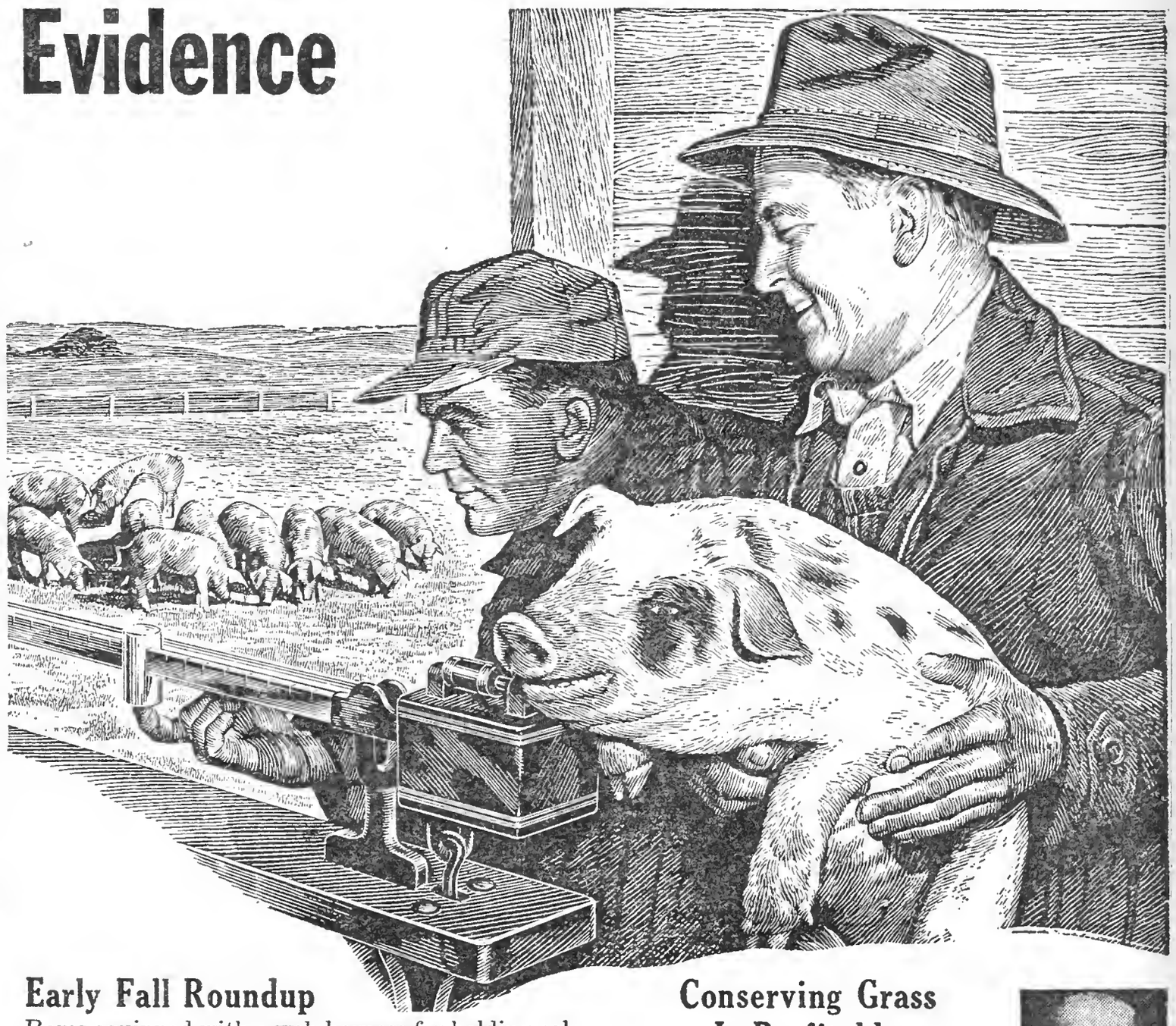
The increased use of combines is causing the old straw stack to disappear on many farms. A lack of enough straw for bedding is consequently often a serious problem. Either short chopped or shredded corn stalks are even more absorbent than straw and they make just as good bedding.

# Let's Weigh the Evidence



Your scales can be a valuable ally to your judging eye! For years livestock breeders have kept weight and performance records, as well as pedigrees. Now many *commercial* producers are taking a tip from them. Recording birth weights and weaning weights of calves, pigs and lambs. Using their records to help cull, to select their likeliest breeding stock.

There is lots of evidence of the value of your scales in helping your eye. Here are just a few examples:

1) At Purdue University they weighed 7,554 pigs from 784 litters. Here's what they found. Pigs that weighed THREE pounds at birth averaged 28 pounds at weaning. But pigs that weighed TWO pounds at birth weighed only 21 pounds at weaning. Of the heavy pigs, 77% lived to weaning age, against only 49% of the light pigs. And right up to market weight, the heavier pigs had a higher rate of gain.

2) The U. S. D. A. has kept a 14-year record on beef calves. Birth weights vary from 40 to 109 pounds. Their finding: heavier-than-average calves reach a 500-pound weaning weight and 900-pound marketing weight faster than lighter-than-average calves. You know what that means! Less feed. More and quicker profit.

3) Sheep Experiment Station men at Dubois, Idaho, find they can use the scales to select breeding stock for greater production in the future. Their ewe lambs, which are heavier than average at weaning time, prove to be the best producers in total lamb weight and fleece weights.

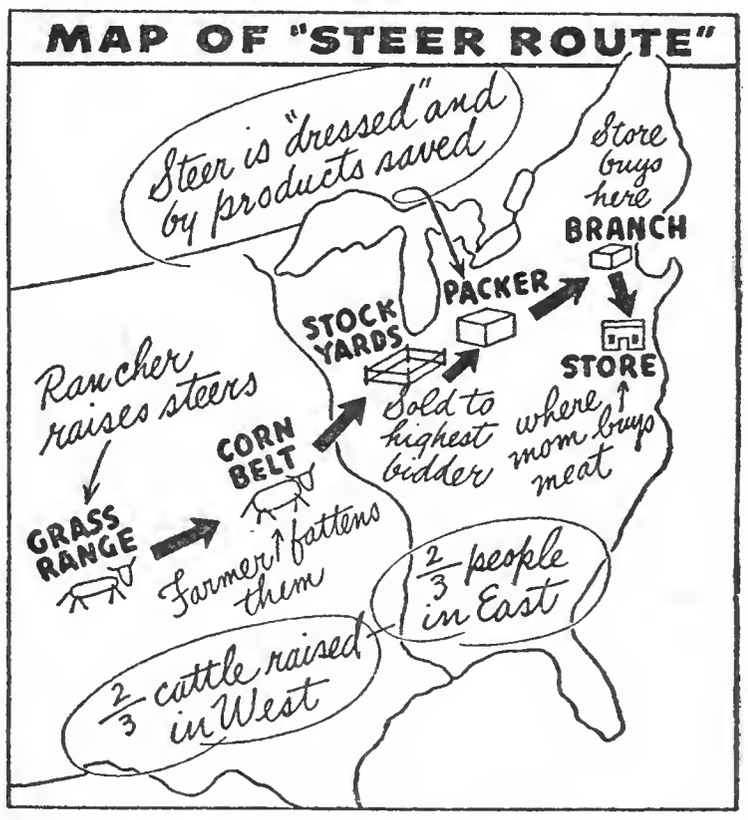
You need a good "judging eye" to tell you whether an animal has good conformation, is true to type, etc. But the evidence of recorded weights *does* point strongly to a general rule which can *help* your eye:

*Keep or buy animals heaviest at birth or weaning!*

## *Martha Logan's Recipe for* INDIVIDUAL PORK ROASTS

4 1-inch-thick shoulder pork chops
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
2 cups bread crumbs
1 tablespoon chopped onion
⅛ teaspoon sage
1 teaspoon salt

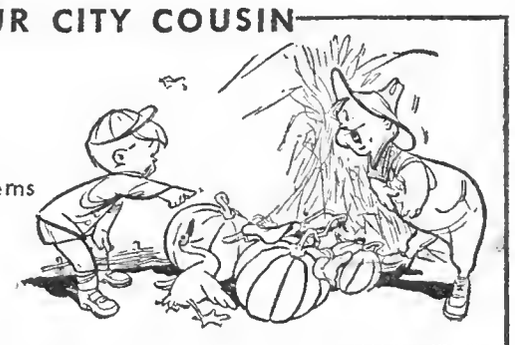
Spread chops with mustard. Make a dressing of bread, onions and seasonings with just enough water to moisten. Brown chops in a heavy skillet. When well browned, top chops with dressing pressed firm. Bake covered in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 20 minutes. Uncover and bake 15 to 20 minutes until dressing is crisp and brown. (Yield: 4 servings.)




From grass range to gas range, in our big nation most of the livestock is raised far from where it is eaten—an average of more than 1,000 miles. Swift & Company helps bridge this gap and balance the supply in one area with the demand in another. Efficient processing and distribution keep the meat moving to markets all over the country. For these services Swift *earns* a profit of a fraction of a cent a pound. This has no noticeable effect on either meat or livestock prices. It's the demand for the available supply in the nation-wide markets which governs the price of meat and thus the price of livestock. For the price we pay for animals must be based on what the meat and by-products will bring.

### OUR CITY COUSIN

Cries City Cousin,
the silly child,
"Look! Jack-o'-lantems
growing wild!"



## Early Fall Roundup

Rams equipped with a web harness for holding colored chalk, help "write" their own breeding records. This device is being used in the breeding flocks of many large Wyoming ranchers. It helps owners keep their records. They know when ewes will lamb . . . which lambs are from which sire.

* * *

Control swine parasites—make more profit, suggests the University of Minnesota. Even fall pigs may be infested with internal parasites. Strict sanitation is the key to control. Clean and scrub farrowing pens with boiling lye water. Wash the sides and udders of sows with soapy water before farrowing. After farrowing keep the pigs on clean pasture until bad fall weather sets in.

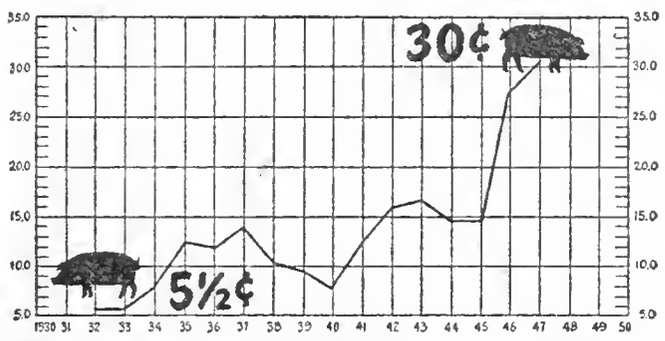
**Soda Bill Sez:**

*It pays to say good of folks. A feller will nigh "bust" himself trying to be as good as he thinks you think he is.*

### Prices of Hogs May Rise or Fall But Competition Sets Them All

I have been with Swift & Company for 46 years. Most of my work has had to do with the buying of hogs and selling of pork and pork products. I would like to make a point that I believe should be of interest to you, as producers.

In July 1932, top hog price in Chicago was 5½¢ a pound. That was highest for the year. In December 1932, top hogs sold for 3¢. This year hogs hit an all-time high of more than 30 cents a pound.




No meat packing company can control either livestock or meat prices. More than 3,500 competing meat packers and 22,500 other commercial slaughterers see to that. So do 35,000,000 meat-eating families. No packer's buyer can hold down the price of livestock. No packing company could boost up the price of meat.

Now, here's the point I want to get across to you. Those prices, both lowest and highest, were set by (1) the supply of hogs, and (2) the demand for pork.

S. M. Lund

Mr. Lund, guest editor this month, is Vice-President of Swift & Company in charge of hog buying, processing and distribution of pork products.

## Conserving Grass Is Profitable

*B. W. Allred*

by B. W. Allred,
Soil Conservation Service
Fort Worth, Texas

The safest way to maintain a thriving livestock industry is to keep the ranges well stocked with vigorous, productive grasses—and covered with a protective shield of left-over grass. In animal production, *sound grazing management* is as important as breeding.

Grassland vigor and durability depend upon correct cropping. Lenient use and alternate rests help the plants to reproduce from seed, tillers, rootstalks and surface runners. When grasses flourish, greater animal gains are made.

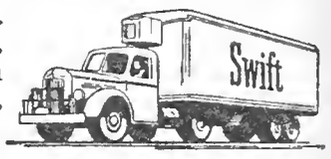
Observations of bluestem show that when about half the top growth is grazed (on the average), livestock gains may be 25% higher than when 75% is eaten. One bluestem meadow mowed repeatedly 4 to 6 inches high yielded nearly 30% more hay than a similar area cut 2 inches high.

When left-over grass breaks the force of beating rain, moisture penetrates six or seven times deeper than when the ground is bare. Springs are sustained in even flow on leafy grasslands. Litter shades and cools the ground, cuts down evaporation. It finally decays and unites with the soil to form porous mould in which teeming millions of beneficial organisms process soil nutrients that plants must have.

That portion of grass *consumed* each year provides profit. The portion *left* maintains plant vigor, protects soil and insures continued production.

## The Red Wagon

No doubt you've seen the food trucks, so gaily painted red, that travel 'round the country, helping keep our people fed? The story of these trucks is a story you should know—it started in New England, some ninety years ago. There a boy, Gustavus Swift, who later won renown, bought a heifer, butchered it, then sold it 'round the town. Stave made a little profit—two dollars, it is said. It wasn't much to start on, but it helped him get ahead. His wagon—yes, you've guessed it—from which he sold his meat, was a vivid red in color, to be noticed on the street. Stave moved on to Boston when his trade began to grow, then headed for Chicago, where he started Swift & Co. Now the Swift trucks deliver meat and butter by the ton, and they're counted by the thousands instead of only one. To this day Swift trucks are red, that all the world may know this trademark of the business Swift started years ago . . . and on each load delivered, Swift earns a service fee—a fraction of a cent a pound, saved by efficiency.

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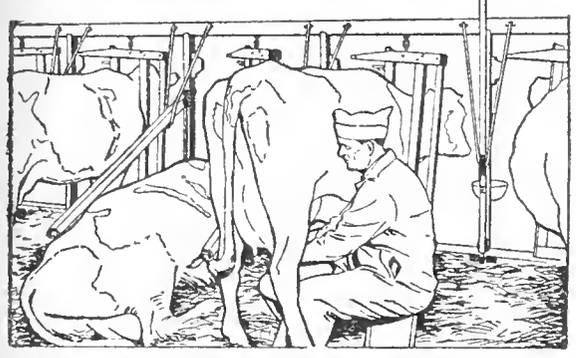
*Nutrition is our business—and yours*

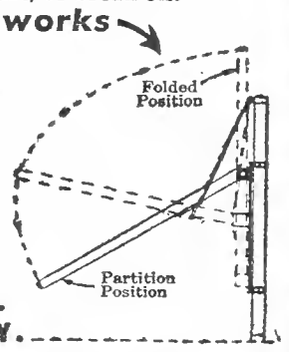
**PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS**



**Here's what it does:** keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

**Here's how it works —and here's how you Save**

. . reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required—low first cost. Write for free folder on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.

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**HAND OPERATED MACHINE**
Use the easy-to-turn, ball-bearing machine where electricity is not available. Has 6-foot shaft and chain for convenient clipping of all farm animals. $29.50.

*Sunbeam Stewart clipping equipment is available at all good hardware and implement dealers*

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**SCHOOL BUSES**

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4 — to choose from

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## Sheep Making Good

The flock of sheep on the Ray Storm farm in the Romford section of Washington, Conn., completes a serene pastoral scene as they graze across the broad green fields. These fine sheep are thoroughbred Dorsets, having been acquired from the best breeding stock this country offers.

Three years ago Mr. Storm bought a 34 acre farm, which in former days had been a good dairy farm. To this he added 54 adjoining acres. An extensive reclaiming project was then commenced. After a year's work with tractor and plow, the maze of briars

*It pays to breed the ewes to good type registered rams. This deep bodied, thick fleshed Dorset ram is being used with success by Ray Storm in Litchfield County, Conn.*

and brush was transformed into gently rolling fields, as they were in former years. The fields averaging three to 15 acres in area, have been enclosed with stock wire and with large swinging gates. Having been planted in succession with a different crop, each field affords a new pasture every two weeks for the flock. Starting in the Spring with rye, the sheep next go onto regular clover. Cowpeas mixed with oats offer the next diet, and the flock ends in a field planted to soybeans and rape. By rotating in this manner, the danger of parasites is lessened. Sheep are fussy about their drinking water. There is available at all times fresh water for the flock but they seem to collect enough dew in the morning and evening to meet their needs and drink very little water. Salt with phenothiazine is always on hand to prevent stomach worms.

A modern sheep barn has a central location on the farm. The barn, 32x54 feet, is built with complete southern exposure. There are set-in windows, giving sunlight and fresh air but avoiding drafts. The interior of the barn is divided into pens with a section for yearlings, a pen for ewes about to lamb, a pen for the ewes with lambs, and a pen for the rams. In the alleyway of the barn there is a sheep dipping tank. The sheep are dipped in a stock solution to remove any ticks from their bodies. This is usually done two weeks after shearing, followed by another dipping two weeks later. Each Spring the sheep are sheared. Dorsets have a close textured fleece and wool of medium length. They average about eight pounds of wool to a sheep.

Starting out the first year with 34 sheep the flock now consists of 92 fine specimens. Mr. Storm has gone into this with the sole intention of raising breeding stock and he feels that the enterprise is in its early infancy. It is good to see an industry like this, so prominent in the early days, coming back again. K. B. H.

## Fattening Pigs

We have eight pigs between three and four months old. We want to fatten some of them for butchering and keep the best sow pigs for later breeding. We are feeding them a mixture, made up of 80 pounds of middlings, 15 pounds of ground oats, five pounds of wheat bran, and one pound of yeast. We allow them all they will eat of this feed, twice daily. They also get about three gallons of skimmilk each day. Should we make any changes, and if so, what?

Maryland F. I.

It would be best to separate the pigs you intend to fatten from those you want to keep for breeding purposes. For the pigs which are to be fattened, it will be in the interests of cheaper and faster gains to change their feed mixture to one consisting of 85 pounds of either corn or barley, 10 pounds of alfalfa meal, and five pounds of either linseed or soybean oil meal. Allow them all they will eat, fed twice daily; if preferred, a self-feeder may be used. For the sow pigs, to be kept for breeding purposes, it would be best to give them a ration which will grow, rather than fatten, them. The following feed mixture would therefore be more suitable to use: 45 pounds of ground oats, 40 pounds of either ground corn or ground barley, 10 pounds of alfalfa meal, and five pounds of either linseed or soybean oil meal. Allow them what they will clean up in about 30 minutes, fed twice daily. All the pigs can be given what skimmilk they will drink. As the gilts mature into sows they will need from seven to eight quarts of the suggested grain mixture daily.

## Coming Livestock Sales

Oct. 2 — Holstein Consignment, Eastern New York Club Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Oct. 2 — Ayrshire Consignment, New York Production Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Oct. 2 — Corriedale Sheep Dispersal Sale, Anchorage Farm, Colbeskill, N. Y.

Oct. 2 — Milking Shorthorn Cow and Bred Heifer Sale, Harrisburg, Penna.

Oct. 4 — Holstein Combination Sale, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Oct. 4 — Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Strathbar Herd, Frankfort, N. Y.

Oct. 6-7 — Holstein Consignment, 231st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Oct. 6 — Ayrshire Consignment, St. Lawrence County Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Oct. 9 — Holstein Consignment, Delaware County Sale, Walton, N. Y.

Oct. 11 — Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Twin Spruce Herd, Manchester, Pa.

Oct. 12 — Holstein Dispersal Sale, Ray Koontz Herd, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 13 — Guernsey Consignment, Butler-Lawrence Co., Sale, Butler, Pa.

Oct. 14 — Holstein Consignment, Pennsylvania State Sale, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 14 — Guernsey Sale, New England Consignment, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 15 — Guernsey Invitational Sale, Glenburnie Farm, Trenton, N. J.

## Who Should Worry?

A few months ago, during Dairy month, which was June, we producers of milk were invited to attend several milk meetings throughout the State where the dealers would have the opportunity to present the facts to us producers in regard to the outlook of more surplus milk, because of consumer resistance due to rising prices of Class I-A milk.

But why should this worry the dealer when he already has asked the farmer to sign a contract to help cover the cost of procuring new markets and make greater sales of this terrible surplus, which they are sure is going to exist through consumer resistance? I wonder, if the dealer ever gave it a thought, how he would like to exchange places with the producer, so that he might rid himself of a few of these petty worries? In our opinion it is about time that we farmers really woke up, signed less papers, and let the dealers foot a part of their own expenses. We have been sleeping too long.

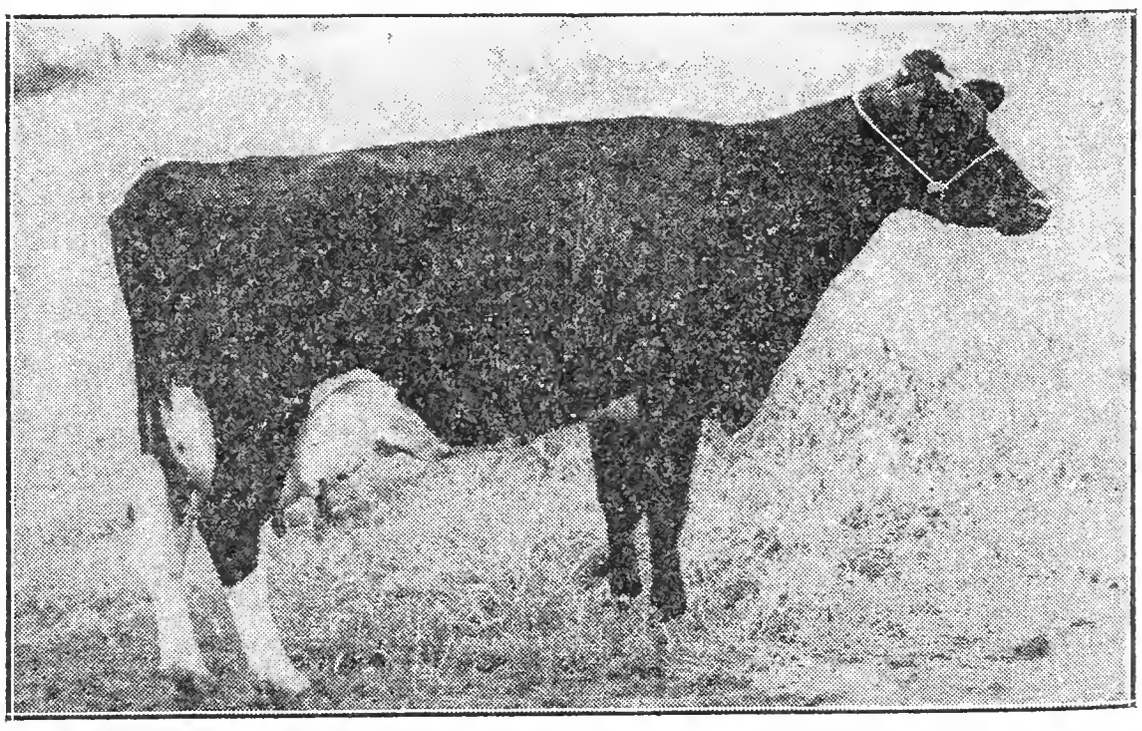
Under the Federal Marketing Order, under which a greater part of the fluid milk is sold in the Boston Market, and which has been in effect for the past several years, the milk is sold in several classes and paid for accordingly. Class I-A milk is sold in fluid form to the consumer, therefore this is what all our cooperatives ask for a price raise on, so that the producer may receive more for his milk. But does he? In many cases this may cause consumer resistance, and sales fall off, then a greater part of our farmers' milk, as well as others', go on sale as surplus at lower prices and is manufactured into other products and sold for greater profits on which the dealers have a far greater spread. Our cooperatives, however, do not tell us that: neither do they urge that we vote for a raise on the wholesale price of milk which is manufactured into other products. Of course the dealers would be opposed to this, as it would cut down their profits on many sales, but if all dairy farmers would cooperate in this move, and instead of voting to raise the price of Class I-A milk, vote to raise the wholesale price of all other classses of milk, they might help themseleves, instead of the dealers.

It is true in this as in many other things that we farmers who are the persons most concerned know really the least about the inside of our business. It is run by the big cooperatives, many of which are dealer-minded, the dealers themselves, the Department of Agriculture, and other Federal officers, until it is all worn out before it gets back to us.

It is only until very recently here in our State that a Brighton Stock Market has been made available to the farmers by radio. In this way we know that a good calf now brings from $16 to $25 in Brighton when only a few days old. This information has been kept for the dealers that he could protect himself at the farmers' expense. Yet we are blamed for the high prices of meat as well as the high priced milk. If the consumer stops to reason the food value of a quart of milk, in comparison of other foods that he can get for the same money, I do not believe that many who have children can afford to discontinue the use of milk in their daily diet. I do believe, however, that the dealer will have a far greater worry coming his way, from my observation, if he will take a trip out through the country, call on the producers of this high priced milk to the consumer, that he is paying the farmer something like 10 cents per quart for. Would they worry when farmers tell them that many are selling everything that isn't producing extra well; even at the present price of milk? That many are not raising calves and are selling their heifers for beef?

This is going on all around us, though we believe it will pay us to keep most of our choice heifers and raise most of our heifer calves. But the dealer might well stop worrying about how to create greater sales of milk for awhile, and figure up just how much milk there will be to sell if this trend keeps on.

The question is "Who Should Worry"? Shall we continue along this same road or shall we heed the signs along the wayside? If in doubt, take a trip out through the country, to the heart of production, look at the empty pastures, and talk it over with the farmers. Let's find out more about this milk question. The writer would like to hear from more of the dairy farmers through The Rural New-Yorker. A Maine Farmer



*All existing U. S. 24-hour milk records have been officially topped by this Holstein cow, Ravensworth Skylark Johanna, 2226533, owned by J. Stewart Smith and C. M. Janney of Round Hill, Virginia. She was born on Dec. 5, 1940, and is now in her fifth lactation; on May 25, in three milkings she produced a total of 165.1 pounds of milk in 24 hours.*

## One Reason for High Milk Prices in City

I have been married 38 years and most of that time we ran a dairy farm. Several years ago we quit. The boys were at war and my husband found it impossible to continue alone, so now we just raise calves and chickens and we have a large garden. So personally we have no axe to grind. I would, however, like to tell you of some first-hand information about selling milk in the New York City market.

I have just returned from New York City visiting relations, one of which is a milk truck driver. First of all, he is a union member. His salary is $72 a week, five days a week, two weeks' vacation with pay, time and a half for holidays. He lives near the milk plant. He leaves the house at 7:20 A. M. The union does not allow the milk delivery trucks to leave the plant until 7:30. As a rule, he is back home around one o'clock. He delivers about 400 quarts of milk a day. If a tire should go flat, he calls up the plant and they send a mechanic to fix or change it; he is but a truck driver. If his truck should break down or develop trouble and the milk has to be moved, he calls for a platform man who comes and removes milk; he is only a truck driver, can do nothing else—these are the union rules.

Now let's compare him with the dairy farmer. He works seven days a week, from about 5:30 A. M. to as long as there is light. He takes in hay, fills silo, repairs tractor, cleans barns and milking machines, raises corn. If the farmer were bossed by a union, and a cow was in a far pasture he would probably have to have a union man walk that longer distance to get the cow back in the barn. And what if a cow fell into a well or gully, which so often happens? Would the farmer leave the cow there until another union man had been called?

Don't misunderstand me, I believe the unions have done a lot of good in improving the working man's lot, but I really think the union has gone too far, especially when a milk truck driver gets about twice what a farmer gets, working half the time the farmer does and no responsibility at all. No wonder milk is 24 cents a quart in New York City stores. The spread is entirely too much.

This is no gripe. I am just writing this to give you one woman's opinion. I am not against unions, but when unions have the upper hand like they have in milk deliveries, they are going entirely too far. We still are a free people. MRS. E. F.

Schenectady County, N. Y.

(Ed.—On Mrs. E. F.'s figures, milk wagon drivers in New York are receiving 3.6 cents salary on every quart of milk they deliver. That comes to exactly $1.69 a cwt.!)

## Greener Pastures Contest Winners in New England

The governors of the various New England States are sponsors of a pasture improvement program known as the Greener Pastures Contest. It is designed to stimulate interest in the newest and best agricultural practices which will give higher grazing returns from the farm pasture.

George W. Simpson, a dairy farmer of Wallingford, Conn., has recently been named grand champion of the New England Greener Pastures Contest. Mr. Simpson was closely followed by Douglas B. Kitchel of St. Johnsbury, Vt., Harry Hertel and Son of Fitchburg, Mass., and Walter K. Phelps of Middletown, R. I. The top four winners received prizes of $500, $400, $300 and $200 respectively.

In addition to the prizes for these winners, awards will be distributed to the following six other winners, chosen as being on an equal basis, at the Eastern States Exposition on September 19. Ernest F. Additon of Greene, Me.; E. S. Brigham of St. Albans, Vt.; Warren A. Brockway of Milo, Me.; Arthur L. Leland of East Bridgewater, Mass.; C. Leland Slayton of Warner, N. H.; and Jeffrey P. Smith of Hollis, N. H.

The contest judges were: Richard C. Foley, animal husbandman, Univ. of Massachusetts; Arthur Merrill, dairy specialist, Univ. of Connecticut; John E. Ladd, dairy specialist, R. I. State College; Lester Smith, agronomist, Univ. of Vermont; Richard F. Talbott, dairy specialist, Univ. of Maine; and Ralph Littlefield, agronomist, Univ. of New Hampshire.

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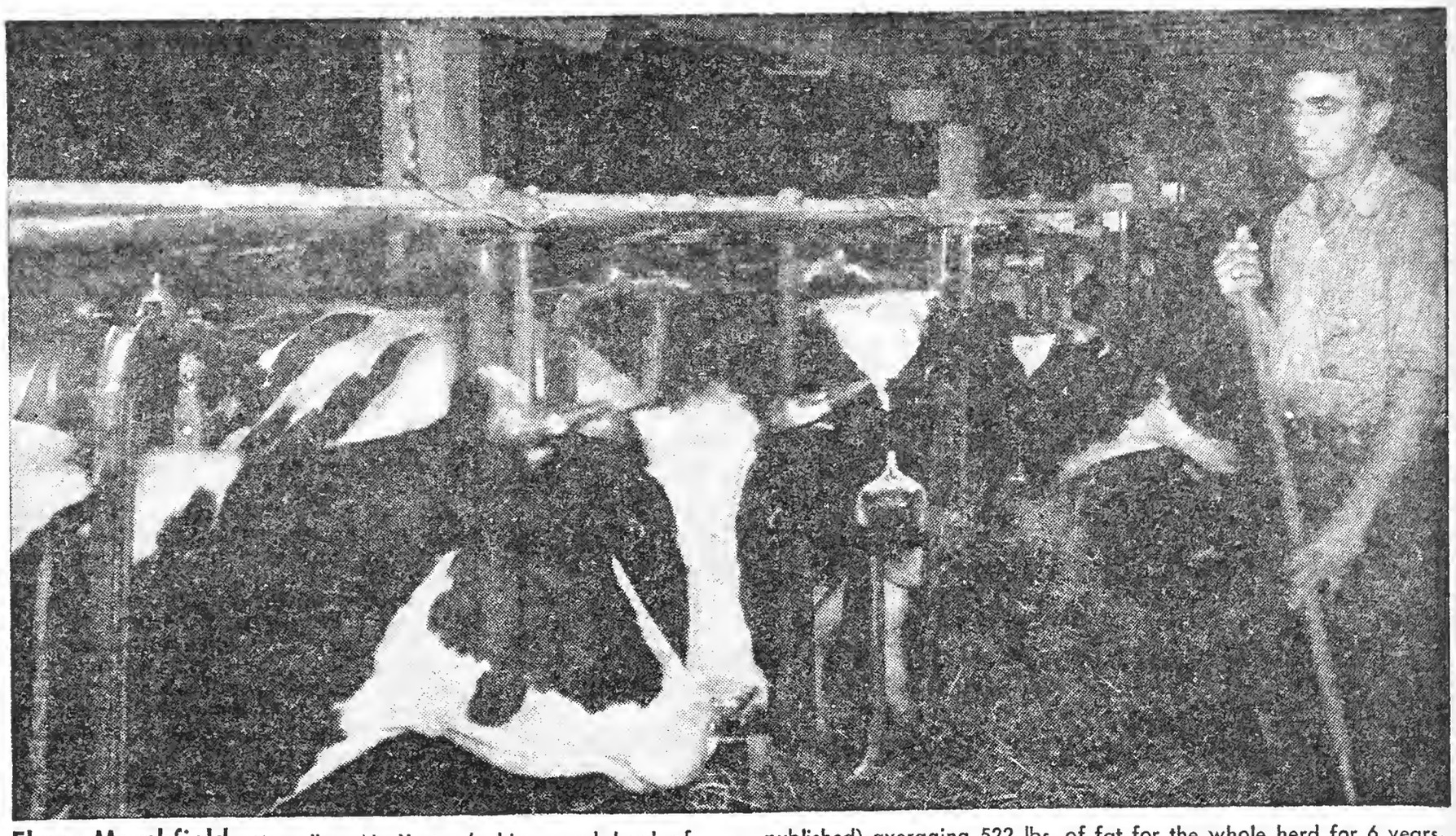
A refrigerator needs to be level to protect the well-balanced mechanism from unnecessary wear.



**Elmer Marshfield,** Marcellus, N. Y. tends his record herd of Holsteins. He has been high producer for six successive years in the Onondaga County DHIA (1941-1946—later official figures not published) averaging 522 lbs. of fat for the whole herd for 6 years. A Milk-Maid feeder for 8 years, Mr. Marshfield combines herd improvement and good management to get top milk production.

## Here's how Elmer Marshfield Handles his Herd

# FOR BIGGER DAIRY PROFITS

**"Several years ago"**, Mr. Marshfield says, "we started a program of herd improvement. $1000.00 paid for a bull calf seemed like a lot of money but now we know it was a good investment. Our yearly average fat production (DHIA official figures) since 1940 shows clearly how it pays to build the herd and get rid of the lower producers. It cost little or nothing more to feed and care for a high producing cow. Today we keep no cows giving less than 500 lbs. of fat. Our improvement has continued for 1947 and 1948 but official figures are not yet available.

| NO. COWS | LBS. FAT | YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | 538 | 1946 |
| 29 | 553 | 1945 |
| 27 | 490 | 1944 |
| 18 | 547 | 1943 |
| 16 | 578 | 1942 |
| 22 | 469 | 1941 |
| 20 | 403 | 1940 |

### Bull Calf Worth More Than Heifer

"Almost all dairymen hope for heifer calves. With us bull calves are worth more because they bring a good price for breeding purposes.

**HIGH PRODUCING FEED** *"I have been feeding Milk-Maid Test Cow for 7 years. Prior to that time I fed a more expensive feed and have done so since on occasion; have also used cheaper feeds. I believe Test Cow is the best there is. My results now are as good or better than on any feed I ever used.*

"The Holstein Friesian Assn. rated our herd in 1947 as follows: Excellent 3; Very Good 4; Good Plus 13; Good 1; Fair 1; Poor none; Average score 83.6 points.

"Many other good dairymen are working along the same lines we are but more of them should be. The key to bigger dairy profits is herd improvement, careful management and scientific feeding."

**SALTLAND PRINCESS ORMSBY POSCH,** a Big cow (1980 lbs.) gave 25,714 lbs. of milk, 1035.1 lbs. of fat (4.03 test) in 338 days. A bull calf from this cow sold at auction for $2700.00. (Cow, dry when photographed, is 9 years old.)

**POTACO KORNDYKE PIEBE POSCH,** 220 day milk from Jan. 4 to Aug. 11, 1948—17,030 lbs. milk, 613 lbs. of fat. She milked 101.7 lbs. a day, 129 lbs. of fat (4.1) her first month.

**ONE MONTH OLD** heifer calf, like others of Mr. Marshfield, is being fed Milk-Maid Calf Starter Mix. It's the BIG cow that gives more milk and the way to grow full body size is to start a full feeding schedule right at the beginning. Milk-Maid Mix, has the rich feeding values to grow larger calves.

MILK-MAID
*Test Cow*
RATION
•
MILK-MAID
*Calf*
STARTER MIX

THE PARK & POLLARD CO.
BUFFALO 7, N. Y. BOSTON 9, MASS.

Free Access
Feeding *Year Around*
protects against
"HIDDEN HUNGER"

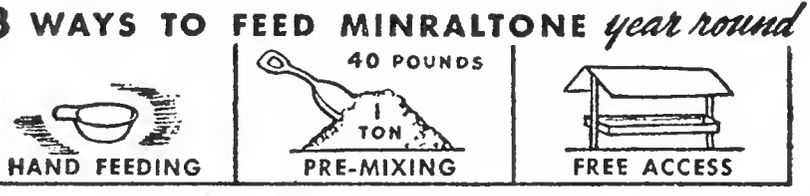
In the pasture . . . in the barn . . . in the exercise yard—keep Near's MinRaltone before your stock *year round. Free access feeding*, combined with the hand feeding and premixing methods, will safeguard stock health and profits from:

**"HIDDEN HUNGER"**— *Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.*

MinRaltone protects against "Hidden Hunger" because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D added. Write for free information on minerals and the MinRaltone plan of *year* round free access feeding.

NEAR'S FOOD COMPANY, INC. Established 1899 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

3 WAYS TO FEED MINRALTONE *year round*

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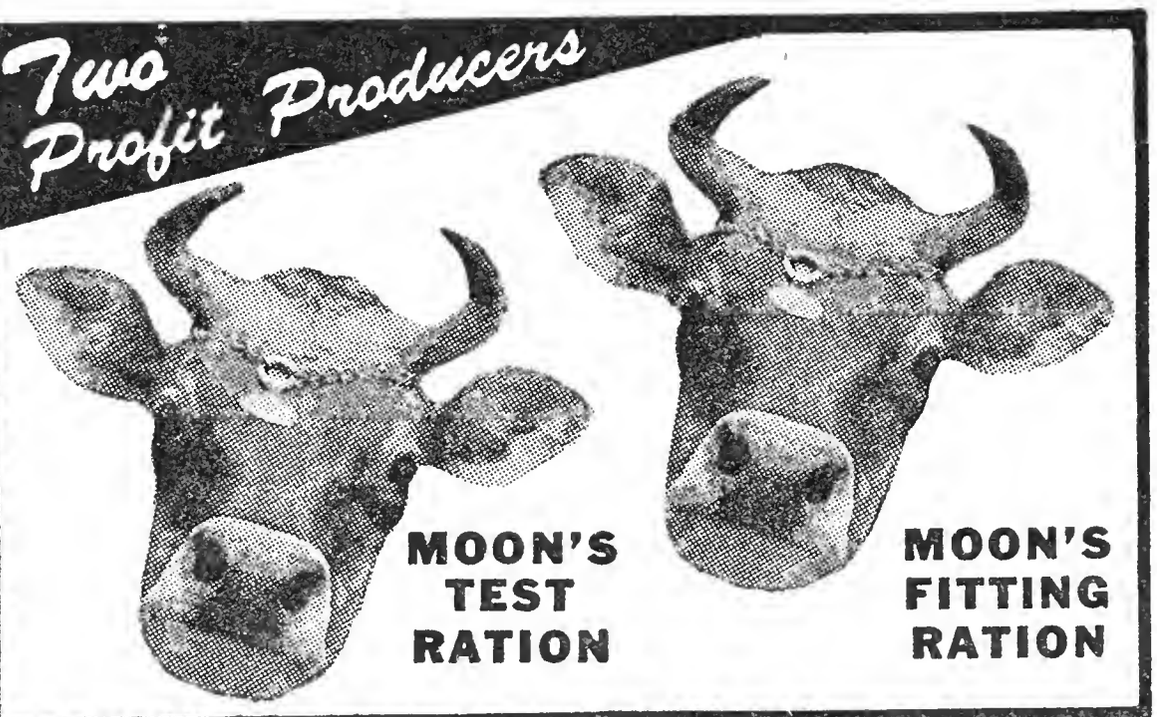

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# Livestock and Dairy

## Bottle Feeding a Colt

Is it possible to raise a colt on a bottle by feeding cow's milk? If so, please send me a formula for feeding same, and also what else to feed a young colt. G. P.
St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

It is possible to raise orphan colts by feeding them from a bottle. However, the most important thing in raising an orphan foal is to see, if possible, that it gets some colostrum milk. This can often be done by getting some colostrum from a cow that has recently freshened and feeding the colt about a quart of this in three feedings. If this cannot be done, it is advisable to have a veterinarian draw a pint, or somewhat more, of blood from a cow or mare that has recently freshened. This warm, fresh blood should be stirred in with a quart of milk and fed to the colt in one or two feedings. These suggested feedings provide disease resistant factors.

For later feeding, the milk from a cow that is low in butterfat should be used, because the mare has an average butterfat content of only slightly more than one per cent. Therefore, the cow's milk should be diluted enough to make it approximate this percentage. The sugar content of the mare's milk is comparatively high, being almost six per cent, compared to about five per cent for the cow, so the addition of a teaspoon of sugar in one pint of cow's milk is also helpful. To dilute cow's milk, experienced horsemen use limewater in about the same quantity as the milk. In other words, to each pint of milk add one pint of limewater.

After this formula has been mixed, it should be heated to 100 degrees F., and the temperature taken accurately with a thermometer. The bottle and nipple should be sterilized. For the first few days a colt should get one-half pint every hour. The time between feeds should be gradually increased until about the sixth day, when it will need only three or four feedings. When the colt is about four weeks old, the use of sugar and limewater can be discontinued and regular cow's milk, preferably of low test, can be fed. The colt will drink up to about two or three quarts a day starting, as stated, with about a pint. It should be taught to eat grain and hay as early as possible and will soon begin to nibble at these if they are kept available. A good mixture to use for the grain feed consists of oats three ounces, wheat bran two parts, and either linseed oil meal or soybean oil meal one part. After the fifth or sixth week, the colts can be changed to skimmilk and this fed in such amounts as they will consume, until they are four or five months old. They should also have constant access to a good commercial mineral mixture.

## Reducing Horse Costs

How can I reduce the cost of keeping work horses on my farm? I want to cut all possible expenses.
Seneca County, N. Y. J. K. L.

The largest item entering into horse costs is their feeding charge. Many horses are kept too fat, with a consequent high feed bill. Such a practice is not only expensive but it can and frequently does prove to be injurious to the horses. The disease known as azoturia, which is often fatal, is known to be induced by feeding idle horses excessively and then putting them out at hard work. As a consequence this trouble is sometimes referred to as Monday morning sickness. It is an albuminoid poisoning induced by lack of exercise and an excessive amount of feed. On idle days it is best to eliminate the grain, feed only good quality roughage or pasture, and give a bran mash on the evening before going back to work. Three or four quarts of wheat bran dampened with warm water, to which two tablespoonfuls of salt have been added, makes a good bran mash. This acts as a laxative and cools out the system.

Another means of reducing overhead with horses is to keep only young mares, which should be bred regularly to produce a foal each year. When the mares are from eight to 10 years old, they can be sold and replaced with the best of the home raised fillies. If the other colts are broken and sold when they are from two to three years old, they will help pay for the keep of the mares. This, combined with regular work will make for a low overhead and greatly reduce the costs of keeping work horses on the farm.

## Feed for Pig

We plan to buy and raise a pig eight weeks old. What feeds and amounts should we feed it, and what particular care is necessary? C. B. A.
Tioga County, N. Y.

Young pigs need slightly more protein than older individuals. An eight-weeks old pig should therefore receive one pound of protein supplement mixed with each eight or nine pounds of grain feed. When the pig gets to weigh about 75 to 100 pounds, this ratio may be changed to one pound of protein feed for each 10 to 12 pounds of grain. A desirable protein supplemental feed is either tankage, fish meal, semi-solid buttermilk, soybean oil meal or linseed oil meal. These can be purchased in accordance with their availability and price. For grain either barley or corn should be used, fed whole or ground.

Various experiments have successfully demonstrated that field cured alfalfa hay should form part of the fattening pig's ration. If best quality alfalfa hay is kept available in slatted racks, it will be satisfactory provided the stemmy part is removed each day and used for other purposes. Another good method is to mix 10 pounds of good quality alfalfa meal with each 90 pounds of grain. This, in addition to the protein supplements previously mentioned, will be satisfactory. If skimmilk is available, the pig should be allowed all he will consume and, in that case, no additional protein supplements other than alfalfa meal will be required. Keep coarse salt and also water before the pig at all times. The pen should be dry and free from drafts. The pig can be fed either with a self-feeder or by hand in a trough. If hand fed, it should be fed all it will clean up, twice daily.

## Cold Water for Milk Stone

I always thought I could wash things, until I tackled the job of cleaning milking utensils. Each utensil that had contained milk soon became covered with a chalky film. This did not look clean, caused bacteria to develop, and it bothered me until I found out where the hitch was.

I discovered that dipping them in hot water directly after use caused this condition known as milk stone. Here is the way I do them now. First I rinse them in cold, clear, soapless water. Then I wash them in hot water, containing a good washing powder. After this I remove the soap film by running clear hot water over them. Finally I put them into a sanitary storage place until future use. If you are like me, germ conscious, you can dip them in water, containing a good disinfectant, before using again. There are commercial preparations sold by dairy supply houses which will effectively remove milk stone; once it is formed, ordinary cleaning methods will not get rid of it. MRS. D. E.

## Goats' Milk for Calves

I saw in a recent issue of The Rural New-Yorker where you asked for someone to let you know how their calves did on goats' milk?

My calves have done fine on goats' milk. Last year I raised a fine Jersey bull calf on what milk I could spare from my table, from three goats giving four quarts each daily when fresh. As soon as he could eat grass, I turned him out; then in the Winter, about February 15, I had him butchered for my own use, and he was a fine big animal then.

This year I fattened a calf for six weeks on all goats' milk from my three goats, then sold the calf. Now I have a pair of pigs that takes all the goats' milk I can spare. They are doing well on it as part of their feed is with grain. M. N.
New York

## Good Livestock Books

Bovine Mastitis,
Little & Plastridge.....$7.00
Feeds and Feeding,
F. B. Morrison..... 6.00
Beef Cattle,
Roscoe Snapp..... 5.00
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production,
Eckles, Anthony and Palmer.. 4.50
Rabbit Raising for Profit,
M. W. Meek..... 4.00
Fur Farming for Profit,
F. G. Ashbrook..... 4.00
Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry..... 3.50

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.

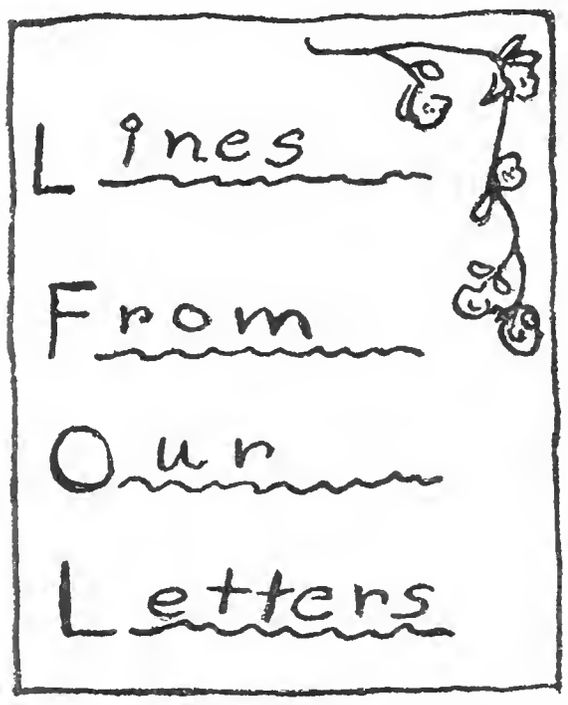
Drawn by Irma Lester, 16, Massachusetts

MEMORY VERSE

HOAR FROST

In the cloud-gray mornings
I heard the herons flying;
And when I came into my garden,
My silken outer-garment
Trailed over withered leaves.
A dried leaf erumbles at a touch,
But I have seen many Autumns
With herons blowing like smoke
Across the sky.

— Amy Lowell




Drawn by Barbara Wohlschlegel, 14, N. Y.

Dear Friends: I enjoy seeing your talent at work on Our Page. I have often longed to send one of my drawings, but since there are so many people who want to send in their pictures, I will wait. A few of my general interests are swimming, drawing with pen or pencil, water colors, oil painting, refinishing old furniture, remodeling old clothes and making new ones, reading, writing letters, dancing, carving soap, and hiking. I hope to hear from you, but please don't neglect writing to John Karg; he need a lot of support. — Shirley Brewer 17, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am an ardent horse lover and am lucky to have one of my own. Gypsy is a beautiful seal brown nine year old mare with a white star. She is a quarter horse and is awfully fast, formerly used for quarter mile racing out West. I take care of Gypsy myself even to cleaning the barn. I plan on raising and training horses for show, jumping and hunting. I am chiefly interested in Palominos. Would you horse crazy boys and girls please write to me? — Joanna Connell, 14, Massachusetts.

Dear Contributors: I like Our Page very much and look forward to reading it. I am in the eighth grade at Junior High. This is my first letter. My hobbies are playing the piano, organ and singing; I take lessons in all of them. My favorite sport is baseball and I like to correspond. — Grace Brotzman, 13. Pennsylvania.

Dear Our Pagers: I enjoy reading Our Page very much. I like to draw, read and take pictures with my camera and play the piano. My hobby is collecting scenic post cards. I have about 100 of them. I like spelling too. Last May I won first prize in our spelling contest. It was a lot of fun. I am a freshman in junior high school. — Louise Carlson, 13, New York.

Dear Our Pagers: This is the first time I have ever written to you although we have been geting The Rural New-Yorker for about two years now. I live on a farm in the middle of nowhere! We have a goat, two rabbbits, one guinea hen and chickens. My hobby is eollecting odd stones and taking pictures. I would like to correspond with someone living on a farm. — Dorothy Baldwin, 14, New Jersey.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have read and enjoyed Our Page for quite awhile and this is my first letter. My father raises chickens and strawberries. I have three dogs and one cat. My favorite hobbies are ice skating, reading and swimming, but I like to play the piano too. I am in the eighth grade and would like some pen-pals. — Rosemary Smith, 13, New Jersey.

Dear Readers: We've subscribed to The Rural New-Yorker for a year now and Our Page always has interested me, especially the Pen and Ink column and Lines From Our Letters. I like practically all kinds of art and have pen-pals in different parts of the world. I live in the heart of the Pennsylvania Dutch farmlands. Will someone please give me tips on oil painting. I am also interested in most sports. — John Stolz, 15, Pennsylvania.

Dear Our Pagers: I am a reader of The Rural New-Yorker and enjoy Our Page best. I live in a six room house in the country, have a pretty collie, police dog and a kitten. My hobbies are collecting horse pictures and writing stories. I have just finished three short stories: "Ricky," "The Blind Horse," and "A Narrow Escape." I would like to hear from people who are interested in horses and story writing. — Lois Land, 18, New Jersey.

Dear Friends: This is the second time I have written and I think that Our Page is getting better and better all the time. I live on a farm of 47 acres. We have three cows, two calves a cat and a goat. I love all kinds of animals and flowers. My hobbies are crocheting and needlework of all kinds, cooking, sewing, photography, mysteries and cowboy music. I also like to draw. I hope Our Page continues as is. I will be looking forward to it. — Virginie Halberstadt, 18, Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Barbara Wholschlegel, 14, N. Y.

4-H FORUM

I belong to the 4-H Sewing Club in my neighborhood. My hobbies are swimming and ice skating. I also like to draw. — Julia DeWalt, 14, Pennsylvania.

Although I do not belong to the 4-Club but hope to soon. I live on a farm of 64 acres and my hobbies are horseback riding and roller skating. Most of all I like pets. When I become a 4-H'er, I will have more to tell you about my projects. — Mary Knab, 14, Pennsylvania.

MY PET NANNY GOAT

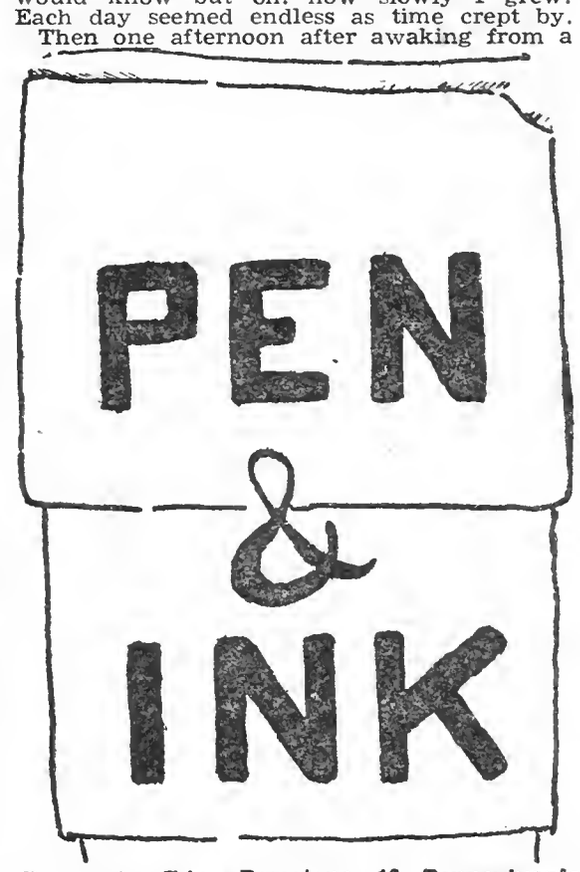
I have a pet goat whose name is Nanny. She is white with brown spots on her. She has a short tail and is very chubby. Nanny likes to follow me around and likes to stand on high wagons. She also likes to eat briars, candy and cookies of all kinds. Sometimes she gets the yard gate open and comes into our yard. My job is to care for her and my Bantam chickens. Nanny likes to run after me and also my pet dog whose name is Fido. Fido barks at her and gets jealous when I pet Nanny. Nanny is one of my many pets. — Dorothy Wright, 12, Pa.

BIOGRAPHY OF A SANDSPUR

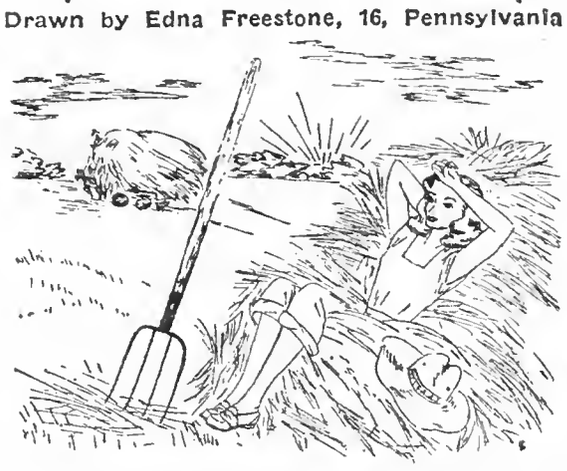
When I was a little green sandspur, I used to lie there in the grass, among my sharp older brothers and sisters, and wonder how it would feel to carry out the tradition of my family which is to pierce the skin of anything that steps upon me. Someday I would know but oh, how slowly I grew! Each day seemed endless as time crept by.

Then one afternoon after awaking from a pleasant nap in the sun, I caught a reflection of myself in the stream. Why, I was a full-fledged sandspur, complete with spurs. How glorious I felt. The sun was bright, the water glistened, and I was, at long last, living. When I had revived from my surprise, I saw a little boy tottering toward me: his feet were bare. All of my family were watching me to see if I would act right at my first grownup opportunity.

But this story would not need to be written, if I had grown up into an ordinary sandspur. That little boy's toes were too soft to hurt. No prickly burs of mine would give him pain. And when I let him pass unharmed, I must add that my relatives were completely nettled! They could not help feeling that way, and I could not have helped doing as I had done. — Joyce Fietz, Florida.




Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania



THE LAST LOAD OF HAY
Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania

HUNTING
Drawn by Robert Bird, 13, New York

ON A 980-ACRE FARM

Living on a 980-acre farm is something I like very much. For livestock we have three cows, two calves, 12 goats, a horse and chickens. Two other interests of mine are aviation and anything concerning art, especially cartooning. Let us have more farm and hobby articles, as well as letters on the Page. — Eugene Lyness, 16, Massachusetts.

Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

FRISKY

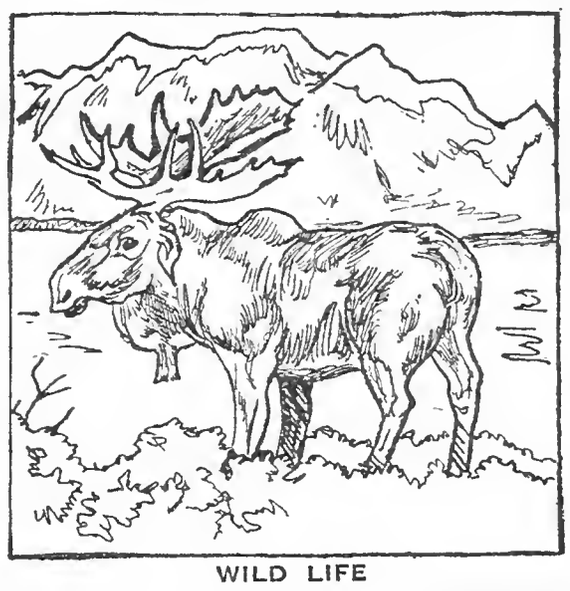
See Frisky, the dog!
He does many tricks.
He sits up and begs,
And chases for sticks.
Frisky likes to romp around
And chase us through the clover.
But then he's glad to lie and rest —
After the fun is over.

— Penelope Young, 11, Pennsylvania

AN AUTUMN LEAF

A little leaf came twirling down
As golden as a King's own crown.
It said, "Little girl, I have something to say."
And along came the wind and blew it away!
I wondered what it had in mind,
So I started out the leaf to find.
It was trying to tell me to come to a ball
Where the leaves all gather in the Fall.
I haven't a gown like the leaves of gold,
All my dresses are dull and old.
So I thanked the leaf and said goodbye
As it whirled away to the bright blue sky.

— Esther Merchant, 16, New York



WILD LIFE
Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

Drawn by Doris J. Lindemann, 16, N. Y.

MY PONY

I have a little pony
His coat is white and black.
And when I ride around the farm
I sit upon his back.
If you should ever meet him
As I surely hope you will,
You must ride upon his back, for it
Will give you quite a thrill.

— Twila Stoddard, 12, New York

THE TRUTHFUL BOY

Once there was a little boy
With curly hair and pleasant eye;
A boy who always told the truth,
And never, never told a lie.
And when he trotted off to school,
The children all about would cry,
"There goes the curly headed boy
The boy who never told a lie."
And everybody loved him so,
Because he always told the truth,
That every day as he grew up,
'Twas said, "There goes the honest youth."

— Edith Giddings, 17, Massachusetts

Drawn by Loys Mundy, 16 , New Jersey

Letters to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears the stamp and name and State of the person to whom you are writing. Then this should be put into an outer envelope addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York: Mary Noonan, 16; Carolyn Barr, 15; Gertrude Zimmerman; Marian Sprague, 15; Winifred Sprague, 16; Barabara Duncan, 16; Beatrice Howard, 14; Gertrude Wheaton, 14; Rosamond Rouse, 15; June Lindroth, 15; Shirley Brewer, 17; Virginia Bliss, 10; Barbara Wholschlegel, 14.

Pennsylvania: Shirley Demlee, 13; Dorothy Cox, 14; Albert Wyjuk, 16; Evelyn Nirzgoda, 14; Julia DeWalt, 14; Betty Smith, 17; Ben Withers. 15; Grace Brotzman, 13; Helen Focht, 18; John Stoltz, 15; Florence Howeye, 16; Bettie Krumm, 9.

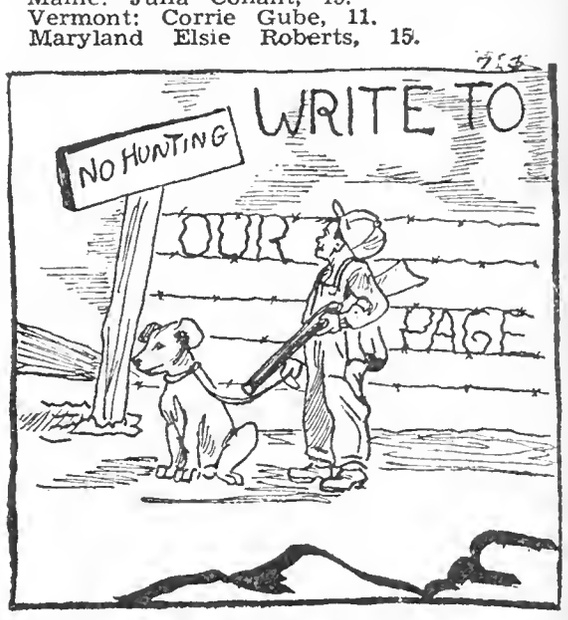
Massachusetts: Carol Proctor, 13; Arlene Wheeler; Carol Connell, 13; Joanna Connell, 14; Norma Farquhar, 12.

New Jersey: Alma Land, 15; Lois Land, 18; June Ahrens. 13; Betty Crain, 16; Rosemary Smith, 13; Dorothy Baldwin, 14.

Maine: Julia Conant, 15.

Vermont: Corrie Gube, 11.

Maryland Elsie Roberts, 15.




Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

Four hundred and fifty-six years ago, on October 12, Columbus and his three little ships, the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria, sailed into American waters, hoping to find a short passage to the East Indies for trade in spices and luxuries. The islands he discovered in the West thus came to be known as the West Indies. The coming of Columbus started a steady stream of explorers and adventurers to the New World. Balboa, Ponce de Leon, Cortez, Drake, Raleigh, Henry Hudson, LaSalle, and many others from the Old World. Thus America became the great melting pot of the world. If Europe's nations could combine peacefully, many problems could be solved in international affairs.

Four hundred years seems a long time when you say it to yourself, but America is still a young country and a strong one. Columbus Day is not just a holiday from work or school, but a day to stop and remember the courage and heartbreak that went into the making of this wonderful land of ours. Also to realize that many people of different backgrounds can work together.

We are hoping that sketches and letters about Thanksgiving will soon arrive for November's Page. Also we call upon the Alumni, those who are above the age limit of 20 years, for in November Our Page will be 29 years old. That is Alumni month. I know we would all like to hear from former contributors. Perhaps a word from them will give encouragement to you boys and girls who have aspirations along the same lines they have succeeded in. Let's all give a hearty cheer for a Happy Birthday of Our Page. See you all next month. E. U.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to state your name, address and age.

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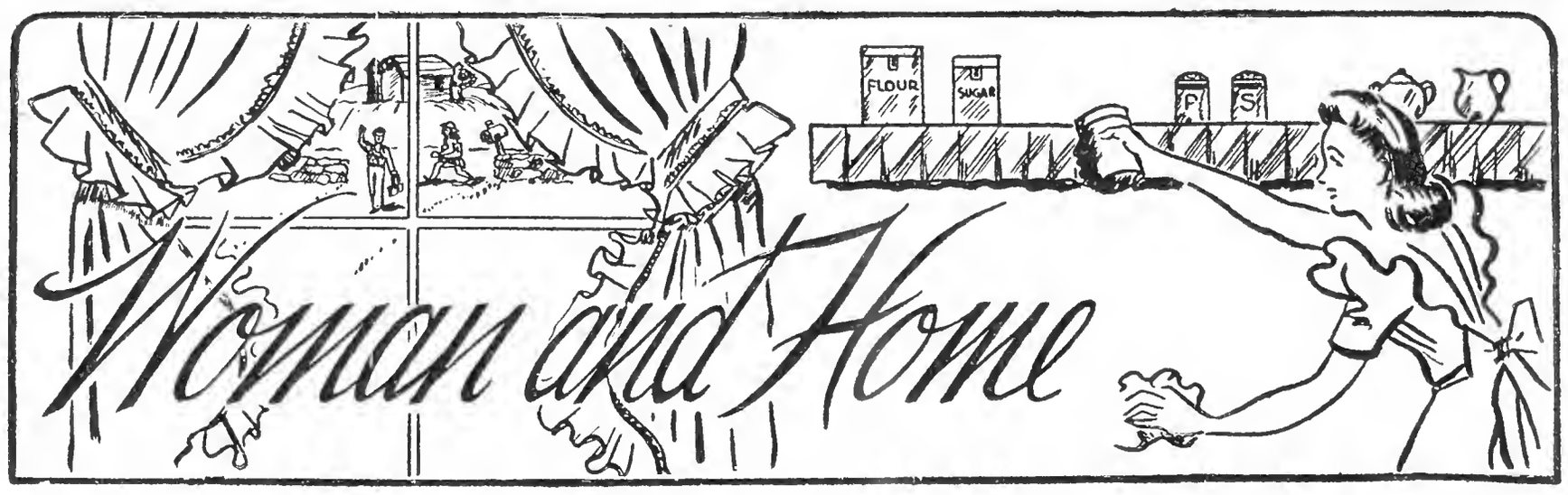



# Ways to Serve Cranberries All Year Round

Have you ever tasted, or made, spiced cranberries, cranberry catsup, conserve, relish or cranberry juice? Here are good things for the family to enjoy the year round, because the variety of flavors they add to the menu is always a point in their favor. Already the harvest is reaching our markets.

### Cold Water Pack

If your other canning work does not give you time to put up these preserves now, cranberries can be kept fresh very well with a cold water pack and no cooking. Then later you can have fun with a cranberry session in the kitchen. Simply fill sterilized jars with fresh, firm, clean, perfect cranberries; cover to overflowing with clean cold water; then seal the jars cold. This is especially handy if your berries are not fully ripe. They will ripen in the water making them more desirable for use when you are ready. This method, and the following recipes, I have used year after year.

### Cranberry Catsup (Cape Cod Style)

Excellent with fish, especially tuna and salmon. Use 1 pound cranberries; 1 cup water; 2 tablespoons pickling spice; 2 cups cider vinegar; 1 teaspoon salt; 2 cups white sugar; a dash of cayenne pepper. Put berries through food grinder using the fine knife. Add water, vinegar and pickling spice. Cook until berries are soft enough to rub through a sieve. Add sugar, salt and red pepper and cook 10 minutes longer. Bottle while hot and seal. Yield: 5 to 6 half pints.

### Spiced Cranberries

Fine to serve with cold roast pork or tenderloin: 4 cups cranberries chopped coarsely; 2 cups sugar; ½ cup vinegar; ¾ teaspoon whole cloves; a 3-inch stick of cinnamon. Tie spices in bag and combine with sugar and vinegar; bring to quick boil. Add cranberries and cook slowly until all the skins pop. Remove spice bag. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. Note: A broken bit of cinnamon may be laid in the top of each jar.

### Cranberry-Orange Relish

This relish we enjoy with chicken. Take 1 orange; 2 lemons; 1 quart water; 1 quart cranberries; 4 cups sugar. Squeeze orange and lemons; strain and reserve juice; remove inner skin from their rinds. Cut rinds in thin strips and boil them in water until tender; then add sugar, and cook until peel is transparent and tender. Add cranberries and fruit juice; simmer for 30 minutes. Pack in hot jelly glasses. Cool before waxing. Yield: six 6-ounce glasses.

### Candied Cranberries

These are a confection always greeted with delight, both for appearance and unique flavor. Select 1 cup of firm large brilliant red cranberries; use 1 cup sugar; 1 cup water. Wash and dry berries, pricking each in several places with a needle. Boil sugar and water to 230 degrees, or until it spins a thread. Add cranberries and cook gently until the syrup jells. Remove berries and spread them separately on wax paper to cool and dry. Later roll each one in coarse granulated sugar. These may be used in exactly the same way as candied cherries. Note: Candied cranberries can be made up into a most attractive small gift for a hostess or invalid.

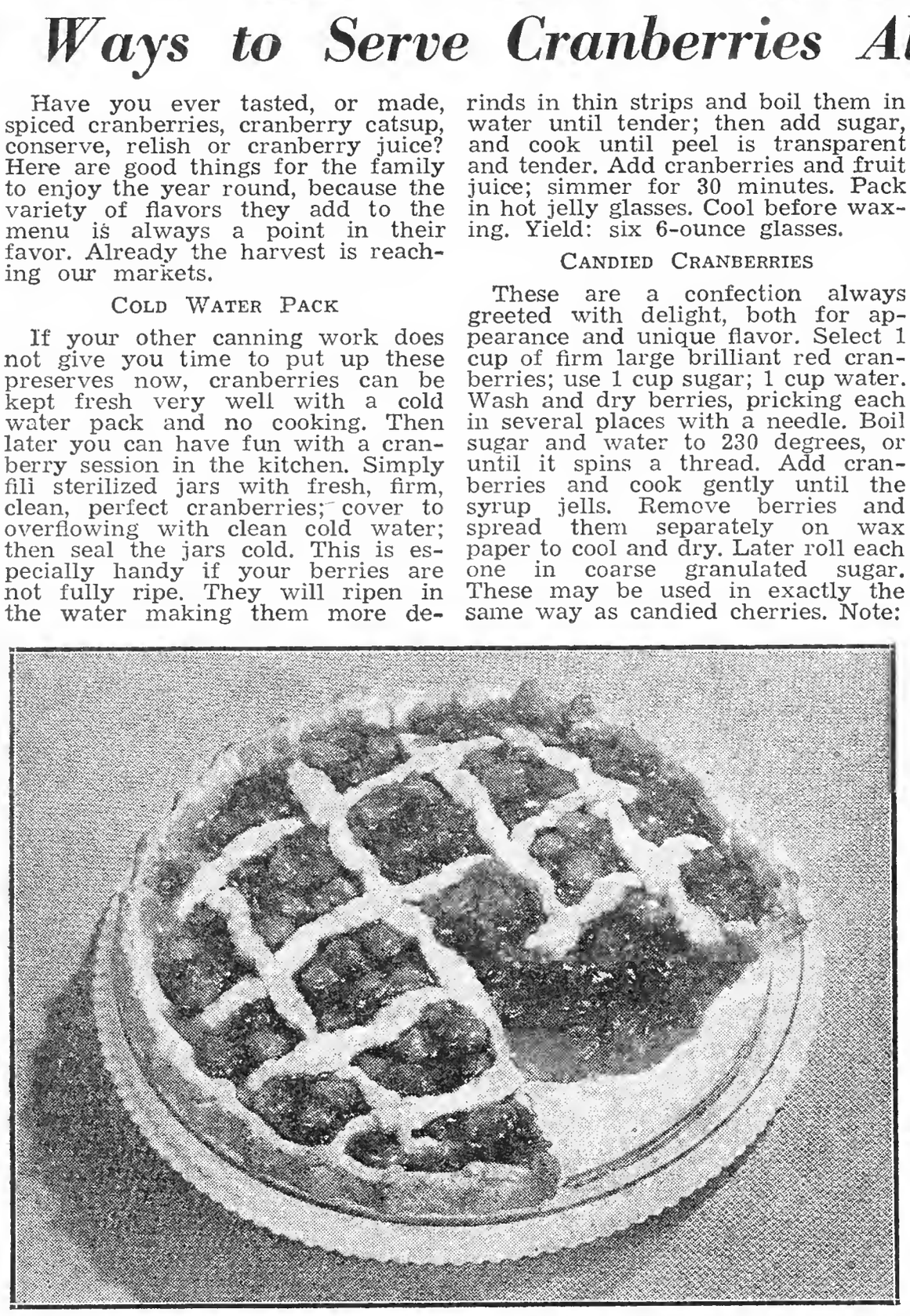


Photo — Eatmor Cranberries, Inc.

*Now that the cranberry harvest is rolling into market, Cranberry Apple Pie will be welcome on farm tables. The cranberries make the apples red; the apples make the cranberries sweet — a tasty recipe from Anne Pillsbury to end a good Fall meal, and to end this article on cranberry catsup, relishes, conserve, juice and a Paradise Jelly.*

### Cranberry Conserve

Here is a boon to the toast lover. On hot buttered toast for breakfast, it is hard to equal. Take 1 quart cranberries; 1 orange; 2 cups water; 3 cups sugar; ½ cup raisins; ½ cup English walnuts; ¼ teaspoon salt. Wash and stem berries. Put orange through food chopper with medium knife. Combine orange with water and boil 20 minutes. Add cranberries, raisins, sugar and salt; boil them all rapidly to the jelly stage. Add nuts and pour boiling hot into sterile jars. Seal at once.

### Cranberry Juice

As a welcome change from tomato juice at any meal, try this. Boil equal amounts of cranberries and water together until the berries all burst. Strain juice through cheesecloth. Sweeten to taste and boil 1 or 2 minutes. Seal boiling hot in preserve jars. Use juice with equal parts of sparkling gingerale, for a refreshing cold drink; or drink juice clear for table serving.

### Cranberry Sauce (Quick Method)

Combine 1 quart cranberries; 2 cups sugar; 2 cups water. Cook until all berries burst. Cool and serve with meats.

### Paradise Jelly

Apples, quince and cranberries make a wonderful new jelly treat. Used with orange and lemon juice. try this: Take 1 quart cranberries; 20 medium sized tart apples; 10 quinces; sugar (1 cup for each cup of prepared mixed fruits); 1 cup orange juice; 1 tablespoon lemon juice; a stick cinnamon (to be removed after cooking) or ¼ teaspoon of ground cinnamon. Cook each fruit separately until soft. Mash and press through sieve. Combine juices; measure total of these combined fruits. Add equal amount sugar; then the orange and lemon juices and spice. Boil rapidly to jelly texture. Seal in jelly glasses.

Mona Wyse Cole

### Cranberry Apple Pie

With apples to reduce use of sugar, this pie is smacking good, a recipe from Anne Pillsbury. Using your own pie crust; or, for quick results, one box of her pie crust mix, the following ingredients make an excellent filling. 2¼ cups sugar; ½ cup cold water; 2 cups thinly sliced apple; 4 cups cranberries; 2 tablespoons cornstarch; and an additional 2 tablespoons water. Prepare pie crust as usual, or as directed on package. Roll out one half of the dough and fit into 9-inch pan. Combine sugar, ½ cup of water, apple slices and cranberries in saucepan. Cook mixture until cranberries pop—about ten minutes. Make a paste of the cornstarch and the 2 tablespoons of water; stir paste into fruit, continue cooking until mixture is thick and clear — about 5 minutes. Cool and pour into prepared pie shells.

Roll out remaining crust and cut out in lattice style for on top of filling as illustrated. Bake in moderately hot oven, (425 degrees F.), 25 minutes.

## My Jar-of-Cheer Shelf

A few years ago I hit upon an idea that has been a great joy to me — my Jar of Cheer Shelf. Every season when I am making jellies, jams, preserves, relishes, and pickles, I put away on the Cheer Shelf four jars each of the best looking ones, all carefully labeled. At the end of the season, my shelf is a riot of color; if I do say so, the things on it just make my mouth water. Meanwhile I have saved all different size and shape jars and tumblers for the season's shelf crop canned.

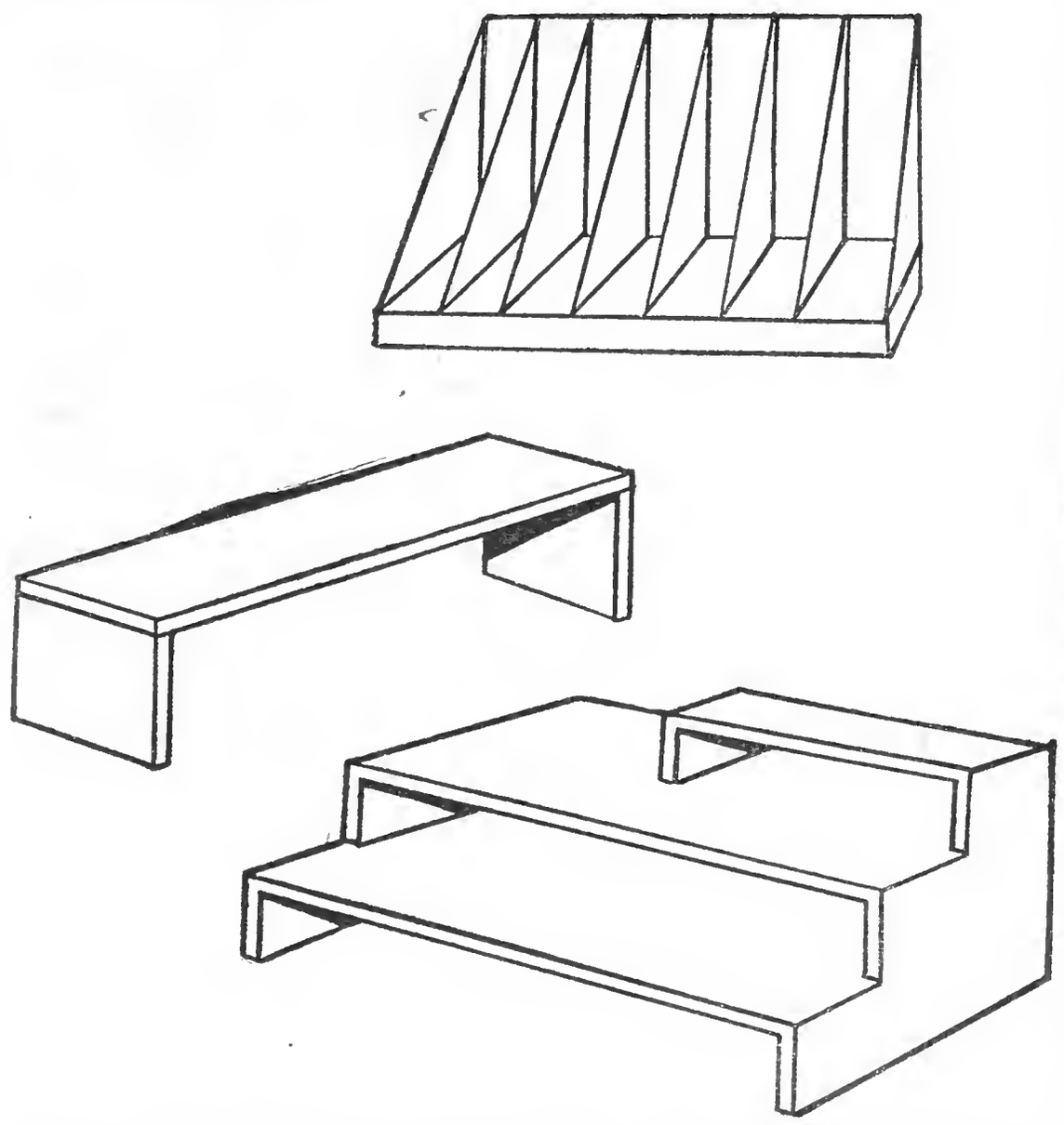
From October on, I now have the Cheer Shelf to draw on for gifts at Christmas time, for birthdays and showers, for sick friends, and for the little gift of appreciation here and there. For Yuletide presents I decorate and line baskets with red and green tissue paper, putting into each three jars of jellies, etc. They always seem to be welcomed.

Sometimes, instead of using glass jars, I put up part of my canned products in paper cups (the kind that holds hot liquid), letting the material cool some before I pour it into the cup. Mint jelly looks very attractive in a pink cup.

On my shelf I also keep a full supply of wrappings and colored ribbon for all occasions. A very attractive package can be made by using a fancy paper doily of a size to fit the jar, cup, or glass. The jar is set in the middle of the doily which is then brought up around the jar for a frill at the top, and tied with a piece of pretty ribbon to hold the frill in place. Mrs. A. W.
Vermont

It pays to keep a few cans of creamed chicken soup on hand, and a good biscut mix. Then, if someone drops in for lunch, just use the chicken soup (diluted only a little) and pour it over the hot biscuits. If you make up extra biscuits, you can use them for dessert with fresh or preserved fruits for a shortcake. Strawberry jam is good too, on hot biscuits for dessert, served with whipped cream. F. B.

# Making Space in a Kitchen Cupboard



*These simple, homemade wooden portable, adjustable shelf conveniences make extra space when set on the shelves of the kitchen cabinet, to hold platters, bowls, glass and chinaware. Top sketch: a handy platter and bowl file, with slatted spaces between uprights made in various widths. Middle sketch: standing shelf to make extra surface between cupboard's high shelves. Bottom sketch: a set of stepped back standing shelves to make cupboard contents orderly, visible and easy to reach.*

Kitchen cabinets never seem to have enough shelves. Things get crowded back of other things, crowding tries the patience day by day, and there comes a time when a clean sweep must be made. Fall housecleaning is a good opportunity to get things cleared up and out.

Nevertheless, unless new extra space is somehow provided, the old clutter comes back and, with it, the old wear and tear on oneself. There are extra space makers, however, that can be made at home, and which put the cupboard contents within good reach and arrangement. Also they give a nice orderly appearance to a place you constantly use and must have. Plan now to make a complete survey of what your shelves must contain, follow some of the ready-to-hand suggestions below, and have at hand the space makers (conveniences, they are called) for your cupboard housecleaning.

A first step is to put the most used articles in the handiest places. How often is that needed platter just behind the pile of dinner plates on the top shelf, beyond reach! And how many times is the necessary bowl always at the bottom of a bowl nest! Such waste motions can be eliminated.

The second step, therefore is to make some of the narrow, adjustable shelves to save groping behind objects, as well as lessen over-stretching or bending. They also solve the problem of bowl nests and similar situations, for each item has its own niche on the shelf, easy to see and easy to get at. The illustrations herewith speak for themselves. There you see various types of these small, portable partitions, such as step shelves and platter files, which are easily set with or without fastening on cupboard shelves, doors, or in drawers. They use also much waste space between shelves far apart that are now built in your cupboards.

The top drawing shows a platter file. Platter files are merely cleated boards with movable, upright partitions to allow for any width platter, bowl, or baking pan. The file is also kept on a shelf, and the items are inserted on edge so that quite a bit of shelf space is saved. An article is removed by grasping its lower or upper edge, depending on whether the file is on a shelf above or below the working surface.

The middle drawing shows a single narrow standing shelf. These are well suited for keeping cups, glasses, assorted bowls, or other small articles, without stacking. These shelves need not be confined to cupboards; they can add on storage space when put on a working surface directly beneath a cupboard.

The bottom drawing shows step shelves. These are merely three standing shelves placed one upon the other, each narrower than the one beneath it, so that they appear to be steps. When placed unfastened, on a shelf, they provide the advantages of narrow, adjustable shelves. The carpentry form is similar to an inverted, rectangular cheese box with the long sides removed. Height and width of each section depend on the size and number of dishes you wish to put on it. The length also varies according to your needs.

These portable shelves may be bought ready made, but they are also simple to make at home, with expense at a minimum. A hammer, nails, sandpaper, saw, and an empty orange crate will do the job. Better-grade lumber or a can of paint is optional. Someone in the family usually is handy with tools.

For best results for the new look, start with the empty cupboard. Remove all the articles and sort them as to size, shape, frequency of use, and place where used. When you have all the groups sorted, and have decided where each group is to go back into the closet, you can get a workable idea as to what is to be placed on the regular shelves and what is to go on the portable shelves you have made.

It will be worthwhile, during all the months to come, to do a thorough job of arranging now, even if you arrange more than once during the process. Once a cupboard is roomy enough, and the contents easy to get out and get back, a good deal of pleasure can be taken in daily kitchen work, and much fatigue done away with.

M. R.

## Harvest Home

Potatoes rumbling into bins at the end of day;
Corncribs bulging with the yield, mows stuffed full of hay;
Pumpkins in a golden heap, future pies galore;
Butternuts spread out to dry on the broad barn floor.

Rows of pickles, jams and jells stored in cellars now;
Apples red and juicy ripe on the waiting bough;
Sudden gusts of wind that put a thousand leaves on wing,
As Autumn harvests now fulfil the promises of Spring.

Massachusetts — *Edith Shaw Butler*

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BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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Into a bowl of boiling water — or a vaporizer — put a good spoonful of VapoRub. Then let your child breathe in the comforting *VapoRub Steam.*

With every breath, soothing, medicated vapors go deep into cold-congested upper breathing passages — to loosen phlegm, ease coughing and breathing — to bring *relief in a hurry.*

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After giving your child the comforting benefits of *VapoRub Steam,* do as thousands of mothers do — rub VapoRub on throat, chest and back so VapoRub's famous vapor-poultice action will keep on working for hours to relieve distress of his cold even while he sleeps.

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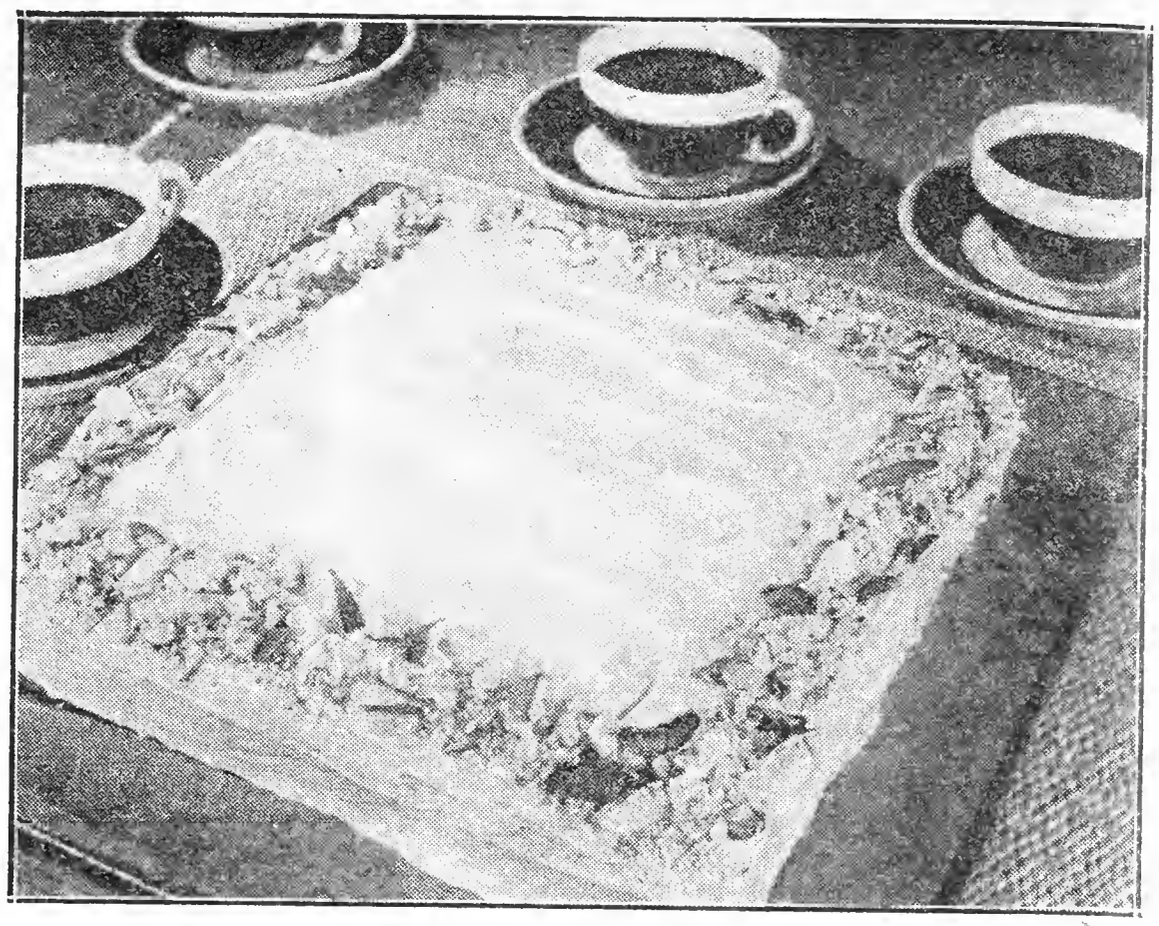

*A cake to be proud of is this Nut Spice Cake, with Brazil nuts if you prefer, and a brown sugar frosting. This wholesome, handsome baked product will decorate a bazaar food table or be eaten with relish at the community supper. With an orange frosting, this spice cake is fine for Hallowe'en.*

## *Nut Spice Cake for Bazaar Supper*

Do you want a handsome cake for the bazaar at your club, community house or your church? This new Nut Spice Cake (Brazil nuts or others) with a brown sugar frosting makes a fine food to donate or to buy at the food table, or for the supper. Or if you prefer your own spice cake, try adding nuts in the batter and on the frosting.

BRAZIL NUT SPICE CAKE

Use ½ cup shortening; 1 cup light brown sugar, firmly packed; 2 eggs, well beaten; 2 cups sifted flour; 3 teaspoons baking powder; ¼ teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; ¼ tsp. nutmeg; ⅔ cup milk; ½ cup ground Brazil nuts. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. Add beaten eggs and mix well. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and spices together and add alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Add Brazil nuts. Pour into greased 9-inch cake pan. Bake 40 to 45 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees F.). Frost with brown sugar frosting, recipe below.

BROWN SUGAR FROSTING

Use 1½ cups brown sugar, firmly packed; 2 egg whites; 5 tablespoons water; 1 teaspoon vanilla; ⅔ cup chopped Brazil nuts. Combine brown sugar, egg whites, and water in top part of double boiler. Cook over rapidly boiling water, beating constantly with rotary beater, 7 minutes, or until frosting will hold its shape when the beater is lifted. Remove from heat; add vanilla. Spread on cooled cake. Sprinkle the Brazil nuts in a 2-inch border around the edge of the cake. Makes enough frosting generously to cover one 9-in. square.

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## Library in the Mailbox

As fine as our small town and village libraries are, don't you often wish that, as Winter comes on, you could have a larger selection of books and periodicals for all the family? I used to feel this way but I have easily solved this here through our State Library at our State Capitol. I understand that most States in the Northeast have a similar service, with but little variation of the main idea. Let me tell you how it works with us.

To enroll for this service, all I did was to drop a card addressed to the State Library, at the capitol of our State. I received an application to fill out, and to have signed by someone outside the family. It simply stated that I was a responsible person. I returned the card. Then I was all set to start exploring the library's wonders by ordering books, month by month.

Our State Library does not issue a catalog of its books, but it can fill most requests. If I do not know just what I need, I ask for "something about something," as the case may be. For instance, my request for something in an adventure story for a boy, 5th grade level, brought "Smoke-Jumper"; while a request for "a solid historical novel, American background" produced "The Tree of Liberty" and "Oliver Wiswell." A text on plumbing made it possible for my husband to install our water system himself. We know it is done safely, for the book gave the why, as well as the how, of plumbing. As for magazines, all but the current numbers may be had, and we enjoy a variety far beyond anything we can afford to buy: Audubon Magazine, Nature, Reader's Digest, Harper's, National Geographic, and goodness only knows what others are waiting for me to discover and enjoy.

Now for the question,"What does it cost?" Here, our box of 15 books and eight to 10 magazines, costs 15 to 20 cents postage one way. That makes at the outside, 40 cents a month. Books are issued for four weeks, and may be renewed by mail. When I send the list of requests, I enclose coins to cover the postage, and they add books to bring the postage to the right amount. That is the only expense, except when a book is overdue. Some States charge for postage one way only. In New York State you write to the Extension Division of the New York State Library at Albany, New York. But a letter of inquiry, addressed to Information Desk, of your State Library should bring you whatever simple measures you need to take.

On the very day that the books arrive, I mark on the kitchen calendar the day they must be mailed back, and the number of books and magazines received. Then I don't find that the story of Susy Snookums has slipped behind the piano, and piled up a fine worth more than she is! We take good care of our lists and books, however.

When the winds howl, and the drifts pile up, there's magic in seeing the mailman unload a box of books. While you unpack them the children clamor, "Mother, what did they send us this time?" We all enjoy and profit by this splendid service.

MRS. R. S.

## Those Orange Bags

Even orange bags that we get from the grocer should not be wasted, these days. I make mine into covered pot holders. Here is one way to use them up.

Turn the bag inside out, find the ends of the twine for unraveling, and then trim off about an inch from top and bottom edges. Fold the top and bottom over the compactly woven center, allowing a spare mesh either side as a guide, also to avoid bulk. Then fold in each end of this strip nearly to the center; fold over once more. Take a piece of the twine and baste around this square. Now cover with any washable, handy, used material.

For loops, wind a wire from a milk bottle around your finger into a ring, crochet over this with colored twine saved from store packages; sow ring to one corner. Result: a nice light, pliable, washable, useful potholder, which has cost nothing except a little time. These make nice gifts, and sell well at fairs. E. A.

---

The average bride will wash and wipe 2½ million dishes, or an equivalent of 340 tons, during her married life, so statistics tell us.

## Original Crochet Hobby; Patterns From Pictures

About 25 years ago I learned to crochet, but I started later collecting old magazines with pictures of crochet work of the late 90's and early 1900's. This has developed into a real hobby.

Several years ago a friend wished she could have a picture of her house in crochet work. She suggested I try making one. So I bought several sheets of draftman's paper, traced over a snapshot of the house, then tried to work out the pattern using X's for the solid work and leaving spaces for the picture work. In three days I had made a fairly good copy of the house including the trees and bushes about the place. Then I designed a border and went to crocheting from this pattern. I used number 30 ecru thread and it all worked out to a piece 25 by 40 inches. My friend uses it as a davenport back.

By making this first piece, as I had worked it out, I was able to guage sizes for future use, since I crochet tightly. My next project was to make a panel for my front door, 25 by 60 inches. I made a garland of roses for the top; then the words, Just-A-Mere-Farm in triangle form; a few clouds in double blocking and then the picture of our house. At the bottom came another garland of roses; our street address, 231 South Buffalo and Orchard Park, New York, beneath that. more roses and then the border, all around.

I next designed and am working on a table cloth size 72 by 108. That has a border of roses with baskets and butterflies around the edge — the center has a double circle with rose leaves and roses.

After other designs I was asked to make a panel for the Lightner Museum of Hobbies, St. Augustine, Fla. It is completed and shows the Museum Building, formerly the Old Alcazar Hotel, trees, clouds in the sky, and the bird bath in front. The lettering gives the Museum's name and place. In one corner I crocheted a tiny '48 and my initials. The design for the pattern of this crocheted panel was taken from a Hobby Magazine cover page picture.

Crocheting is a pleasure and takes a little patience, imagination and stick-to-it-iveness to create your own designs. But I enjoy it. G. Z.

## When Mother Bee Taught In a Country School

A picture came to us tonight from Texas, of our grandson in the uniform with its coveted wings. His face is a little serious; perhaps this young Army air mechanic realizes how the fliers' lives depend upon the workmen who make and keep the machines safe aloft. Recently I read this prayer and love it.

"Now I get me up to work,
I pray thee, Lord, I may not shirk;
If I should die before the night
I pray thee, Lord, my work's done right."

It will do here to tell a story. A school superintendent, long since passed on, visited my school when I was a young girl. While he was there the reading lesson was "The Good Little Fairy." Some of you may remember how the fairy dwelt in a tree so she could see all about her. One day she saw a good man digging a fine ditch on an English farm to drain the land. So she hid a box of gold for him to find. It was then that I asked the superintendent to take charge of the class. He went on to tell the children how ditching was the meanest lowest form of work a man could have, etc.

It so happened that several fathers of my little American pupils were "ditchers," because they understood ditching. These men were clearing road ditches in the Fall to carry away the water in Spring. Those poor children were distressed. I wondered why he could not have pictured the green English countryside, and how the land was lower than ours and needed drainage. Ditching, after all, was hard, honest toil in clean dirt amid lovely surroundings. Besides, the ditch was adding to life's happiness by making the soil more productive. I felt that the superintendent had missed his chance to support the good thought that all labor is self-respecting when well performed. MOTHER BEE

---

One serving of asparagus gives about 10 per cent of the iron, 20 per cent of the vitamin A, and 25 per cent of the vitamin C allowance for an adult for one day. It also contains some calcium, iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin.

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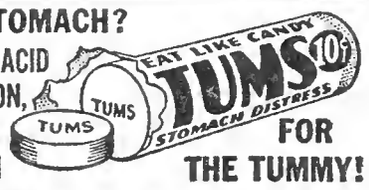


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## *The Visiting Nurse*

### Virus Pneumonia

In the March 1948 column we talked about pneumonia. We said that scientists have found more than 30 different germs which can cause it. We stated that when a doctor knows early enough which germ is to blame he can prescribe the right remedy and treatment. That is true of all the typical pneumonias. But that is not the whole pneumonia story. There is one member of this disease family which remains a modern medical mystery — virus pneumonia. It was not even fully recognized as a distinct branch of the pneumonia group until early in the 1940's. But now we are hearing and reading more about virus pneumonia because it seems to be occuring more frequently.

Because virus pneumonia is not a typical pneumonia, it is called atypical. This virus, or atypical, pneumonia sort of sneaks up on a person. There is a cough, chilly feeling, headache and sometimes sore throat. These often are passed off as "just a cold." There is a slight fever and increasing weariness, yet often inability to sleep. Young adults between 20 and 30 are the most frequent victims. It breaks out in colleges where it spreads rapidly, and in factories where young people work. If a person never came in contact with anyone else who *coughs*, it might never be contracted.

But why is it called "pneumonia"? Because it does have a cough which often wracks the victim's body and hangs on for weeks; also because other symptoms are similar to those of pneumonia. Is it a dangerous disease? No; unless real pneumonia or some other trouble complicates it, patients always recover. It is important to remember, however, that *every* disorder lowers resistance to germs in general, especially when the lungs are affected.

Some scientists say it is most likely to develope in people who are not well nourished. That does not necessarily mean those who are thin; plenty of very stout people are actually undernourished. No; it means people who are not getting enough vitamins and minerals every day. During long, cold Winters fresh fruits, greens and vegetables cannot always be enjoyed in our northern clime. Unless we take some substitutes for the daily full quota of vitamins and minerals found in fresh fruits, greens and vegetables we wili not be well nourished in the Winter. We then are left in a rundown condition and are easy victims to all diseases, including virus pneumonia. Your doctor can advise you if your diet, Winter or Summer, is proper for you and which, if any, vitamins and minerals you may need, as a means to ward off susceptibility to this or other diseases. Medically tested and approved pills or capsules which are chemical concentrates of vitamins and minerals, without any drugs added, are not medicines! But such capsules also need the daily ration, in bulk and calories of a normal diet, to accomplish their work for maintaining health.

What should one do if he suspects he has virus pneumonia? Go to bed, drink lots of fluids and call a doctor. If nausea, vomiting and loose bowels also occur, as often happens, there will be added weakness. In any case, for the sake of the patient's heart, he should not be allowed to use up his energy, but should be kept very quiet until he is perfectly well. BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

## Handicrafters - Gardeners

Has some kind reader a slip of Turtle lily, African violet, etc., or bulbs to exchange for my cactus of several varieties or beautiful quilt patches? — Mrs. R. M. C., Penna.

I would like to exchange perennial or house plant slips in order to get tulips, dahlias, or gladiolas. — Mrs. L. B., Penna.

Has anyone a slip of Christmas rose to exchange for tubers of dark red dahlias or calendula, marigold, or datura seed? — Mrs. J. D., N. Y.

I will send slips of rosebud or angel wing begonia for slips of flowering maple, any color but yellow preferred. — Mrs. G. C., N. Y.

I have perennial roots to exchange for houseplants, seeds, roots or plants. Send a list of what you have to swap. — V. E. F., Maine.

I will exchange perennials and sequin ear rings or pins for fancy work of any kind. — Mrs. H. D., Me.

## Fall Canning Notes

Experience counts. The following first hand helps during the canning season come from subscribers all the way from Vermont to Nebraska. P. S.

NICE WHITE PEARS IN JARS

One of my canning problems was to have my pears a nice white color in the jars. I found that I had been canning them too green, and they turned an ugly reddish color, unappetizing to the eye. A friend said to let pears ripen until they were yellow, and they would be a nice white after canning. To give them a good flavor and for protection against botulism, I put a slice of lemon or orange in the bottom of all pear jars. I now have white attractive canned pears to serve.

When canning in a wash boiler, I put used jar rubbers between the jars. This keeps them from knocking against each other and breaking. The day before canning, I have all the jars and other equipment clean and ready for use, to save energy and for sanitation. If you try to do too much in one day, you will find yourself worn out, and less done in the end.
Nebraska B. C.

NEW CABBAGE RELISH

We like this good recipe for a Winter relish, made this way. Use: 1 head new cabbage (about 3 lbs.); 4 large onions and 1 pimento. Chop all together and add: 1 tablespoon salt; 1 cup sugar; 1 pint cider vinegar; 1 teaspoon celery seed; 1 teaspoon turmeric; 1 tablespoon whole black pepper berries. Pack in sterilized jars and process for 22 minutes. A. B. H.
New York

NEW IDEAS

I do not melt my paraffin for tops of jelly glasses; the hot jelly does that for me. I shave paraffin onto a sheet of wax paper. Just before putting jelly into the glasses, I put some of the shaved paraffin into the bottom of each glass. When the hot jelly is poured in, the paraffin comes to the top and the jelly is sealed.

Vanilla adds good flavor to apple jelly I find. As the glasses are filled, I put ino each glass two or three drops of vanilla. Another good flavor comes from adding a few chunks of canned pineapple to each jar of pears when ready to be processed.
Pennsylvania H. A. H.

ELDERBERRY JUICE FOR WINTER USE

When I am too busy to stop my canning for elderberries, I clean and boil the ripe black berries and fill hot sterilized jars with the plain boiled juice after straining it. In the Winter I use plain gelatin mixed with the juice and sugar to taste, thus having a fine firm dessert whenever I want to use up some of the elderberry juice in my jars.

I also use plain gelatin with strained canned tomato juice when Winter comes and fresh tomatoes are expensive. My Summer ripened tomatoes in the juice have more vitamins than fresh Winter ripened ones, and gelatin is an energy food, good in a tomato mould as a vegetable, or in salads. P. P. G.
New York

HEAVENLY JAM

For a flavor to live up to the name above, we make this dependable jam. Peel and mash 12 large peaches. Add grated rind of 1 orange; juice and pulp of 2 oranges, small bottle of Maraschino cherries and 6 cups of sugar. Mix thoroughly and let it stand overnight in a cool place. Then cook 1 hour over moderate heat. Put into sterile jars and seal. Very good, come Winter. H. C.
Massachusetts

## Parsley for Winter

Each season, I put a sprig or two of home grown parsley into each package of vegetables as I prepare them for quick freezing. This practice has proved to be valuable in several ways. Although the parsley is of little use as a garnish, after freezing, nevertheless it is right there for any preparation using a white sauce; also for soups and casserole dishes, and in egg or cheese combinations.

If I have no immediate use for it when a package is opened, I pop the parsley into my mouth, thus getting extra vitamins and an appetizer as well! E. R. B.

Are you interested in vines, plants, flowers, bulbs, crochet work, aprons, antique pieces? I have many items to exchange for old buttons. — Mrs. A. I. R., Penna.

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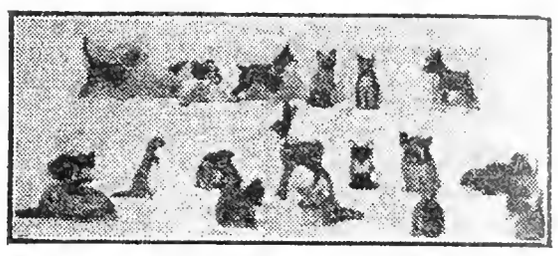

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# Simplifying Farm Work

In all progressive enterprises the managers are constantly seeking to cut costs and increase production by simplifying work and by eliminating wastes. A special branch of engineering, known as industrial engineering, has been developed to assist management in streamlining its operations. Farming is a business, and the farmer, just as any other business man, is using modern machines and more scientific methods to increase his yields and to combat his rising costs of operation. However, the use of industrial engineering principles in farming, to boost output and lower costs, has lagged behind in its application to the processing of farm products in our factories.

The farmer may very well ask how he can advantageously apply the engineering technique of business; it seems a far cry from the barnyard to the complicated processes of modern industry. However, a scientific approach to the problems of making work easier can be used on any task. For example, a classic study of work simplification and fatigue reduction was conducted on shoveling by F. W. Taylor, one of the great engineering pioneers. As a result of considerable experimenting and testing, he found that good shovellers could handle the greatest tonnage per day with an average shovel load of 21 pounds. Consequently, he effected savings by providing 10 different types of shovels so as to enable the workmen to lift a shovel load of approximately 21 pounds, whether men were moving heavy concentrated material, or light bulky stuff. Another classic illustration of Taylor's basic work is his study of the handling of pig iron. Men at the Bethlehem Steel Company, where he was employed, had been handling 12½ tons of pig iron per day, each pig weighing 92 pounds. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, it became necessary to move large quantities of this material and the problem was carefully studied. By selecting workmen, eliminating waste motions, scheduling and timing every useful move they made, and then including the necessary rest periods, each man in the pig iron gang was able to move daily more than 47 tons. Thanks to power machines, both in industry and on the mechanized farm, the hand shovelling and manual lifting and carrying of Taylor's early day has largely disappeared. Nevertheless, farming requires relatively more heavy manual work than does the average industrial business. To help this case, examples of Taylor's work are cited to prove that such work can be made easier. The important lesson for the farmer is that a farmhand, properly trained and provided with proper tools for the job, will do more work with less fatigue than those not so trained and equipped.

The farmer, seeking to improve his operations along the lines suggested, should begin by studying the location of his farm buildings. With a little figuring on the number of steps and the time wasted in walking back and forth among the scattered buildings on the average farm, it becomes evident that it will often pay to combine some of the buildings, and perhaps to move others to more convenient locations. To check the efficiency of individual farm buildings, consider their functions and the movement of men and materials to accomplish these functions. The scientific layout of an office, shop, or working area in a factory pays continuing dividends. By properly locating desks, benches, machines, tools, storage places, loading platforms, etc., in order to eliminate all needless moves and waste motions, time and money are saved as long as the business is operating. This kind of planning is directly applicable to the farm, and the most careful attention should be given to the layout of the farm plant.

Start thus with the doors. Improperly placed doors, and those with hard-to-handle fastening devices, are a constant nuisance. If it is normal to come out of a door with both hands occupied with pails or other loads, why not have a latch on it that does not require the use of hands to open it? That door can then be kicked open, with no need to set down the load and pick it up again. Sliding doors that may be pushed open and closed with the elbows or feet can also be time savers. Think carefully about the location of feed bins, animal stalls, water faucets, tools, etc. Multiply every useless move, made through their improper placement, by the number of wasted moves made per day and per year, and the importance of rearrangement is obvious, even amazing.

A good method of checking efficiency of layout is to draw a sketch of a particular farm building; then trace lines in it to indicate every move made, for example, in doing chores. This will demonstrate whether steps are being wasted. After the layout has been studied and revised, begin the study of simplifying the different jobs on the farm to put your revision into action. As researchers have worked on the problem of such simplification, they have achieved the important result of the formulation of laws of motion economy. Probably the most useful of these for the farmer in easing his everyday tasks are:

1. The simplest way to accomplish work is to perform the fewest and shortest fundamental motions in a fixed sequence.
2. Arrange the sequence of motions so as to develop rhythm and habit.
3. Begin the motions of the hands at the same time, and in opposite directions, when possible, for best balance.
4. Work in a comfortable position. When seated the work should be just below elbow height, and about six inches below the elbows when standing.
5. Keep all motion of the hands within the normal work area, which is the area reached by the hands without stretching.

A study of the portions of the basic laws of motion economy, as briefly outlined, and their application to repetitive work such as corn picking, egg grading and packing, etc., can considerably speed up production and reduce fatigue.

These gains through improved layout, and through the practice of motion economy, however, may be offset by lack of proper equipment. The shovels mentioned previously are just one example of the possibilities of savings by fitting the tool to the job. The same principle applies to selecting the proper type of hay and manure forks, the best tools for easiest drop board cleaning, drinking fountains for the hen house that are simple to drain, clean and fill, (better yet, the installation of automatic waterers) and feed measures and scales that accomplish their function with a minumum of effort. Regarding feed measures as an illustration, why fill, move, and dump a one quart feed measure four times, when the smallest feeding, say, is four quarts? The answer is the use of a four-quart measure, with the job done in about one quarter the time. Unsuitable, inefficient or poorly maintained tools and equipment are as costly and wasteful as rats in the granary.

Not so many years ago, there was a tendency to look upon people who tried to save work as lazy people. There is a great difference, however, between not wanting to do any work, and not wanting to do useless work. In these times particularly, the successful operators, whether of farms or factories, are those who use the least effort to do the most work.

New York C. L. C.

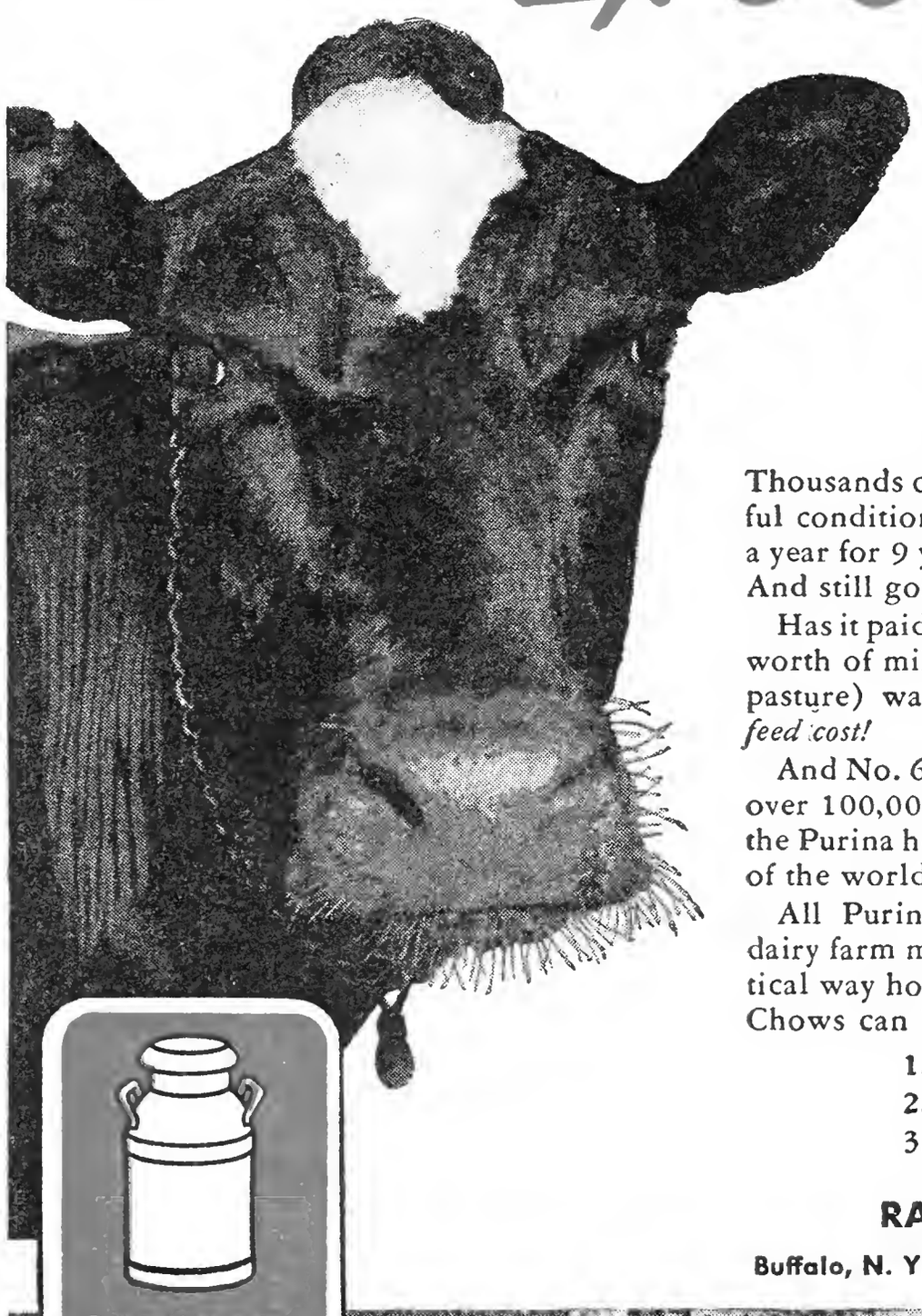
## Cloudy Well Water

A drilled well 10 years old has given clean water until a few weeks ago. Now it is cloudy. How can this be overcome? E. M.

Erie County, N. Y.

There is undoubtedly surface seepage into the well or sand and silt are entering with the water. Be sure all drainage is away from the well. If drainage is all right and it still remains cloudy, the well will have to be drilled deeper in order to clear up the water. A. M.


SHE'S MADE $2,700 PROFIT



12-year-old Purina Research Farm cow shows how to get long life and top production for good profits

Thousands of Purina Farm visitors have seen the wonderful condition of old cow No. 611. She's dropped a calf a year for 9 years and has given 134,000 pounds of milk. And still going strong!

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1. Long milking life.
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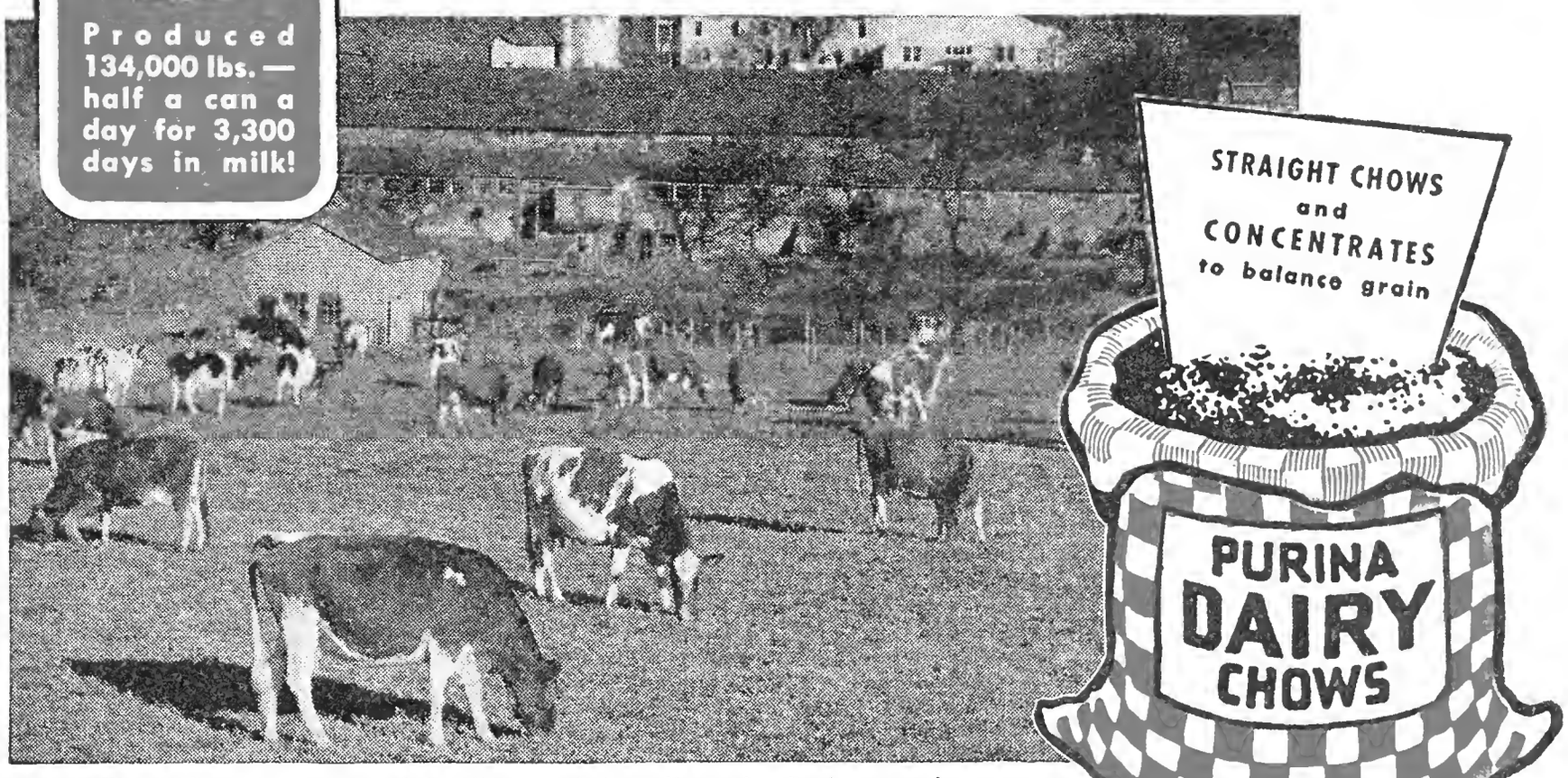
Produced 134,000 lbs.— half a can a day for 3,300 days in milk!




Through constant good feeding and breeding, the Purina grade Holstein herd has increased in 20 years from 238 lbs. to 455 lbs. fat per cow per year. Guernseys, too, have made a good increase.

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POULTRY LARGE ROUNDWORM AND CECAL WORM TABLETS


# The Poultry Situation Today

With a high national income, a short meat supply and continued high feed prices, the outlook for good demand and relatively high prices for poultry meat and eggs seems to be assured. As commercial poultrymen we have all been through the "squeezer", and many individuals were liquidated last Fall and Winter. Many were forced to sell off all their old hens, saving this money to grow replacements for 1948, so that they could stay in the chicken business. Surely since last Fall and Winter the poultryman's economic position has improved; it simply had to.

### What About Production?

According to a recent United States Department of Agriculture crop report, farm hens laid 4½ billion eggs in July; this was one per cent less than in July last year, but 14 per cent more than the 1937-1946 average. Aggregate production for the first seven months of this year was nearly 37 billion eggs, or two per cent below the same period last year. There were slightly over 294 million layers on farms in July, which is four per cent below the number last year, but three per cent above the 1937-1946 average. The only area showing an increase in layers was the West, where there were two per cent more. Potential layers on farms August 1 were 563,788,000, six per cent less than a year ago. Decreases were 10 per cent in the West Central, six per cent in the East North Central, and 5 per cent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central states. Pullets not of laying age on August 1 totaled 278,712,000, nine per cent below last year, and 11 per cent below the 1942-1946 average. This is the smallest holdings of pullets, not of laying age, since 1941.

Eggs per bird have increased from about 83 in 1909 to 127 in 1947. For this year we might guess that it could be as high as 135 eggs per bird for the country as a whole. This increase in eggs per bird is of course due to many factors, but principally to better housing and management, better breeding methods, and better feeds and feeding methods. During the ten-year period 1931-1940, our hens laid an average of 313 eggs per person. In this same period the average consumption was 303 eggs per person. The difference of 10 eggs was surplus. While we have been eating many more eggs per person since 1941, up to 373 in 1947, and an estimated 373 in 1948, we have had greater egg production per hen so that our surplus has varied to as high as 33 to 100 eggs per person.

It is estimated that by 1960 the non-farm population will have increased to 129 million. While this is happening, it is predicted that the farm population will have declined by six million to an estimated 26 million. This great increase in population means a tremendous potential market for high quality farm products.

According to the Poultry and Egg National Board one egg less per person means 1,000 fewer carloads of eggs, 1¼ million fewer layers, three million fewer baby chicks, and 75,000 less tons of feed. If we can hold or increase our egg consumption per person with the steady increase in population, we have a tremendous potential market in the next 15 to 20 years. Fifteen million more people would mean the need for six billion more eggs, 40 million more hens, and 200,000 tons more feed, as a minimum. In addition to this, it would mean extra demand for over 120 million chicks, and the feed to raise the pullets to maturity. The equipment and other supplies needed would certainly mean big business in the chicken house of tomorrow.

### What About Feed?

The August 1 forecast on corn was for a 3.5 billion bushels, 46 per cent larger than last year's crop. The oat crop was estimated at 1.4 billion bushels, the third largest in history. Barley crop was estimated at 313 million bushels, which is 12 per cent above 1947. All sorghums for grain were estimated at 131¼ million bushels. Such a crop would be the third largest on record. Total wheat production of 1,284 million bushels is second only to last year's record crop.

According to Glen T. Barton, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since 1918, "55 million acres of cropland have been released from the production of feed for horses and mules to production of feed and fibre for human use". He predicts that in the next generation 15 to 20 million more acres will be similarly released. It is apparent that we now have plentiful feed supplies and, unless the United States Department of Agriculture buys enormous quantities of grain for holding or for export, that feed prices must decline in the months ahead. Grain farmers are using every modern machine developed to increase the efficiency of their operation, so costs of production should decrease.

### What About the Poultry Industry?

It is apparent that poultrymen need to be more efficient and to use all modern equipment to stay in the forefront of the industry. Thus we see the trend for larger and larger units both as to total house size and birds per pen. Some poultrymen are carrying 2,000 or more birds in a single pen. One poultry farm in the Northeast is carrying about 10 to 11 thousand birds in a single pen. This shows the trend. Also, we are sure to see greater mechanization of the industry as to automatic feeding, automatic collection of eggs, along with automatic watering. You can readily visualize the changes ahead for the pure mechanics of the industry.

The trend in size of flock as a farm unit is also apparent. This started in the depression years when, due to decreased income per bird, it became necessary to carry more birds per farm. This trend has continued so that many of the smaller flocks have dropped by the wayside, and the larger flocks have increased by leaps and bounds. For example, a recent report covering New York State farms is typical. The largest decrease occurred in the flock of 50 to 99 birds which was 39 per cent from 1930 to 1940. Largest increases occurred in the 2,500 or over flocks, or 96 per cent. In the 1,000-2,499 size flock the increase was 45 per cent. The trend, there as here, has been towards greater specialization, large flocks, and fewer poultrymen. Another favorable factor for the future is the spreading out of the broiler production business. It develops a good taste for quality poultry meat all over the nation; it also increases the demand for quality hatching eggs for broiler production.

T. B. Charles

# Good Pullets Mean Good Layers

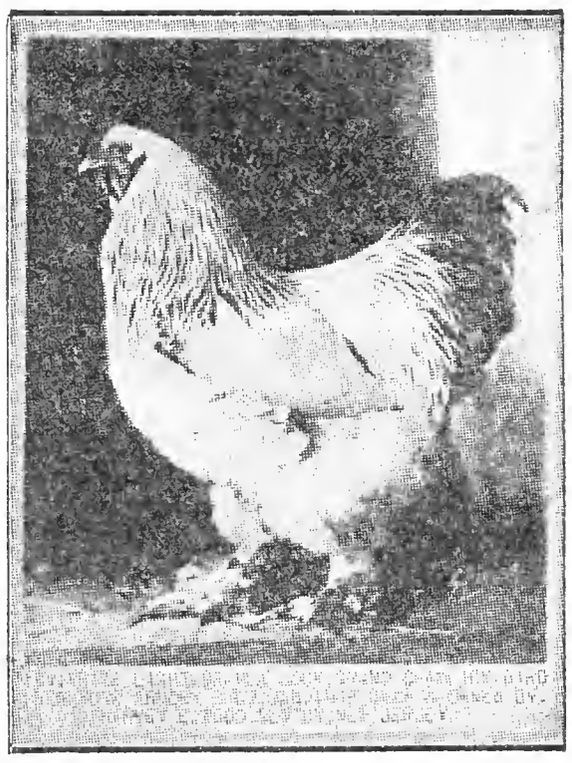
Every Autumn I get visits and telephone calls from people interested in buying pullets, inquiries as to what pullets are worth, and how do you tell a good pullet from a poor one. Obviously the last inquiry reveals that the questioner has not had much experience with poultry. However, it is asked often enough to indicate that there are a good many people, interested in small flocks of chickens, who have raised or purchased a flock of chickens without knowing whether the birds are good, bad or indifferent. There are several characteristics that experienced poultrymen have come to associate with good layers. After all, it is better to know what kind of birds you are starting with rather than wait for egg production and the balance sheet, to show a profit or loss at the end of the laying year.

Size is the first and most important factor to consider in a pullet, for a bird that is not big, husky and well developed for its breed will not hold up over the laying year and give the maximum production of large eggs. For the heavier breeds, pullets when housed should weigh around five pounds; with the smaller breeds, somewhat less. Skilled poultrymen who have handled many birds can tell the approximate weight of a bird by hefting it. But poultry scales always come in handy and are almost indispensable for keeping a check on the flock once the birds get into production. Weigh a few birds when they are first put into the laying pen, band them, and then weigh them at 10 day or two week intervals to see that they maintain good flesh. For good producers, examine the bird for these physical characteristics: long, broad back; long keel; deep capacity (four to five fingers between pelvic and keel bone when the birds are in production); flat, thin, pliable pelvic bones; thin, dry, flat shanks, losing color as the birds advance in laying; soft, loose, thin skin; close-feathered plumage; well-developed comb; deep, flat, wide head; short, broad, stout beak; bright, prominent eyes, set well apart. Pay close attention to the eyes of the bird, for it is in these organs that the first observable signs of leucosis are often manifested. Iritis, the partial or complete destruction of the iris, and gray eyes indicate the presence of this common and serious virus disease. While not all such diseased birds will stop laying, grow thin or much better to cull such affected birds early in the laying period as they are frequently in good condition at that time, and can be sold for meat.

It goes without saying that all abnormally thin, thriftless birds; any die immediately, this disease does progressively attack the liver, which often becomes abnormally large and easily crumbled. The ovaries are also involved, and the birds are not apt to get through the laying year. It is that are lame or have drooping wings, indicating range paralysis (another manifestation of leucosis); birds with pronounced deformities and crow-headed or stunted birds—all these should be carefully weeded out. A group of birds that are uniform in size and maturity will do much better than a flock made up of assorted sizes and ages. However, it often happens that some pullets from a range flock mature more slowly than similar birds of the same age. If these immature birds are left on range with access to plenty of feed, they may catch up with the others and later can be introduced into the pen.

When the birds are brought into the laying house, they should be handled with the minimum of handling, confusion and crowding. For that reason, many poultrymen prefer to move them after dusk. Birds that have not been frightened or frequently disturbed, during their Summer on range, usually adapt themselves pretty readily to life in the laying house. If the birds have been accustomed to hard grain feeding, it is a good idea to scatter some feed in the laying house litter. Attracted by the grain, a few pullets will soon be scratching contentedly, and the others will follow their example. I have found that a day or two before moving the birds off range, it is good practice to give a mild flush of epsom salts, at the rate of one-half to one pound for each 500 pounds of birds, which I regard as a possible preventive of blue comb. It can be put either into their mash or drinking water. Pullets that have become accustomed to fresh air on the range may suffer on hot days and warm nights after they are housed in the Fall; be sure that all the windows are left open, and adjustments in ventilation made as the weather changes. Give them plenty of water, too, for good healthy pullets bring a fine appetite with them from the range, and heavy mash consumption calls for an adequate supply of cool, fresh water. It sometimes happens that the pullets develop colds soon after being housed. A little potassium permanganate in their drinking water for a few days will usually clear up this condition.

T. Foster
Vermont



U. S. Tribute to Poultry Industry

*The picture of this fine Brahma cock appears on a new three cent stamp, to commemorate the Founding of the American Poultry Industry 1848-1948. First day of issue Sept. 9, 1948. The bird, Grand Champion at 1948 N. Y. Armory Show, is owned by Harvey E. Wood, Newton, N. J.*

## Straw Loft in Laying House

Since, where we live, it can become bitterly cold in midwinter, we sought for ways and means some time ago to make our poultry house as warm and draft proof as possible. It is quite a loss to have your flock in good production, then have it become bitterly cold at 25 or 30 degrees below zero, and have the flock catch cold or the cold make them drop in their laying. A comfortable hen, if well fed, lays so much better. So one Fall we decided to put a straw loft in one of our laying houses to see how it worked out. It has been so successful that we installed the same thing in the other laying house the next Fall. The difference in the production and comfort of the hens was noticeable.

We used one inch poultry netting as a holder for the straw, and we put it in about a foot deep. It was quite a job, but worth the effort and we have never needed to change the straw. One of our friends has had one for 10 years and has never had to change the straw. We nailed the poultry netting to the two by fours at the lower sides. You want to leave plenty of head room for whoever takes care of the chickens. The straw has made an excellent insulation and has protected the chickens from extreme temperature changes. It has made the house cooler in the Summer as well as warmer in Winter. Ten or 12 inches of straw is thick enough to let a gradual movement of air through the straw, but it doesn't create a draft. The air does not become overly moist, and the result is a more dry house.

In an effort to otherwise make the house more comfortable, we went over the laying houses carefully, and mended and repaired any cracks or holes. We used wire about four feet high to form an alley around the house and filled this with straw on the cold sides of the laying house. This provided more protection and was, of course, removed with the coming of Spring. We used glass cloth on the windows because this will permit sunshine to get into the laying house. On sunny days we like to open the hen house doors and allow the sunshine to stream in, as we do not let our chickens outside at all in the Winter time. For that reason we keep a screen door for installing in the door to let in the sun; and this serves to keep out dogs, cats and such other animals that would disturb the birds and bother their feed. You can either use good screen in the door and have it removable so that it can be swung back and fastened out of the way, or else use glass cloth. We prefer the screen because the door is used only on sunny and warm days, and it allows for circulation of air and some direct sunlight, which helps to keep the house drier and cleaner.

The hen house should not be too dark. Hens like the light and lay better for it. Light should be curbed only in the case of cannibalism, we think. With this idea in mind, a coat of whitewash on the insides of the laying house in the Fall helps to make it lighter and cleaner. B. P.

*Deep litter saves labor and is proving to be helpful to health and production in many poultry flocks where it is now being used. This deep litter of straw has been built on a base of ground limestone, spread to a depth of six inches over firmly packed soil. It is added to, as needed, during the Winter until Spring when it will be some 10 to 14 inches deep.*

## From A Hillside Farm

We will soon be putting things in shape for the Winter and the poultry and their quarters will get their share of attention. One thing that needs particular care is the provision of troughs or fountains, sufficient to give the birds an opportunity to drink whenever they wish. Here in the North, where we are certain to get very low temperatures sometime during the Winter, there is trouble in many houses with the water freezing. The choice of the location of the drinking fountain in each pen may have considerable influence on the length of time that the water will remain free from ice. Arrangements for a supply of oyster shell and grit to be available at all times are important. If the shell and grit hoppers are large enough to hold a considerable quantity at each filling, there is less bother than if they are so small that they need filling often. We have built a very satisfactory hopper between the four-inch studding in the wall of the pen. We cut a six-inch board to fit between two studs, and set it in horizontally at a height which the hens can reach comfortably. This forms the bottom of the hopper and feeding tray. We nail a strip of thin material about two inches wide along the edge of the board where it projects into the pen. Then we board up the face of the two studs to a height of 18 inches, starting the lower edge about an inch above the bottom board. This gives room for the shells or grit to work out onto the bottom board, where they are held by the lip of thin stuff, and if needed, a partition can be put in using one part for shell, the other for grit. If the wall of the house is not built with matched boards, the back of the hopper should be lined with heavy cardboard or sheet metal, to keep the shell from being wasted through cracks in the outer boarding. The two gallon and 10 quart cylinder oil cans that are plentiful almost everywhere, when cut open and straightened out, are very good material for such uses.

When using metal hoppers for feeding oyster shell, one sometimes finds that a quantity of dust and very fine shell may accumulate in the feeding pockets and becomes so packed that the birds get very little shell to eat. When this material is dug out, so that the shell flows freely, consumption of shell often increases greatly.

To avoid heavy losses from pick-outs and cannibalism, we find that salt must be added to our mash at the rate of one to two per cent of the mash. We take care to break up any lumps in the salt, otherwise some bird may get too much salt. The manufacturer of the mash that we use claims salt as an ingredient but does not state the quantity. We feed scratch grain and mash, so it requires a higher percentage of salt in the mash than it would if we fed mash alone. We keep mash in the hoppers at all times and feed scratch grain in such quantity as the hens will clean up in a short time. We get better production with scratch grain and mash than we ever got with all mash feeding. Whenever the hens do not eat much mash, we add a little alfalfa meal to the mash when we put it into the hoppers. This seems to whet the birds' appetite; they eat more mash and give us more eggs. We find that when we can get the birds to eat a larger quantity of mash, it is usually followed by higher egg production.

It is important that the caretaker move quietly among the hens. Quick, unexpected, or noisy movements keep the hens nervous, ready to pile in a corner of the pen, or fly about. During such panics a hen, with her abdomen loaded with eggs in various stages of development, is easily injured, and the injury may cause the death of the hen. The better layer the hen is, the more susceptible she is to such injury. While good care and the providing of comfortable quarters for the birds always pay, the high price of eggs this year makes such treatment more profitable than usual. If we can get only one additional egg each week from every bird in the flock, it will make a tremendous difference in the profits.

Maine. H. L. S.

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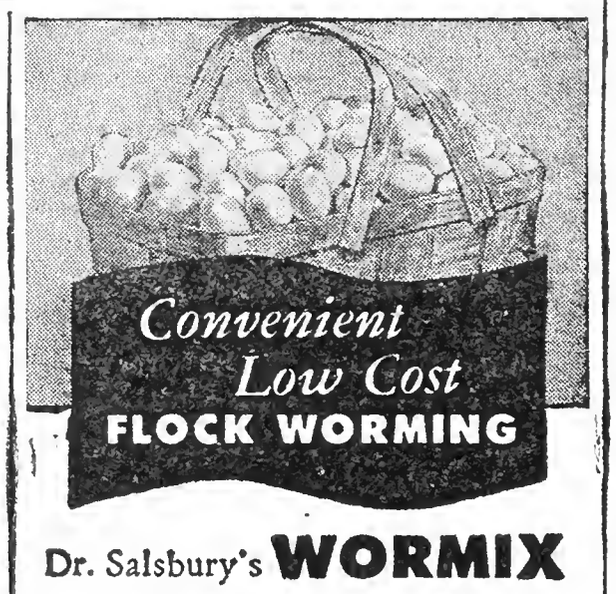


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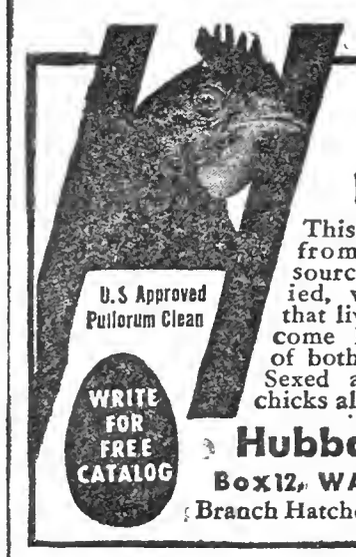

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# The Henyard

*By T. B. Charles*

## Useful in the Hen House

Spying at night about the hen and brooder houses with a good flashlight is a convenient way to check several points. It is sure to add to poultry profit if we correct the troubles thus revealed. Lice and mites are more easily detected at night. Although waste by rats and mice in self-feeders may be unnoticed in the daytime, one is quite likely to surprise the pests working at night. If one is hen-hatching either turkey, goose, duck, guinea or hen eggs, only a few minutes candling in front of the flashlight at night are required to show up the infertile eggs, Moreover, by its bright beam one is not likely to make a mistake in checking the thermometer or regulator in the brooder house, or to read correctly the comfort or discomfort of the chicks.

The condition of the laying house can be read with the flashlight by noting the roosting hens to see if it is necessary to alter the ventilation. If the air is bad or if the birds are too warm, they cannot be expected to eat and lay as they should. A fair amount of culling out of birds of low vitality, and those out of condition, can be done by the flashlight's beam. When relaxed on the roost, a hen's real inefficiency shows up. The frequent use of a strong flashlight beam about the poultry premises at a late hour is also a good method of advertising to the passing public that you are an alert poultryman. The poultry department, beyond a doubt, is the favorite of farm raiding thieves, so this is a bit of good insurance against them.

As for the chickens, both old and young, they soon get accustomed to these visits and are not disturbed by them. L. L.

## Blue Andalusians

I am interested in raising some Blue Andalusian chickens. Can you tell me anything about them? How large do they get? G. G. S.
Dutchess County, N. Y.

Blue Andalusians are credited with having been produced in Andalusia, a province of Spain. Standard weights for this breed are cock seven pounds; cockerel six pounds; hen five and one-half pounds; pullet four and one-half pounds.

The Andalusian is a breed that will be interesting to work with, because when you mate the Blues together, you will get one-half blues, one-quarter white and one-quarter black; following the Mendelian ratio of three colored birds to one white bird. Also, the whites will carry some spots of color and the blacks may also be flecked. If you cross the blacks and whites obtained from the original blue mating, you will then get the all blue birds from this cross. So far, a true breeding blue has never been developed and no doubt never will be. This breed is similar in size to a Leghorn and can be raised just as easily. It is not a practical commercial breed but if you want to have some fun and interest in breeding, it offers a splendid opportunity.

Personally, with all due respect to the breed, I call it in my own mind the "Blue Delusion."

## Best Egg Preservative

Is waterglass still the best egg preservative for home use? If so, please tell me about it. A. A. G.
Middlesex County, Mass.

A 10 per cent waterglass solution is still the most practical and certain method of home preservation of eggs. Pour one quart of liquid waterglass into nine quarts of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool; stir it well and pour it into a sterilized container, either earthen or glass. Place the clean, fresh eggs in the solution, being careful not to crack them. The solution should completely cover all the eggs; if it does not, add more boiled water. Keep the eggs in a cellar or other cool place. It is best to keep the container covered to prevent evaporation. Eggs can be kept up to six months or longer, if the container is kept in a cool place, but not allowed to freeze.

Only clean eggs should be put down in waterglass, because washing removes part of the bloom, in which case some of the waterglass solution might penetrate the shell of thin-shelled eggs, causing them to be unfit for food.

## Farm Egg Production

Wish you would tell me about what the average egg production is, in terms of total output in percentages, for average farm poultry flocks of varying sizes. S. H.

A farm flock of around 50 hens comprises about half of the flocks in the country today. Such flocks are kept mainly for the family table, but they produce 17 per cent of the national egg output. If you have more than 50 but less than 200 hens, your flock is in a class with a little more than a third of all of them. Such flocks produce 46 per cent of the nation's eggs. If you keep more than 200 but less than 400 birds, you are in the same company as about 1/20th of the farmers whose flocks produce 18 per cent of all eggs. In other words, farm flocks ranging up to 400 hens turn out about 81 per cent of all eggs in the country. If your flock is over 400 birds it is classed as commercial. Although such flocks make up only slightly more than one per cent of all farm flocks, they produce nearly 19 per cent of the nation's eggs.

## Moist Mash in the Winter

Someone told me that if I feed a moist mash to my chickens during the Winter, it would freeze in their crops, unless I kept the chicken house heated. Is this true? F. W. P.

If moist mash should freeze in the crops of your birds, it would be so cold in the poultry house that the chickens would freeze to death. Chickens can stand extremely cold temperatures, provided they are protected from wind, drafts and exposure. However, a freezing temperature is not conducive to high egg production. If the hen house is well insulated and populated with about one bird for each four square feet, the body heat of the birds will usually keep it comfortable enough. A temperature that would freeze moist mash in the chicken crop is not suited for housing birds.

## Small Eggs from Wyandottes

The White Wyandotte pullets I bought last Spring are excellent birds, and lay good, but their eggs continue to be very small, not even ordinary pullet size. I feed them liberally and well. What is the cause of this condition? F. C. H.

It is apparent that your strain of White Wyandottes have inherited the character of small egg size. The problem is not one of feeding, but of breeding. There are some strains that have been bred for large egg size, and you can only find that out by asking the breeder about it before you buy chicks.

## Crossbred Turkeys

Can I cross a White turkey with a Bronze? If so, would the result be about intermediate in weight between the two parents? How about hatchability of the eggs from the crossbreds? I also have one rather small White hen, and would like to know if she will mate with a larger White Holland tom? G. P.

You can cross a White turkey with the Bronze. As to size, you usually get a bird intermediate in weight between the two parents. Hatchability should be as good or better than the parents'. The White male will mate with the small White hen.

## Concrete Chicken House

What is recommended for the foundation and wall of a concrete chicken house? W. O.

Cement manufacturers recommend the use of either concrete blocks or poured concrete for a foundation; concrete and cinder blocks for chicken house walls. These blocks should be painted with some water proofing material, so that moisture will not penetrate them. Many chicken houses are now being built of these materials and those which have been properly constructed are proving to be very satisfactory.

## Best Laying Ducks

When do Muscovy ducks start to lay eggs, in the Spring or Fall? Do they lay many eggs, or are they poor layers? What breeds of ducks are the best layers? A. B.

Muscovy ducks start laying in the early Spring. They are not producers of a large number of eggs. The best laying ducks are the Indian Runner and the Khaki Campbell breeds.

## Cattle Show at the New York State Fair

(Continued from Page 606)

ter, Spruce-Ayr Farm, Jordan; bull, three years old or over, Glenngarry Britain, Arnold Brothers, Canandaigua. Junior champion, Mary-Ayr Tom. Senior and grand champion, Spruce-Ayr Salutes Jupiter. Reserve champion, Glengary Britian. Female classes: Heifer calf, Ayr Maple Miss Sue, F. L. Putnam and Sons, Heuvelton; heifer, born on or after July 1 to Dec. 31, 1947, Mary-Ayr Merrygold, Mary-Ayr Farms; heifer, 18 months and under two years old, not in milk, War Man's Red Babe, Harold Schutt, Canandaigua; heifer, two and under three years old, Berise of Mary Ayr, Mary-Ayr Farms; cow, three and under four years, old, Ayrland, Dainty Laura, Arnold Brothers, Canandaigua; cow, four and under five years old, Norwood's Blondie of C. B., Craigy Burn Farm, Spencer; cow, five years old or over, October Statley Star, Moore Brothers, Avon. Junior champion, Mary-Ayr Merrygold. Grand champion, Norwood's Blondie of C. B. Reserve champion, October Statley Star. Junior get-of-sire, Mary-Ayr Farms.

The Jersey Show was judged by O. G. Schaefer, New York, N. Y. Competition was close and the classes were well filled. The tops for bull classes were as follows: Calf, Jester Prince Wonderful, Loch Lee Jersey Farm, Williamsville; junior yearling, Chief's Dairy Boy, Ideal Farm, Vestal; senior yearling, Misty Dawn's Jest, Hugh W. Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio; two and under three years, Misty Dawn's Bandit, Hugh W. Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio; two and under three years, Misty Dawn's Bandit, Hugh W. Bonnell; three years and over, Vivacity Blonde Dreamer, Hiltonian Stock Farm, Altamont. Junior and reserve champion, Jester Prince Wonderful. Senior and grand champion, Misty Dawn's Bandit. Female Jersey tops were: Junior heifer calf, Cymberline Tymor Pearl, C. Asel Kinyon, Marietta; senior heifer calf, Roseland Rush's Dainty, Loch Lee Jersey Farms; junior yearling, Advancer Chief's Ivy Lad, Ideal Farm; senior yearling, Tulips Noble Blonde, Ideal Farm; two and under three years, Imp. Noble Sorciere, Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn.; three and under four years, Watfern Moor Paula, Hedges Homestead Stock Farm, E. Durham; four and under five years, Dreaming Bell Rosetta, Silver Spring Farms, Syracuse; five years old or over, Observer Sybil Judy Lassie, Ideal Farm. Junior champion, Tulips Noble Blonde. Reserve champion, Dreaming Bell Rosetta. Dairy herd, Pioneer Farm.

The Brown Swiss classes had a large number of superior entries which were judged by E. C. Scheidenhelm, New Brunswick, N. J. Firsts in the bull classes were: Calf, Jolly Jack O, Valley Echo Farm, Bergen; junior yearling, and junior champion, Bellflowers Candy Duke, L. G. Boyd and J. L. Drain, Canandaigua; senior yearling, Bunsure of Bel-Air Farms, Albert Gahwiler and Son, Auburn; two and under three years, senior and grand champion, Rose Marie's Valet, Boyd and Drain; three years old or over, and reserve champion, Walhalla Baron Whirl, Goodwin Brothers, Guilford. Firsts in the female classes: In milk, any age, judged on udder alone, mature cow, senior and grand champion, Blanque Beauty Girl of Wingood, Goodwin Bros.; junior heifer calf, Anderson Acres Alice, Anderson acres, Accord; senior heifer calf, Rose Marie's Alechia, Boyd and Drain; junior yearling, Janice of Walnut Lane, Charles Loson, Lowville; senior yearling, and junior champion, Cornell Queen Donnet, Cornell University; junior get-of-sire, Boyd and Drain; two and under three years, C. B. Beauty's Nita Loson; three and under four, Sadie's Sally Sue, Stewart Benedict, Massena, four and under five, Joy's Swiss Jane, Loson.

### Beef Cattle

Beef cattle classes judged by E. A. Livesay, Morgantown, W. Va. In the Angus bull classes the entries of Cold Saturday Farm, Finksburg, Md., won the first prizes in both classes for bulls calved before Jan. 1, 1947; their mature bull, Barbaric C. S., winning the senior and grand champion purples. An entry from Rally Farms, Millbrook, Rally Farms Belmore, won the next bull class, by age, Jan. 1, 1947, and April 30, 1947. Emulator 7th W. R., exhibited by Wye River Farms, Queenstown, Md., won his class, and also the junior and reserve championships, calved between May 1, 1947, and Aug, 31, 1947. Wye River was also first in the class for bulls calved on or after Sept. 1, 1947. Cold Saturday won the class for three bulls, any age, owned by exhibitor, and the class for two bulls, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. In the female classes Rally Farms won the junior and grand championships, with Rally Blackcap 27th; and their entry, Rally Barbara 6th, was made senior and reserve champion. Heifers, calved between Jan. 1, 1946, and June 30, 1946, went to Hother's Kindew, Timber Grove Farm, Owings Mills, Md. Migonne Pride 146 W. R., Wye River Farms, won the class for heifers calved between May 1, 1947, and Aug. 31, 1947. Rally Farms won the get-of-sire; pair of females, any age, bred and owned by exhibitors; and the pair of yearling group classes. Pair of calves was won by Wye River Farms; and produce of dam by Cold Saturday Farm.

First prize mature Hereford bull, and reserve champion honors were won by Prince Comprest 8th, Oak Ridge Farms, Kingsville, Md. Two other Oak Ridge entries won blue ribbons in the two age classes between Jan. 1, 1947, and Aug. 31, 1947. First in the class for bulls calved between Sept. 1, 1946, and Dec. 31, 1946, went to F. F. Triumphant, Foxhall Farms, Catonsville, Md., he also winning the grand champion purple. Foxhall was first again for bulls calved on or after Sept. 1, 1947, on F. F. Triumphant. In the female Hereford classes Oak Ridge won the grand championship purple, with Princess Comprest 48th; they were also first in the class for heifers calved between Sept. 1, 1946, and Dec. 31, 1946. Cornell's entry, C. U. Starlight, won the class for heifers calved between May 1, 1947, and Aug. 31, 1947. Reserve champion was won by the Foxhall Farms entry, F. F. Duchess Triumph.

In the fat cattle classes the champion Hereford steer was won by the junior yearling entry of Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott. The champion Angus and grand champion steer was a Summer yearling, exhibited by Cold Saturday Farm. Rally Farms junior yearling Angus steer was reserve champion.

### Big 4-H Club Show

The 4-H Club cattle classes were judged by those officiating in the open classes. In the Holstein classes top awards were won by entries of the following Junior calf, Brian Baker, Allegany County; senior calf, and junior champion, Alvah Wayand, Yates County; junior yearling, and reserve champion, Sylvia A. Patchen, Cayuga County; senior yearling, Wisner Henry Buckbee, Orange County; two and under three years, Jane Robens, Herkimer County; three and under four years, Paul Marshfield, Onondaga County; four years and older, first, senior and grand champion, David E. Orton, Delaware County; second, and reserve grand champion, Donald House, Livingston County. In the County Holstein groups, Delaware County won first and Livingston County second. A total of 146 Holsteins were shown in these classes.

Winners of first honors in the Guernsey classes included: Junior calf, and reserve junior champion, Lois Holcomb, Chenango County; senior calf, and junior champion, Leslie Hays, Jr., Rensselaer County; junior yearling, Clyde Winnie, Albany County; senior yearling, Larry Bush, Greene County; two and under three years, Ann Marie Behling, Cayuga County; three years and over, and reserve grand champion, Robert Carey, Cayuga County; cow, over four years, senior and grand champion, Lois Holcomb.

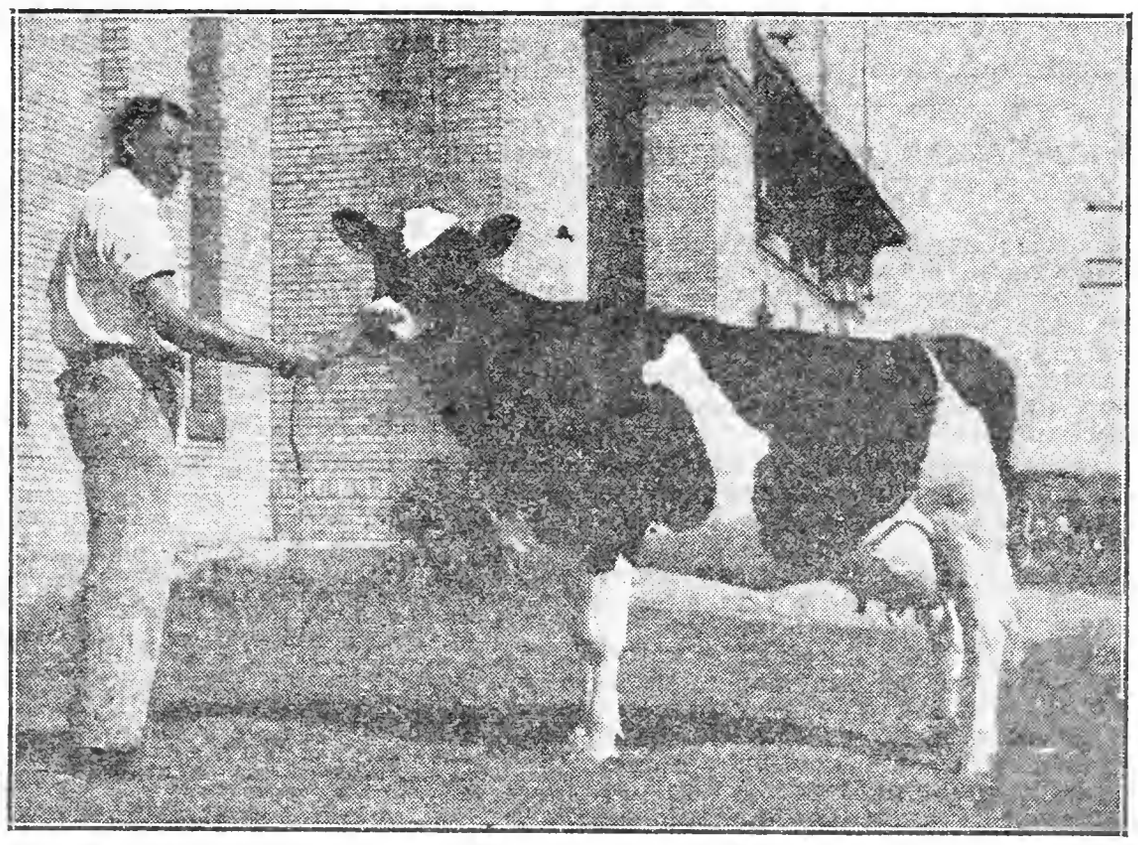
Tops for the Ayrshire winners were: Junior calf, junior champion and grand champion, Donald Putman, St. Lawrence County; senior calf, Robert Moran, Livingston County; junior yearling, and reserve junior champion, Donald Thompson, Wayne County; senior yearling, Robert Moran; two under three years old, Herman Hensel, Genesee County; three under four years, and senior reserve champion, John Currie, Cortland County; four and over, and senior champion, Mary Clarke, Rensselaer County.

Jersey firsts included: Junior calf, Ralph Paddock, Yates County; senior calf, and junior champion, Kenneth D. Nash, Onondaga County; junior yearling, and reserve junior champion, Philip Drake, Oswego County; senior yearling, Sammy Tucker, Steuben County; two and under three years, and reserve senior champion, Ellen Herrington, Rensselaer County; three and under four years, senior and grand champion, George Jennings, Greene County; four and over, Frances J. Cook, Greene County.

The Brown Swiss tops were: Junior calf, Emily Sampson, Broome County; senior calf, reserve grand champion and junior champion, John Cross, Ulster County; junior yearling, and reserve junior champion, Helen Goodwin, Chenango County; senior yearling, Paul Scranton, Onondaga County; three under four years, Paul Scranton; four and over, senior and grand champion, Everett Sampson, Broome County.

In the swine classes the following were winners on their entries: Berkshires, Ralph Bliek, Wayne County; Durocs, George Staltman, Livingston County; Yorkshires, Bertie Reid, Livingston County; market pigs, Ralph Bliek; pen of market pigs, Ralph Bliek.

Winners of top places on their breeding sheep entries were Shropshires, Shirley Rohring, Niagara County; Hampshires, Marilyn Alexander, Cayuga County; Southdowns, Wanita Dunlop, Allegany County; Cheviots, Joice Thomas, Allegany County; Suffolks, Harold Merrell, Wayne County; Dorsets, Betsey McVey, Allegany County; Corriedales, Richard Bitterman, Erie County. Market lambs, Cheviot, Sam Adams, Wayne County. R. W. Duck



*S. J. Mauhs, owner of Wyndyhyl Farm, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y., is shown holding his excellent eight year old Holstein cow, W. F. Winfarm Barbian. She stood well up toward the top in the great Holstein aged cow class at the New York show.*

In the report on the Ulster County (N. Y.) Fair winners (The R. N.-Y. Sept. 18, 1948, page 576), it was stated that Roger S. Hoornbeck, Stone Ridge, N. Y., was the winner of one second, one third and one fourth place in the dairy cattle division. This was incorrect. Mr. Hoornbeck's animals were awarded one second, three thirds and one fourth.

## Spoiled Silage

What would be the best method of preventing corn silage spoiling in the upper third of my silo? The lower part keeps well, but the upper third doesn't. Could the upper part be fixed to save most of the loss? How much is silage worth, and how can it be figured? V. B.

Madison County, N. Y.

You may have some air spaces in the upper part of your silo that are causing the spoilage. It would be best, therefore, to check carefully; also to clean the silo thoroughly and then paint it with hot tar, allowing it to dry before filling. In addition, make sure that the upper part of the silo is well packed, especially around the sides. To help prevent spoiling, it is of benefit to cover the silage with either sawdust or shavings to a depth of six or eight inches or even more, and then place tar paper on top of this weighting it down with stones. The condition of the corn when placed in the silo is also a contributing factor to its keeping quality. The best keeping corn silage is made if the corn is cut at a stage when the grain of the ears is glazed somewhat, being in the so-called hard dough stage.

In computing the worth of corn silage, an easy and practical rule of thumb method is one suggested by the Illinois Experiment Station, using the existing price of grain and hay as represented by the equivalent value in silage in terms of feed units. The suggestion is to use 4.6 bushels of corn and 270 pounds of mixed hay as representing the money value of one ton of corn silage. Using this as a basis, its monetary value can be readily computed in accordance with the prevailing price of grain and hay.

## Two Anti-Trust Suits

The U. S. Department of Justice has filed anti-trust suits against three farm equipment companies and four meat packing concerns.

In the first proceedings, International Harvester Co., J. I. Case Co., and Deere and Co., with nine Deere subsidiaries, are named as defendants. The Government charges that they combine with retail dealers to fix the prices of farm equipment and to restrain trade by tacit arrangement with the dealers that those who handle their products will not carry products of smaller manufacturers. An injunction is sought in order to curb these alleged practices.

International Harvester Company promptly denied the charge, claiming that a thorough inquiry will show there is no foundation for the Government's charges.

The second anti-trust suit has been brought against Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy Packing Company. Here the Government claims that there has been no effective competition between the "Big Four" packers for 55 years, and charges the defendants with monopolistically suppressing all competition in the sale of their products. The government seeks to split the four companies into 14 separate concerns, Swift and Armour each divided into five separate companies, Wilson and Cudahy each into two.

The packers have denied the Government's charges of monopoly, claiming that they have a strong political flavor and will be proved groundless after a full and impartial hearing.

## August Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of August, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op.... | $5.71 | $.1214 |
| Monroe Co. Co-op..... | 5.70 | .1212 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | 5.63 | .1197 |
| Four Co. Creameries, Inc. | 5.39 | .1146 |
| Sullivan Co. Co-op..... | 5.31 | .1129 |
| Mt. Joy Farmers Co-op.. | 5.25 | .1117 |
| Bovina Center Co-op... | 5.225 | .1111 |
| Delaware Co. Co-op.... | 5.225 | .1111 |
| Crowley's Milk Prod.... | 5.215 | .1109 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op. | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Chenango Valley Co-op. | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Rose Lake Dairies..... | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 5.20 | .1106 |
| Sheffield Farms..... | 5.19 | .1104 |
| Erie Co. Co-op..... | 5.09 | .1082 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op.... | 5.09 | .1082 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 5.09 | .1082 |

Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others, especially in the case of dealers and co-operatives owning more than one plant. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $5.20; Buffalo, $4.94; Rochester, $5.19.

# The Importance of Details

There is a lot more to the poultry business than some beginners think. Anyone can be successful with a small flock which has the run of the place. Experience has demonstrated that, while out on range, the flock requires much less attention than when confined. Why is it that upon being housed for the Winter, mortality increases almost immediately? Although experimental stations have greatly contributed to modern poultry husbandry, there are still many beginners who plunge into this business on a large scale without first acquainting themselves with at least a few fundamental facts. Those who are wise begin with small flocks, acquiring priceless experience which serves them well later as they expand.

Pullets, when taken off range, require a period of readjustment. During this period everything should be done to simulate their outdoor conditions as much as possible, such as providing lawn clippings, table scraps and something green whenever available. Sometimes essential grit is forgotten; sometimes it is oyster shell. An airtight house will harm birds just off the range. Good ventilation tops the list of musts, also dust boxes, clean water and plenty of floor space. Crowding probably causes more disease than any other one thing. As with humans, plenty of room and fresh air are essential necessities for maintaining good health in the Winter laying stock. Time and again authorities on this subject insist on at least three square feet per bird, and more for the heavy breeds. My experience has taught me to give my birds at least four square feet, instead of three.

Although most commercial mashes contain minerals, the amount in most cases is insufficient. It is a good practice to supplement the ration with some reputable mineral mixture. There still are some who persist in the belief that oyster shell can substitute for grit. A handful of sharp grit seems quite a small detail, but it can mean the difference between good health and sickness. Even a pailful of clean sand or fine gravel is better than no grit at all. I've seen birds which hadn't had grit for some time eat sand and dirt ravenously when it was given to them. A flock without grit will be a sick flock eventually. The absence of oyster shell will only mean less eggs, but the operator who forgets to supply grit of some sort, will inevitably have sick birds on his hands.

Although authorities differ as to the value of succulents, poultrymen well know the birds' liking for something green and fresh. Sometimes it is a head of lettuce or cabbage; sometimes a few mangles; even raw potatoes act as a tonic during the Winter months. The point is to supply the various elements the birds require, striving to approach range conditions. Sometimes one forgets or neglects to dispose of the dead birds and leaves them lying for the others to pick at. This condition is inexcusable. No wonder sickness often rages in epidemic form under such conditions, and often entire flocks must be disposed of. Not only dead birds, but any showing signs of sickness, should be isolated. It is easy to catch a sick bird even in the daytime, so the man who waits until dark, and then forgets it altogether, has no excuse when an epidemic hits his flock.

Although many breeders are concentrating on increasing resistance in their birds, germs are germs, so be careful when dealers or neighboring producers come to visit or to do business. Many healthy flocks have been stricken from just such cause. Don't lend crates, but if you do, disinfect them before using them yourself. Prevention is always better and easier than cure, so the wise producer remains on the alert for any abnormal symptom in his layers. Layers can stand quite a bit of cold, but they can not stand wet feet for very long.

Everyone knows the difficulties we poultrymen are weighted with. What with heavy grain exports, ignorance of existing conditions by high government officials which decreases rather than stimulates consumption of our product, we have a hard row to hoe. The successful producer is the one who sticks to his last, not wavering with every breeze that comes his way. Despite high grain prices, there is money in the well managed laying flock. With feed topping the $5.00 mark, the flock which produces at least 50 per cent pays well. To achieve that, every conscientious producer must eliminate every cull from his flock. Feed substitute grains if possible, to keep the life-saving wheat for human consumption; do everything possible to avoid waste, but keep your head up because your product is most essential to human health. Never will the time come when a substitute will be found for fresh eggs. Don't sell yourself short; keep all the good layers you have adequate room for, and vindicate your pride by striving for even better quality in your product.

S. M. KENNEY
Chautauqua County, N. Y.

## Labor Savers on the Poultry Farm

A major expense involved in the production of eggs today is the cost of labor. At the moment it is high and indications are that it will go even higher. With this in mind, it is necessary to make every man-hour count, otherwise the enterprise cannot be profitable.

Most poultrymen have started, or soon will start, a new lot of pullets; thus it is an opportune time to consider some of the simple ways of saving labor. A great many establishments can save labor by rearranging feeders. This involves the use of feeders eight feet long, so situated that they can be serviced with a minimum number of steps, with one end as close as possible to the path of the feed carriers. Another possible approach to saving labor is the use of community nests. These should be located on the side walls of the pen and in all cases convenient to entrances and exits. Using this nest saves labor two ways, inasmuch as it is an aid in producing clean eggs; it is also arranged for quick servicing when eggs are picked up three or four times daily.

Conversion of the old style dropping board to a dropping pit offers another possible source for saving labor inasmuch as pits are cleaned only two or three times a year and are sprinkled with hydrated lime every second or third week. This is a great deal faster and less laborious than the old operation of cleaning dropping boards once or twice a week.

At the present writing, only a few poultrymen have round laying houses whereby the operator ends up at the starting point when a job is completed. Since most farms have long laying houses, it means that the return trip from a job is wasted time, unless various jobs are combined so that work is done as the operator goes in both directions. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the various jobs done in the laying house be combined and arranged in such a manner that the operator will never walk through the laying house idle. H. W. H.

## Electric Brooding

For the last four years I have found that electric brooding has its good points and that the electric brooders are simple devices to operate. They maintain a constant temperature and can be operated entirely satisfactorily either in the Spring months or in the early Fall without the use of other heat. I have found that during these months they will provide exceptionally low cost brooding, if the kilowatt hour charge is not above five cents. If the service is good, there is little fear of breakdowns in the circuit.

I have found also that cool room brooding is an excellent idea. Chicks seem to feather better and eat better. A temperature outside the hover of 45 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit is ideal chiefly because of its convenience and ease in maintaining constant temperature throughout the pens, where uniform environmental conditions must be maintained. My system, in regard to the hover temperature, is to hold the heat in the neighborhood of 99 degrees Fahrenheit for the first two or three days; then drop to 90 degrees Fahrenheit and hold it there for one week. Following this, drop five degrees each week thereafter, until such time as brooder heat is no longer needed. This can be determined only by the condition of chicks and their pen condition as well. Usually six to eight weeks constitute the period of heat requirement.

Since I started with electric brooders I feel safe to sleep through the nights, and with no fire worry.

New Jersey C. A. U.

## Condemns "Divide and Conquer" Rule in School Consolidations

I should like to comment briefly on the letter of E. W. G. entitled "A Challenge to Centralization" in your September 4 issue.

As a graduate student in education, the writer has been exposed to a great deal of theory as to democratic ideals and theories in education. It is evident that the State Department of Education regards centralization as the answer to all of our problems and that any means justifies the obtaining of this end.

The gerrymandering procedure is part of a similar pattern followed in foisting centralization on the Bristol districts opposed to being included in the Honeoye district in 1947. When it was apparent where the strength would lie, two Bristol districts were removed so that the Honeoye votes could outweigh the then weakened opposition in an area arbitrarily established to make the betrayal of these areas a "fait accompli." This, in spite of the fact that we of the teaching profession are to believe in democracy, seems reminiscent of elements under situations less savory.

It is to be hoped that our legislators will see fit to follow the lead of our more progressive Midwestern States which permit a democratic procedure of voting by individual districts. H. E. U.

## N. Y. Dairy Farmer Ass't. to U. S. Secy. of Agriculture

Daniel J. Carey, prominent dairy farmer of Groton, N. Y., has recently been appointed assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Carey was born at Little Falls, in 1897. His family moved to Tompkins County in 1899 and he has been on his present farm continuously since that time. He graduated from the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, in 1918.

Mr. Carey is a director of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative, a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association for 15 years, a member of the Tompkins County Grange, a member of the Finger Lakes Association, and a member of the Groton Rotary. He has been Supervisor of the Town of Groton since January 1, 1944.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published semi-monthly at New York 1, N. Y., for October 1, 1948.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared William F. Berghold, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1.—That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher: John J. Dillon, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Editor: William F. Berghold, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor: Russell W. Duck, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Business Managers: John J. Dillon and William A. O'Brien. 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

2.—That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)
Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York, N Y.
John J. Dillon, 333 W. 30th St., New York
William F. Berghold, 333 W. 30th St., New York
William A. O'Brien, 333 W. 30th St., New York
Estate of Mary D. Walsh, 333 W. 30th St., New York.
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Julia D. Berghold, 333 W. 30th St., New York
Virginia D. Curry, 333 W. 30th St., New York

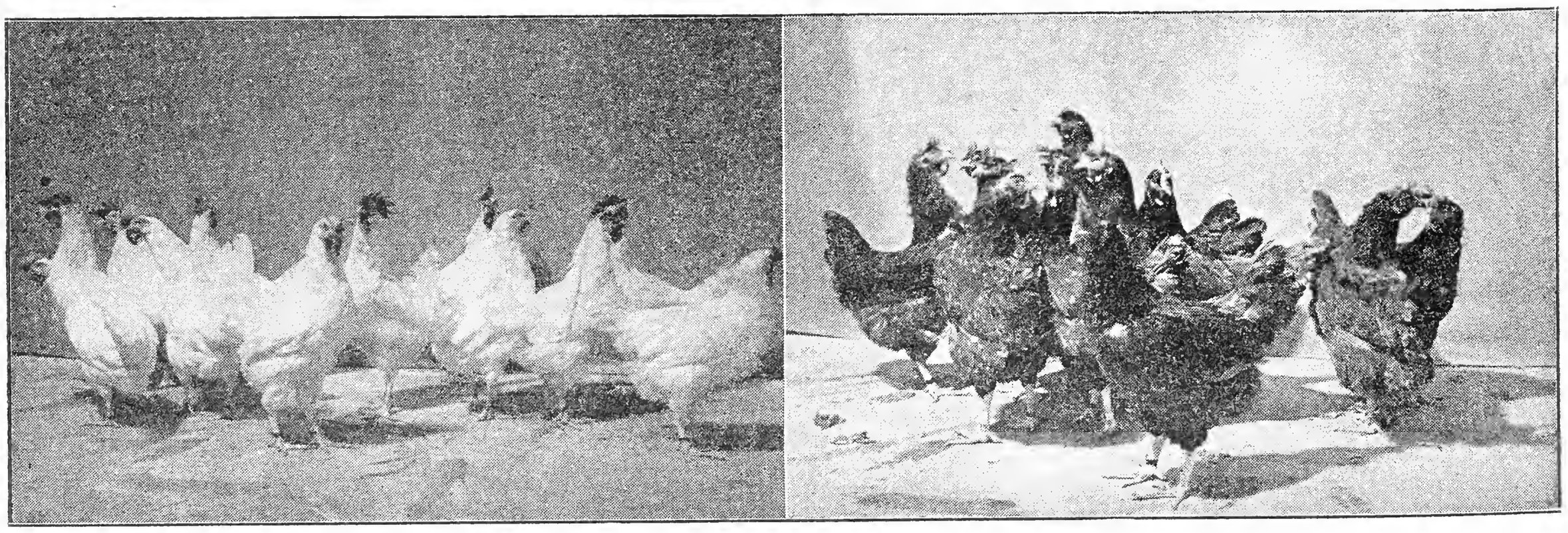
3.—That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4.—That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5.—That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

WILLIAM F. BERGHOLD, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1948.
(SEAL) LENA KAUFMANN,
Notary Public, State of New York, Residing in Bronx County, No. 20, Reg. No. 156-K-9. Cort. filed in N. Y. Co. No. 89, Reg. No. 458-K-9. Commission expires March 30, 1949.



*Left: Highest White Leghorn pen in the U. S., entered in the Western New York Test, owned by Babcock Poultry Farm, Ithaca, N. Y.; score — 4,113.20 points, 3,807 eggs. Right: Leading pen in all breeds, all U. S. tests, Rhode Island Reds from Harco Orchards, South Easton, Mass., entered in the Western New York Test; score — 4,222.95 points, 3,919 eggs.*

# News From New Jersey

Two hundred dairy animals made up the State 4-H Show at Flemington Fair and this years' quality and showmanship was unusually good. The top prize, the David Agans Memorial Trophy for Best Showmanship, went to Phyllis Koch of Phillipsburg. Runner-up winner of a $10 award was Verna Frey of Stewartsville. The E. J. Perry Trophy a new award this year for the best artificially bred animal, was won by Joseph Donahue of Tranquility. Russell Dickerson of Newton received honorable mention. A $25 savings bond for the best fitted calf went to Walter Gower of Columbus and $10 for the second best to John Sipley of Blairstown. Sipley also won $10 for the best fitted animal shown by a beginner. Among other winners were: Frank Wainright, Jr., Bordentown, a calf for the best Guernsey exhibit and $10 for being best sportsman in the show; Richard Duckworth, Phillipsburg, a cup for best fitting and showing of Jerseys; Amy Craig, Asbury, $25 for best beginning Guernsey showman; Birdie Hodge, Somerville, $10 for best beginning showman, Marie Katzenstein, Andover, and Connie Storm, each $5.00 as runners-up, respectively, in beginning and showmanship and fitting. Awards of $25 were given to John Roy and Miss Katzenstein, both of Andover, Anna Hoser, Stewartsville, and Robert Moore, Califon, for the best - fitted animals purchased through the Junior Breeders fund. Those showing Grand Champion animals are as follows: Holstein — Milton Jager, Jr., Port Jervis, N. Y. (bull); John Stryker, Jr., Neshanic, (female). Guernsey — Frank Wainwright, Jr., Bordentown (bull); George Aaronson, Jr., Columbus (female). Ayrshires—James Snover, Newton (bull); Walter Gower, Columbus, (female). Jersey — Birdie Hodge, Somerville (bull); Daniel Van Mater, Columbus, (female). Brown Swiss — Barret Dalrymple, Branchville, (female). In the State 4-H Poultry show, William Volk, Pittstown, received the top award, a trophy for the highest scoring dozen eggs in the show.

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New Jersey's and the nation's first Cooperative Artificial Breeding Association held its tenth annual at the association's headquarters at Clinton Point on September 10th. The evening began with an hour's open house and demonstrations followed by the business session. The three directors whose terms expired were unanimously re-elected for three year terms. They were the association's president, Clifford E. Snyder of Pittstown, the vice-president Charles V. N. Davis of Somerville and Arthur G. Danks of Allamuchy. The financial report submitted by the treasurer, L. B. Wescott of Clinton, showed that the organization had enjoyed its biggest fiscal year since it was incorporated in 1938 and that during the period ending June 30, 1,318 members had used the service on 12,441 cows, an increase of 25 per cent in numbers of cows bred.

The winners in the Better Milking Contest conducted at Flemington Fair for 4-H and Vocational Agricultural Students were presented with their awards. Wesley Bodine of Stockton received the $25 cash award for first prize and Manfried Wolfe of Flemington the $20 second prize. Joseph Schick of Little York was awarded $15 for third place. Each contestant received a milking stool as a special award. Door prizes in the form of model cows of each breed were awarded to Roger Everitt of Ringoes, a Holstein 4-H Club member. A Guernsey 4-H Club member, Thomas Davidson of Annandale received the Guernsey model and Nancy Hodge of Somerset County, a Jersey 4-H Club member, was the lucky individual for her breed. The Brown Swiss model was won by G. Markowitz, R. D. 2, Washington.

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A survey of New Jersey's 1,578 commercial orchards by the State Department of Agriculture reveals that growers are keeping up with consumer preferences and appear to be replacing some of the old standby and oldtime favorites with increased plantings of Stayman, Delicious, Rome Beauty, Red Rome, McIntosh and Golden Delicious. There appears to be a definite trend on the part of growers to concentrate on fewer and better varieties with the emphasis on Winter apples rather than on early and midsummer kinds. Apparently future orchards will include fewer Yellow Transparent, Dutchess and Williams Early Red. Such early Fall varieties as Grimes Golden and Jonathan also appear to be on the decline. Ten varieties account for almost three-fourths of all the apple trees reported. Stayman ranks first with about 20 per cent of all the trees. Delicious comes in second with about 12 per cent. Rome Beauty and Red Rome, if grouped together, constitute 15 per cent. Red Rome has increased in popularity recently to a very definite degree. Comparative newcomers in the past 10 years are Cortland, Starking and Macoun. The 1946 survey reveals that approximately 11 per cent of all the trees are from one to five years old whereas in 1937 only six to eight per cent of all the trees were in this age category. Monmouth County has approximately one-fifth of the State's trees, with Gloucester about the same proportion. Burlington is the third largest apple section with one-sixth of the number of trees in commercial orchards in the State.

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A careful survey of several alfalfa fields in Hunterdon County by a representative of the U. S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory at State College, Pennsylvania, and the county agent reveals that the stands that thin out after the second or third year are heavily infected with a disease known as wilt. Apparently it does not seriously affect the stand until after it is three years of age but all the fields inspected which had reached that age showed plenty of evidence of wilt. Analysis of the soil failed to reveal a serious nutrient deficiency. Indications are that, if local growers are to maintain good stands for more than two or three mowing years, a variety that is wilt resistant will need to be used. Buffalo and Ranger are two new varieties which are wilt resistant. Ranger is reported to be quite susceptible to leaf spot which is quite common in local fields and particularly affects the second cutting. The new Atlantic is not as resistant to wilt as the two mentioned above, but seems to be particularly well adapted to New Jersey conditions. Tests are being conducted on both Atlantic and Ranger in several parts of North Jersey to determine the longevity and yielding ability of these two new strains.

---

California and New Jersey produce more lima beans for freezing than any other State in the Union according to a recent survey of acreage figures. This year's crop occupies 17,200 acres and is centered in Cumberland, Salem and Cape May Counties. Most of the Jersey crop is processed by quick freezing at the Deerfield Packing Corporation at Bridgeton. The fairly recently developed methods of quick freezing the crop has resulted in a big expansion in acreage. Fifteen years ago only 1,600 acres were grown in the Garden State. New varieties that are small-seeded, greener color and higher quality, have increased the demand for this frozen product. Many farmers contract with the processor to grow the crop at an agreed price. The price is on a sliding scale based for different grades or quality of beans delivered.

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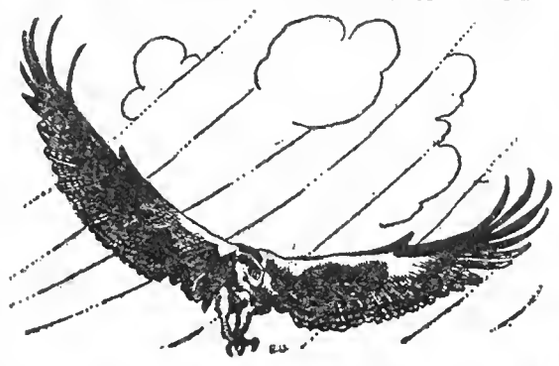
Mrs. Alice B. Sheldon, Toms River, scored highest in the qualifying examination for pullorum testing agents among the 27 candidates in the Eighth Annual Poultry Selectors School recently held by the State Department of Agriculture. She was one of two women students and with her husband operates Kiefer's Hatchery. Her score of 98.3 points is an all-time record for the highest grade in any of these annual schools. Paul Shneyer, employed by Eric Stang's Hatchery, Lakewood, came in second. The following three tied for third place: Philip Kutner and Sol Kutner of Kutner's Poultry Farm, Flemington, and H. D. Sheldon, Kiefer's Hatchery, Toms River. Harry D. Harper of Harper's Poultry Farm, Freehold, scored highest in the flock selection examination with Mrs. Sheldon ranking second. Shneyer came in third. D. M. BABBITT



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## Subscribers' Exchange

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 639.***

### FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERY'S golden wildflower honey; 5 lbs. $1.65; 10 lbs. $3.00 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: Choice clover, new crop. 5 lb. pail $1.45; case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.50; 60-lb. cans $10.80. All postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

"NORTH Country" clover honey, the same unsurpassed quality for your breakfast toast. 1 case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. can, not prepaid, clover $10.20; clover-basswood $9.90; buckwheat or Fall flower mixed $8.40. Carton, 6 5-lb. pails, above kinds $7.50, $7.20 and $6.90, within third zone. Ray C. Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

GRAPEFRUITS: $3.75 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

STOP in, Long Island headquarters for the best in honey. Harry Merrill, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

FANCY crab appies for jell or pickling, eight pounds $1.35. Shipped parcel post prepaid. Wayne Fruit Farms, Sodus, N. Y.

DELICIOUSLY creamy butternut fudge and chocolate fudge $1.00 per pound delivered. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, The Candy Bar, Deposit, N. Y.

CLOVER honey: Five pound paid delivered third zone $1.45. Six pails $7.50. Buckwheat $1.35 pail. John Mosher, Moravia, N. Y.

OFFERING famous Damio persimmons again. They pleaso everyone. Big as oranges, yellow as gold, delicious. Bushel $8.00; half bushel $5.00 and we will pack in each basket two pounds, big high flavored papershell pecans, without extra charge. Prepaid. Fitzgerald's Fruit Farm, Stephenville, Texas.

HONEY: Our best white clover basswood, 60-lb. can $10; light amber $9.50. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, New York.

HONEY-Clover, wildflower or buckwheat. Five pound pails delivered $1.50. E. G. Cornwell, Mansfield, Penna.

HONEY: White clover little basswood, splendid flavor; 60 lbs. $10. L. M. Mitchell, Marietta, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazleton, Penna.

FOR Sale: Dairy farm, 300 acres, 34 cattle, all equipment, spring water, electricity; $15,000. Bessie Bryden, Hamden, N. Y.

WANTED: Used Lowther C-Saw or Ottawa. State price and condiion. BOX 7883, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Steel thresher. Ira Ward, Whitehall, New York.

FOR Sale: Hard maple lumber sawed to order. BOX 7888, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Good used broiler battery. Call Sundays. Harry Otterman, State Highway 34, Holmdel, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: New bushel baskets and covers, also caps and liners; bargain prices. A. T. Henry, Wallingford, Conn.

FOF Sale: 1947 New Holland Baler. $2,000. Edward C. Goebel, Wallkill, N. Y.

BOARD for horse wanted. Pay $30 a month. Require only food, water, shelter and room to run. No more care than you would give a good heifer. Horse is very small and gentle. Must be approximately within an hours' ride from Manhattan. Write Miss Barbara Neill, 274 West 11th St., New York City 14.

WELL driller "Consol" 1947. $300 with 1½ horsepower motor. Used once. Geo. E. Hicks, Log Road, Centerdale, Rhode Island.

WANTED to buy. Several hundred cedar or locust fence posts, 7 and 8 ft. heights. Haydu Brothers, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR Salo: Dainty homemade hostess aprons $2.00 each postpaid. Florence Pernet, Penna. Furance, Pa.

FOR Sale: Thirty "only" laying cages. 72 bird capacity each cage. Linwood Farm, Rhinebeck, New York

WANTED: Saw timber 12-inch and larger within 25 miles Brewster, N. Y. H. Megquier, Brewster, New York.

WANTED: Baled hay. 100 tons mixed hay, timothy and clover or timothy and alfalfa, first and second cuttings alfalfa. 50 tons rye or oat straw. Within 150 miles New York City. State price at farm or in cars BOX 7924, Rural New-Yorker.

'48 FOX ensilage crop blower, new. With pipe and elbow Price $475. Keystone Dehydrators, Nazareth, Penna.

'48 MC CORMICK Deering 12 foot self propelled combine. Model 123 S. P. Like new. Has grain tank. Price $3,750. Bagging attachment $200 extra. Keystone Dehydrators, Nazareth, Penna.

FOR Sale: Aco No. 3 hand operated wine press; hardly used. M. Newman, 61-12 77th St., Elmhurst, New York.

FOR Sale: About 200 tons of baled hay; no deliveries. A. Czaplinski, R. D. 5, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Powerlite plant, 1,000 watt, fully automatic; slightly used; reasonable. O. Czygan, Boiceville, N. Y.

JAMESWAY 1875 turkey egg incubator. Not used long. In A-1 condition. Can also be used for chicken eggs. Also Jamesway 1875 addition. Same condition. The two have 3,750 egg capacity, each with separate hatching compartments. Sell both $425 cash. Buyer to truck them. Also Buckeye 900 turkey egg incubator, used but one season $140. J. M. Johnson, New Preston, Conn.

FOR Sale: Cherry table antique, good condition. Mabel Wood, R. D. 1, Chester, N. Y.

COMPLETE pasteurizing plant, 3 Phaudler (600 qt.) pasteurizers, Phaudler filler, Heil 4 wide washer, dump tank, wash trough, 2 sections, 18 tubes each, cooler with covers; all stainless steel fittings. One Oak Dairy, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

FOR Sale: Three wood timber lots, good mow hay, large heap manure, first quality junk. Theron E. Cottrell, Cropseyville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: One Hammermill. Van Benschoten, Margaretville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Six hole coal range, fine except fire clay; $17.50. New Rochelle. BOX 7939, Rural New-Yorker.


Seven Decades of Milk
By JOHN J. DILLON

THIS is the story of milk in the New York milkshed. It goes back to the earliest available sources of information to be found in print and tradition for the commercial history of the milk dairy industry in New York State. It is suggestive of the early habits and customs that may have affected the industry down to the present time. The present milk system began in 1870 and the author has been able to write from personal memory and from constant and intimate contact for 70 years. He has known all the organizations and most of the leaders in the New York milkshed.

**The theme of the book is simple justice to the milk consumer, producer & distributor.**

This means prices for milk production and for distribution based on costs plus the average rate of profits paid by the producers on the supplies he buys.

The book consists of 333 pages. It is made handsome and durable because it has information for future generations. **Price $3.00** postpaid. New York City sales only, add 2% Sales Tax. Books for sale by

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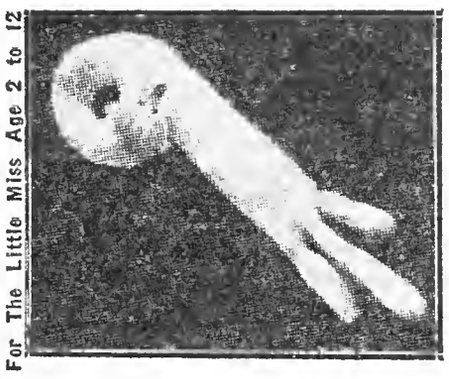


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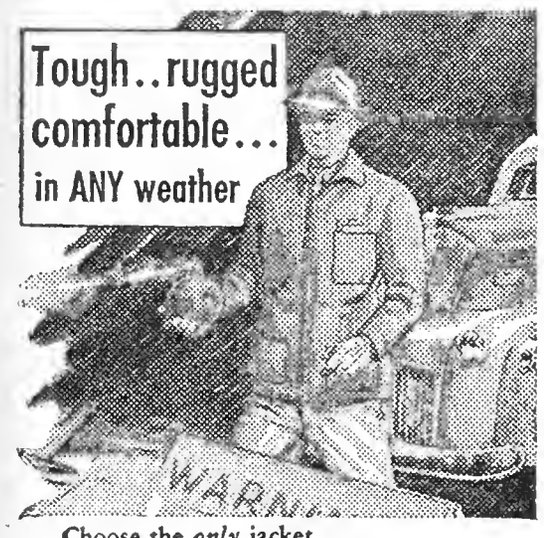


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# *Publisher's Desk*

Last year fruit and vegetable growers sold their products to the Dundee Grape Juice Company and failed to receive payments for same. The company had a $10,000 surety bond with the Department of Agriculture and Markets, as is required by law, in order to guarantee payments to producers. The company has filed a petition in bankruptcy and the department is now attempting to collect on the bond for the growers. The producers who did not receive payment are requested to file claims with the Commissioner before October 15, 1948. At present the indications are that the assets will be sufficient to cover all claims, but this cannot be determined until all claims have been filed and the amounts are known. Those who made shipments to the company will do well to file proof of claims with the Commissioner.

A Mr. Beecham, representing himself as a salesman of the Magical Chemical Co., of Augusta, Ga., gave a demonstration of a reproducing liquid called "Magic," which was quite interesting and fascinating. He sold us one gross of it. We were unable to sell the merchandise as "Magic" proved to be very unsatisfactory. It did not work like the demonstration sample and we feel that it is a simple liquid of no strength whatever and perfectly useless. Could you locate the company for us or the agents? We would like to get a refund on the material we cannot use, as the agent stated the parent company would take it back and reimburse us? He made the sale on a misrepresentation also, because he claimed a school in the same county had purchased the material and later we found that they had not done so. We will appreciate any effort you might make in helping to locate this salesman, or any suggestions regarding the matter.
Virginia W. E. K.

We cannot find the Magic Chemical Co., The Magical Chemical Co., or the salesman. Authorities in Georgia report a number of similar complaints and their efforts to locate the company in Augusta have been unavailing .There is no record of any concern by this name. Keep the name on file.

There is a rather mean racket being worked around the Albany-Schenectady area. It works as follows: An antique dealer arrives at a house and admires some bulky piece of furniture. He then offers about twice its value for it. If the offer is accepted, he agrees to send his truck for it and pay for it when he gets it. Then he proceeds to buy some china and glass. He offers low prices for these but the owner usually thinks he is making up on the large piece what he loses on the small articles. He doesn't realize until later that he has been buncoed. The dealer takes the small articles with him, and is not heard from again. In many cases the farmer, thinking the large furniture to be of great value, holds it indefinitely and thus loses not only the first sale but maybe several more possible sales in the future. W. B. T.
Schenectady, N. Y.

There is a racket in antiques as well as in many other lines and it behooves one to know with whom he or she is dealing. If these wandering dealers realized the harm they work on themselves by their glib promises and faulty performance, they would try being sincere. We warrant they would do more business and have satisfied instead of disappointed and disillusioned customers.

I had a shock this morning. We received the merchandise ordered on May 31. We had been unable to get an acknowledgment of the order, so when I received this package my heart went out to you people at once. I feel sure I would not have heard from them but for your help. You surely have a way with people. Our subscription runs out in April 1949, and you can look for it in due time. Thanks a million. A. I.
Pennsylvania

Whatever power or influence we have comes from the confidence and backing of our subscribers. When we can help them to get the goods they are entitled to we feel rewarded and we are glad to be of all aid possible.

A poultry dealer, Bernard Parker, Shrewsbury, Mass., called at my house and said his truck had broken down and he did not have any cash or checks with him and borrowed $15 from me to pay the repairs on his truck. He had bought poultry from me for several years and I, therefore let him have the money. I let him use one of my blank checks and he wrote in the name of his bank, but the bank returned it to me saying Parker's account with them was closed. I wrote to him but the letter came back so I suppose he has skipped out. I doubt if you can help me but would appreciate it if you would try. It was a mean trick. O. C.
Massachusetts

We tried to locate Parker through several sources and his addresses, but without success. One does not wish to be ungracious to a friend in need, but a casual acquaintance should leave something for security and no umbrage could be taken if one insisted upon it. It is a pretty shabby trick to take advantage of one who lends a helping hand.

In the Spring I gave an agent for the Veterans' Magazine, Chicago, Ill., $2.00 for a six months' subscription. I never received a copy of the magazine. I did not write the company as I did not think there would be any results. Never again will I buy or subscribe for anything no matter how trustworthy it sounds. I hope you get good results. W. L.
New York

The Veterans' Magazine of 684 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., has been declared FRAUDULENT and mail is returned to the senders, by order of the Postmaster General. The agent may not be at fault, but the paper itself is shut out of the mails and the agent shares in the distrust. We wish veterans themselves could get after these itinerant agents, who are doing so much to discourage the public from helping them, and who discredit the whole army of conscientious solicitors. There are many more honest agents than dishonest ones, but get full information about the publications and the agents before paying out your money.

I asked you to investigate Van's Radio Specialty Co., of Fargo, No. Dakota. Since then they have come through with the gadget I sent for which is a plug-in filter that they claim stops radio static. I do not think it is helpful. A dollar would not break me, but it is too bad to have folks send dollars and get nothing; not even answers to their letters. It reminds me of a man who advertised enough silk to make a dress for a dollar and sent customers a spool of silk thread. We got Uncle Sam after them. I was not a victim because I belong to the calico brigade. I was going after Van every way I could — it was my dollar or the gadget, good or bad. E. M.
New York

Complaints have been made as to the value of the gadget and the methods of the company, but we are glad our friend persisted in his demands for the filter or his money back. We think readers will "enjoy" the silk dress for a dollar story.

Can you give me any information about the Gadget of the Month Club of Los Angeles, Calif.? M. E. H.
Connecticut

Members of the clubs are supposed to receive a gadget or toy each month. One party said she received a tiny balloon as her toy of the month. The information we get is that the Club has an avalanche of new members and are way behind in filling their orders. There have been complaints filed against them for delay, but they claim that each and every member will be satisfied. We think it would be wise to delay joining until the present congestion is straightened out. It does not appeal to us anyway.

I was obligated to The Rural New-Yorker for having saved my son from investing $60 in a fraudulent enterprise, so I am sending a few items to your editorial department which I think will benefit readers.
Minnesota J. P. V.

We much appreciate this reciprocity and we are always delighted if our readers are saved from an unhappy experience by reading of the experience of another. It is good to keep a record of evildoers.


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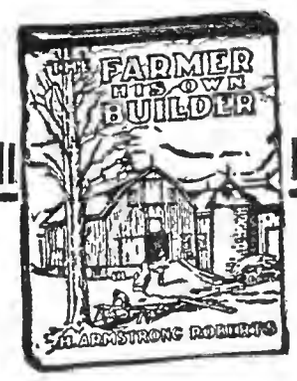


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# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

WOMEN attendants, in State Institution for Mental Defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

WANTED; Boy, helper. Good home, board, reasonable wages. BOX 7837, Rural New-Yorker.

TWO experienced dairymen. Father and son considered. Modern farm. Good salary. Nice house premises. I. Katz, Holtsville, L. I.

WANTED: Helper with experience on 3,000 layer poultry farm; single, sober, reliable. State age, experience and salary (room and board). Cedric Frankley, Spotswood, New Jersey.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Personnel Executive. Montefiore Hospital, Bedford Hills, New York.

WOMAN, capable, honest, sober; for general housework, plain cooking; small adult family. Own room, bath. BOX 7882, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man with small family for modern dairy farm. Herd consists of registered Holsteins. Man must be sober, conscientious and willing to work. Modern house with all conveniences. Working conditions are very good. Farm is located in New Jersey. We are only interested in applicants who desire a good job and the desire to make good. References and past experience required. BOX 7886, Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD permanent home awaits lady in late fifties or early sixties, good health, no home, who would appreciate good home, small wages, in exchange for services. BOX 7885, Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY job for single or married dairy farmer. Registered Holsteins. Good condition. Mrs. H. D. Weller, Lowville, Lewis County, New York.

GENERAL houseworker, middleaged, three adults; small six room house; must be clean and good cook; who would appreciate good home and $70.00 monthly. References and photu if possible. Jessie Zito, 311 Scarsdale Road, Crestwood, N. Y.

WANTED: Woman or girl for general housework and assist in care of children, live in, private room with bath; $25 per week to start. Hugh M. Jones, Jr., 228 North Main St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

ASSISTANT housemother, small salary and maintenance for woman with child over two years of age to act as assistant to housemother in cottage for children. St. Johnsland, Kings Park, L. I.

WANTED: White couple for country boarding house; no liquor. BOX 7896, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, knowledge carpentry, plumbing, etc., have some tools, steady, salary, room and board. Pine Hill Lodge, Mt. Freedom, N. J.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, sober. Living quarters, references, good salary. Lou's Turkey Farm, Jones Hill Road, West Haven, Conn.

COUPLE: Handyman and housekeeper, middleaged, on horse farm, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Separate living quarters. Steady position. Good pay. BOX 7893, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Boy, willing helper, 14-18; board, clothes, or reasonable wages. Florida Winter. BOX 7887, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: General housekeeper for family of two and year old baby in small town near Brattleboro, Vermont. Within one quarter mile of main line bus and train service. Own room and bath in small modern house. Current wages. References required. BOX 7901, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married farmer for Long Island grassland farm. Small dairy herd and commercial flock of hens. Excellent opportunity for energetic, honest individual. Modern house, fuel, light, privileges, salary. BOX 7918, Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT: We need a superintendent who works with his men. Wife to work part time. Excellent wages. Will furnish a beautiful house, electricity, water, and heat. Must have good experience. Give full particulars. BOX 7907, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, not over 35 to take charge of country home for one adult. BOX 7914, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED woman, not over fifty years. General houseworkor. Reliable, good health and references. Who values good home, with room and board more than high wages. Rensselaer County. In country. BOX 7913, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL, rural, Community Church in southeastern New York desires services of retired pastor of conservative theology to live at parsonage and conduct services. Write BOX 7912, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man for general farm work; experienced; references. Apply Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale.

EXPERIENCED fruit man wanted to work on a 25-acre apple and peach orchard. Good living quarters. Located on Long Island, 50 miles from New York City. BOX 7910, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeper 40 to 50 years of age; to take complete charge. Crayton W. Lee, Clearfield County, Penfield, Pa.

LONG ISLAND farm has opening for two experienced dairy farmers, each capable of hand milking 20 cows. Must be steady, sober, and reliable. No field work required. Top wages offered. Excellent housing facilities for married or single men. BOX 7909, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE Wanted: Housekeeper, good cook, pleasant. Man help on large poultry farm. Modern equipped house and farm. Pleasant surroundings. $200 monthly, room and board. Highest references. Max Brender, Ferndale, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle fifties, wanted by active retired widower, aged 66. No objection to one dependent if you can make a modern house into home. BOX 7916, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker. Plain cook. Must be clean, helpful. Occasional care two children. Salary open. Comfortable quarters, private bath. Near village. References required. A. R. Johnston, 241 Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED: Two good milkers, would prefer father and son. Edelweiss Farms, Wickatunk, N. J.

EXPERIENCED farmer, single or married, for small farm on Long Island. Electric milking machine for four cows. Living accommodations. Absolutely no drinker. Write stating experience and wages. BOX 7938, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farmer, gardener, handyman; wife part time housework for small farm estate in New Jersey. Lovely modern house, all farm privileges. State age, experience, references, salary desired in first letter. BOX 7935, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN up to 40, Protestant, with sunny disposition, clean, neat, willing, all around worker, that would prefer a more natural honest life close to nature in the country. Good opportunity for woman with children. 1 or 2, old enough to help with farm work. Good home and treatment; profit sharing. Permanent position to the right party. All answers held confidentally. Write full particulars, etc. John Schneider, R. D. 2, Schenectady, N. Y.

COUPLE, completely trustworthy, on annual contract for woodland place in Putnam County used by owners weekends intermittently. Man: complete care of grounds and buildings. Woman: part time housework, cook serve. Separate furnished house, light, heat, milk supplied. Before interview write stating detailed past experienco, salary desired and enclose copy of refcrences. BOX 7919, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Reliable, sober, married man; about 35; with dairy and farming experience, preferably high school education to act as working foreman on 700 acre farm near Washington, D. C. Small herd purebred Guernseys, sheep, cattle and hogs. Excellent salary and future for honest person. References. BOX 7923, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: Intelligent, systematic, healthy country-loving woman; cook, help busy doctor's wife; best accommodations; modern; like little daughter, pets. Write age, salary, photo returnable. BOX 7921, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted: Energetic, cheerful, white woman under 45, able to drive automobile, keep house, tend two children school age. Attractive wages, plus room and board in Army Officer's quarters, West Point, New York. Apply BOX 7922, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE for farm estate. Man for maintenance, grounds, stock, etc. Woman to cook and do housework. Private 3-room apartment. Excellent living conditions. References required. BOX 7932, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORK, cook, no laundry. Fairfield County near New York City. Three Christian adults. Salary $30 per week. Write details. BOX 7926, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Man, boy or girl for general farm work. No smoking preferred. Russell Peters, Callicoon, New York.

INTELLIGENT girl for general housework, good with children. Modern small country home, own room. $70 month start. State age, height, weight, character, references. Russell, Upper King St., Greenwich, Conn.

HOUSEWORKER live in. Croton-on-Hudson, 50 minutes New York. Experienced, pleasant. Own room, bath. Five room house, three children. Plain cooking. References. $40 week. Call collect Croton (N. Y.) 8001.

HOUSEMAN, suburbs of New York. If you can cook a simple evening meal for man absent all day, keep house clean, write stating wages. BOX 7930, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: For modern turkey farm and hatchery, on Long Island. Good opening for responsible man. Top pay. 7-room house with all conveniences. State previous experiences and references. BOX 7931, Rural New-Yorker.

MILKERS wanted for dairy at State Hospital near Morristown, New Jersey. Also man able to do pasteurizing. 48 hour week. Live on or off grounds. Other jobs open. Apply: Personnel Office, The New Jersey State Hospital, Greystone Park, New Jersey.

GENERAL houseworker, two children, cooking for children only. Laundry machine, all conveniences. Near bus line. Pleasant living conditions. Good wages. BOX 1402, Greenwich, Conn.

COUPLE: Man to work on poultry farm; wife aid in housework and egg packing. Small 3-room house; own housekeeping; references. Apply giving particulars, salary expected. P. O. BOX 253, Millville, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

HERDSMAN, married, one child. National Agricultural College graduate. Experienced dairyman. Have excellent references as an outstanding dairyman, practical and scientific. BOX 7884, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN wishes position, maintenance; hotel or private. Herman Gardner, 189 Tremper Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE opening wanted. Married, no dependents, 31, college graduate (forestry-wildlife). No liquor. Experienced in estate management, flowers, vegetables, lawns, greenhouse, fruits, poultry. BOX 7905, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, experienced. Widower, middleaged, pleasant disposition. Desires steady job. Good home preferred to high wages. No driving. BOX 7902, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted: Single man, agricultural graduate, former owner. Experienced dairy, poultry, modern farm, $150 month, full board. BOX 7900, Rural New-Yorker.

HOME-Maker position wanted by New York City woman, former Californian, for elderly son with father or brother. Pleasant farming land location having flowers, trees, animals. Anywhere distant from city, no suburbs. Reliable, cheerful disposition, settled, unencumbered (fifty). Main objective, secure rural living as one of family with kindly old-fashioned folks. No heavy work, or entertaining, trival compensation. Interested in paying hobby. Write details Maude Strand, care Zubritsky, 124 West 98th St., New York.

CARETAKER: Small estate, experienced gardener, farmer, handyman. American, married, no children. Separate cottage. References. BOX 7906, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, experienced, best refcrences; married, two children; decent cottage and salary essential. Long Island preferred. BOX 7911, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man desires position on farm. High school graduate. References. BOX 7915, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted: University poultry graduate desires manager's job on turkey farm. BOX 7920, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN wants position. Maintenance, estate. BOX 7929, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-Gardener, farmer, handyman; many years experience. References. American. Married, three daughters, one son. Separate cottage. Permament. Reliable. No liquor, tobacco. BOX 7807, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, German, boy 10, wishes position with small adult family; country only. BOX 7928, Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as poultry farm manager. Capable assuming responsibility Married. College trained. 20 years experience breeding, diseaso work. Sales experience. BOX 7933, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER of bred mare urine farm. Former owner and manager of 100 horses; all around experience in making harnesses and bags and getting highest yield per gallon; also in buying bred mares and breeding same. State proposition you have to offer. BOX 7925, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, farmer: Long experience, reliable, Cornell training, 48, married; can handle any size plant. BOX 7937, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, caretaker: Married, Swedish, 39; one son. Very mechanical, total abstainers. Separate house preferred. Available Nov. 1. BOX 7936, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Maine to Forida. Catalog free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

DELAWARE County farms, retirement homes, tourist inns, boarding hotels. Wants? Lists. LeRoy Engle, (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.), Hobart, N. Y.

OTSEGO County farms, homes, stores, etc. Wants? Lists. Mrs. Marie Dubben (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.) Schenevus, N. Y.

MAINE Farms: Many to choose from. Low prices. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: New list of farms, country places mailed free. White of Salisbury, R. 1, Andover, N. H.

500 ACRE dairy farm, southern New York State, two modern houses, modern air conditioned barn for 85 cows. Barn is full of hay, three silos full of ensilage. Ideal for family of boys. Borders river on main highway. Price $40,000. BOX 7848, Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE family apartment house, modern. Ten acres, near Pearl River. For details write. Edward Stahl, Pearl River, N. Y.

IF it's dairy or poultry farm you want we have them. Connecticut Realty Co., Southington, Conn.

FOR Sale: Corner lot, Upper Nyack, N. Y. BOX 73, Sparkill, N. Y.

NEW catalog. 300 listings. Farms, estates, homes. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchestor, Vermont.

FOR Sale: Commission auction livestock, poultry, eggs, produce, etc. Been operating three years. Owner has other business. BOX 7854, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 209 acre Chautauqua County dairy farm. Barn, stanchions 62 head, running water, modorn buildings. Price $11,000. Kenneth W. Glines, Owner, 2 West Main St., Fredonia, N. Y.

COMPLETE cider equipment for sale, with or without building. Operated 30 years. Selling because of death in the family. Bartke, Leeds, N. Y.

FRUIT, chicken and family farm; 80 acres, best Penn. fruit land about half cherries, peaches, apples. Local market all production. Sell or possibly long option lease, satisfactory terms, to progressive responsible party or vet. Complete buildings and house (furnished if desired). All orchard, chicken, farm equipment, tools and supplies (chickens and stock optional) $1,500 minimum required. Immediate possession. BOX 7889, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Going dairy farm, equipped pasteurizing plant. 22 cows, team, tractor, trucks, all farm machinery. Two retail routes bringing about $1,400 monthly. 150 acre farm is leased from town for $720 a year, Ten room house, running water, electricity. Cole's Dairy Farm, Iselin, N. J.

WANTED to buy dairy farm with retail milk route. would consider buying route only. BOX 7881, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Poultry farm, 9 acres, buildings new; $850. T. Glasner, Oxford, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Tourist home, 20 rooms, 5½ baths (4 tiled) furnished, Bendix, ironer, oil heat, refrigerator and hot water. Gas station, oil house and pump, rest rooms, air compressor, two garages, chicken house, work shop, tool room, root cellar and all kinds of fruit. 2-4 room cottages, bath, heat, hot water (rented yearly); 1⅓ acres; $60,000; half cash. Will consider something in exchange as part payment. On main road, New York to Montreal, Canada, (Bedford) 41 miles from N. Y. BOX 95, Bedford, N. Y.

REST home year around, 18 years established business; good location, abundance of water, brook for bathing, lake one mile, railroad station one-half milo; nine acres, high fertile soil; $20,000. Aged owner wishes to remain on small part of property; $4,000 less. Avanti Farm, Ulster Park, N. Y.

WANTED: Small farm near town or village, to rent with option to buy. BOX 7897, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm consisting of 40 acres. Modern eight room residence. Large living room, dining room, knotty pine den, kitchen and bathroom downstairs. Four bedrooms and bathroom upstairs. New boiler with oil heat and continuous hot water. Three car garage with barn for six tie-ups. Poultry buildings sufficient to house 4,000 hens, equipped with automatic running water and electric lights. Seventy-five fruit trees. Beautiful grounds. Good sized pond opposite property with entrance rights. Part of property good real estate development. Five miles from City of Worcester, Massachusetts. Five minutes ride to town of Leicester. Price $25,000. Will sell furnished for immediate occupancy. Write direct to owner. S. Sacks, Sacks Drive, Leicester, Mass.

FOR Sale: Modern dairy, tractor worked farm on Route 9. 12-room house, electricity, bath, furnace. Barn stanchions for 37 head, 3 box stalls, lights, drinking cups. Horse barn, milk house, wagon shed, granary, garage. Hen house and village water. Wonderful spot for tourist or cabins. Sell with or without stock and equipment. John M. Ryan, Keesevillo, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 157 acre grain, dairy and fruit farm; 121 acres in grain and pasture, 30 acres in apples and peaches, 6 acres in woods with stream, Good 9-room main house, 3 good tenant houses, extra large barn, sheds and granary, all are in good repair. Established road side market; one-half mile frontage on two main highways. Farm located three miles south of Dover, capital city. Electricity, water and telephone. An outstanding farm. Excellent for potatoes or truck. Price $37,500; terms one-third down. Lord Bros., Owners, Dover, Delaware.

DEER hunters! 32 acres. Bargain. John Larsson, Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

COUPLE, elderly, want to rent with option to buy, house, improvements, garage, work shop, some acreage. Pay one year's rent in advance. BOX 7895, Rural New-Yorker.

48 ACRES, Chenango County. 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace. Barn, one-half converted for 600 chickens, 10 stanchions, drinking buckets, lights; other buildings; gravel road; open all year. Price $5,000. BOX 7894, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Going business, hardware, farm implements or the like. Owner may stay with us. Write details. BOX 7892, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Beautiful stock farm. 325 acres in Northern Pennsylvania hills. Modern, in outstanding condition, complete with fine buildings, implements, hogs and good foundation herd of Herefords. Excellent hunting. A fine, going farm available now with good tenants. BOX 7891, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, over 200 acres, in Catskills for sale, rent, lease. Good year-round income. Boarding house in Summer. 18 cows, 6 calves, farm equipment. Age forces owner's retirement. The Orchard Farm House, P. O. Box 56, South Cairo, New York.

WANTED: Large house, 14 rooms or more, 30 acres or more, good road, brook, woods; within 125 miles of New York. Reasonable. BOX 7904, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent with option to buy, dairy and general farm for 15 to 20 cows; also housing for 300 to 500 poultry. Must have good buildings. Southern New York State. Am good farmer and livestock man. What have you to offer? BOX 7903, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Bungalow colony or guest farm. Myron McLaren, 545 West 148th St., New York 31, N. Y.

WANTED: Small farm with good house, about $5.000. Prefer Dutchess or Columbia County. BOX 7899, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Year around business. Soda bar, luncheette; candies, tobacco, school supplies, Sunday and daily papers, magazines, and other items too numerous to mention. Now doing $45,000 to $47,000 yearly. Price $10,000 for complete stock, fixtures and equipment. Will take $7,000 down, terms for balance. Soda Bar, 2 East Main St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Brick house, 6 rooms and bath, modern conveniences; large plot land. Apply to Martin or Peter Bockes, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

ACTIVE farmer and two married sons, no children; would rent or rent with option to buy dairy or dairy and fruit farm, equipped but not necessarily stocked. Can handle large acreage and keep your farm in good condition. Would like two separate or one double dwelling. References. BOX 7898, Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH-Class dairy farm: South of Batavia, fronting macadam highway; beautiful Colonial home, 10 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, hardwood floors, shaded-shrubbed lawn; barn 40x72, 28 stanchions; water cups; new silo; horse barn 30x50; poultry house; other buildings; 192 acres, 115 level loam, balance pasture-woods; fruit; owner reports '47 income $16,500; insurance $30,000. Sacrifice price $13.000' B-8407. West's Farm Agency, John Kelso, South Lake St., Pavilion, N. Y. On Rt. 19.

WANTED: Going, modern, equipped farm; or cabins on main highway. State full particulars. All cash. No agents. BOX 7924, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 335 acre farm. Will make good stock or grain farm. Plenty of water. Price $3,200. See or write. W. R. Pitts, Scottsville, Virginia.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

FARMS wanted: Small and large Northern New Jersey locations. Also country homes from one acre up. Send details, price, etc. H. L. Staehlin, Farm Specialists, 620 Madison Ave., Paterson 4, N. J.

SMALL farm plots: Half acres or more, near lakes, fishing, bathing, boating. Two acre woodland plots $250. Larger ones also; easy terms. Safranek, Vineland, New Jersey.

45 MILES Buffalo, nine acre fruit farm, five room house, barn, garage, hen house, gas, electricity, running water, sewer, good schools; $9,000. BOX 7934, Rural New-Yorker.

ON paved highway 32 miles to Buffalo. One of the best farms, 160 acres; modern 15 room home, 3 baths, furnace, etc; huge modern barn, 80 head registered Guernseys, tractors, all machinery, crops, etc. Owner retiring. Sacrifice price $55,000. For this or any other equipped farms see Ernest F. Le Micux, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

172 ACRE farm, Chenango County, New York. Pasture, fields and woodland. Land neglected. Buildings fallen down. Low price for quick sale. D. R. Bluehdorn, 427 N. Hartley St., York, Pa.

ORANGE County, 60 acre farm, country road, 1,500 ft. state road; 7 rooms, bath. Barn 25x50, brook, pond site. $8,500. Owner Henry L. Nielsen, 17A, Warwick. N. Y. Tel. Warwick 160.

100 ACRES, excellent buildings; main house 8 rooms and bath, tenant house 7 rooms and bath. 30 head barn, 2 silos, tractor with modern equipment, 19 milkers and some young stock. On state highway, 1 milo to town; $27,000. 50 acres, 7 room house, electricity, barn, milk house, $800 worth of timber, 5 head of stock, 1 horse, some machinery and tools, separator, sugaring equipment, all for $4,000 cash. Gus Farm Agency, Guilford, N. Y. Phone 12 F 14.

WANTED: 10 acres or more, mostly woodland with house 6 to 8 rooms on open road. Electricity and water. Not over $5,000. Christian location, not over 100 miles from New York City. Reply BOX 29, Bergenfield, New Jersey.

ORLANDO: Delightful lakeview homesites $750. Stamp brings particulars. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

WANTED: Country retirement home or suitable acreage to build. Good water supply essential; convenient bus, stores. Full details. John Knapp, 1618 Benson St., New York 61, N. Y. Tel. TAlmage 9-6988.

FOR Sale: Two acres, 6-room house furnished. Pantry, cellar, stone house attached, electric drilled well, barn, henhouse, maple shade; $3,000. Low taxes. Write. N. McMahon, Box 97, Onoville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 224 acres, 100 highly productive cropland, balance pasture and woodland. Equipped for dairy, chickens, hogs. Good buildings, spring water, electricity, telephone. Near State College. Terms. G. D. Rossman, Penna. Furnace, Pa.

118 ACRES flat, 9-room house, two barns, other buildings; $3,100, half cash, terms on balance. J. R. Silverstein, Nineveh, N. Y.

FOR Rent: Brick building 77x25 ft. with living quarters. Adaptable for garage, warehouse, shop or any type business. M. S. Underhill, Liberty, Sullivan County, New York.

FOR Sale: Culpeper Va., 300 acres with crops, feed, tractor equipment. Some sawable timber. Nice home with heat. Cattle barns, dairy barn that needs doing over. Fine location. $40,000. A lot for the money. Waugh Real Estate Agency, Second National Bank Building, Culpeper, Virginia. Phone 8502.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, near village, 20 minutes Syracuse, N. Y.; equipped for 2,000 layers with all brooding facilities. 7-room house, automatic hot water heat. Bargain at $12,500. Terms. A. R. Simpier, Phoenix, N. Y.

VILLAGE, country general store, living quarters; including stock; long established; $14,500. Others. Feed business. 36 years ownership. Realty, machinery, two trucks; $13,500. Hendrickson Bros. (28th Yr.), Cobleskill, "Eastern" N. Y.

FOR Sale: Boarding house and bar and grill; Catskill Mountains. Yearly business; good opportunity. BOX 51, Prattsville, N. Y.

WANTED: Small farm in New Jersey, on macadam road; brook; cash. Kastler, 209-06 39th Ave., Bayside, Long Island.

DAIRY farm, 480 acres. Good buildings, best of land. Modern equipment. 98 registered pure bred cows. Income over $2,000 monthly. Another farm 100 acres. Nice buildings, 38 head, machinery. Price $19,000. List free. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

WANTED: Year round country home 5 to 7 rooms, good road, water, heating, electricity; about 5 acres near water, 1 hour daily commuting N. Y. C. New York State excluding Long Island. $5-6,000 with terms. A. Begis, 1067 East 14th St., Brooklyn, 30, New York.

HIGHLY productive 86 acre farm, 20 milking Holsteins. 4 freshen this Fall, 8 registered yearlings, registered bull, heavy team, McCormack tractor on rubber, 6 can Esso cooler, milking machine, complete farming equipment, 90 tons hay. Basement barn 40 by 80 with 30 stanchions, water buckets, 5 calf stalls. On macadam road, school bus at door, near town of Madison; 9-room house, steam heat, bath, monthly milk check $625. Terms arranged price for quick sale at $20,000. F. Bauer, Realtor, Poolville, N. Y. Write or phone Earlville 84 Y 4.

ALL Year round: Modern bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, 1½ acres. Splendid for retired couple; 25 miles from Ithaca, 3 miles south of Lodi; excellent condition. Sacrifice, owner leaving town. Ed. Lueck, 256 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 8-6553.

FARMS: 60 acres, equipped, 15 cows, tractor, poultry, hogs; $11,500. Farm, 200 acres, equipped, 50 head stock, large income. Farm, 400 acres, stable for 100 head stock. C. M. Douglas, Agent, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 46-224.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

REST home, ideal for retired people, health building food, steam heat; $100 per month. Avanti Farm, Ulster Park, N. Y.

RETIRED elderly Christian man seeks room and good plain board, year round, pleasant surroundings within approximately 100 miles New York. Please state full particulars. Schupp, 53 Chatfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

SPEND the cold months in sunny south of Florida. Double and single rooms in quiet, restful place. M. Pahrisch, Zephyrhills, Florida.

MAKE reservations now for rest home, beautiful location. Permanent boarders kept; no children under 16. Elevation 1,600 feet. Buildings 200 feet from hard road, pond same distance. Rate reasonable. Mrs. Ernestine Von Stemm. Pine Hollow Acres, Honesdale, Pa.

ACTIVE, elderly gentleman (pensioner) wishes permanent room, board. Do light work. References. BOX 7908, Rural New-Yorker.

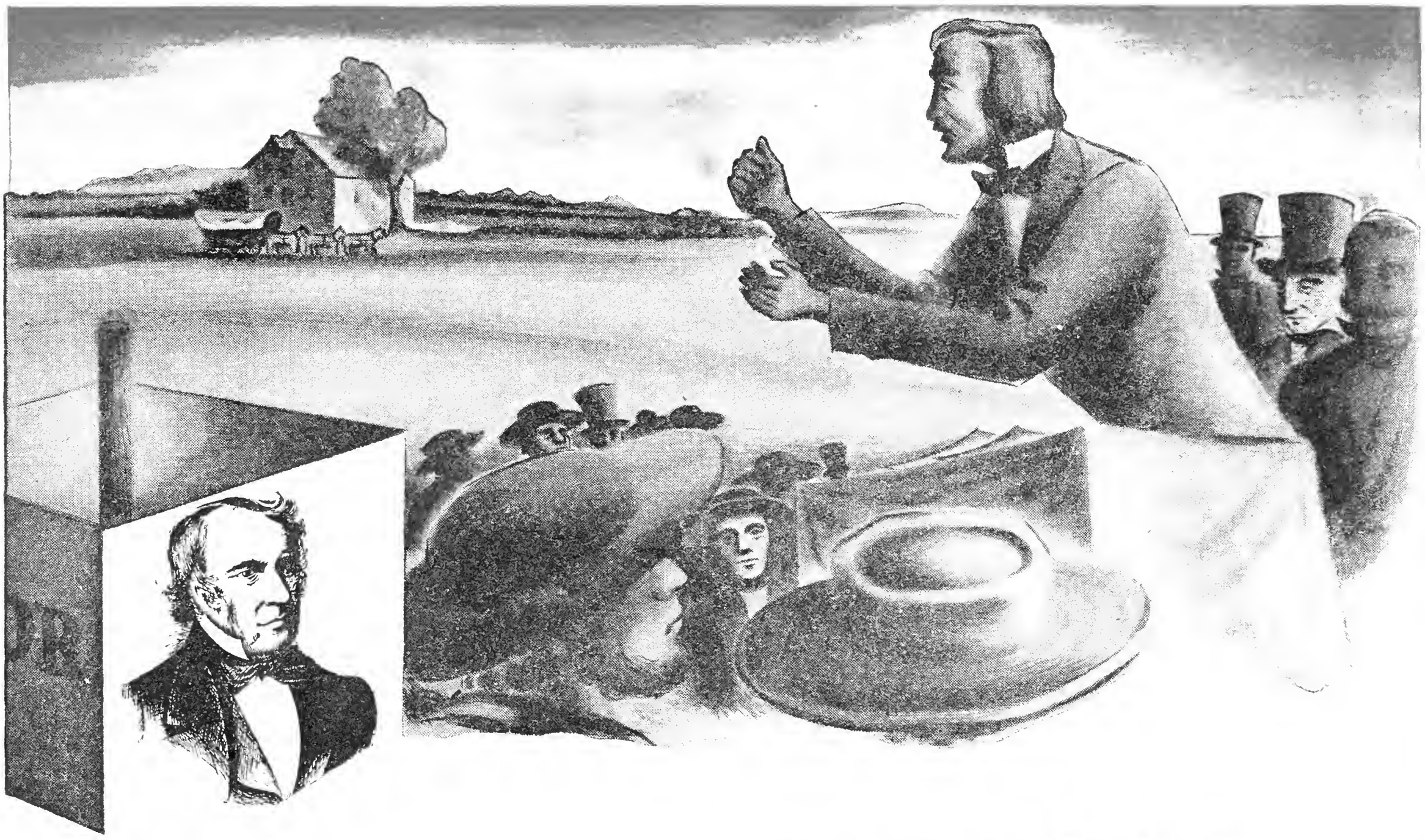
ROOMS with kitchen privileges, Retired couple, no children. Roscoe 3 Y-3. Write Ria Kloss, Rockland, New York.

ROOM for elderly man in private home for little work around the place; person on old age pension preferred. Mrs. M. Meszaros, R. 14, Newton St., New Brunswick, N. J.

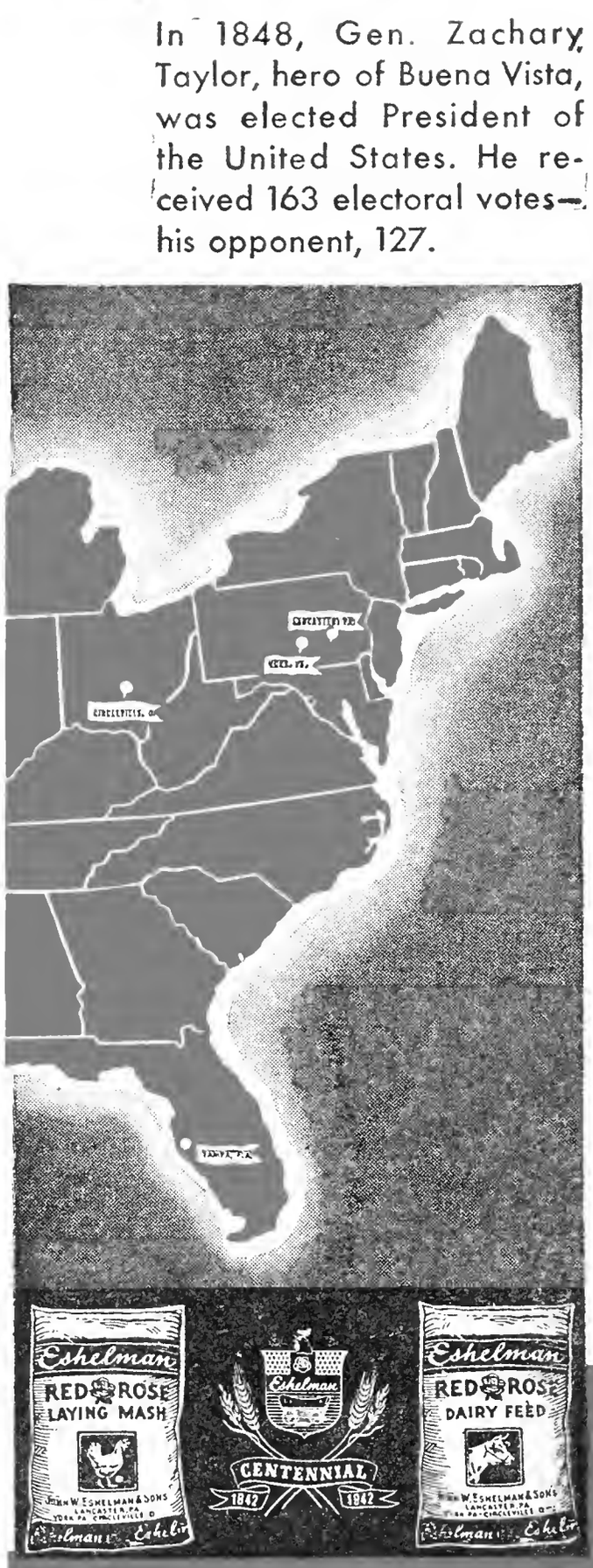
WANTED: Gentleman boarder, excellent private country home. BOX 7927, Rural New-Yorker.

AUTUMN vacation in the magnificent High Peak Region of the Adirondacks. Comfortable sleeping quarters, superior table; $35 weekly. Bradley's at the Foot of the Great Range, St. Hubert's, Essex County, New York.

*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 337.*



In 1848, Gen. Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista, was elected President of the United States. He received 163 electoral votes—his opponent, 127.




# ELECTED

A century ago—when Zachary Taylor was elected President of the United States—the Eshelman business was six years old. It was then known principally to the founder's neighbors and friends. Today Red Rose sales extend from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, embracing most of the states in which that election was held.

During the next hundred years, in which 24 Presidential elections were held, Eshelman sales had increased many hundreds of times, while the population of the United States had increased less than seven times. This remarkable growth can be explained in only one way—EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR FEEDERS VOTE FOR THE FEED THAT PAYS THEM BEST.

Red Rose Feeders base their decisions on sound facts. They trapnest layers—check milk and fat records—observe feed consumption, production costs, and profits with all types of farm animals. Laboratory controls and practical tests at the Red Rose Experimental Farms protect Red Rose quality.

Political campaign goals cannot always be satisfactorily achieved—but the feeder who follows the Red Rose System of Feeding and Management can achieve satisfactory production goals.

THE ANALYSIS TAG ON EVERY RED ROSE BAG IS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY INGREDIENTS AND A PRACTICAL INDEX TO ITS NUTRITIVE VALUE.

1842 JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS 1948
LANCASTER, PA. YORK, PA. CIRCLEVILLE, O. TAMPA, FLA.

Eshelman RED ROSE GUARANTEED FEEDS

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

# Harvest of Food and Fun for Hallowe'en

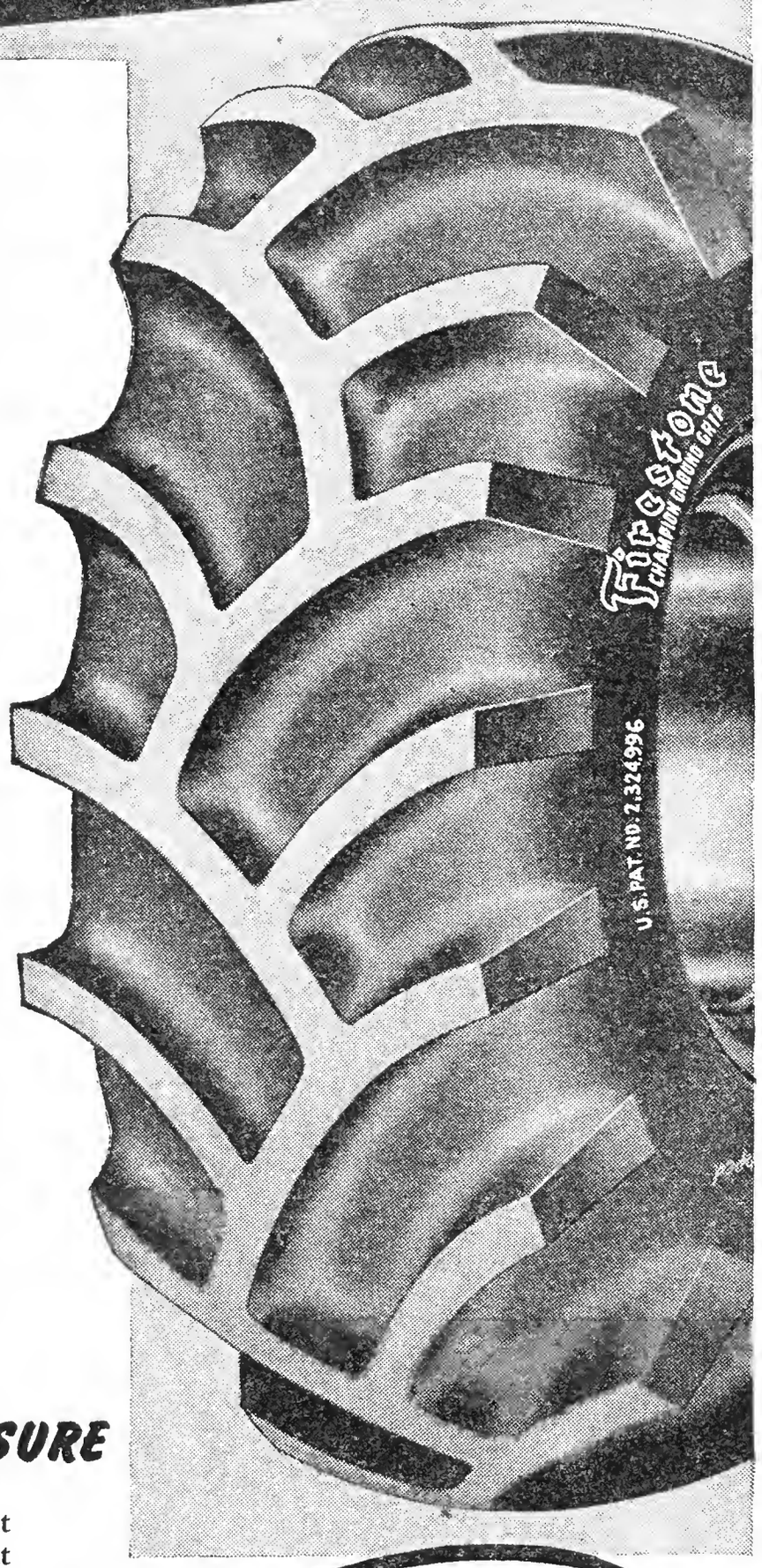
For a FULL-TRACTION BITE . . . It's

Firestone

LOW PRESSURE*

CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS

THE TIRES THAT




**OUTCLEAN** No tractor tire can pull unless it cleans. Firestone Champions OUTpull because they OUTclean. The *full-traction tread bars* flare outward like the moldboard of a plow and channel the soil out as the tire rotates and flexes. There are no trash-catching "bar-stubs."

**OUTPULL** The real test of a tractor tire is how it pulls when the going is tough. You can depend on Firestone Champions to OUTpull because their traction bars are built higher for a deeper bite, longer for a bigger bite, Triple-Braced for a stronger bite, and connected at the center for a *full-traction bite* — all-the-way-across-the-tread.

**OUTLAST** Firestone Champions OUTlast because their Triple-Braced bars cannot wobble and wear, cannot punch their way through the cord body like unbraced bars. The higher, longer, stronger bars of the Champion ride smoother, last longer. It's easy to see why Champions continue to give *full-traction tread life* long after other tires have worn smooth.

*RUNS ON ONLY 12 LBS. AIR PRESSURE

For a tire to give full traction, it needs not only a full tread, but also a tread that is in full contact with the ground. By maintaining air pressure at twelve pounds, Firestone lets the whole tread come down to earth. The Champion can run safely on such low air pressure because its stronger tire body makes overinflation for sidewall support unnecessary. You get surer footing, smoother going, longer *full-traction tread life.*

*Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC*

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THE ONLY TIRE MADE THAT TAKES A FULL-TRACTION BITE ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE TREAD

FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE YOUR FIRESTONE DEALER, FIRESTONE STORE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER


## Fall Work in the Farm Shop

There's something about a farm shop that a woman wouldn't understand. It's a countryman's sanctuary in a world contemporaneously distinguished by tangled skeins and fevered frettings. As October works along through its glory time and the bright leaves drop to form a brownish-bronze carpet in the woodland, the ominous warnings of a dying season come to the countryside. Blue-gold beauty of the early half of the month gives way to deepening brown. Then likely there are days of driving cold rain and spitting sleet that plays a tick-tack tune on the windows.

On stormy days in Fall an old farm shop is a mighty comfortable place to putter away a few hours. The decrepit, rusty stove lifts the temperature to a pleasant, relaxing 80 degrees. The shop windows are dirty and dusty and masses of old gray-black cobwebs make soft-shaded patterns in the window corners. The bench is a minotaurian jungle of tools, pieces of equipment waiting to be repaired, pots and pails, boxes and miscellaneous junk. On the unpainted shelves above the bench are glass jars and tin boxes of bolts, rivets, nails and tacks; there are paint pots and cans of turpentine holding paint brushes. Small tools hang from nails and hooks.

In the corners are half-used bags of fertilizer, cans of creosote and white lead. There are crowbars, canthooks, shovels, spades and sledge hammers. From spikes in the upright two by fours along the sides and ends hang pieces of harness waiting to be repaired, old horse blankets, burlap bags, coils of ropes, lengths of chains, baskets and pails.

Sometimes a good neighbor drives into the yard and then two men can have a talk, or perhaps sit in companionable silence, listening to the cheerful crackling of the fire. There are always things to discuss: the abominable conditions of the roads, the political goings-on in Washington, the prices of farm crops and the livestock situation.

There are, of course, always plenty of jobs to be done on a farm in stormy weather; there is never any unemployment problem. But somehow on an October day while rain lashes the land and nimbus clouds cast gray shades, there is a feeling of relaxation and unhurriedness in the shop. A man knows there will be plenty of days between now and May to get caught up on odds and ends. So he putters along taking his time. There are new teeth to be whittled for the hand rakes and for the bullrake. Usually there is a whiffletree or two and an evener that need repairing. There are always burlap bags that need mending and patching. Once in a while a man gets a creative urge and decides to build an outstanding scarecrow for use in the Spring. Not that he expects a scarecrow will influence the big black birds, but a topflight scarecrow with a distinctive profile that resembles someone in town gives the passerby a smile.

Or perhaps after the morning chores are done and the fire is going in the stove, a man doesn't feel like working at all. That's why a first-class farm shop always has an old wicker chair in reasonable juxtaposition to the source of heat. While the elements throw their cussedness at a cringing earth, a man can get caught up on his farm journal and re-read the Old Farmer's Almanac. It's getting time, too, for the Fall list to go to the mail order company, and one can always spend hours going through the encyclopaedic catalogs.

There's nothing fancy or pretentious about a farm shop, but for generations good countrymen have known there was something to it other than a place to make repairs. A man is entitled to his opinion and he believes that if the world's statesmen were required to spend an hour daily in the peace and pleasantness of a shop with its pungent, heady odors, and comfortable clutter, nations would be better for it.

Massachusetts H. S. P.

## The Way I Remove Stumps

To remove tree stumps, I take a 50 gallon steel drum, remove both top and bottom, drill a number of holes a half inch or larger around one end, place the drum over the stump and build a good fire, using soft coal for fuel. The stump will completely disappear, even the part underground. Drum may be used over again many times. After the drum has been removed, I fill the hole and plant whatever is desired.

New York J. H. W.

# Steer Fattening in the Northeast

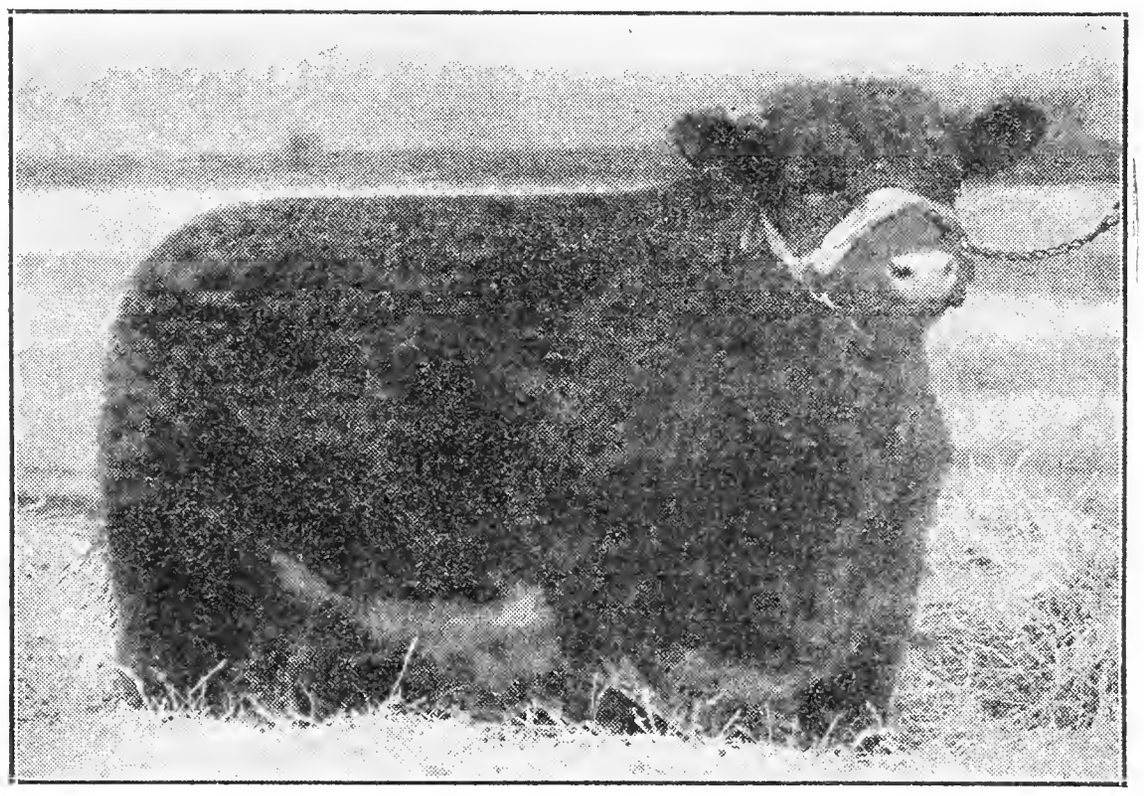
*By R. W. Duck*

WHEN beef type steers are pasture fattened, they can make enough gain on grass to finish them to a fair to good condition, with only small amounts of grain being used. On the other hand, in order to fatten steers in the feed lot to a comparable condition for marketing, they will need a liberal feeding of grain for at least part of their fattening period. Due to existing market conditions and prevailing prices for corn and feeder cattle, it is probable that it will be more profitable to carry feeder steers through this Winter principally on good roughage and then pasture fatten them next Spring and Summer. Nevertheless, in many instances this may not be possible, due to a lack of desirable pasturage and insufficient space for properly storing corn for the period of time involved. For those who desire to fatten cattle this Fall and Winter, there are several factors which should be kept in mind in the interest of economy and efficiency of gains attained. The main point is that in the Winter feed lot it takes considerable grain to fatten steers and, unless one is prepared to supply it, no attempt should be made to fatten them.

### Standing Corn for Fattening

An increasing number of Northeastern farmers are now raising field corn for feeding purposes. We have received several inquiries as to what is the best form for feeding corn to fattening steers. This is a question which cannot be answered in a word or two, because there are too many influencing factors. Weather, as well as labor and available roughage, all enter into the problem, and these factors will vary greatly from year to year. As an illustration, if maturity has been much delayed due to unfavorable weather conditions, such as prevailed in many sections of the Northeast this Spring, it may result in corn failing to develop properly before frost. This kind of corn is commonly called soft corn because of its comparatively high moisture content. Soft corn contains an average of 30 per cent or more water, which is approximately twice that of corn which has been fully matured and crib dried. Because soft corn will heat and become spoiled if husked and cribbed in the usual way, it is therefore necessary to handle and feed such corn in a manner best suited to each individual farm.

If neither space nor labor is available for putting soft corn into the silo, or cutting and stacking it as shock corn, for early feeding, then it may be possible to turn steers into the standing corn and let them do their own harvesting. For those who have never tried such a plan this might seem especially desirable, even with fully matured field corn; but there are several things which must be taken into careful account. One of the most important considerations is the physical condition of the field and prevailing weather conditions. If the field is muddy, a great deal of the standing corn will be trampled into the mire by the steers and lost; while cold, wet weather will react unfavorably on the fattening cattle. Even under the most favorable conditions there will be some loss of grain. The way to obtain the greatest return from standing corn which is being cattled down is to put two husky pigs weighing about 60 pounds each, for every three steers. The pigs should be taken out when they weigh 150 to 175 pounds per head, and replaced with two more 60 pound pigs. Hand feed these pigs from one-quarter to one-half pound of protein concentrate feed, per head daily, in addition to the corn which they glean. A good protein feed to use is the trio mixture consisting of 50 pounds of meat scraps or tankage, 25 pounds of alfalfa meal and 25 pounds of either linseed or soybean oil meal.



*Good, blocky registered beef bulls, such as this Scotch Shorthorn, Edellyn Royal Leader 5th, owned by Winston Guest, Clarke County, Virginia, are desirable to use in order to produce steers that will make profitable gains when they are being fattened.*

In addition, allow the pigs that follow the steers free access, using a creep, to a slatted rack of best quality alfalfa hay. The stemmy part which they refuse should be removed each day and fed to the steers.

When steers are to be turned into standing field corn, it is best to use either long yearlings or two-year-olds, because they can utilize the stalks and whole unhusked ears to greater advantage than can young cattle. Before being turned in the field, both the steers and pigs should be well filled with a good feed of old corn, preferably for several days previously; thus preventing the possibility of overeating on the new corn which might result in indigestion and scours.

An experiment conducted several years ago at the Illinois Station, concerning the feeding of standing field corn to mature steers, shows that it required 1,247 pounds of ear corn (soft corn), 58 pounds of linseed meal, and 80 pounds of hay to produce 100 pounds of gain. The hogs following the steers averaged producing a little over 22 pounds of pork per steer. The average daily feed consumed per steer was about 40 pounds of ear corn, two pounds of linseed meal and two and one-half pounds of hay. Steers in the cornfield will need about this amount of protein supplement, either linseed or soybean oil meal, and hay per head daily in order to make the best and most efficient gains. The steers in this experiment made an average daily gain per head of three and a quarter pounds for a feeding period of 80 days. On a dry matter basis it took 859 pounds of standing field corn to make 100 pounds of gain on these steers.

### Shock and Broken Ear Corn

When comparable steers in the Illinois test were fed shock corn, they made about the same average daily gain on about the same daily feed of protein supplement and hay, but they ate only 26 pounds of shock corn. This resulted in a feed requirement per 100 pounds of gain of only 825 pounds of ear corn in the shock, 59 pounds of linseed meal, and 77 pounds of hay. The pork gains per steer were 35 pounds. These steers required only 555 pounds of corn on a dry matter basis to make 100 pounds of gain.

It did not pay to husk the corn and feed it as broken ear corn to another group of similar steers. Their daily gains were exactly the same, but their feed requirement was slightly greater than that of the shock corn group. Pork produced per steer was only 12 pounds, as there was less grain dropped by the steers fed broken ear corn, than by those fed shock corn.

### Shelled Corn for Steers

It is always best to have pigs follow steers which are being full fed on a ration of shelled corn. One pig to each two steers in dry lot is enough with long-yearlings and two-year-old cattle; one pig to each three steers will suffice with calves and short-yearlings, handled as previously suggested. It seldom pays to grind corn for steer feeding with pigs following. If pigs are not used, it is best to feed ground corn in dry lot.

The desirability of full or limited feeding of shelled corn will vary with the kind of cattle, and the availability and comparative prices of the corn and roughage. If either yearlings or older steers are to be fattened, and if they are quite thin, then more profitable gains can be attained by utilizing a large proportion of roughage during the first part of their fattening period. Calves cannot make as efficient use of roughage as older cattle, but good feeder calves just off the range can be fed mostly roughage or good pasture to advantage for the first 30 days or so after being received at the farm. On the other hand, older cattle can make desirable gains on hay, silage and small amounts of grain, for about two months or somewhat longer. This means using a really good quality hay and plenty of corn silage, or grass silage may be fed in place of

(Cont'd on Page 648)

*Proper grooming adds to the attractiveness and sale price of cattle. At a recent fat cattle sale and show held at the Chicago stockyards all the top selling cattle had been well groomed. The Grand Champion carload, shown here, were Hereford steers fitted and exhibited by F. C. DeBerard, Kremmling, Colorado. They sold for $56.75 per hundredweight.*

## What's Happened on the Hamel Farm in Delaware County, N.Y.

THE town of Davenport in Delaware County shares the history and problems of abandoned farm land with hundreds of others in New York's Southern Tier. Soon after the Revolution this section was engulfed in a tide of settlers, Yankees most of them, who cleared the forest, built up the farms, and sent their sturdy sons and grandsons to the Western frontier. About 1850 the tide began to change and people left in ever greater numbers. In its wake are the idle fields and empty houses so common today. Erosion and improper cropping had taken their toll. Few families now live on the Old California Road, and deer browse unmolested along Webb Street. Squirrels and porcupines are in full possession of the old McAllister home. Clapper Hollow, Titus Corners, the Hamel Farm, the Strain Lot, Dugan Acres, the Chandler Gore — these now are only names; and to newcomers not even names.

Take the old Hamel place for example. Fifteen years ago when it was sold to the State, oldtimers had shaken their heads in sorrow. They remembered the trim sunny fields and the children who had lived there. But the last of the boys was now dead in a faraway city, and the heirs, unwilling to pay taxes on land they had never seen, let it go. First yellow and black signs had appeared proclaiming it a part of a State reforestation area. Next the house had been sold and torn down, though no one regretted the passing of such a dreary and unsightly blot of decay.

All that was quite a few years ago. How had the Hamel place fared since? That question occurred to me one Summer afternoon as I banged along a back road and caught sight of the old pines in whose shade the house had once stood. Admittedly it had changed. The open fields were now covered with young evergreens in neat rows, some of them 20 feet high. I stopped by a number of cars, and was led by the sound of axes and saws to where a crew of men was at work. The foreman proved to be a young veteran who, so he told me, was going next year to the Ranger School at Wanakena, St. Lawrence County, for more forestry training. He went on to say that the work his crew was doing was the first step in converting 13 to 14 year old plantations into managed forest land. He explained that every tenth row was being taken out in order to open up the stand for cutting and fire control. In the other nine rows, crop trees were being selected 18 to 24 feet apart and pruned. Since the shortest sawlog ordinarily acceptable is eight feet, pruning less than this is a waste of time. The crop trees are spaced so as to give 180 trees to the acre, which is about all the land can support. Whatever other trees interfere with them are cut down; but care is taken to leave enough cover to prevent wind damage, sun scald, or excessive drying. Also, three rows are left entirely untouched around the edge. Along the roads, lanes are kept trimmed out and plowed to protect the trees from their most dangerous enemy—fire.

The species we have here, the foreman went on, are considered good for the better sites. They are red pine and Norway spruce in alternating rows. The crowns of the pine spread outward while those of the spruce spread upward. Thus a full use of all the crown space is made. They are both healthy trees; but if some unexpected insect or disease wipes out one kind, at least half the stand will be left. The spruce makes pulpwood in 25 years and a handsome Christmas tree even sooner. Last year the State sold from this area several thousand trees which would otherwise have gone to waste. Scotch pine, the young forester continued in answer to my question, is a tree about which tree men are still arguing. True, it does often grow into an unsightly scrub. On the other hand, its popularity as a Christmas tree is increasing, and it thrives almost equally well on poor sand or heavy clay, provided there is good surface drainage. Another curious fact is that Scotch pine is an excellent nurse crop for hardwoods, especially white ash.

"What about hardwoods?" I asked. "Are they encouraged to grow or are they cut out from among the planted trees?"

"That depends," he replied. "Generally softwood plantations are made on natural hardwood sites. Attempts to keep them in evergreens are almost certain to fail. Therefore, whenever we find a good hardwood such as hard maple or ash, we leave it. But poor trees like grey birch and red maple are cut out, though never to the extent of exposing the ground. Besides, mixed stands are better for the soil and for wildlife too."

To illustrate his point, he invited me to look at a piece of hardwood which his crew was going to work over next. We headed along a gently rising slope toward the woods. On all sides were enduring traces of the bygone farm days — stone walls, cellar holes, apple trees, and the old wagon road itself which we were following. The woodlot we now entered was where the first Hamel used to cut stove wood for the school after he had given up the farm. To him a tree was a tree. Straight or crooked, good species or bad, he cut whatever was the right size for a buzz saw. He had certainly picked it clean. Worthless sprouts and gnarled old wolf trees alternated with patches of pin cherry and briars. I asked what would be done.

"Well," he replied " it is a discouraging place, but foresters have to have long-term imaginations. Look at that young ash over there with 30 feet of clear stem and only 10 inches through. Height is more important than girth in judging site quality; and when you see a tree like that, you know that the land is good and worth helping. It has never been cleared or grazed and there is a thick layer of humus and mulch on the ground. Actually, plenty of wood grows here but most of it on trees is so poor as to be permanently wasted. The idea is to concentrate the growth on the good trees such as that ash and gradually take out the poor ones. The smaller trees will be cut down and left on the ground. But felling the big ones is time consuming and damages the small trees. That is why they are girdled by stripping a piece of bark off clear around the trunk. Gradually the branches fall off and light is let in to the forest floor. If the light came suddenly, the sprouts and weeds would start all over again.

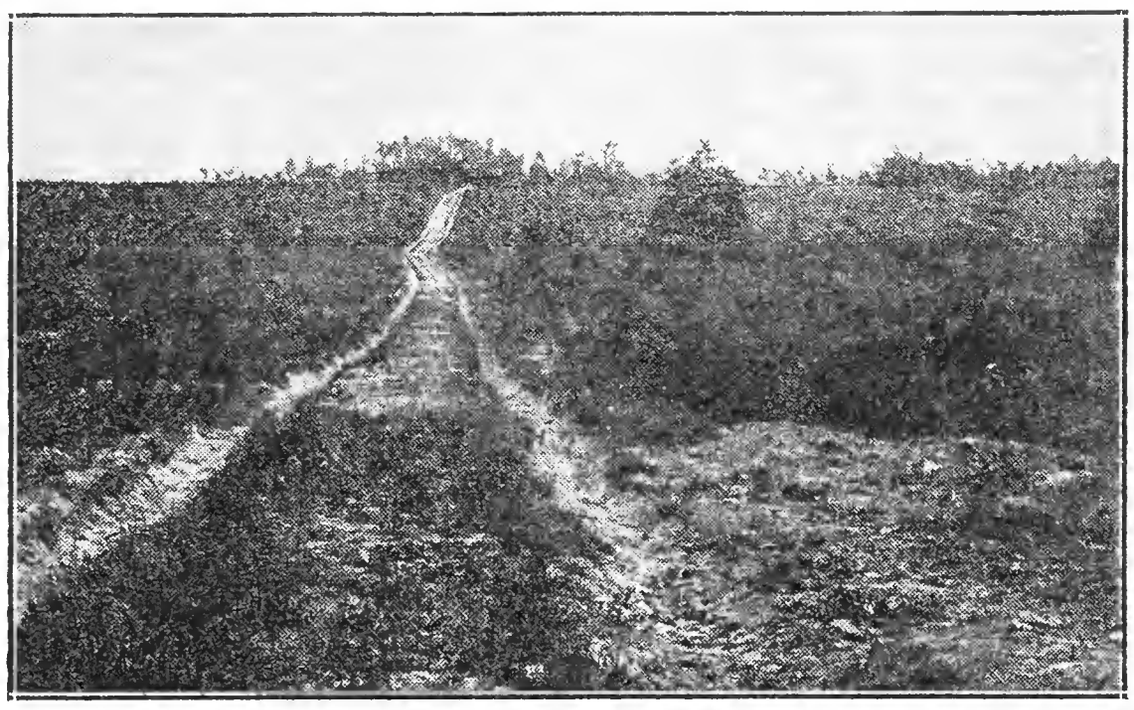
Little by little, as the years go by, the better trees, the ash, hard maple and hemlock will seed in and take over the stand. The future lies with them. That is a basic fact of our northern hardwood forests, and why even the most abused stands are worth developing."

On the way back we skirted a little bog that had been left unplanted on account of poor drainage and passed along a dense plantation of white pine. "A wonderful tree," he remarked, "which goes to bat with two strikes against it — blister rust and white pine weevil. If white pine is planted very close together, a few stems can work their way through to become crop trees. But around here a straight white pine is an exception. Anyone thinking of planting their old fields had better not be misled by visions of the forest primeval. Land cannot be farmed and grazed for 100 years and then grow the trees it did when undisturbed for ages. New Yorkers once built their farm houses of native white pine clapboards. Today they are as dated as the wigwam and longhouse."

Planting is a process for speeding up an inevitable reversion. The Conservation Department has learned a lot since the first trees were set out on the Forest Preserve in 1901. Artificial stands are admittedly second best to a natural forest. But with plenty of knowledge available for the asking, no landowner need plant first and learn later.

When I drove back to Davenport, my question had been answered. The Hamel acres were in good hands. They had brought up three generations of sturdy sons and had given their best soil and best trees in doing so. But because Nature's gifts are unending, they are quietly preparing others: timber for our homes, game for our sportsmen, and a fresh green forest to preserve our soil.

H. S. KERNAN



Photo—N. Y. State Conservation Department

*Reforestation with suitable trees will conserve and restore the soil. This is part of a typical reforestation project in its early stage of growth, near Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y. The old abandoned highway tells its mute story of how land misuse and the resultant soil erosion have taken their inevitable toll.*

*In order to allow for desired growth and provide some income, selective cuttings should be made every year in the woodlot and forest. In the foreground, selective cuttings of hemlocks have been made on a New York State Reforestation area in Otsego County.*

## Silage Temperatures

THE temperature at which crops change into silage controls the quality of silage produced. Present ensiling methods allow for only indirect control of silage temperatures, either by the rate of filling or by bringing about changes in the relation of moisture present to the dry matter.

The farmer learns to use his hand as a thermometer. The temperature sense thus acquired can be a useful indicator of processes or conditions of ensiling farm materials. Spoiled or spoiling silage will usually feel quite warm at any time of the year, and always warmer than the good silage. Left long enough exposed to air above 40 degrees F., most silage surfaces will begin to warm up somewhat from increased biological activity within the silage. This tendency should be slow at any time, and much less evident in grass silage than in corn. Exclusion of air by mechanical sealing, by covering with cold wet crops, such as shredded corn stalks, or by sprinkling with water, will reduce temperatures and lower the rate of loss.

# The Garden Forum

By D. F. Jones

## Information on Poultry Manure

I am wondering if you would be so kind as to give me some information about poultry manure, and how best to use it for some of the various garden crops. C. H. T.

Poultry manure varies considerably in composition but averages about a 2-2-1 formula. It is a concentrated fertilizer and should be used in moderation, not more than four tons per acre at any one time. It is high in quickly available nitrogen, has a moderate amount of phosphorus and is relatively low in potash. For best results it should be supplemented with superphosphate, muriate of potash, or wood ashes. The latter should be applied separately and not mixed with the maure. This material is excellent for grass, except that it is rather unsightly material to use on the lawn on account of the feathers that are usually mixed with it. It would be excellent to use it on old sod for pasture or hay. However, it should not be used where poultry are to run on acccount of the danger of transmitting disease.

Poultry manure is a splendid fertilizer for strawberries and can be used alone, and may be applied at almost any time of year. When properly supplemented, it is useful for nearly all of the vegetable crops, except beets, carrots and other root crops. Poultry manure carries considerable lime and may favor scab formation on potatoes if any large quantity is used.

## Slugs in the Strawberry Bed

Two years ago I set out some strawberry plants. They grew and multiplied very fast. Last Spring they had large blossoms, 12 to 16 on each stem, but no fruit. Could snails have caused this? My garden is full of snails. What can I do to get rid of them. Thank you.

Pennsylvania. M. W.

Frost may have injured the flowers so that fruits would not develop. Frosted flowers have black centers sometimes called black eyes. Slugs, or snails, eat holes in the berries, but rarely take them all.

Slugs may be controlled in various ways. Dust the ground in the evening when the slugs are out with freshly hydrated lime such as is used in spraying. A five per cent DDT dust dusted rather heavily on the ground near the plants where the slugs must crawl to reach them is reported to be effective in slug control. They may be poisoned very successfully with a metaldehyde slug poison. The metaldehyde is mixed with bran or corn meal at the rate of seven metaldehyde tablets to each pound of bran. The mixture is moistened slightly and scattered in small heaps about two feet apart.

Boards on the ground serve as refuges for the slugs during the daytime and may be utilized as traps under which they can gather and be destroyed.

## Hormone for Potato Sprouting

About how long can early potatoes, such as Irish Cobblers, be kept satisfactorily in storage? How long is the hormone treatment effective to delay sprouting of potatoes? When should it be applied and at what temperature? M. E. S.

Early potatoes, such as Irish Cobblers, cannot be kept in ordinary storage satisfactorily beyond April 1. The hormone treatment to delay sprouting is effective for about six weeks when applied according to directions, provided the storage temperature is below 50 degrees F. The best time to make the application is in February or early March when the potatoes first show signs of sprouting.

## What Will Rot Compost?

What materials will hasten rotting of compost? Will compost decompose some in the Winter, even if not treated? L. T.

Any material containing nitrogen will hasten rotting. Phosphorus and lime are also useful. Any mixed garden fertilizer is useful and can be added with lime or wood ashes at any time. A compost pile generates enough heat to undergo some decomposition in the Winter.

*Even though Linda Jean Uhrmann of Collingdale, Pa., is only three years old, she's always helping her mother in the vegetable and flower garden.*

## A Garden Labor Saver

Nothing makes life in the garden easier than a good mulch. Once it is spread, I become a lady of leisure with little to do but harvest and can my vegetables, plant succession crops, and pick flowers. The vegetable garden is the place where the mulch really goes to town. I try to have enough material to cover the ground between all the rows two inches deep when it is first spread. As soon as the vegetables come through the ground, I start mulching. At the time it seems like a lot of work, but it comes in the cool weather of early Summer and I know that it will save many hours of weeding, hoeing, and watering when the weather gets hot.

I use anything and everything that could possibly be suitable for a mulch. In the Fall, I get the highway department to dump two or three truck loads of leaves in a handy spot, and I add what I rake up to the pile. In July when they cut the grass and weeds on the roadsides, I beg a truck load or two of that to replenish my pile. After this is all used up, I rob the compost pile of material that is only half rotted and, if there still isn't enough, I finish out with sawdust. Once the mulch is on, hoeing is out of the question but the worms, working underneath, keep the ground far more loose than I ever could with a hoe and never damage the roots of the plants. With the soil so loose, any weeds that come through the mulch or come up in the rows, are easily pulled out. After shaking the dirt from their roots, I lay them on top of the mulch where the sun soon finishes them off and they help to fertilize the soil.

The mulch keeps the surface of the soil cool and moist. There is no evaporation from the ground by the heat of the sun. All the rain that falls enters the loose soil and there is no packing or run off. For this reason, it takes a month at least of dry weather before I have to get out the hose and water the garden. Vegetables that grow above ground are clean and don't need to be scrubbed when I pick them. There is no dust or splashed dirt on them. By Fall, when my crops are in and I'm ready to plant rye for a Winter cover crop, the greater part of the mulch has rotted down and can be turned under to add to the humus content of the soil.

In the raspberry patch, around my grape vines, and in the asparagus and strawberry beds, I merely add to the mulch once or twice a year. It is never turned under or disturbed. The ground hasn't been touched there since I set out the plants, and they certainly thrive.

Mulching the flower beds is not quite as simple becuse suitable material is more difficult to secure. If my pocketbook were fat enough, I would use peat moss, buckwheat hulls or redwood bark. But since they are beyond me, I resort to a "living" mulch and try to have the ground in the garden so completely covered with growing plants that weeds are unable to get a start. The shaded soil, cool and moist, attracts the earthworms who do my cultivating for me. The shade also prevents evaporation from the soil surface and the leaves serve to break the force of the rain so that it doesn't pound and pack the soil. So this living mulch serves the same purpose as the dead one, except that it does not add humus to the soil.

My garden doesn't present the neat appearance of one where each plant grows in perfect form standing untouched by crowding neighbors, but I think the flowers and vegetables growing in riotous abundance are healthier and happier than those in the well manicured garden. And I know that I am as I sit in the shade of the apple tree, shelling peas and dreaming of a new source of mulch material. E. T. Latting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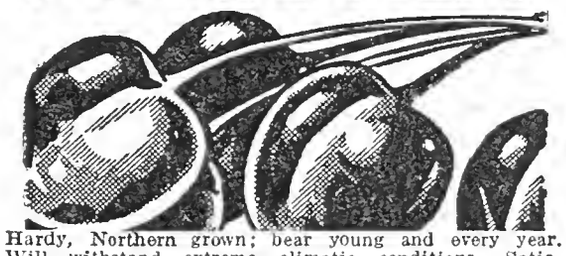

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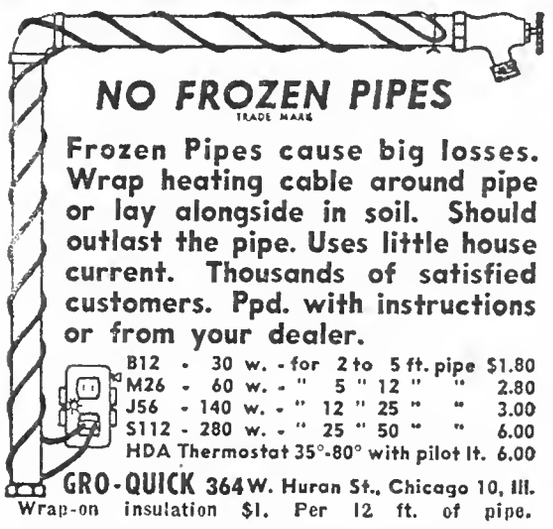

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# Story Behind the Kiantone School Fight

In behalf of Kiantone people, I wish to thank THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for its interest in our school predicament. May I add what I consider a few more pertinent facts, facts that every rural resident in New York State should know and ponder.

In the Spring of 1947, some of the good people in the unincorporated village of Frewsburg on the north boundary of Kiantone decided they wanted a new school building to replace their present old and crowded structure. But, instead of making plans to build and pay for their new building themselves, they got the bright idea, either from District Superintendent of Schools, J. William Anderson, or from the State Education Dept., that this was the time to form a central school district which would include Frewsburg, the Town of Kiantone, several districts in Carroll Township, and two in Poland Township. The first petitions brought into Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Kiantone Township gained no signers whatever in two of the four districts, namely, Districts 1 and 3. District 2 petition had three signatures. But the petition in District 4 had many signers because it did not read as a petition, but only as a request for further information about a proposed centralization at Frewsburg.

Heedless of the fact that at least one-third of the proposed district wanted nothing to do with it, the Commissioner of Education proceeded, in December 1947, to lay out the central district, omitting Kiantone District 3, the largest, richest and most populous district in the whole set-up except for Frewsburg itself. By means of a special legislative act, Kiantone District 3 was given permission to be annexed to the Jamestown Public School system. A similar bill was introduced giving some other school districts, including the rest of those in Kiantone, the same privilege. But when this second bill was referred to committee, the State Education Dept. insisted that the Kiantone Districts 1, 2, and 4 be excluded from the benefits of the measure on the pretext that they were not "contiguous" to Jamestown, that is, did not border directly on the city. One man's farm, approximately 1,000 feet wide, separates the rest of the Kiantone districts from Jamestown.

Kiantone District 3, containing over 300 qualified voters, was 100 per cent opposed to being included in the proposed Frewsburg Central School. By their legislative trickery, the State Education Dept. had prevented this opposition, which accounted for more than one-half the votes in the Town of Kiantone, from voting in the referendum which was set for April 24. The result was thus assured for the promoters of centralization, even before the vote was cast. When the votes were counted, 507 had voted to centralize, 205 against. With the aid of District 3, it may readily be seen that we would have had a chance to vote down the proposition.

Following the April 24 vote, Districts 1, 2, and finally 4 held meetings at which they decided to test the constitutionality of the centralization law by refusing to admit they were a part of the Frewsburg Central School, and attempting to continue operation as common school districts. Each district elected a full slate of officers for the coming school year and made arrangements for the instruction of their children. Licensed teachers were hired to teach the children up to the 6th grade, and the Jamestown school officials were asked to admit grades 7-12 on tuition paid by the parents. This was not hard to arrange, since most of the high school pupils from these districts have gone to Jamestown in past years.

However, our school buildings in which we had planned to educate our elementary grades were forcibly wrested from our control on August 23 by members of the so-called Frewsburg Central School Board acting through their attorney, Sidney T. Hewes, and with the aid of seven cars of State Police. Mr. Hewes is Assistant District Attorney of Chautauqua County as well as private counsel for the so-called Frewsburg Central School Board. The troopers must answer calls from the District Attorney or his assistant for aid in the performance of their public duties. However, many people are curious to learn why the State Police were present to help Mr. Hewes carry out his desires as a private counsel. None of the party, Mr. Hewes included, had any legal papers or court orders to show by what authority they could break and remove our locks on these school buildings and substitute their own. Another interesting sidelight is that the State Education Dept., when questioned as to whether they had instructed Mr. Hewes to use the State Police in changing the locks, replied that they had not, but would have given their authorization if Mr. Hewes had requested it.

We lost our first court action at a hearing before Supreme Court Justice Hamilton Ward in Buffalo on Sept. 2 in which we sought a temporary injunction directing the return of the seized buildings in Districts 1 and 2 to the taxpayers of those districts. Over Labor Day weekend, we set up a school, which the State calls a private school, for our elementary children on the main floor of the Kiantone Congregational Church. There two licensed and capable teachers are doing an excellent job of instructing 31 children in grades one to six.

Another court action is scheduled for the Supreme Court session being held in Mayville sometime this month. At that time, our attorneys will seek a permanent injunction against the Frewsburg Central Board demanding that Frewsburg be permanently restrained from the use of the school buildings in these Kiantone school districts, as they are now doing. We have also finished drafting the first letter for which we plan statewide distribution regarding the educational law changes which we think our legislature should make at this next session.

MRS. H. L. POTTER, Secy.
Kiantone School Committee

(Ed. — Since Mrs. Porter wrote this analysis of the Kiantone School controversy, we learn that over $450 was realized at a recent chicken supper held in the Kiantone Congregational Church. This money will be used to continue to operate their "insurgent" private school which, it is planned, will continue to be operated while the injunction suit is being pressed against the Frewsburg Central School Board.)

## Pastoral Parson

It all began when the local Grange elected the Parson as its delegate to the W. Frank Knowles Institute for Town and Country Ministers recently held at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Many other States have similar programs; in New Jersey, the work is strongly supported by the Grange, with the personal participation of our State Grange Master, Franklin C. Nixon. Indeed, a majority of the delegates were sponsored by their local Granges.

To the average reader, an advance scanning of the program might well bring some serious doubts as to just how much interest there might be in some of the topics of the Institute. Every preacher naturally would be interested in the panel discussion on "What the Layman Thinks the Church Should be Doing." It proved to be so as Mrs. Richard Stevenson of Califon, Ralph Decker of Sussex, Ernest Phillips of Marlton, and Robert Roberts of Port Jervis brought out some very instructive points.

Since one of the Parson's major interests has always been history, he was particularly anxious to hear Dr. Erwin R. Biel, Professor of Meterology, speak on "The Influence of Climate on Civilization and Human Thought." Prof. Biel made out a splendid case for the basic effect of climate upon all of the great population movements of the past. When he concluded, he had traced climatic causes for the building of the great Chinese Wall, the Mongol invasions, the arts and science of various nations of Europe, the recurrent waves of immigration to the United States, as well as reasons of climate for many of the great wars. Also he had touched on similar reasons for the differing types of agriculture in each part of the land.

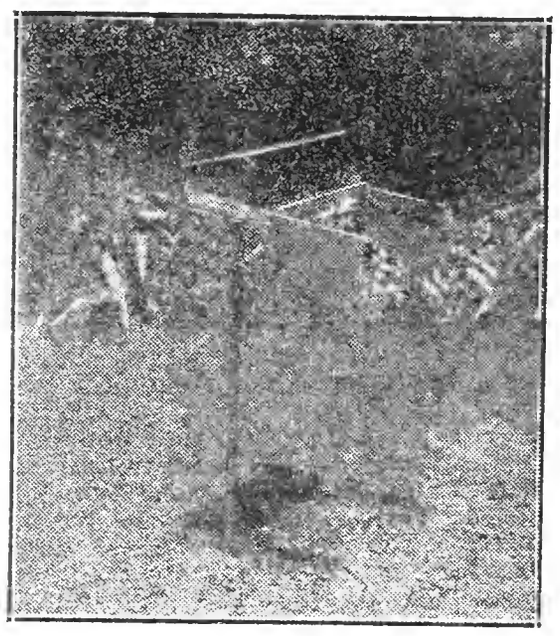
Others stressed pastoral service as not, as has so often been thought, just a place in which a minister waits for something else; it is a field with a specific challenge, worthy of a lifetime investment on the part of any preacher. In order to conduct a really successful work there, a preacher should love rural life, have an understanding of rural problems, and sympathy for rural people.

REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT

## For the Birds in Winter

If you want to become better acquainted with the Winter birds, then build or improvise a bird feeder and place it in a somewhat protected position in a location where it may be advantageously viewed from a living room window. Keep it well filled with the kinds of food birds like, and see that a plentiful supply of water is also handy. Many kinds of birds will visit the feeder regularly, giving you an excellent opportunity to enjoy their presence and activities.

Some of the birds that you may expect to visit your feeders will readily accept such foods as suet, cracked corn and broken nut meats, seeds, scratch feed, bread crumbs, and the like. Others will enjoy pecking at meat scraps or table scraps. Woodpeckers usually like suet, meat scraps, cracked nuts, and cracked corn. Titmice, chickadees, and nuthatches love sunflower seeds, cracked peanuts, and bread crumbs. Cardinals, towhees (when they stay North), and jays eat such foods as sunflower seeds, cracked corn and coarse scratch feed with great relish; while the juncos, finches, and native sparrows feed upon millet seeds, wheat, small seed mixtures, and bread crumbs. Some birds like apple, potato, and cocoanut meat; but freezing renders foods containing water less valuable for Winter feeding, unless they are supplied in quantities such as will be promptly consumed.



*Weather-vane type of bird feeder rotates with the wind and always keeps the open side away from the wind. This one is well liked by small birds, such as chickadees, titmice and nuthatches.*

Food cakes may be used to good advantage in Winter feeding. They can be made from a number of ingredients, such as corn meal, oatmeal, bread crumbs, broken nut kernels, currants and raisins. A good way to make them is to prepare the cereals by scalding or partly cooking, then add eggs and bake; or they may be mixed with honey or stirred into melted suet. The cakes may be crumbled for use or put into the feeder whole. Too, various food mixtures may be put into special feeders in the soft, moist state, without baking or hardening. These are not best for cold or rainy spells; they may freeze or mold.

These various forms of food can be made available to the birds in a number of different ways. One of these is by making use of the food tray or shelf, which is merely a wide shelf with a raised ledge around its edges to keep the wind from sweeping away the food. It is usually mounted on the trunk of a tree or on a pole or windowsill, and should be located where it will be protected some by evergreen branches or by the walls of a building. Another very useful feeder, and one that conserves food and makes it available to the birds in all sorts of weather, is the cocoanut larder, which is merely a cocoanut with a hole cut in one end and the cavity inside filled with a food mixture of chopped suet and broken nut meats. The cocoanut may be suspended from the limb of a convenient tree by a small wire. A similar feeder may be made by boring a number of holes in a stick of wood or a section cut from a small tree branch, filling these with food mixtures and melted suet or fats. Such a feeding device can be mounted by using a wire to swing it from a tree branch or by nailing it to a fence post or a tree.

Various forms of more elaborate feeders are in use, but they will not attract birds more quickly or in greater numbers than those that have been mentioned. Wary species of birds, as a rule, like the simpler feeding devices better, especially the ones that are fastened securely to firm supports. All such bird feeders should be placed fairly near the ground and should be protected as much as possible from cats, rats, squirrels and other grain-eaters that climb or jump. This may be accomplished by locacting the feeder far enough away from surrounding objects to insure its not being reached by any jumping animal and by fastening a wide collar of tin about the support some three feet or more above the ground.

A revolving food house, which always keeps the open side away from the wind, can be made easily and quickly from materials picked up around the homestead. All you need are a few little wire brads, a small amount of one-fourth inch soft pine or plywood, a bromstick, a quarter-inch steel or iron rod about 10 inches long, a sheet of sandpaper, and a little brown wood stain or paint. Plywood is better than soft pine to work with, as it is light and will not split easily; it sandpapers nicely and takes a stain well.

A good idea of the manner of cutting the wood stock may be had by looking at the accompanying picture, which is in the likeness of a weathervane feeder which the writer just made early this Fall on his own premises. This feeder is approximately 16 inches long, five inches wide, and five inches in height. The vanes for swinging it with the wind are seven inches long by five inches wide. They stand outward to the rear exactly 14 inches from the forepart of the device and may be made in almost any shape that will best utilize material. A half-inch ledge at the back of the feeder prevents the loss of foods by birds scratching it away, while a three-eighths inch piece is nailed across the vane supports a couple of inches farther back to serve as a perch. A three-eighths inch hole is drilled entirely through the feeder parallel to, and one-half inch from, the front wall, at a point equidistant from each end of the feeder. This is used as a bearing for the quarter-inch steel or iron axle, which is fastened to one end of the broomstick, using a suitable washer to provide a smooth surface on which the feeder revolves. The device may be mounted by nailing the broomstick to a short pole or a post, or by otherwise fastening it to some suitable support. The feeder, pictured, has been built for feeding small birds, such as chickadees, titmice, nuthatches, and the like. A larger feeder would perhaps be better for feeding jays and other larger birds.

There is great fun in feeding the birds during the Winter. The presence and activities of many birds about the premises will not only afford one a great deal of pleasure, but much benefit will accrue in the form of reduction of damage from weed seeds and insects, as a result of the increased numbers of birds that will remain the year around.

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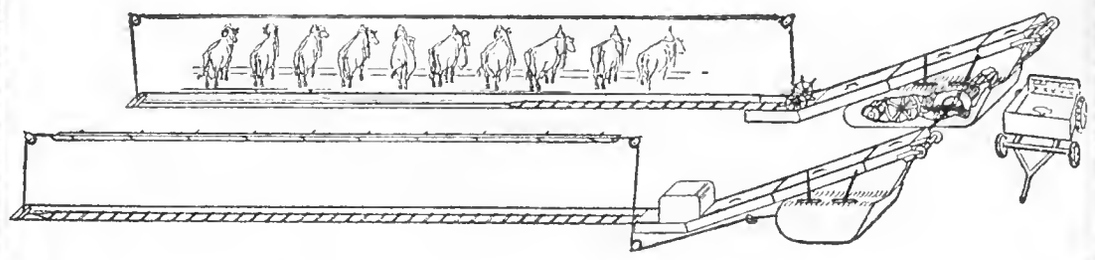

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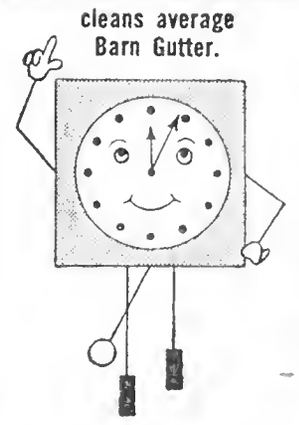

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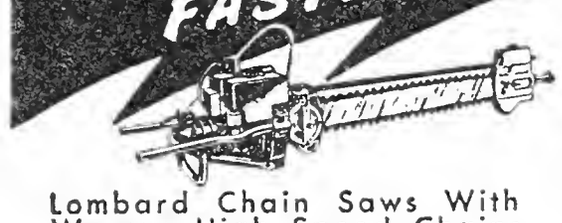

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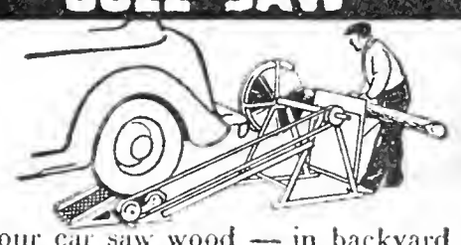

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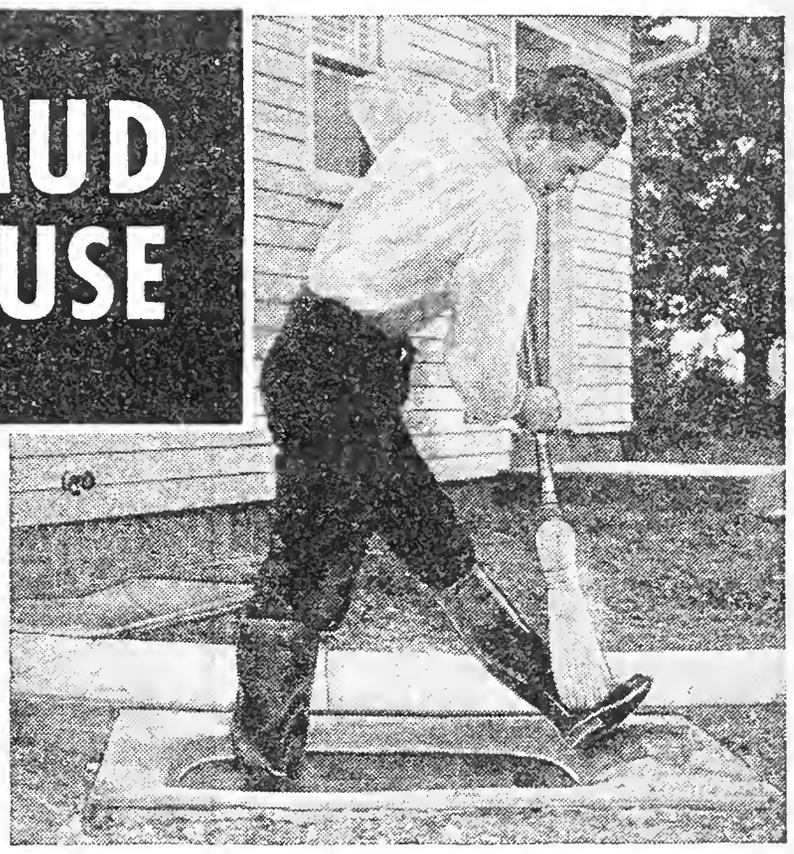

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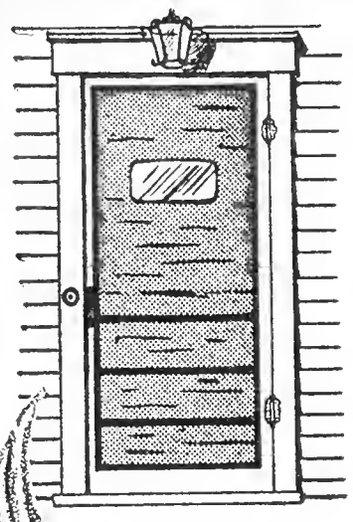

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## Hallowe'en Pumpkins

Each year the Hallowe'en tradition calls for masquerading, goblins, witches, false faces and pumpkins. Overlooking the goblins, witches and the like, there are some interesting tales about the pumpkin, with and without carved face and candle, and its role in October 31 festivities.

It seems that the ancients had a name for almost everything. Centuries ago the Roman goddess of fruits was called Pomona, because *pumus* was their word for any fruit. The Greeks on the other hand called a

THE ROMANS CALLED THE PUMPKIN POMONA · THE GODDESS OF GARDEN FRUIT.

melon a *pepon*. Between the pumus and the pepon, our own language got the pumpkin as the name for this fruit of the ground vine. As for the Hallowe'en pumpkin, the story goes back to the pagan belief that to carry a pumpkin in October acted as a lucky charm against the evil spirits of the dark. That is at least one version of the unlighted pumpkin's place at this season.

The Jack-O'-Lantern idea springs from the Old World also. Legend has it that there lived a wealthy old miser, bearing all the traits misers are supposed to possess. At the door of his house one night a tired old man, named Jack, stopped to ask for food and lodging on his journey.

"I'll give you some place to stay," the miser snarled, "and it won't be in Heaven, and it won't be in Hades." Whereupon the weary traveler was given a lighted lantern and told to walk the earth until Judgment Day. Jack-O'-Lantern he was called and later that name came to be associated with the Hallowe'en lighted pumpkin.

O. P. Fox

## Animal Instinct

It often seems that impulse alone cannot be responsible for some of the clever and surprising moves made by animals, quite frequently on the spur of the moment. I once knew a man who, though blind, kept a cow and did his own milking. When in the pasture, which was small, he experienced no trouble for a while in locating her at milking time. Before long, however, the cow discovered his inability to see. Even though he would pass by her, near enough to touch her with his hand, she eluded him. His keen hearing failed to detect her proximity because she had learned to hold her breath, until he passed on. Consequently he was obliged to sell her. Presumably even a bell would have been a little help.

One of our family horses, whose age relegated him to the retired list, was allowed the freedom of the premises adjacent to the rear of the house. Here the grass, lush and choice, was just right; his teeth would not allow for tough pasturage. One evening my husband and I were walking about the grounds, when a low neigh came to us. Recognizing the call of old George, we began searching for him. Thinking it a bit odd that he should call us, I started in the direction from which the sound had came. Taking a path which crossed a corner lot onto a highway, I heard the sound of horses' hoofs as without shoes on the dirt road. This made it more certain that it was George. Thinking I heard a man's voice low and impatient, I sent a sharp whistle, such as horses know, and ran onto the highway. I was in time to see what I had suspected. Someone was leading George by the mane. He required no halter and could be easily led. Having heard my whistle, our horse tossed his head in the air, broke away from the captor and, turning, galloped toward home. His game was to use George, with a horse of his own, on a wagon to sneak in apples or potatoes from other people's crops, possibly from some distance as he was well known for such operations. Just how much he had already used our horse in this way, we never learned. All the animal needed, however, was a bit of cooperation from those he loved in order to assert his rights. Such is the faithfulness of his kind.

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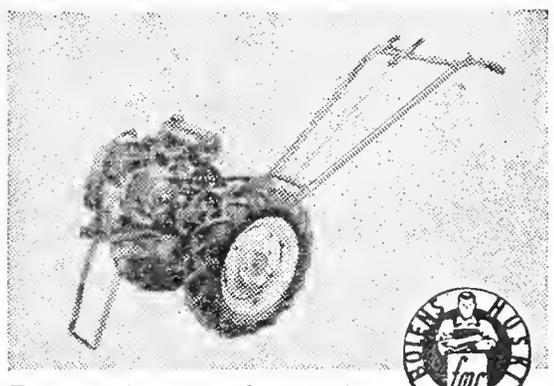

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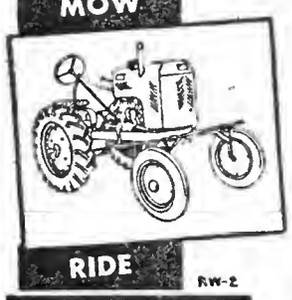

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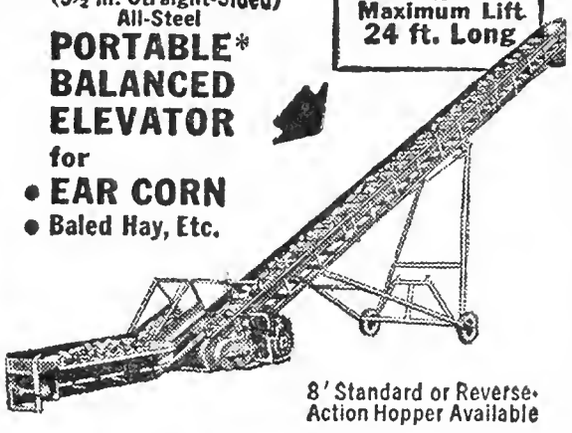

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## Steer Fattening in the Northeast

(Continued from Page 643)

part or all of the roughage.

### Limited and Full Grain Feed

An average of several experiments at various State experiment stations on the comparative values of limited and full feeding of shelled corn to fattening steers shows that when grain is high in price, it pays to limit it; at least, to some extent. On a limited grain allowance it is best to feed a liberal amount of good quality hay and corn silage until about two months before the cattle are to be marketed. At that time they should be gradually brought to a full feed of either shelled corn or other grain, with enough high protein concentrate to meet their needs, and roughage reduced accordingly.

Based on the tests mentioned, when two-year-old steers were fed a full ration of shelled corn for a period of approximately four and one-half months, they consumed an average daily feed of 14 pounds of shelled corn, two and one-half pounds of high protein feed (linseed or soybean oil meal), 28 pounds of corn silage, and two and one-half pounds of hay. On this plan of feeding their average feed requirement to produce 100 pounds of gain was 520 pounds of shelled corn (442 pounds of dry matter), 100 pounds of protein feed, 100 pounds of hay, and 1,100 pounds of corn silage. When comparable steers were fed a limited ration of shelled corn, as previously mentioned, their average daily feed consumption for a similar period of time was seven pounds of shelled corn, 41 pounds of corn silage, and about the same amount of protein supplement and hay, as the full fed steers. The feed requirement per 100 pounds of gain for these cattle was 306 pounds of shelled corn( 260 pounds on a dry matter basis), about the same for protein feed and hay as with the full fed steers, and 1,825 for corn silage. It can thus be seen from these tests that 725 pounds of corn silage had a replacement feed value, with the limited corn fed steers, of 214 pounds of shelled corn. With corn figured at $80 a ton, this represents a feeding value for corn silage, when thus fed, of over $23 per ton.

### Grass Silage for Steers

With the increased use of grass silage on farms in the Northeast, we have had several inquiries as to how it can be fitted into a steer fattening program. The best test we know on this question is one that was conducted at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. In this trial comparable groups of steers, having an average initial weight per head of about 625 pounds, were fed for a period of 168 days. One group, consisting of 12 steers, consumed an average daily ration, per head, of 13.6 pounds of corn-and-cob meal, 12.2 pounds of corn silage, and one pound of soybean oilmeal. Minerals were fed free choice, consisting of a mixture of salt two parts, ground limestone one part, and steamed bonemeal one part. Their feed requirement for each 100 pounds gain, to a final weight of 980 pounds, was 654 pounds of corn-and-cob meal, 589 pounds of corn silage, and 51 pounds of soybean oilmeal. Another similar group consumed an average daily ration per head of the same amount of corn-and-cob meal, and 21 pounds of grass silage (alfalfa-molasses), without any protein supplement. Their feed requirement for each 100 pounds of gain, to a final weight of 1,023 pounds, in the same period of time, was 577 pounds of corn-and-cob meal, and 890 pounds of grass silage. It is thus seen that the 890 pounds of grass silage in this test had a feeding replacement value of 77 pounds of corn-and-cob meal and 589 pounds of corn silage. When alfalfa hay was fed to another group of steers, it resulted in about the same feed requirement for each 100 pounds of gain as when corn silage was used, plus 415 pounds of hay. No protein feed was needed.

From this test, and other reports we have received from farmers, it is clear that grass silage can be successfully fed to form all of the roughage part of a fattening steer ration. In the Pennsylvania test just discussed, the cheapest gains were made by the steers that received grass silage.

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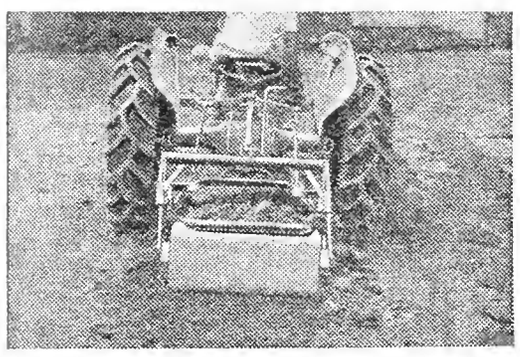

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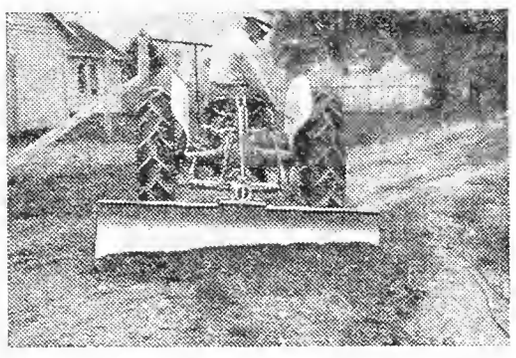

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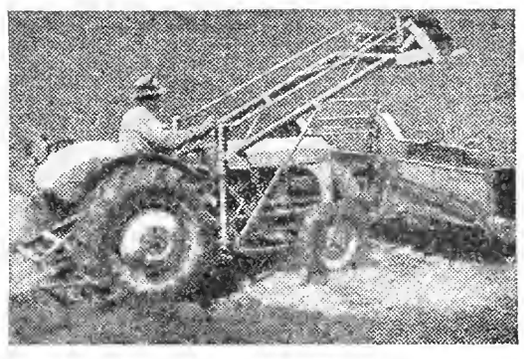
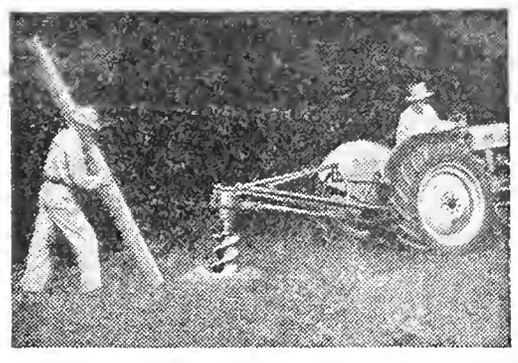


**DEARBORN LOADERS**—This standard manure and material loader lifts, lowers hydraulically. There is also a heavy duty loader.



**DANUSER POST HOLE DIGGER**—Up to 600 holes a day. Power take-off drive. Lifts, lowers by Hydraulic Touch Control.

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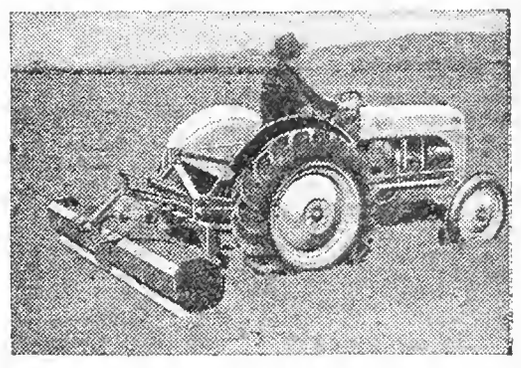
**DEARBORN BLADE SNOW PLOW***—Use straight or angled. Lifts, lowers by Hydraulic Touch Control. 72″ edge.

**DEARBORN V SNOW PLOW***—Cuts 60″ width. Lifts and lowers by Hydraulic Touch Control.



**LAND LEVELER**—For leveling, grading, moving dirt. Loads, spreads, dumps by Hydraulic Touch Control. 8 ft. cut.

**To use any of these three tools with the Ford Tractor requires only one basic, or "Universal," Frame, priced and sold separately.*

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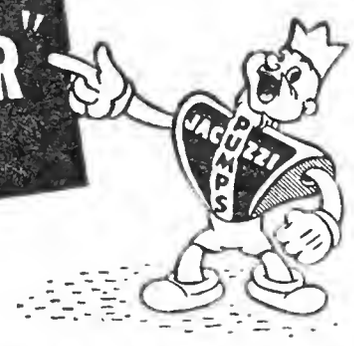
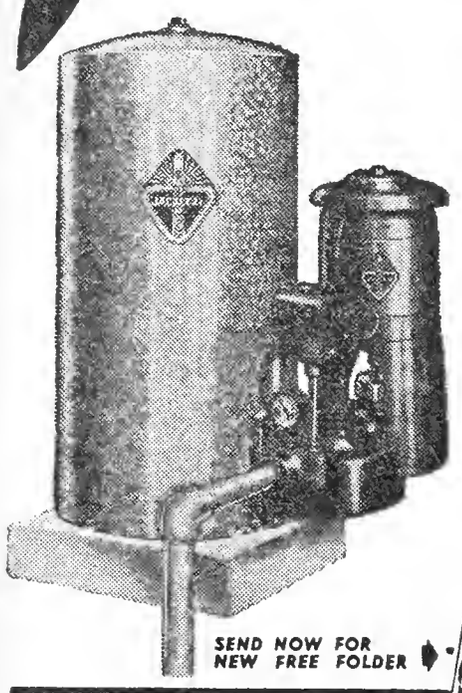



Jacuzzi does it WITH EVER-PRIME



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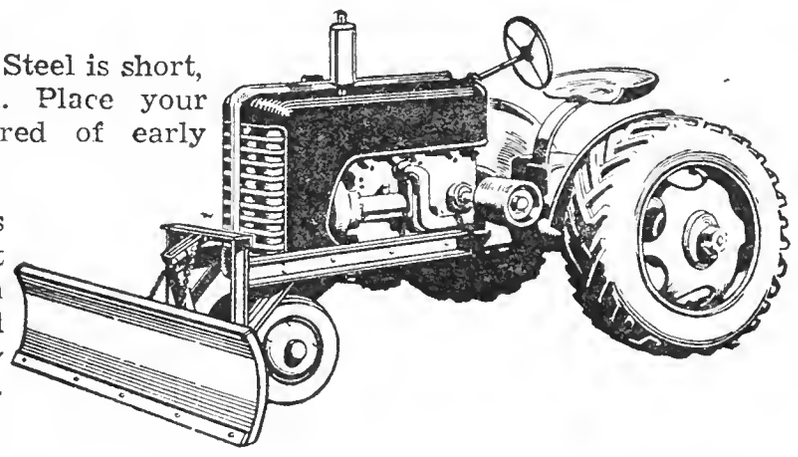

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## Late Fall Garden Work

Late October and early November, especially if the weather continues mild, may well be considered an active garden period; for there is much important work to be done before the ground freezes, work which will relieve the Spring rush.

Roses and other shrubs may be planted in the Fall as late as the ground can be worked, provided of course the stock is dormant. When setting roses, be sure that the joint is at least two inches below the surface. The roots should be spread out carefully and the soil firmed well around them. It is an excellent plan to mix a liberal quantity of bone meal with the soil when planting roses at this time of year. It is most important, too, that Fall-planted stock should have more than the usual amount of water with which to go into the Winter. Even if you prefer to plant your roses in the Spring, it is well to prepare the soil this Fall, digging deep and leaving it rough through the Winter. The frost has a sweetening effect, and hibernating insects are killed.

Rhododendrons must have some attention now if they are to go through the Winter successfully. Probably the most important requirement for these shrubs is plenty of water. Use a hose without a nozzle and sufficient force to send the water down below the freezing point. Cover the area under these plants with oak leaves, for these provide the necessary acid reaction when decomposed, nor do they mat.

If any part of the garden area needs liming, it may well be done now, thus eliminating one more Spring chore. Don't forget that lilacs are always hungry for lime!

The seeds of many annuals and some perennials may be profitably planted in late Fall, thus gaining a jump on Spring-sown seed. The little seedlings appearing early in the Spring will be sturdier even than those started in flats in the house. I started Fall seed sowing with annual asters and snapdragons, and the experiment proved so very successful that I tried others—petunias, nicotiana, annual larkspur, annual candytuft, annual poppies, including the California type, cosmos, Chinese forget-me-not, calendula and bachelor button. The following also give a better account of themselves when planted in the Fall — hollyhock, Sweet William and Columbine.

There is one all-important fact to bear in mind in regard to Fall planting of all flower seeds — they must be planted late, after light frosts and before the ground freezes solid. If planted too early, some of the seeds will germinate during the warm days of Indian Summer, and this must be prevented. The seed should lie dormant in the ground until Spring, when it will start into growth long, long before you could sow seed outdoors. By doing this work during the leisurely days of Autumn, still another task can be eliminated from the crowded Spring schedule.

After the ground has really frozen, comes the task of mulching, a matter for discrimination; for some plants require one kind of covering, while others must have something different. Some plants require a heavy blanket, others only a light or porous covering. One point, however, should be emphasized — never use garden rubbish for mulching! This looks adequate at first, but it will mat and rot before Spring and may be worse than no mulch at all.

Perennials that go into Winter showing green above the ground should be loosely mulched, for they require a certain amount of light and air. Marsh hay, wheat straw and pine boughs are good material for such plants. Sometimes I have used berry baskets, weighted with stones, over individual plants of foxglove and campanula. Stable manure is an excellent covering for plants which need a heavy mulch (this includes most perennials) with pine boughs placed over the manure in early December. Roses are mulched by heaping new soil to a height of 10 inches around each plant. Peat moss may be substituted for soil, with a top covering of evergreen boughs.

At this time, it is an excellent plan to collect various materials and store in the cellar for future use; good garden soil, sharp sand, leaf mold, fertilizers, etc. If you grow house plants, it is often necsssary to do some repotting; and in the early Spring, the materials are at hand for starting seed flats.

It is hardly possible to overemphasize the desirability of leaving the garden clean for the Winter. Cut all dead stalks from perennials and scrupulously remove all debris and burn it. Such procedure is insurance against disease and insect pests in next year's garden. E. M. Eaton
Massachusetts

## Breeding Better Wheat Varieties

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, former Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, says that the past 40 years has brought about great progress in plant breeding. Progress both in scientific plant breeding, which has created many better crop varieties, and progress in widespread acceptance of such varieties on the part of farmers.

Dr. Bailey was responsible for establishing in 1907 the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell. In the early days only a few farmers could be persuaded to try recommended crop varieties; and it was beneath the dignity of some scientists to work on the solution of practical farm crop problems. However, thanks to the wise selection of a staff of plant breeders, trained scientists have worked all these years to aid farmers improve their crop production.

A good example of the contribution of the plant breeder and acceptance of his work is Yorkwin and Cornell 595 wheat developed by Dr. H. H. Love. These two varieties are planted almost exclusively in the soft, white wheat growing areas of New York, Michigan and the province of Ontario. In New York State Yorkwin and Cornell 595 are planted in about equal amounts and occupy 95 per cent of the wheat acreage. They are at least 25 per cent more productive than sorts grown by New York farmers before wheat breeding was started at Cornell. In Ontario Cornell 595 is the favored variety and in Michigan, Yorkwin is the almost universal choice of soft, white winter wheat growers. More than a total of a million and a half acres were planted to these two Cornell wheat varieties in 1948, thus adding at least 7,000,000 bushels to the 1948 wheat crop.

Soft, white wheat is milled into flour used for special purposes, such as crackers, cookies and pastries. To be acceptable, wheat varieties must possess desirable characteristics sought by both the farmer and the wheat miller. Yorkwin and Cornell 595 fill this need. However, plant breeders are not yet satisfied with attained results, and are pursuing a vigorous investigational program to further improve existing wheat varieties. A. C. Johnson

*Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey and Dr. H. H. Love discuss 40 years of plant breeding progress while they examine an experimental wheat variety in the Cornell test plots.*

## Pennsylvania Farm News

The extent to which good soil management practices, such as drainage and erosion control, are benefiting farmers throughout Pennsylvania as well as himself and others in his own community is again indicated in the case of Frank W. Riddle, of Emlenton, Venango County. The Riddle place, operated by father and two sons, Frank and Vivian Riddle, had been a farm of contrasts, or one involving a double problem. Parts of it eroded easily, and badly. In other places you couldn't walk across spots with hip boots the Fourth of July, because it was so wet.

Finally Mr. Riddle, convinced he wasn't getting half off his farm that he should, went to see his County agent. Together they decided that the first step would be contour strip cropping to stop the erosion; that was in 1941. As a result, in the next six years more income was derived from the Riddle farm than in the preceding 20 years. Wet spots came in for attention next. Thirty years ago he had installed a mile of tile drain by hand, but meanwhile erosion had washed out many of his tile and exposed others to breakage from farm machines. Now this entire farm is drained and producing better crops than ever before in his experience. Lime, fertilizer, and manure have built up fertility on the Riddle fields, including some where "only green moss" used to grow.

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R. C. Lott, Aspers, Adams County, has announced expansion of the facilities of the Fruit Research Laboratory at nearby Arendtsville, a branch of the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station, is now taking place as a result of activities of the South Mountain Fruit Research Laboratories Association, of which he is secretary. Fifteen acres of orchard land and a nine-room brick house in Arendtsville, provided by the association, are now functioning for the benefit of growers in the important fruit section comprising Adams, York, Cumberland, and Franklin Counties. Four scientists comprise the laboratory staff. Dr. Fred Lewis, plant pathologist; Frank Hewetson, pomologist; Dean Asquith, entomologist, and Dr. Russel Alderfer, soils technologist, part-time.

The station operates with the advice and assistance of a committee of fruit growers including H. M. Anderson, J. B. Kauffman, and George Goodling, York County; M. E. Knouse, Oliver Heacock, and R. C. Lott, Adams County; Galen Gates, Shippensburg; Dr. J. N. Davids, Carlisle, and L. O. Mowery, Mechanicsburg, all Cumberland County; R. Johnson Gillan, Roy Hafer, and H. Frecon, Franklin County.

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William Clelan, Butler County, reports that his winter wheat which appeared spotty last Spring on seeps, with little prospect for a crop, developed rapidly as soon as he installed tile drainage and matured as a good stand. He laid 10,600 feet of tile and has drained 20 acres of wet spots on his 170-acre place. He expects this will enable him to work these fields in the Spring at least three weeks earlier than formerly. Coal veins and hardpan directed seeps to the surface at a number of spots along slopes, including some areas which he had contour stripped for erosion control. Some of the wet spots had extended across the full width of the strips with the result he was prevented from working any part of them. Contour operations and good tile drainage will, Mr. Clelan expects, give him twin results in soil conservation; the strips will prevent washing by checking surface runoff, and the drains will eliminate wet spots, thereby enabling this land to produce on a par with the rest of his farm.

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In recognition of service performed continuously over a long period of years, three Pennsylvania county agents recently were honored at testimonials given in as many different counties by the farm people among whom they have been working. They are E. G. Ifft, Franklin, Venango County agent; Alvin L. Hacker, Allentown, Lehigh County agent, and W. L. Treager, Greensburg, Westmoreland County agent. N.M.E.

---

The first winners of the Kroger agricultural scholarships of the Pennsylvania State College are: Donald R. Egolf, Osterburg, Bedford County; and Anthony Paul Stemberger, Crosby, McKean County. The scholarships of $200 each are for sophomores in the School of Agriculture, and winners are chosen on the basis of scholastic standing, character, need and leadership.

A. H. I.

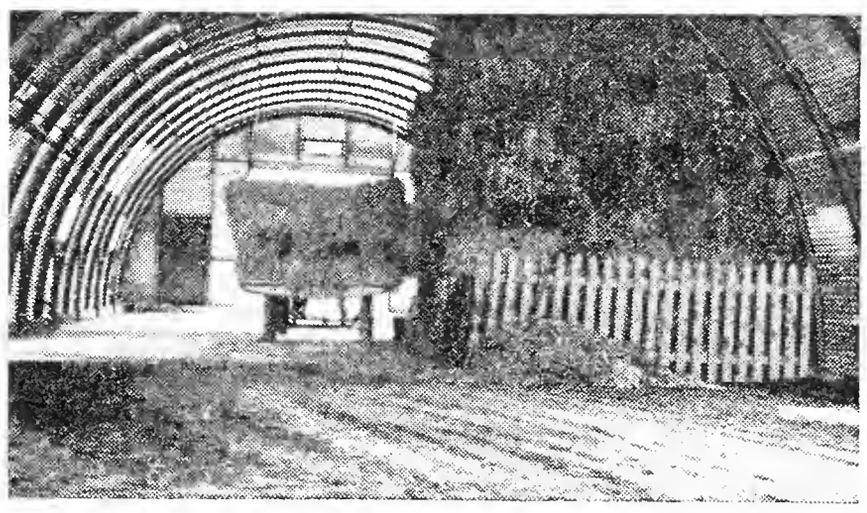

# The Farm of Tomorrow

The all-Quonset farm is not merely possible, but probable. Already, Quonsets are serving in virtually every use for which farm buildings are required. They are being erected everywhere, to supplement existing buildings, or to replace obsolete structures and those damaged by storm or fire. Eventually, some farms may have nothing but Quonsets. Or, tomorrow, or next week, where some progressive owner is creating a farm where none existed before, an all-Quonset farm will come into being.

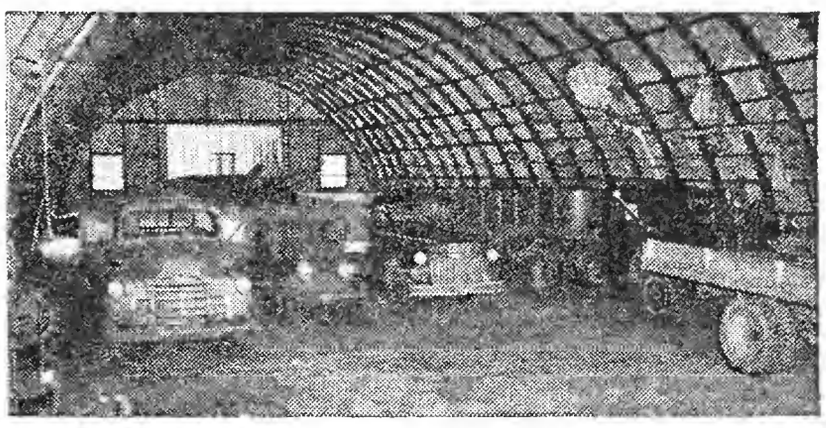
Whether you are adding a new farm building, or replacing an old one, you can fill your requirements with a Quonset all-steel farm building—permanent, weatherproof, vermin-proof, and fire-resistant. Immediate advantages are their low cost, their ready availability, and quick erection.

is an ALL-QUONSET* Farm

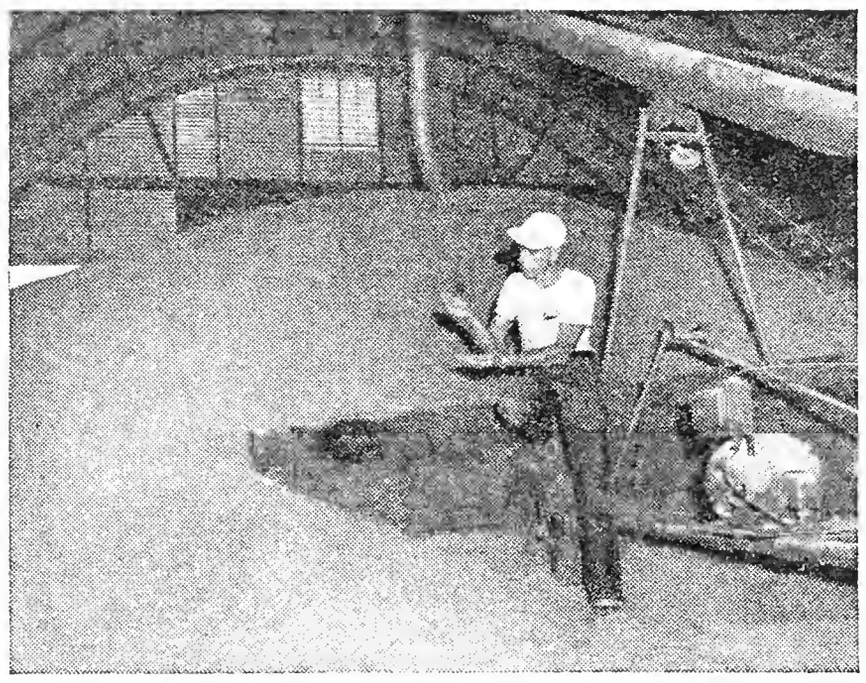
FOUR USES ON ONE FARM—Delbert Hunter, RFD 2, Rochester, Indiana, now has four Quonsets—a Quonset 32 for hay storage; two Quonset 20's, a dairy building and a grain bin; a Quonset 24 for tool and machine shelter.



HAY STORAGE—One of the four Quonsets on the Delbert Hunter farm (see above). This is a Quonset 32 (32 x 96 feet) used for hay storage and for Hunter's spring and fall sales of purebred Hampshire hogs.



EQUIPMENT STORAGE—This is one of seven Quonsets on the farm of E. H. Dierks, Leoti, Kansas. The Quonset 40 is of ample capacity to hold farm equipment and automotive vehicles with plenty of room for maintenance tools and operations.



WHEAT STORAGE—Rex A. Brush, Modoc, Kansas, purchased a Quonset 40 (40 x 100 feet) three years ago, and has used it chiefly for wheat storage. This year, he bought its duplicate, also for wheat. He writes: "I would recommend Quonset buildings to grain producers as one of the best answers to today's grain storage problem."

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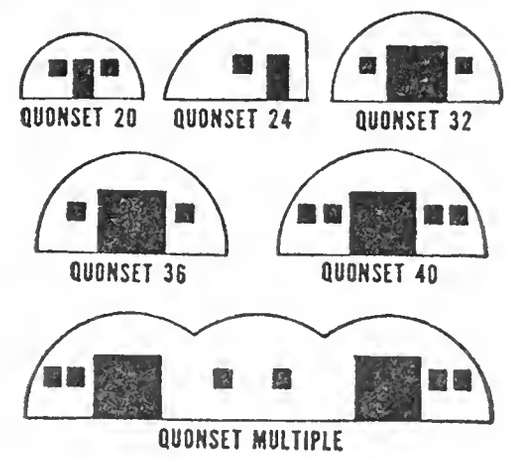

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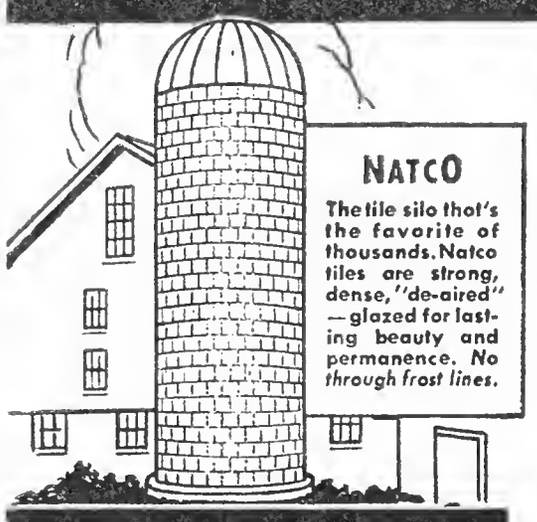


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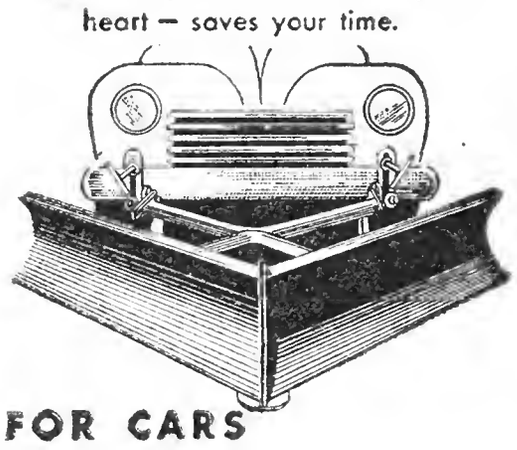

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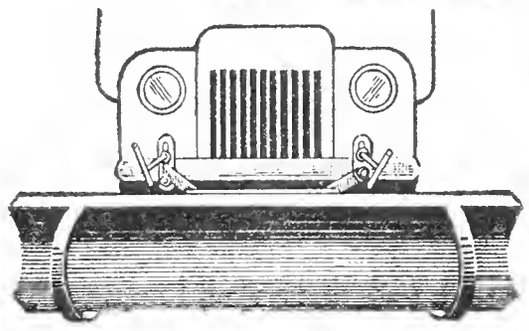

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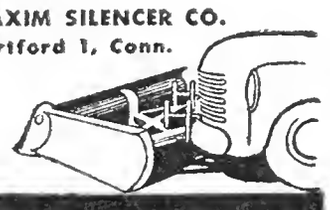

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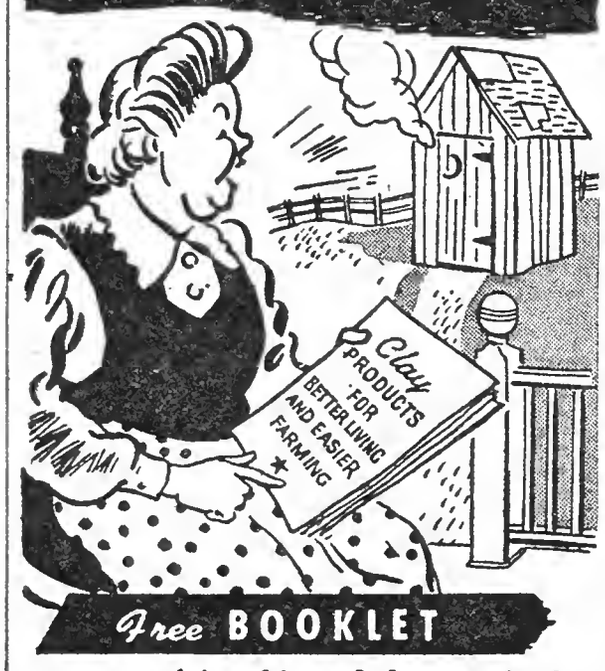


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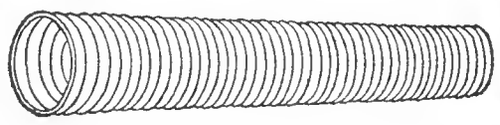

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# *In Tune with the Times*

The farm labor situation has prompted Paul Kinney to alter his farming operations. He is located in a section of Central New York where state and federal projects provide jobs for men who might otherwise do farm work. Nearby are the Seneca Ordnance Depot, Sampson College, a Naval Hospital and the Willard State Hospital. The Kinney farm is just north of Ovid in Seneca County.

Because of the difficulty of hiring farm help by the month or the season, Paul has largely abandoned the livestock business. This year he has just 20 head of Angus cattle, whereas not so many years ago he used to produce and sell 100 lambs each year in addition to the cattle business. Now he raises more crops, specializing in seed crops. In 1948 these included 20 acres of Cornell 11 seed corn, five acres of silage corn, 20 acres each of wheat and buckwheat, five acres of soybeans, 10 acres of barley and 40 of hay. Much of this grain is sold for seed; also a second cutting red clover seed crop is harvested.

To produce and harvest the above, he depends on exchanging work with his neighbors, and high school boys who work by the day and on modern machinery. He says that it pays to provide these boys with interesting jobs such as group work and machinery operation rather than chores. Modern equipment for the Kinney Farm projects that require less hand labor are three rubber-tired tractors, a farm truck, stationary hay press, buckrake, combine, bull-dozer and buzz-saw tractor attachments, post-hole digger, corn picker and a manure loader. Of this last Paul claims, "When I figured what it would have cost to hire a man to do the work, it paid for itself in one season."

---

One of the undeniable advantages claimed for pen stabling is the freedom and comfort which it allows the cows. Recently this has been well shown on two farms of three young enthusiasts at Dundee, Yates County, N. Y. Rearranged barns to permit pen stabling has convinced the owners that their cows are more comfortable and contented, and probably more productive, when they are not required to spend most of their time with their heads in stanchions. This new dairy farm scheme is being operated by William Larson and by Donald and Harry Shelford.

In addition, these young farmers have built elevated milking stalls adjacent, where the cows can be fed grain individually and milked at waist level rather than at knee level. A milk house near the milking stalls completes the job of providing better arrangements for both the cows and the dairymen in laborious job of milk production. It should be borne in mind that before any change to pen stabling is made, permission must be obtained from the boards of health which have control over the milk involved.

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In 1941 Myron Garrett, young Seneca County farmer, purchased a farm six miles north of Waterloo, N. Y. He had worked the farm for two previous years. With an adjoining farm bought since then, he now owns and operates over 150 acres. The farms are in an area of Ontario loam, one of the better soils of Western New York. Myron's crops now include 15 acres of corn, 10 acres each of oats and wheat, 30 of hay and 20 of red kidney beans. By use of liberal amounts of commercial fertilizer he has produced an average of 30 bushels of beans per acre; his other crops yield well, too.

Starting with three Aberdeen-Angus heifer calves, he now has 21 head. Summer fodder is provided by 20 acres of improved pasture, which was seeded with Ladino clover after lime and superphosphate, at the rates of one ton and 500 pounds respectively, had been used. The seeding mixture was two pounds per acre of Ladino and six pounds each of alfalfa and timothy. Most of the grain raised is fed up on the farm to the beef cattle and to a flock of 400 laying hens.

Each year since buying the farm the Garretts have made some improvement in the farm buildings. The kitchen is now modern, the farm buildings have been painted and water systems have been installed in both the house and the barn. They say they like the farming business because it presents a constant challenge. Because they believe in the future of farming in Seneca County, they are making plans for improved farming practices.

---

Gerald Stoeckel has put into practice many of the better feeding and herd management methods of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. He was formerly tester for one of the Delaware County, N. Y., associations, and has recently purchased a Delaware County dairy farm. The herd has been under his management for over two years. The year before he took over, the average production of the herd was 311 pounds of butterfat per cow. Under his first year of management it averaged 375 pounds of butterfat per cow. This year, with the record not yet completed, it is running ahead of last year and will certainly exceed 400 pounds, probably around 415 pounds, of butterfat per cow.

Young Stoeckel has found that D.H.I.A. work is helpful both to the member and to the tester doing the work. "A young man," he says, "who decides to own and operate a dairy farm of his own should seriously consider D.H.I.A. testing work as a means to learn successful dairy farm practices."

---

Believing that there was extra profit from the sale of hatching eggs, Richard Pickering of Cortland County has made that his business. Starting out as a young farmer a few years ago, he has now become a recognized poultry breeder. "Consistent quality" he says, "is the only way to maintain such a market." This he apparently has achieved, for he has steadily progressed until now he sells more than half of his annual production of eggs for hatching purposes. His 1948 flock has 2,800 layers, 2,000 of which are Rhode Island Red pullets hatched in late March from yearling hen matings. Each Fall when the new crop of pullets goes into the laying pens, he selects 800 of the best of the previous year's flocks and holds them over for a second year's production.

As a member of the State Poultry Improvement Association, Richard knows the value of disease prevention methods. During December all birds on the farm are blood tested for pullorum. Each Spring before brooding time, all yards for baby chicks are covered with fresh gravel which has been treated with sulphur. At eight weeks of age all chicks are vaccinated. After they are eight weeks old, the pullets are kept on fresh Ladino clover range until they are ready for the laying house, one acre of range for each 500 birds. At the time they are housed, all pullets are treated for worms with iodine.

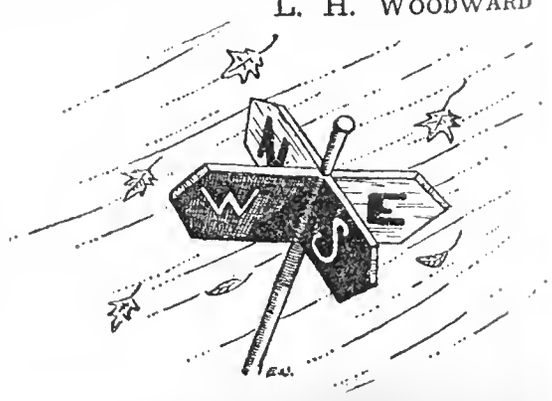
---

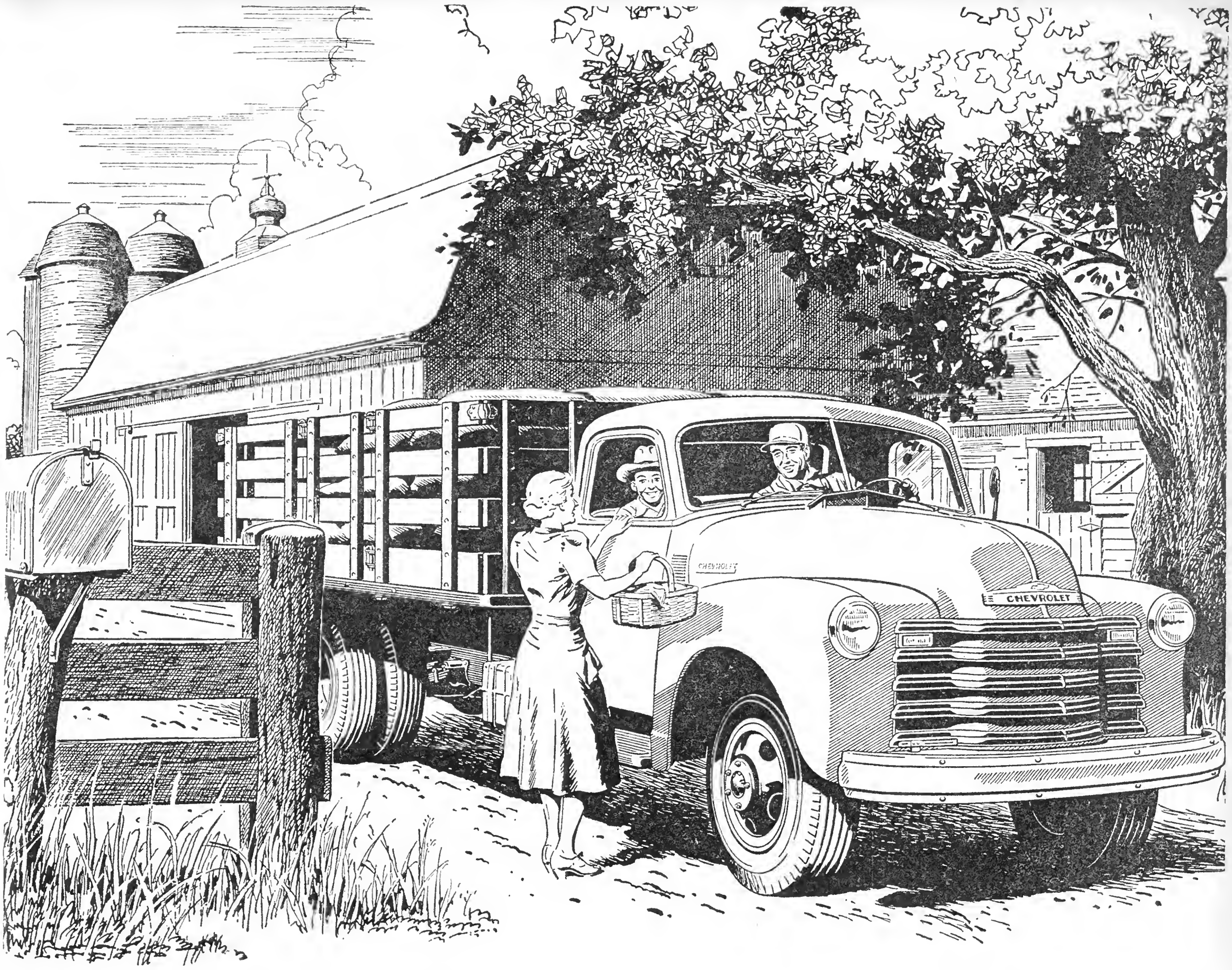
Here is a case where grandfather and grandson have adopted modern farming methods. For half a century Charles Carney of Watkins Glen, Schuyler County, N. Y., has operated the farm that has been owned by the family for over 130 years. Now Louis Meehan, Mr. Carney's grandson, is learning the farming business. To maintain production on the farm, they keep hens and cows. The herd consists of 25 Holstein cows and 10 head of young stock, and produces about 10,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. The poultry flock of 500 Red-Rock laying hens has an average production of six cases of eggs per week. In order to increase the production of the dairy herd, they are now breeding their cows artificially, with the hope of reaching an average of 11,000 pounds of milk per cow.

Crops grown each year are 10 acres of corn for silage, 10 acres of oats and barley mixed, and 35 acres of alfalfa, clover, timothy hay. Lime at the rate of one ton per acre, 500 pounds of superphosphate, and liberal quantities of manure are used regularly in the rotation. Rotation is corn, oats, and three years of hay.

Messrs Carney and Meehan sum it up this way: "We want to insure a steady future income from this farm. For everything we take out of the land, we plan to put a little more back. We think our land is better today than it ever was before."

L. H. WOODWARD



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**Fresh air heating and ventilating system and rear-corner windows optional at extra cost.*

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Apply Smooth-On No.1 like putty then put the screw back in. It won't work loose again, for Smooth-On hardens like metal and HOLDS! Buy it at your hardware store in economical 1¾ or 7-oz. size.

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Shows quick ways to stop leaks, seal cracks, tighten loose parts in heating and plumbing systems, household and farm apparatus, autos, etc. 40 pages. 170 diagrams. Write for copy.

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THE IRON CEMENT OF 1000 USES

SAVE UP TO $16 a Ton
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Easy to use. 3 sizes . . . mixes 700 to 3000 lb. batches in 10 minutes. All steel, lasts for years. Over 8000 in use. WRITE for catalog today.

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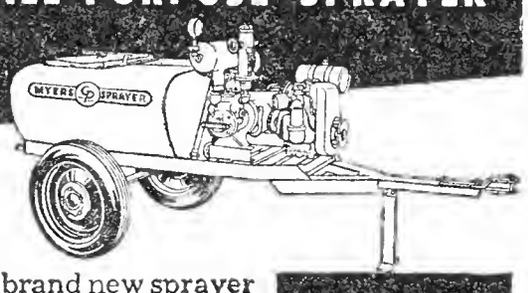


A brand new sprayer with amazing adaptability. Use it with gun or boom, at high or low pressures, with any spray material. Handy, efficient, economical for spraying field crops, trees, weeds, livestock, — for any farm need. Wheel and skid types, power take-off or engine drive. Many other sprayers in Myers full line. Mail the coupon.

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- Compact, powerful Bulldozer Pump.
- Capacity 7 gpm; pressures to 400 lbs.
- Ample engine power, smooth operation at all speeds.
- Rust-resistant steel tank.
- Rigidly welded steel frame.

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Send new free Power Sprayer Catalog.
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# At the Eastern States Exposition

The 27th annual Eastern States exposition, held at Springfield, Mass., was favored with good weather, and closed on September 25 with a record attendance. An exceptionally large number of exhibits of high order was presented in all departments. The New England State buildings offered their usual interesting array of farm, forest, stream and marine products. Sheep and poultry were returned for the first time since prior to the war, and some general exhibits of hogs were shown without premiums.

### Dairy Cattle

The Holstein show was the largest ever staged in the big coliseum, and the classes were of outstanding merit throughout. A total of 59 Holstein breeders paraded their black-and-whites before Judge H. H. Kildee of Ames, Iowa, who did his usual excellent job of pinning the ribbons. The show started off with Hartsbrook Farm, Hadley, Mass., winning the blue on their bull calf, H. Sir Ormsby Creamella. Amcana Farms, Litchfield, Conn., stepped to the front with their junior yearling bull, A. Bellboy. The next class for bulls was notable, the senior yearling Wee Joe Gracious Wintorios, owned by Bayfield Farm, Wakefield, R. I., winning the class and later the coveted grand championship purple. The two-year-old bull, Shaw's Dauntless Crete Tidy, owned by H. C. Briggs and Son and Harold Shaw, Turner, Me., won his class, and the senior and reserve championships. The mature bull, M. F. Rag Apple Daniel, owned by R. DeWitt Mallary and Andrew J. Culver, Bradford, Vt. and Hinsdale, Mass., was first in class. The female Holstein classes presented an imposing array for many of the breed's best. Amcana Farms won first for the classes of produce of dam, premier exhibitor and premier breeder. Their top individual class winnings included — cow in milk, any age, to be judged on udder alone, and reserve champion, Alta Vista Both Successor; heifer calf, A. Proud Lucille; senior yearling, and junior champion, Browns Mistress Burke. Amcana Farms also won the Holstein Friesian Assn. special trophy, F. P. Knowles, produce of dam, trophy, and the E. A. Baker perpetual trophy. Harden Farm, Camden, N. Y., was a heavy winner, including first prize junior yearling heifer, H. F. King Sharon; heifer two and under three, Locvale Master Marcey; mature cow, and grand champion, Hickoryvale Mooie Canary; junior get of sire, Dunloggin King Var; and dairy herd. The class for cow, three and under five years, was won by S. Aim Dauntless Fernside, owned by Shaw's Ridge Farm, Sanford, Me. Osborndale Farm, Derby, Conn., won first for the class of three best females; get of sire, O. Ty Vic; and the F. P. Knowles, get of sire, trophy.

The Guernsey classes were judged by J. P. Broadhurst, Westville, N. J. In the bull classes the excellent calf, W. Patrician Victor, owned by "Weathersfield," Danvers, Mass., won his class and the junior championship. The junior yearling bull class was won by McDonald Farms Ideal Mars, owned by McDonald Farms and Clarence Marsh, Cortland and Canandaigua, N. Y. First prize senior yearling bull was F. Prince Royal, owned by Forges Farm, Inc., Plymouth, Mass. The entry of Grayce Farms, Dalton, Pa., for bulls two and under three years old, won on Fairlawn F. P. Jethro. The first prize mature bull, and senior and grand champion was McDonald Farms Jeweller, owned by McDonald Farms and the University of Connecticut. In the female classes McDonald Farms took the tops in the classes for junior yearling on McDonald Farms Ideal Madella; junior get of sire; senior yearling, and junior champion, McDonald Farms King's Ladona; heifer, two and under three years old, and senior champion, McDonald Farms King's Leta; mature cow, and grand champion, McDonald Farms Della; best three females; and produce of dam. The entry of Open Hearth Farms, Webster, N. Y., Barbian Mikeda, won first in the class for cow, in milk, any age, judged on udder alone. Winners in the other classes were: heifer calf, Edgewood Farm, North Andover, Mass., on E. F. Barbee; cow, three and under five years old, Foremost Guernsey Assn., Hopewell Junction, N. Y., on F. Comet's Radiant; dairy herd, foremost; and get of sire, Foremost.

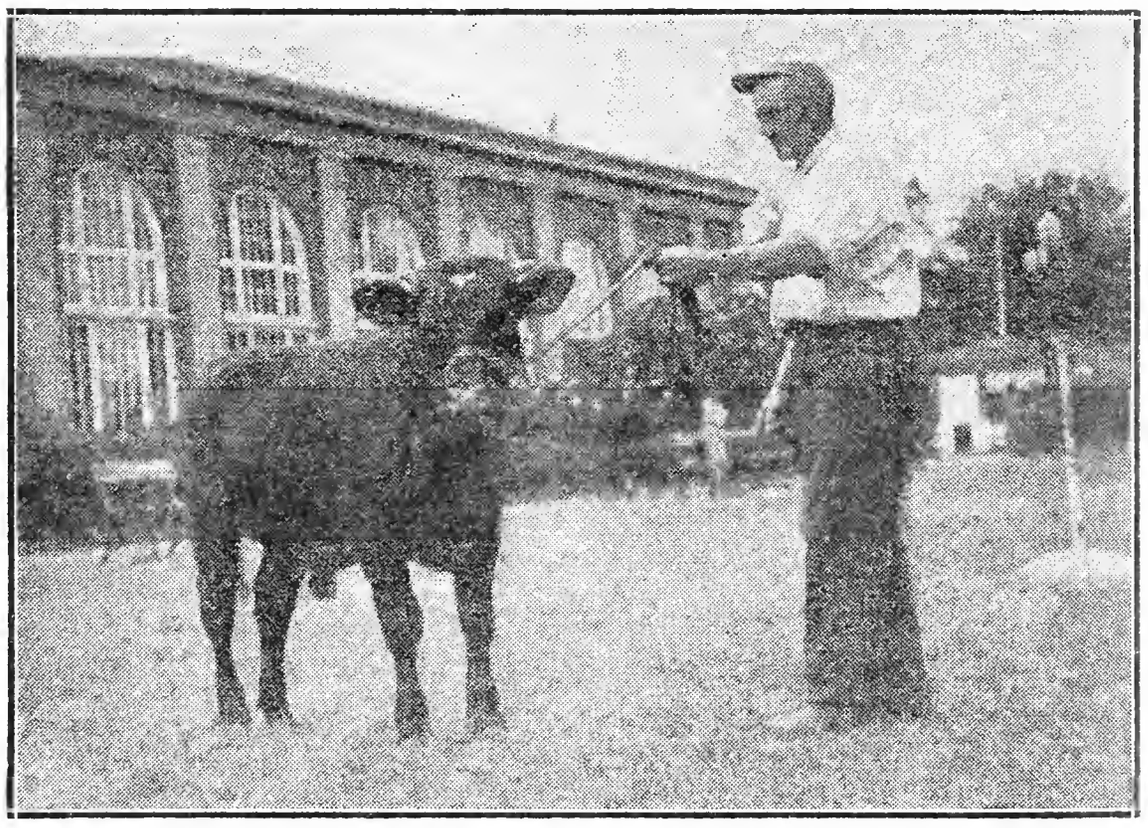
Placings in the Jersey classes were frequently close; the awards were made by Fordyce Ely, Columbus, Ohio. The blue and purple ribbons were won as follows: Bulls — calf, Loch Lee Jersey Farms, Williamsville, N. Y., Jester Prince Wonderful; junior yearling, and junior champion, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., Amiable Royalist; senior yearling, Cranberry Run Farm, Youngstown, Ohio, Misty Dawn's Jest; two and under three years, and senior and grand champion, Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn., Ashley Victorious. Females — cow in milk, udder alone, Boncrist Farm, Newton, N. J., Naomi's Royalist Jess; heifer calf, Loch Lee Jersey Farms, Roseland Rush's Dainty; junior yearling, Loch Lee, Design's Ruette Designette; senior yearling, and junior champion, Paul Spann and Sons, Far Hills, N. J., Imp. Fernhill Golden Design; junior get of sire, Loch Lee, Jester Wonderful Standard; heifer, two and under three years, Spann and Sons, Imp. Pelerine's Pride; cow, three and under five years, Ideal Farm, Vestal, N. Y., Sparkling Countess of Oz; mature cow, and senior and grand champion, Ideal Farm, Observer Sybil Judy Lassie; second prize mature cow, and reserve grand champion, Upwey Farms, South Woodstock, Vt., Baynorman Star. Group classes: Dairy herd, Spann and Sons; three females bred and owned by exhibitor, Cranberry Run Farm; get of sire, Pioneer Farm, Design's Victorious Dreamer; produce of dam, Cranberry Run Farm, Misty Dawn's Heiress; state herd, Jersey Cattle Co-op. Assn. of New Jersey.

The Ayrshire show was one of the best ever assembled at the Eastern States Exposition; the classes were judged by John W. Kilgour, Holden, W. Va. Top placings were: Bulls — calf, Maiden Hill Farm, Ward Hill, Mass., M. H. Royal Bridegroom; junior yearling, and grand champion, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I., Burton Last Man; senior yearling Lippitt Farm, L. High Laddie; two and under three years, and senior and reserve champion, Maiden Hill Farm, Cherry Bank Royal Master; mature bull, Lippitt Farm, L. Red Man. Females — cow in milk, Toll Gate Farms, Litchfield, Conn., Sun's Sweet Marie; heifer calf, Lippitt Farm, L. Bonnie Sue; junior yearling, and junior champion, Lippitt, L. Rita; senior yearling, Meredith Farm, Topsfield, Mass., Wood Ford Queen Dolphin; junior get of sire, Lippitt Farm, L. Torr Douglas; two and under three years, and reserve champion, Meredith, Talisman Emerald's S. Trinket; three and under five years, and senior and grand champion, Lippitt Farm, L. August Lassie; five years or over, Litchfield Farms, Litchfield, Conn., Clover Blossom Primrose. The group classes were all won by Lippitt Farm.

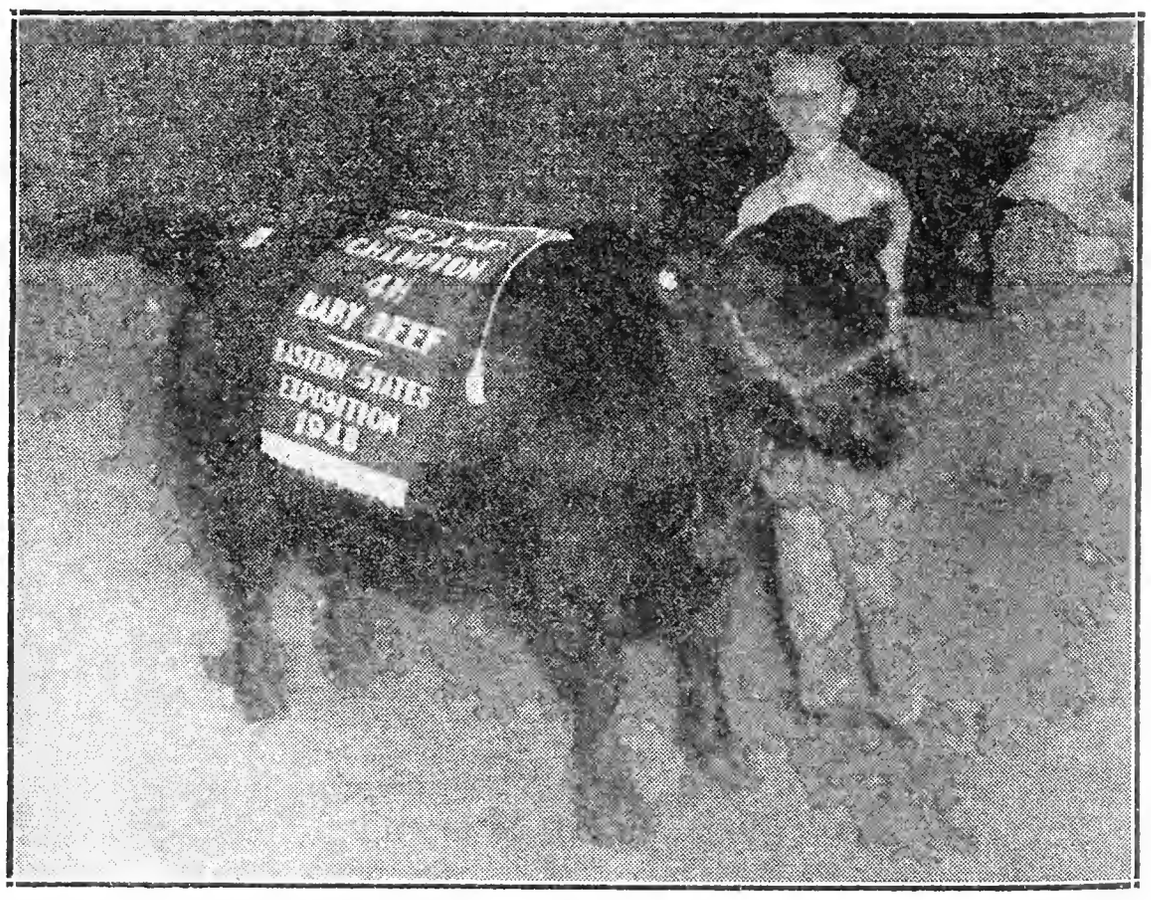
The Brown Swiss show was judged by J. P. LaMaster, Clemson, S. C. Following were the tops: Bulls — calf, Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J., L's. H. Keeper's Educator; jr. yearling, and jr. champion, Hobbs Farm, North Hampton, N. H., H. F. Sue's Royal; senior yearling, Earl V. Evans, North Attleboro, Mass., H. F. Royal Duke of York; two and under three years, and senior and grand champion, Lee's Hill Farm, Governor of L's. H.; three years or over, Laurel Ridge, Litchfield, Conn., Palu of L. R. Females—calf, Hy Crest Farm, Leominster, Mass., Judd's Bridge Rosalee; senior yearling, Hy Crest, High Meadow Louise; all other female classes and championships, including the group classes, were won by Lee's Hill Farm.

New England has long been noted for its great herds of Milking Short-

(Continued on Page 660)

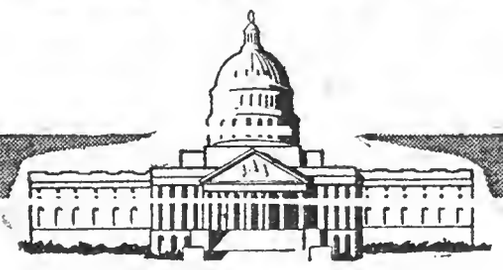


*The Anderson herd of Milking Shorthorns, Shelburne Falls, Mass., is one of the oldest and most noted breeding establishments in America. This Milking Shorthorn bull calf, Anderson Herald, won first in class; he is being held by the Anderson herdsman, Henry Washburn.*




*John Miller, 13 years old, of Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., is proudly holding his 975 pound, heavyweight Aberdeen-Angus steer, Phildorn Laddie IV. This steer won top honors in both the 4-H Club and open classes at the 1948 Eastern States Exposition; he sold at auction for one dollar a pound.*

# *Your* Stake in the 1948 Election . . .



## *As a New York State Farmer you need a man in the White House who understands Agriculture's Problems*

FARMERS have a lot at stake in the November 2 election. We have an important choice to make. What we do now and before Election Day will affect the future of New York State agriculture for many years to come.

The choice is clear-cut. We must decide between a government which will respond to our real needs, and one which simply uses them to extend its own power.

We know Tom Dewey's record as Governor. We know his record as a farmer. And we know that farmers —and the Nation as a whole—need the kind of leadership he will give us at the head of our government in Washington.

*THOMAS E. DEWEY*

*EARL WARREN*

As Governor, Tom Dewey has sought our advice on farm problems. As a farmer himself, he has shared them. He has a deep understanding of these problems, and he has a warm and sincere regard for the people who farm our land. He believes that they are the ones who know best how government should serve agriculture.

This is the way that is open to us. This is the kind of leadership we need. This is the kind of government we can have.

A Committee has been set up to give Governor Dewey and his running-mate, Governor Warren, the full support of New York State farmers. This Committee is made up of farmers, like yourself, who believe the kind of government we have in Washington is as important to farming as the kind of stock and poultry we raise, or the seed we plant.

We invite you to join us in this effort to bring control of agriculture back into the hands of farmers, where it belongs. There are 2,313,249 rural people in the state of New York alone. We need the support of every one of these to make our November victory complete.

## THREE WAYS YOU CAN HELP . . .

**1.** Above all, your fellow-farmers need your vote—for Dewey and Warren.

**2.** Then they need your help in making the issues of this campaign known. Your Committee will gladly supply you with printed material which states clearly and unmistakably the farm policies of Governor Dewey and Governor Warren.

**3.** Finally, your Committee needs whatever contribution you can afford to make. The Committee is being financed by small contributions from many farmers. It is a part of a Nation-wide Committee to rally farmers to the support of the ticket that will make our victory in November a turning point on our way to a better rural America.

*Tune in on these programs to be sponsored by "Rural Citizens for Dewey and Warren"*

SATURDAYS—OCT. 9, 16, 23 AND 30

| Station | | Time | Dial |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHAM | Rochester | 12:15 — 12:30 p.m. | 1180 |
| WHCU | Ithaca | 12:45 — 1:00 p.m. | 870 |
| WSYR | Syracuse | 12:45 — 1:00 p.m. | 570 |
| WKBW | Buffalo | 12:30 — 12:45 p.m. | 1520 |
| WGY | Schenectady | 1:30 — 1:45 p.m. | 810 |
| WWNY | Watertown | 12:40 — 12:55 p.m. | 790 |
| WMSA | Massena | 12:00 — 12:15 p.m. | 1340 |
| WKIP | Poughkeepsie | 12:15 — 12:30 p.m. | 1450 |
| WJTN | Jamestown | 12:30 — 12:45 p.m. | 1240 |
| WSLB | Ogdensburg | 12:00 — 12:15 p.m. | 1400 |

## RURAL CITIZENS FOR DEWEY AND WARREN

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THESE COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND CO-CHAIRMEN WILL WELCOME YOUR HELP.

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**Mrs. Martin E. Lind**—Cayuga—Auburn, N. Y.
**James H. Van Buskirk** (Co-Chm.)—Cayuga—Aurora, N. Y.
**Mrs. John Cheney**—Chautauqua—Bemus Point, N. Y.
**Archie Turner**—Chemung—Horseheads, N. Y.
**Robert Marshman**—Chenango—Oxford, N. Y.
**Ralph Sanger**—Clinton—Marrisonville, N. Y.
**Frank Briwa**—Columbia—Hudson, N. Y.
**Harold Creal**—Cortland—Homer, N. Y.
**H. C. Griswold** (Co-Chm.)—Cortland—Cortland, N. Y.
**William Storie**—Delaware—Bovina Center, N. Y.
**Leland Hulst**—Dutchess—Wassaic, N. Y.
**Charles Williams**—Erie—Williamsville, N. Y.
**Clifford Kloos**—Essex—Crown Point, N. Y.
**Fred Fallon**—Franklin—Constable, N. Y.
**James Carpenter**—Fulton—Gloversville, N. Y.
**Morris T. Johnson**—Genesee—Batavia, N. Y.
**Marion C. Albright**—Greene—Athens, N. Y.
**Milburne Huntley**—Herkimer—West Winfield, N. Y.
**John H. Stone**—Jefferson—Watertown, N. Y.
**Dr. E. S. Markham**—Lewis—Constableville, N. Y.
**Clarence House**—Livingston—Avon, N. Y.
**Fred Eaton**—Madisan—Hubbardsville, N. Y.
**Walter H. Wickins**—Monroe—Rachester, N. Y.
**Stanley Everson**—Montgomery—Fonda, N. Y.
**Harold Simonson**—Nassau—Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.
**John Hall**—Niagara—Lockport, N. Y.
**Albert Ellinwood**—Oneida—Whitesbora, N. Y.
**Kenneth Hine**—Onandaga—Syracuse, N. Y.
**Harold Soper**—Ontario—Geneva, N. Y.
**Joe W. Robson** (Co-Chm.)—Ontario—Hall, N. Y.
**James Francisco**—Orange—Middletown, N. Y.
**A. Willard Densmore**—Orleans—Albian, N. Y.
**Harold McFee**—Oswego—Mexico, N. Y.
**George Hinds**—Otsego—Springfield Center, N. Y.
**Walter Briggs**—Putnam—Brewster, N. Y.
**Andrew E. Danish**—Rensselaer—Troy, N. Y.
**Morris Bulson** (Co-Chm.)—Rensselaer—Cropseyville, N. Y.
**Percy Husted**—Rockland—Blauvelt, N. Y.
**Glenn B. Sheldon**—St. Lawrence—Lisbon, N. Y.
**Herbert Putnam** (Co-Chm.)—St. Lawrence—Gouverneur, N. Y.
**Albert Wright** (Co-Chm.)—St. Lawrence—Madrid, N. Y.
**Walter Armer**—Saratoga—Ballston Spa, N. Y.
**Joseph Turner**—Schenectady—Niskayuna, N. Y.
**David Enders**—Schoharie—Central Bridge, N. Y.
**Don Wickham**—Schuyler—Hector, N. Y.
**Fred Schoonmaker**—Seneca—Clyde, N. Y.
**A. E. Scudder**—Steuben—Painted Post, N. Y.
**Murray Barnes** (Co-Chm.)—Steuben—Avaca, N. Y.
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**D. H. Clements**—Sullivan—Liberty, N. Y.
**William Stimming**—Tioga—Nework Valley, N. Y.
**Stewart Williams**—Tompkins—Dryden, N. Y.
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# The Rural New-Yorker

*THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER*

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## *Down the Home Stretch*

THE political campaigns in the 1948 presidential contest are now well under way. President Truman and Governor Dewey have been making extensive tours across the country, with planned speeches before large gatherings, impromptu talks at whistle stops, and handshakes and smiles for everyone. It is all very much in the American tradition with the candidates making sure they are seen and heard by as many voters as possible, anxious for applause, yet available for heckling. Their views on matters of national policy and their plans for the state of the nation are afforded the widest publicity and the individual citizen is then given the opportunity to exercise his voting franchise. Perhaps it is not the most perfect system of choosing a government's chief executive, but it has worked remarkably well for the past 160 years and it is certainly better than any other system yet devised.

At this writing there seems to be little doubt that Governor Dewey will be elected the next president. People generally feel that it is about time for a change and Mr. Dewey is on hand to fill the bill. He is young, efficient and energetic; he has proved himself to be a capable executive in New York State and has the ability to select competent men as his advisers and associates. He has confidence in himself and in his ability to tackle the tremendous job that faces him. People like a candidate with confidence.

Mr. Truman does not have these qualities. While possessing a more attractive personality than his opponent and perhaps a little more of the milk of human kindness, the President fell heir to an impossible situation in April 1945. Politically and economically, the country was in a topsy-turvy condition; besides, we were still at war. His predecessor had insisted on "ruling" alone and, as a result, Mr. Truman found himself surrounded with a motley group. He has not had the ability or the political courage to do much better and the situation today is therefore even worse.

It is a new broom that is badly needed and Mr. Dewey looks like the man who is going to wield it. Based on his record to date he can be a good president. He would probably make even a better president if his ambitious efficiency were held in check by a Democratic majority in at least one of the houses of Congress.

## *Murtagh Blasts Big Milk Dealers*

WE were wrong. Last month, when Borden and Sheffield appealed to Washington not to increase the producers' Class I-A milk price on October 1, we thought they were bluffing. There was good reason for this conclusion. The price spread between what the farmer received and what the consumer paid, had reached an all-time high of 11.95 cents a quart. Since August 1, 1947 the farm price had increased 1.9 cents, the consumer price 3.5 cents, and the dealer spread 1.6 cents a quart. Last Fall the dealers boosted the retail price a full penny a quart on the excuse of labor wage increases, but only one-fourth of that cent went to meet employees' demands.

The investigation by Commissioner Murtagh of New York City into the collusive trade practices of Borden, Sheffield and the Dairymen's League had an immediate adverse affect on milk sales by the dealers. It was therefore to their own best interests that they try to regain consumer goodwill by opposing any increase in the farm price of milk and, even if they failed, to absorb the half cent increase.

Nevertheless, they chose otherwise and the doorstep delivery price is now 25 cents a quart, with the dealer spread hitting another new high. The rumor in the trade is that Borden and Sheffield decided to boost the price because of renewed demands by drivers for a further wage increase October 15. Even if that is the case, the October 1 price rise to consumers was stupid because it has given the union the best possible bargaining weapon.

Commissioner Murtagh has been looking into the big dealers' books and records now for the past four months. He has no special axe to grind, merely to ferret out the truth. Here is his latest statement on the situation, made exclusively to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER:

> "The fact that an order of the Milk Market Administrator provided for an increase in the price paid to the farmer of 22 cents a cwt. did not warrant the October 1 increase in price by the milk distributors. The principal milk distributors in New York City are making net profits of over 20 million dollars a year and paying executive salaries as high as 130 thousand dollars a year. Sheffield's parent company, National Dairy Products Corporation, which only paid 80 cents a share on its common stock in 1941, paid $1.80 a share in 1947. The milk distributors have always made huge profits. Today they are making more than ever. The history of the milk industry in New York is one of excessive profits for the distributors to the disadvantage not only of the consumer, but also the farmer.
>
> "The spread between the price paid the farmer and the price charged the consumer is completely unwarranted. The milk distributors are receiving three and four cents more than in many comparable large cities. They could easily have absorbed the increase in price to the farmer that went into effect on October 1st."
>
> JOHN M. MURTAGH
> Commissioner, Dept. of Investigation

## *Sharon Mauhs for the Assembly*

AT a time like this when milk is such a vital issue in State politics, the candidacy of Sharon J. Mauhs, Cobleskill, for the Schoharie County Assembly seat, is worth noting.

Mr. Mauhs, the Democratic candidate, is opposed by Arthur L. Parsons, Central Bridge, who has represented the county in Albany for the past 11 years and is seeking reelection. In our opinion, there can be no hesitation as to preference — Mauhs is the better man.

Mauhs is well known throughout his county. He is a lawyer and, as the proprietor of Wyndyhyl Farm outside Cobleskill, is also active in dairy farming. He was county district attorney for six years and later served as assistant attorney-general of the State for five years. What is most important is that Sharon Mauhs is a dairyman and knows the producers' problems. He impresses us as honest, vigorous and independent.

His opponent, on the other hand, possesses few qualifications that enable him to speak for a rural county in the State Legislature; and his 11 year tenure in Albany merely confirms his ineligibility. He is not a farmer and, in all matters pertaining to agriculture, is guided almost exclusively by the advice of the many so-called farm leaders who haunt the Capitol's halls seeking favors and handouts for their own organizations, but only crumbs for the farmers themselves. Mr. Parsons is their spokesman.

If the farm men and women of Schoharie County prefer a farmer to an automobile dealer as their representative in Albany, and independence to subservience, they should cast their vote for Sharon Mauhs on November 2.

## *Apple Week Oct. 30—Nov. 6*

"APPLES for Health" is the slogan for National Apple Week that is being observed from October 30 through November 6.

This is the time of year that growers think about apples because they're picking and crating them. It should also be the time of year that consumers think about apples too. In the past decade, growers have made great strides in the merchandising of the King of Fruits and their efforts have shown results. All the more reason, therefore, why this work should be continued and expanded.

National Apple Week is sponsored by the National Apple Week Association in Rochester. This year the organization is preparing a full schedule to make the consuming public apple conscious. Stores, hotels and restaurants will feature apples and tasty apple desserts. The press and radio will devote space and time to the virtues of the apple and suggest the serving of apples at all Hallowe'en functions. Food concerns are featuring the many uses for apples in advertising their recipes in magazines.

Capable and alert sales promotion like this, participated in by the various Apple Institutes and other grower organizations, is one of the best ways to move a product at the right time and at the right price for both producer and consumer.

## *Along New England's Countryside*

PASTURES and lawns do not present too pretty a picture this Fall. The late Summer drought dried up much of the land and, as we drove through Southern New England recently, we realized that that section had been especially affected. The landscape was a panoply of dull browns and tans as far as the eye could see.

Yet with it all, there is a sense of snug security and cheerfulness along the New England countryside. A few weeks of dry weather can easily be taken after the good growing season that was enjoyed throughout the Northeast this year.

The corn was either in shock or silo, while golden leaved tobacco hung drying in the sheds. Bumper corn crops were reported all along the line and there is a good supply of home grown grain and roughage on hand. A large number of New England farmers diversify enough of their farm operations so that vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry and eggs are on their tables at cost of production, which is a lot lower than over the retail counter, and helps to keep the cost of living down a little anyway. The recent Florida hurricane and the early frosts have made late surplus vegetables sell at good prices along the roadside. Roasters, dressed, were bringing 50 to 55 cents a pound, with large eggs from 85 to 90 cents a dozen. Potatoes were $2.00 a bushel, late sweet corn 60 cents a dozen, white onions five cents a pound, pumpkins four cents a pound, tomatoes two pounds for 25 cents and No. 1 Macs and Wealthys 10 cents a pound.

As we drove on, clear skies gave no promise of the rain that was so badly needed, but as one old Yankee sagely remarked, "The weather's one thing our smart aleck planners haven't yet been able to control, and so long as they keep their hands off and leave the weather to the One who's done a pretty good all round job so far, we'll get along all right."

A statement with which we are in accord.

## *Poultrymen Against Price Support*

THE Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, at its annual convention last month, asked for a downward revision of all farm price supports. The action is the first move taken by any major farm group to set lower levels for the system of government price supports which Congress extended during the closing hours of the last session.

In his statement announcing NEPPCO's stand on this question, Leslie S. Hubbard, retiring president, said:

> "The price support law is a hopeless botch, forced through Congress without consideration and thrown like a bone to the nation's farmers in a simple try to buy farm votes. The bill is an agricultural and political monstrosity, useless as a long-range program and plain foolish for the immediate future. * * * * Farmers have had seven or eight good years, and if they're not ready to stand on their feet without Government supports now, they never will be. If farmers believe in the free enterprise system, and poultrymen do, I know, then let's start getting back to it right away. The first step is to put agriculture back on a competitive free-market basis and abandon the artificial Government-supported type of agricultural economy."

NEPPCO is to be commended for this forthright and courageous pronouncement. Other and larger farm organizations would do well to follow suit.

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How much do you lose by a tractor breakdown today? Plenty!

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# New Jersey State Fair

The New Jersey State Fair, September 26 to October 3, presented a good show, which was nicely arranged. The various New Jersey Granges put on their usual attractive and educational display of their local farm products; 20 locals participated.

### Dairy Cattle

A new dairy cattle barn is badly needed at the New Jersey State Fair in order to accommodate the increasing number of entries. Nurse eows had to be tied out along the fence, and the entire dairy cattle arrangement was overcrowded. Superintendent William M. Nulton, Jr., New Brunswick, and his assistants handled the showing, stabling and rings in a most competent manner.

The Jersey show was of a high order, with many noted herds competing. The placings of Judge George Lafever, North Branch, were well received. Championship awards were as follows: Senior and grand champion bull, Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn., on Ashley Volunteer; bull ealf and junior champion, Loch Lee Jerseys, Williamsville, N. Y., on Jester Prince Wonderful. Females—Senior and grand champion, Elkton Farms, Elkton, Md., on Mo-Aim Misty Maid; heifer 18 months and under two years, not in milk, and junior champion, Paul Spann and Son, Far Hills, Imp. Fernhill Golden Design.

Photo—Norman N. Oakes, New Jersey

MOST TYPICAL NEW JERSEY FARMER

*Wiltone Dangler, 27 years old, Wayside, N. J., was seleeted as the State's most typical farmer for 1948. He is a former 4-H Club member, and is shown with one of his Guernsey bulls.*

The Guernseys were judged by Joe Adams, Titusville, and associate judge Roy Patrick, Salem. Championship placings were: Bulls — senior yearling, and junior champion, Long Lane Farm, Asbury Park, on Woodacres Royal Parson. Females — mature cow, and senior champion, Long Lane, Virginian's Rosebud; senior yearling heifer, and junior and grand champion, Conover, Cavalier's Wallie of Mercer.

John Lindsay, Colts Neck, judged the Ayrshire classes. The champions included :Bulls — two years and over, and senior and grand champion, Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md., Folly Quarter's Flora's King; senior yearling, and junior champion, Spring Cress Farm, Yardley, Pa., S. C. Gold Adam. Females — cow, four and under five years, senior and grand champion, Wauwatosa, W's. Orphan Annie; junior yearling heifer, and junior champion, Spring Cress, S. C. Armour Lady 2nd.

Brown Swiss were judged by John Kitche, New Brunswick. The junior champion bull was a calf, A. A. Topper D, shown by Active Acres Farm, Princeton. Females — heifer, two and under three years, and senior and grand champion, Active Acres, A. A. Glamour Girl; senior yearling heifer and junior champion, Active Acres, A. A. Christine.

Holsteins were judged by E. J. Perry, New Brunswick, Hartsbrook Farm, Hadley, Mass., was the only exhibitor in the Holstein classes. Sir Ormsby Alice was senior champion; bull; junior and grand champion bull was H. Sir Alice Creamelle. In the female classes, senior and grand champion was won by H. Dairy Fern; the junior champion was H. Bonny Lass.

### Beef Cattle

W. C. Skelley, New Brunswick, served as superintendent of beef cattle, sheep and hogs. In the Aberdeen-Angus classes champion awards were: Bulls — two years old, and reserve senior champion, Timber Grove Farms, Owings Mills, Md., Royal Bandolier of D. L. V.; senior yearling, and senior and grand champion, Whitney Farms, Old Westbury, N. Y., W. Bandolier 13th; junior calf, and junior champion, Shadow Isle Farms, Red Bank, Prince Eric of S. I.; second, and reserve junior champion, Cold Saturday Farm, Finksburg, Md., Black Eric C. S. 2nd. Females — two-year-old heifer, and senior and grand champion, Shadow Isle, H. and L. Edella 2nd; senior yearling, and reserve senior champion, Shadow Isle, Blakeford G. R. Eileen; junior yearling ,and junior champion and reserve grand champion, Shadow Isle, Eveline Eline L. S. F.; second prize, and reserve junior champion, Whitney, W. Barbara; grand champion steer, Cold Saturday, Sirloin.

Hereford champions included: Bulls — senior yearling, and reserve senior champion, Bortz Bros., Uniontown, Pa., W. H. R. Helmsman 2nd; junior yearling, senior and grand ehampion, Bortz Bros., Prince Publican 7th; Summer yearling, and junior champion and reserve grand champion, Oak Ridge Farm, Kingsville, Md., Prince Comprest 26th; senior calf, and reserve junior champion, Oak Ridge, Prince Comprest 29th. Females — senior yearling heifer, and senior champion and reserve grand ehampion, Oak Ridge, Princess Comprest 33rd; junior yearling, and reserve senior champion, Oak Ridge, Princess Comprest 42nd; Summer yearling, and reserve junior champion, Bortz, B. Lady Triumph 1st; senior calf, and junior and grand champion, Oak Ridge, Princess Comprest 48th.

### Sheep and Hogs

In the sheep classes the entries of Lehigh Portland Farm, Allentown, Pa., won all the top placings in the classes for both Southdowns and Shropshires. Sheepfields Farms, New Vernon, and Bonny Leas Farms, Johnstown, Pa., were prominent winners with their Hampshires. The entries of Cambria Farm, Phoenix, Md., and Whitney Homestead, Susquehanna, Pa., won top placings with their Dorsets. The entries of Orchard Crest Farm, Mt, Bethel, Pa., Leesomc Farm, Westfield, and Lehigh Portland Farm, made strong showings with their Cheviots. In the Corriedale elasses the entries of Dogwood Farm, Bernardsville, took the tops. Sheep classes were judged by S. V. Tirrell, Durham, N. H.

The swine classes were well filled with good entries. In the Duroc division the entries of King Farms Company, Morrisville, Pa., were outstanding winners. The entries of Quakertown High School Farm, Quakertown, Pa., took the tops with their Chester Whites. C. R. Galbreath and Sons, Street, Md., were the heavy winners in the classes for Berkshires. Vernon Light, Annville, Pa., was the big winner in the Poland China classes. The entries of Newark High School, Newark, Del., took the tops in the Hampshire classes. In the Yorkshire classes the entries of Edgewood Farm, Peachbottom, Pa., took the tops. Hogs were judged by Arlie Anderson, Elizabethtown, Pa.

### Milk Goats

The goat classes were judged by Dr. C. E. Leach, Columbia, Mo. Prominent winners in the breeds shown were: Lucy Tyler's Certified Goat Dairy, Titusville, on her Toggenburgs, Saanens, and Rock Alpines; Mont Daily and Son, Plainfield, Ind., on their Germont Nubians; Daniel Hall, Dunellen, Toggenburgs; Mrs. Hans Hartman, New Brunswick, Toggenburgs; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brinster, Cedar Grove, Toggenburgs; and Raymond McGrath, New Brunswick, Toggenburgs.

### Poultry Show

The poultry show classes were well filled with many excellent entries, eomposed of approximately 3,000 birds, including turkeys and waterfowl; and also about 250 pigeons. The show was under the supervision of Harry W. Sterling, Bordentown, assisted by Raymond M. Heald, West Chester, Pa., and handled in their usual competent manner. The outstanding winners in the various groups were as follows: Asiatic, Light Brahmas, William Durling, Princeton. Mediterranean, Leghorns, A. J. Braun, Syracuse, N. Y. English, Buff Orpington, Milton S. Hoke, Spring Grove, Pa. Black Orpington, Henry K. Miller, Lebanon, Pa. Dark Cornish, Joseph F. Oakes, Trenton. American, Barred . Rock,

AYRSHIRES

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Maple City Park, Hornell, N.Y. Wed., Oct 27, at 12:30 P. M. 50 Cows & Bred Heifers fresh or due soon after sale, representative of the breed's best. All from TB accrd. herds; tested for TB and Bang's within 30 days of sale. Many Bang's accrd. and calfhood vaccinated.

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Alfred, N. Y., THUR., OCT. 28, at 1:00 P.M. One of the oldest established herds of the breed. 20 Head. Choice cattle of all ages. DHIA records. Herd members have won many championships. Herd Bang's accrd. and blood tested within 30 days prior to sale date.

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Dam, a daughter of FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 140 A. R. daughters including 2 World Record daughters, made 8032 M, 424 F, Sr. 2 305C 2x. Sire is a son of Douglaston Lady Augusta 607 F, Jr. 3. Excellent, with 4 Excellent daughters. An outstanding combination of blood lines for both type and production. Also a few choice heifers. Full information on request. TARBELL GUERNSEY FARMS, Smithville Flats, N.Y.

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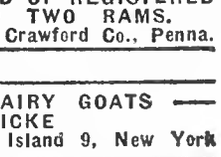
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Shady Lane, Edinburg, Va. Buff Rocks, Milton S. Hoke; Partridge Rocks, John C. Kriner, Allentown, Pa. Silver Wyandotte, Elm Poultry Farm, Vernon, Conn. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Harry W. Gaddis, Plainfield. R. C. R. I. Reds, Charles Heal, Edgewater Park. Polish, A. J. Braun. Bantams — Game, Walter Broderick, Phillipsburg; Oriental, John C. Covert, South Amboy; Japanese, Charles Leader, Dallastown, Pa.; R. I. Red Bantams, Walter E. Tollman, Neschanic Station; Polish Bantams, W. J. Quemore, Camden. Pigeons — Carneau, W. L. Rife, Mount Holly; Swiss Mondains, Walter A. Hoenes, Cologne; White Kings, H. Eric Buri, Birmingham; White Maltese, Bert H. Williams, Millville; American Crest, W. A. Sutton, Mt. Ephraim. Waterfowl — ducks and geese, Milton S. Hoke; turkeys, John C. Covert.

### 4-H Awards

In the 4-H vegetable groups the following won firsts: Cabbage, Robert Wojciechowski, Cranbury, Middlesex County; okra, Edwin Bird, Branchville, Sussex County; beets, Joan White, Warren, Somerset County; potatoes, Allan Sisco, Glenwood, Sussex County; onions, Phyllis Wyatt, Franklinville, Gloucester County; lima beans, Maryleah Boyer, Somerville, Somerset County; tomatoes, Howard Bensel, Absecon, Atlantic County; and peppers, William Asher, Swedesboro, Gloucester County. In the canning department, Frances Stults, Kingston, Somerset County, won first on her peaches; and Rose Butteroff, Egg Harbor, Atlantic County, was first on her raspberries.

R. W. D.

## Coming Livestock Sales

Oct. 16 — Holstein Consignment, Schoharie County Club Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Oct. 16 — Guernsey Consignment, New Jersey State Sale, Trenton, N. J.

Oct. 16 — Ayrshire Consignment, Maine State Sale, Monmouth, Me.

Oct. 18 — Guernsey Consignment, Eastern New York Sale, Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Oct. 18 — Guernsey Sale, Merryman's 65th, York, Pa.

Oct. 18 — Holstein Sale, George H. Wait and Son, and Turner and Waite, Cassadaga, N. Y.

Oct. 19 — Ayrshire Consignment, Rhode Island Club Sale, Kingston, R. I.

Oct. 20 — Guernsey Consignment, Mohican District Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Oct. 20 — Holstein Consignment, Allegany-Steuben Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct. 21 — Guernsey Consignment, Pennsylvania State Sale, Lancaster, Pa.

Oct. 21 — Holstein Sale, 68th Garden Spot, Lancaster, Pa.

Oct. 21 — Holstein Consignment—New England Fall Sale, West Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 23 — Brown Swiss Consignment, Eastern Breeders' Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Oct. 23 — Holstein Sale, Harry Downton Farm, Starrucca, Pa.

Oct. 25 — Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Eshelman, Lebanon, Pa.

Oct. 25 — Holstein Dispersal Sale, Clark Bowen Farm, Wellsboro, Pa.

Oct. 27 — Ayrshire Consignment, Allegany-Steuben Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct. 27 — Holstein Consignment, Oneida County Club Sale, Paris, N. Y.

Oct. 28 — Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Walter Binkley Herd, Sale Pavilion, Lancaster, Pa.

Nov. 3 — Ayrshire Dispersal, John F. Stamy Herd, Newville, Pa.

Nov. 4 — Holstein Consignment, 232nd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Nov. 12 — Aberdeen-Angus Sale, Mahrapo Fams, Mahwah, N. J.

## Henry H. Rathbun

Henry H. Rathbun, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., died suddenly in Des Moines, Iowa, on September 30. He had been engaged on a political mission in the Midwest for the Dewey-Warren ticket.

Mr. Rathbun was born in New Mexico 57 years ago. After attending Purdue University, Indiana, he came to New York State and purchased a dairy farm in Oneida County. He joined the Dairymen's League, was made a director in 1926, and from 1935 to 1945 was first vice-president. In 1946, he was elected president of the organization.

Mr. Rathbun was also active in Republican State politics and was recognized as virtual Republican leader in Oneida County.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Charles A. Rathbun; his widow; a son, and three daughters.


7TH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE FEEDER SALE
FAIR GROUNDS, Palmyra, N. Y. Sat., October 30, 1 P. M.
Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn Steers and Heifers
(MOSTLY CALVES—A FEW YEARLINGS)
All cattle selected by committee of breeders and Extension Beef Specialists.
150 FEEDERS 150
THEY COME FROM 12 COUNTIES
Grading according to quality 9 A.M. till 11 A.M. Saturday morning when inspection can be made.
SALE SPONSORED BY
New York State Beef Cattle Feeder and Breeder Improvement Project (The same group of farmer breeders, producers. Co. Agents and Cornell men who sponsored the previous sales and the spring Group Heifer Sale.
RAY WATSON, CLYDE, NEW YORK Sales Manager
HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, NEW YORK Auctioneer
Mail bids to Prof. Myron Lacey—Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG TO N. Y. COUNTY AGENTS OR SALES MANAGER

HOLSTEINS

COME TO THESE SALES
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N.Y.

8th ONEIDA COUNTY SALE 8th
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, at 11 A. M.
60 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE 60
FAIR GROUNDS, PARIS HILL, NEW YORK
Which is 6 miles south of Utica, on Route 12. T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, many calfhood vaccinated. 57 Fresh and very close springers. 3 Bulls, ready-for-service, from 500 lb. fat dams. All personally selected by ORSON D. SMITH, of Canastota, N. Y. Sale in big tent. Lunch Served. Make This A Sale You Must Attend.
EDWARD A. BENSON, Secretary
Whitesboro, New York

BIG CORTLAND CO. AUCTION
To Settle Estate of Late EARL B. LOVELL, his farm on Route 11, near MARATHON, N. Y.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, at 10 A. M.
115 — REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE
T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, eligible to go anywhere, nearly all calfhood vaccinated.
61 Cows 25 Two-Year-Olds
24 Calves and Yearlings 5 Bulls
A long established herd, selling in all stages of lactation. Sale under cover.
YOU WILL GET SOME BARGAINS.
R. M. LOVELL, Executor
Central Hanover Bank, 70 Broadway, New York

232nd EARLVILLE SALE 232nd
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1948
135 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE 135
Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N. Y. Which is on Route 12-B, 40 miles south of Syracuse, and 25 miles southwest of Utica.
All T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, milkers mastitis tested.
100 Fresh and Close Springers; 15 Bulls, ready-for-service; 20 Bred and Open Heifers.
Every animal sold to be as represented.
SALE STARTS 10 A. M.

CHENANGO CO. DISPERSAL
PETER MARTENS Dispersing all the cattle on one of his farms
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1948
85 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE 85
T. B. Accredited, Bang Approved, eligible for any state, nearly all calfhood vaccinated his farm, on Route 8, near ROCKDALE, N.Y., 6 miles north of Sidney.
50 Cows, fresh or due at sale time, all with very large production records; 11 Open Heifers; 8 Heifer Calves; 15 Bulls, part ready-for-service. A wonderful herd of high producers. Sale under cover, starting at 10 A. M.
PETER MARTENS, Owner,
Rockdale, New York

All of the Above Sales Managed and Auctioneered By
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N.Y.

— FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGER COWS — LIBERAL TERMS
E. B. RYAN, WHITNEY POINT, NEW YORK

DOGS

— LOCKWOOD'S ST. BERNARD PUPS —
A. K. C. Reg. Also SHEPHERD-ST. BERNARD PUPS; good for cows or watch dogs.
MRS. BESSIE LOCKWOOD, Rt. 1., Unadilla, N. Y.

— GERMAN SHEPHERDS —
Puppies, trained dogs and stud service from the home of obedience trained Shepherds with friendly dispositions. ELLIOTTONA KENNELS, Wheelock, Vt.

A. K. C. REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. Comrade White Wings bloodlines ($1,000.00 sire). WHITE-PINE KENNELS, BOX RNY-311, LONG EDDY, N.Y.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS A.K.C.
LOUISE C. HERMAN, HILLSDALE, NEW JERSEY

BEAGLE PUPPIES Four months old. Best hunting breed. $15. each.
PETER LASCO, FOREST CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

COLLIE and ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, for stock, watch or companion, farm raised. Priced reasonable. R. B. SLAGLE, FLANAGAN, ILL.

PUREBRED COCKER PUPS AND DOGS. Non-Registered or REGISTERED. Reasonably priced. V. S. KENYON . MARCELLUS, NEW YORK

SPRINGER SPANIEL; FEMALE, TEN MONTHS; Also Puppies, A.K.C. Reg. BEAUPEG KENNELS, Brookview Rd., Castleton, N.Y. Phone Albany 67757

For Sale: THREE SHEPHERD PUPS. Make good dogs or childrens pets. Price $8.00 female; $12 males. MRS. CALVIN GRANT, PRATTSVILLE, N. Y.

Farm Raised SHEPHERDS ARTHUR GILSON DeKalb Junction, N.Y.

Ped. Smooth Fox Terrier Pups Nelson's Poultry Farm Grove City, Pa.

Reg. Collies-Setters-Beagles All colors. Woodland Farms, Hastings, N. Y.

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TWEEDON KENNELS, MEXICO 3, NEW YORK

COLLIE AND COLLIE-SHEPHERD PUPS $10. UP
HILLCREST FARM, ALTMAR, NEW YORK

COLLIES; Puppies, dogs; tri's sables, reasonable. PROUT, KILLS ROAD, ALBANY 3, NEW YORK

Beautiful, Pedigreed, Healthy, Collie Puppies. Just-A-Glen Collie Kennels, R. D. 1, Wellsville, Pennsylvania

REG. PIT BULL TERRIER PUPS $20 and $25. C. CUSICK, Terhune Dr., R. D. 1, Paterson, N. J.

A.K.C. Reg. Newfoundland Pups. Milton Pendexter, R.F.D. 3, Portland, Maine. Tel. Windham, Maine 11-4

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Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085
SHIPPERS OF TOP QUALITY YOUNG PIGS
We can ship you choice hardy feeders. Chester and Yorkshire crossed — Berkshire and O. I. C.—
6-7 Weeks old.....$11.00 each
8-9 Weeks old..... 12.00 each
10 Weeks extras..... 12.50 each
Carefully crated and selected—C. O. D. on approval—
OUR GUARANTEE: We guarantee that pigs will arrive at your express station safe and sound as represented. Shipping days Monday through Thursday by Railway Express.

Pigs, Well Bred Stock!
CHESTERS, CHESTER YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER POLAND CROSS
6 to 7 weeks $10.00 8 weeks $12.00
Inoculation if desired $1.00 extra. Will ship C.O.D.
HENRY M. ANDERSON
R. F. D. Box 229, MAYNARD, MASS.

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SOWS, BOARS, AND FEEDER PIGS
Raised in the Empire State. Write for Sales List.
NEW YORK STATE SWINE ASSOCIATION
Frank L. Wiley, Sec'y-Treas., R. D. 1, Victor, N. Y.

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SPRING BOARS FOR SALE — We have the thick-set fast growing kind, priced within the reach of the small breeder and the commercial hog man.
ALLEN H. POST, R D 1, AUBURN, N.Y.

—REGISTERED DUROCS—
FALL BOARS — Best blood lines from choice litters with feeding quality bred in for generations. Orders for Spring pigs being taken now. All double treated.
ED. RAY, Livestock Manager
KING FARMS COMPANY, MORRISVILLE, PA.

MAPLEHURST DUROCS. Bred Gilts, Boars and Spring Pigs. Russell F. Pattington, Scipio Center, N.Y.

-PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE SWINE-
Open and bred gilts; service boars. One herd sire "Pride of Woodlawn" — 564151, farrowed February 23, 1947. Write for particulars regarding this fine Boar. Now booking orders for Fall pigs.
WOODLAWN FARMS
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Purebred Chester White
Pigs, six to eight weeks old, large litters, large type, fast growers, from selected blood lines. Unrelated boars for breeding a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.
AYRLAWN FARMS, LAYTONSVILLE, MD.
Established 1927 :-: Austin Geisbert, Supt.

PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE SWINE
All ages; sows with pigs; open gilts; herd sires. Also booking orders for choice August pigs. Can furnish either sex. Unrelated; from large litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. J. Bowman & Sons, R. 1, Halifax, Pa.

● REG. HAMPSHIRES ●
SPRING BOAR PIGS. Blood tested, vaccinated, improved blood lines. FALL BOAR PIGS after December 1, 1948. STAUFFER HOMESTEAD FARM
R. 1, :-: EAST EARL, PENNSYLVANIA

HAMPSHIRES
Our Standards Proved by Production Testing and Show Winnings. DORSEY FARM, EASTON, MD.

— REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS —
8-10 WEEKS OLD, EITHER SEX $20 EACH. Inoculation $1.00 Extra. Leading Blood Lines.
LESTER BARTLES, FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY

HEREFORD HOGS
Largest herd in the East, headed by "Prize Goods, Jr.", National Grand Champion. Greatest sire in the breed. Circular. ROYAL OAK FARM,
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BOARS AND GILTS
WRITE US YOUR NEEDS
Tan Bark Farm (C. D. Tanner), Holland, Erie Co. N.Y.

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WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND PRICES.
W. E. REASONER & SON, R.F.D. 4, Watertown, N.Y.

— 30 SPOTTED POLAND CHINA —
Service Boars Ready Now. Baby Pigs. Pure Breds.
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

TAMWORTHS EIGHT WEEKS OLD Genuine Bacon Breed
TAMWORTH FARM, MILTON DELAWARE

REG. SPRING BOAR and GILTS, FALL PIGS. Renowned breeding. Prices reasonable. Yankee Ridge Farm, R. D. 2, Mercer, Pa. Sherman V. Dilley, Mgr.

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Immediato delivery — of guaranteed, prolific, high quality breeding stock from finest strain of PLUSH-BLU-BLACK SHOW MINK, Ex-dark Yukons, Silver Blus, Pastels, etc. FREE informative booklet, pen plans show you how. LAKE ONTARIO MINK RANCH, GRAVEL ROAD, WEBSTER, NEW YORK

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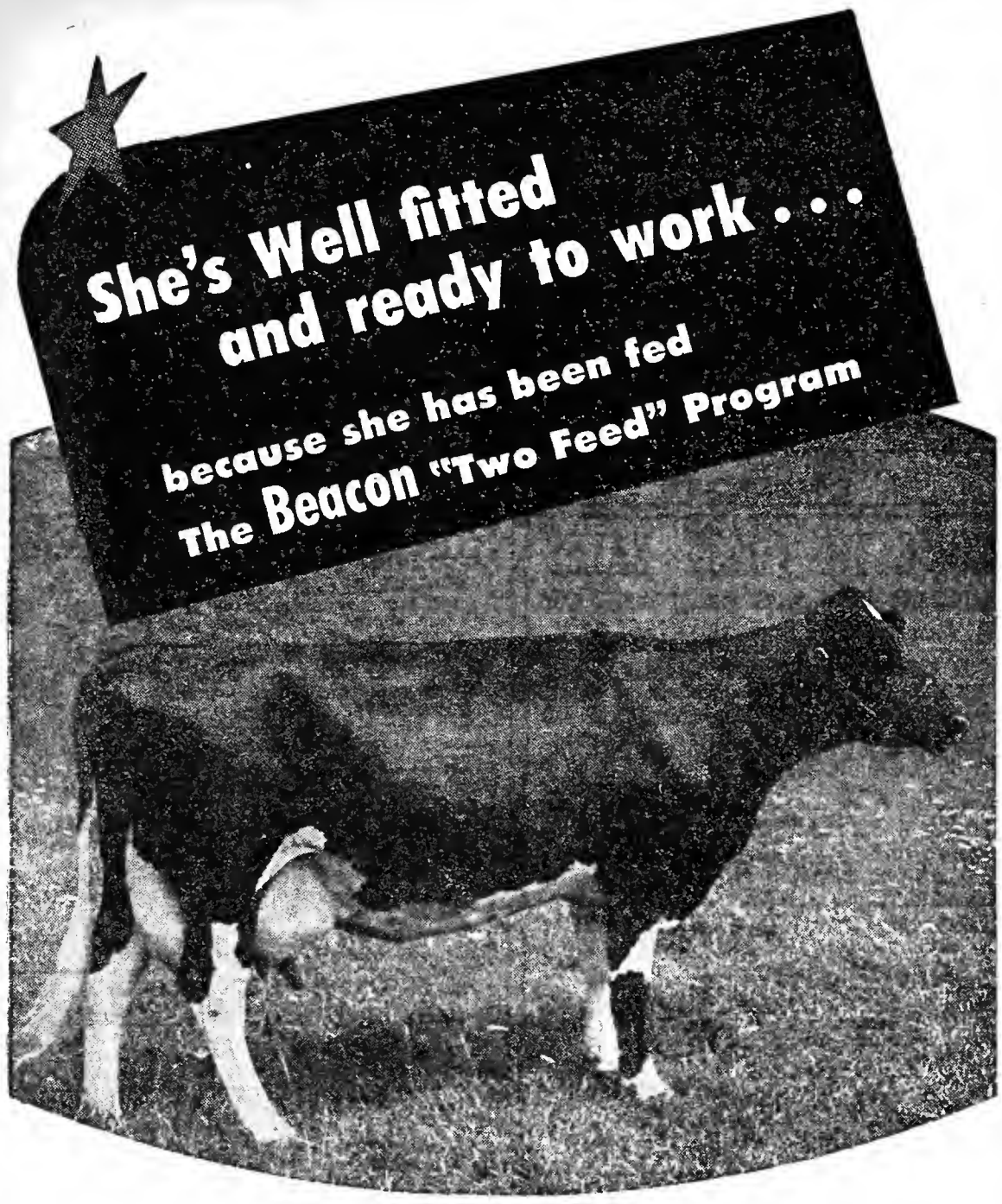
Heavy Pedigreed New Zealand Whites. Over 2½ mo. $5.00 each. Sire Fairchilds Famous Moon Mullens Jr. 11 lb. buck. I am so confident they are good you may pay on arrival at your farm. No other information furnished. KELSIE AGOR, MAHOPAC FALLS, N. Y.

Raise Rabbits. Breeders supplied. Bulletin, literature & rabbit guide, 25c. Hartman Enterprise, New City, N.Y.

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**B**e-Co-Lass a laxative, bulkier, lower protein feed helps build up a moderate amount of udder without excessive swelling or congestion. In this way, you can bring your cow back to feed quickly after freshening.

**T**o secure these advantages, simply use Beacon Fitting Ration according to the Beacon Schedule, starting 8 weeks before calving. Start using Be-Co-Lass during the last three weeks. Be-Co-Lass helps prevent excessive udder congestion, or "cake," and it is ideal to feed at calving time.

For best fitting results
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Fitting Program

FEED THE BEACON SYSTEM

*Free* For additional helpful information on dry cow fitting, send for Beacon Bulletin "Profitable Dairy Management".

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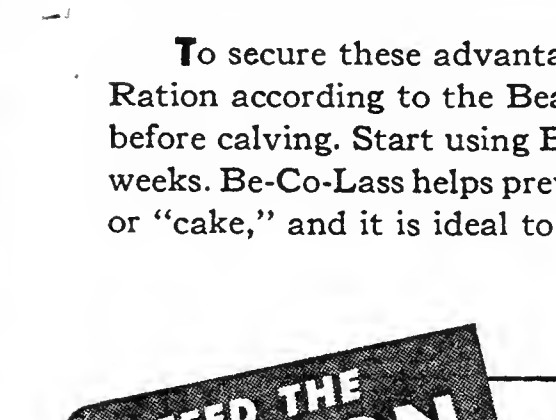
EFFICIENT CHLORINE BACTERICIDE

They need the efficient germicidal action of Pittcide to help maintain high sanitation standards—to market top-quality milk. Pittcide dissolves in water, makes chlorine solutions of correct strengths required. Your customers will appreciate your recommending this excellent product.

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## Eastern States Exposition

(Continued from Page 654)

horns, and the red, white and roans presented an impressive display of this deep milking breed of cattle; they were judged by Keith King, Victoria, Ill. Placings were as follows: Bulls — mature, senior and grand champion, Hillcrest Farm, Westminster, Md., H. Chieftain 3rd.; two years old, Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I., Neralcam Sir Robert; senior yearling, and junior champion, Mystery Farm, Count Clements; junior yearling, Sky Farm, Whitingham, Vt., Natick Diamond; calf, Anderson Herd, Shelburne Falls, Mass. Females — senior yearling heifer, Hillcrest, H. Minnie; junior yearling heifer, and junior champion, Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid, N. Y., L. C. Royal Rose; heifer calf, Mystery Farm, Natick Grand Lassie; mature cows, Hillcrest, Rose Valley's Lucy; three or four years old, senior and grand champion, Mystery Farm, Natick Lassie Supreme; two year old heifers, Patten Hill Farm, Shelburne Falls, Mass., P. H. Roanie; graded herd, Hillcrest; steer, freemartin or spayed heifer, Last Chance, L. C. Marcy; pair of calves, Anderson Herd; Mass. special, Patten Hill; all the other group classes were won by Mystery Farm.

### Beef Cattle

The Eastern States Exposition annually offers one of the largest and best beef cattle shows in the Northeast. The breeding classes were judged by A. D. Weber, Manhattan, Kans. Top placings for Aberdeen-Angus were: Bulls — two years old, and reserve champion, Timber Grove Farms, Owings Mills, Md., Royal Bandolier of Dee-L-Vee; senior yearling, senior and grand champion, Whitney Farms, Old Westbury, N. Y., W. Bandolier 13th; junior yearling, Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y., R. Black Bellmore; Summer yearling, and junior champion, Great Oaks Stock Farm, Rochester, Mich., Prince Quality M. B.; senior calf, Whitney, W. Eric 5th; junior calf, Shadow Isle Farm, Red Bank, N. J., Bandolier of S. I.; three bulls, any age, by one sire, owned by exhibitor, Cold Saturday Farm, Finksburg, Md.; two bulls, bred and owned by exhibitor, Whitney. Females — two year old heifer, and senior champion, Great Oaks, Blackbird of Anoka 31st; senior yearling heifer, and reserve champion, Shadow Isle, Blakeford G. R. Eileen 560th; junior yearling heifer, junior and grand champion, Cochran Farm, North Salem, N. Y., Enchantress of R. L. S. 9; Summer yearling heifer, Great Oaks, G. O. Kay Tinka; senior heifer calf, Great Oaks, Blackcap W. of G. O.; junior heifer calf, Whitney, W. Barbara.

The top placings in the Hereford classes were: Bulls — two year olds, and reserve champion, Birdwood Farms, Charlottesville, Va., Triumph Letston 25th; senior yearling, Bortz Coal Company, Uniontown, Pa., B. W. H. R. Helmsman 2nd; junior yearling, and grand champion, Bortz Coal Company, Prince Publican 7th; Summer yearling, Oak Ridge Farms, Kingsville, Md., O. R. F. Prince Comprest 1st; senior calf, Foxall Farms, Catonsville, Md., F. F. Triumphant 11; junior calf, Birdwood, B. B. Triumphant; three bulls, Birdwood; two bulls, Foxall. Females—two year old heifer, and grand champion, Birdwood, Princess Real 65th; senior yearling heifer, Bortz Coal Company, B. W. H. R. Amy; junior yearling heifer, Oak Ridge, Princess Comprest 42nd; Summer yearling, Bortz, B. Lady Triumph 1st; senior calf, and reserve champion, Oak Ridge, Princess Comprest 48th. Groups, get of sire, Foxall; two females, Oak Ridge; pair of yearlings, Bortz; pair of calves, Foxall.

### Sheep and Draft Horses

The sheep were judged by Peter MacKenzie, State College, Pa. Barney B. Cummings, Storrs, Conn., won three firsts with his Cheviots. In the Dorset classes Stepping Stone Farms of Washington Depot, Conn., took two firsts, two seconds and a third. The aged Cheviot ram class was won by the entry of Burnap Brook Farm, Andover, Conn.; and the aged Dorset ram class by an entry of the Seventeen Ninety Farm, Inc., Hudson, Mass. Winning placings in the other classes were: Shropshire, yearling ram, University of Massachusetts; aged ram Mal-A-Bar Farm, Westbrook, Conn.; ram lamb, Ralph G. Leonard, Ashfield, Mass.; yearling ewe, Leonard; ewe lamb, Fred K. Yale and Sons, Meriden, Conn.; flock, Yale. Hampshires, aged ram, Amelia Peabody Mill Farm, Dover, Mass.; yearling ram, Charles W. Smith, Skowhegan, Me.; ram lamb, Smith. Suffolks, aged ram, Hob and Nob Farm, Francestown, N. H.; yearling ram, Mal-A-Bar Farm; ram lamb, Hob and Nob. Southdown, aged ram, Luther A. Belden, North Hatfield, Mass.; yearling ram, Belden; ram lamb, Belden.

The only entries in purebred draft horse classes were Percherons from the University of Massachusetts; all the classes were well represented with worthy animals. A. D. Weber judged.

### Poultry Show

The poultry show presented many excellent offerings. Best Birds in the various classes and groups were: S. C. Buff Orpington hen, Laurel Hill Farm, Blandford, Mass.; Bantam, Birchen Modern Game pullet, Norman Lemoine, Worcester, Mass.; Waterfowl, Wild African Goose, L. H. Miner, Stonington, Conn.; Turkey, Bronze old hen, C. O. Worthington, Somers, Conn.; Standard Trio, Dark Cornish young trio, W. W. Bunnell, M. D., Farmington, Conn.; Bantam Trio, Birchen Modern Game old trio, Norman Lemoine. R. W. Duck

## Book Note

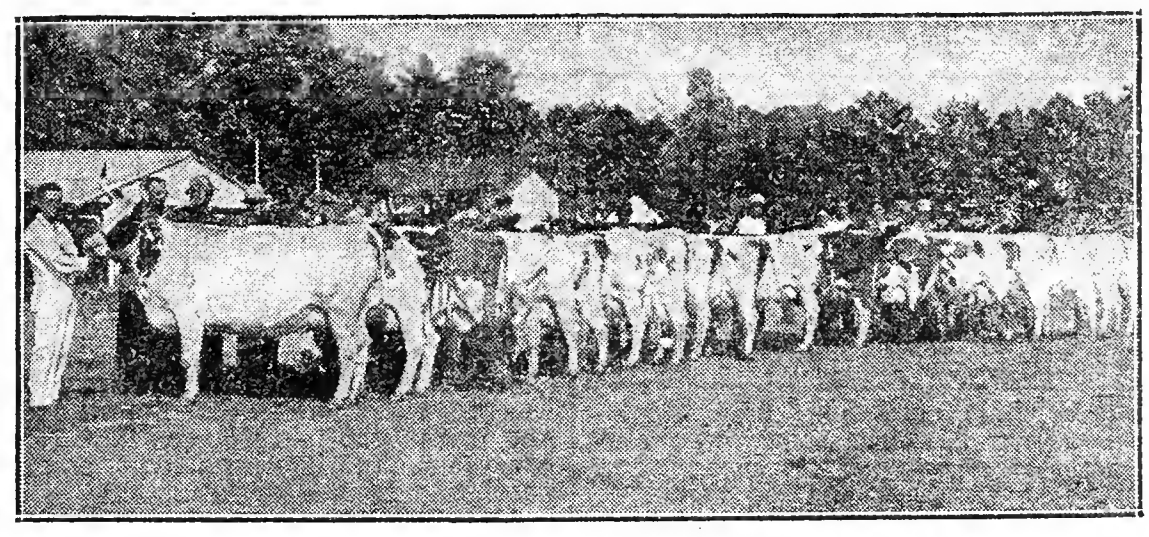
Farm Labor Savers — By Robert L. Crane. There are a hundred and one things which are constantly coming up on the farm where both speed and efficiency of operation are the essence of success. This recently published 116-page book, with numerous illustrations, tells how to save time on many of the common farm operations from butchering to digging a posthole. It contains a great deal of valuable information that has a practical everyday application on the farm. D.

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1. N. Y. Price $2.00.

## Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 6.00 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 5.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 4.50 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Fur Farming for Profit, F. G. Ashbrook | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 4.00 |
| Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner | 3.50 |
| Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker | 3.50 |
| The Meat We Eat, P. T. Ziegler | 3.40 |
| Modern Milk Goats, Irmagarde Richards | 3.00 |
| Feeding Dairy Cattle, T. W. Gullickson | 2.50 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.



*At the 1948 Maine Dairy Herd Improvement Association Show held at Windsor, the Ayrshire cows in this class made an impressive showing. Ten of these cows have records exceeding 400 pounds of butterfat. Their owners and exhibitors included James Shore, Clinton; Ransom P. Kelley, Fairfield; Donald Jewett, Gardiner; and Clinton S. Jewett, Whitefield.*

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***You May Save Up to $27.00 Each Time a Cow Freshens***

CALFBAG — Udder badly swollen, caked, due to calving. Danger of chronic condition. UDDEROLE used for massaging.

3 DAYS LATER — Now bag is often normal. Massaging with UDDEROLE may get cows in production MUCH SOONER.

***SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or Your Money Back***

Now You Can Help Prevent Udder Trouble Due to Calving . . . Massaging with UDDEROLE may give powerful 3-way help:

1. Relieve Congestion
2. Help Reduce Swelling
3. Soothe Inflammation

8-oz. tin $1 5-lb. can $8

Buy UDDEROLE at feed stores, also drug and veterinary supply stores. Or send $1 to Dawnwood Farms, Dept. RN, Amenia, N. Y., and we will send you an 8-oz. tin postpaid.



**YOU TOO can make extra money by feeding BLATCHFORD'S PELLETS**

For generations Blatchford's has helped farmers raise better calves and young stock. By feeding Blatchford's Pellets you can sell all the milk—save time and work—and make extra profits. Blatchford's Pellets are taste-inviting, packed with health-building nutrients, replacing milk. So easy to feed, right from the bag. If your dealer can't supply, write today!

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Just arrived, Western Saddles, $29.50. Driving harness, $35.00; also Bridles, Blankets, Carts, etc. Free circular.

**SCHAFLER, WEST COPAKE 21, N. Y.**


## Grange News

Visiting officers, filling the various stations for Presiding Masters' Night at Union Pomona Grange, meeting with Stark Grange in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, recently conferred the Fifth Degree on a large class of candidates. Mrs. Martha D. Greene, State Pomona and Master of East Rockingham Pomona, served as Master for the evening. Remarks were addressed by Mrs. Swindlehurst, Master of the host Grange, and Deputy Willis Munsey of Henniker.

At a recent meeting of East Rockingham Pomona Grange of South Hampton, the High Priest of Demeter, E. Carroll Bean, and Sister Bean were present. Mr. and Mrs. Guptill, Overseer and Pomona of the Maine State Grange, spoke briefly. Other speakers were Mrs. Charlotte F. Day, Flora of the New Hampshire State Grange; Pomona Deputy Harold Ford of Concord, Special Deupty Arthur Snow and Juvenile Deputy Ruth Daniels of Rochester.

Wingold Grange recently observed State Officers' Night with a good attendance. The following guests were present: State Master Charles R. Eastman, State Overseer J. Thornton Tripp, State Secretary Scott F. Eastman, State Ceres Helen W. Eastman, and State Pomona Martha D. Greene.

In several parts of the country a statewide Sunday Grange service is an annual event and the number of such occasions is growing, with correspondingly increased attendance. This is usually held in some large church at a central location, sometimes on the campus of the State University. It is a religious service, followed by a picnic dinner and sometimes includes an educational or musical program. One of these was recently held in the college church of the University of Vermont at Burlington, with nearly 1,000 Patrons and their friends in attendance. Instead of the usual afternoon picnic, a three-hour sail on beautiful Lake Champlain was enjoyed and lunches were eaten on board the boat. The Vermont State Grange sponsored the event.

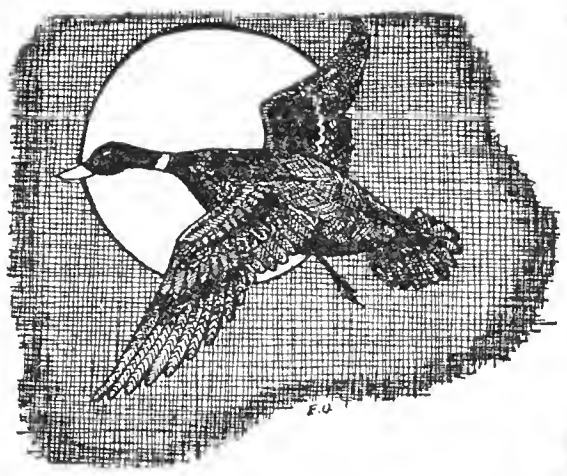
The Community Family weekend camp, held recently at Raccoon State Park, and sponsored by the Raccoon Grange of Beaver County, Pa., was attended by a total of 140 members and guests. Highlighting the events of the Sunday were the services held before an open fireplace with W. V. Swearingen in charge of the devotion. There were two main speakers, O. Walker Shannon, State Grange Overseer, and Beatty Dimit, State Grange Lecturer. D.

## No Penalty on Motorist Ignoring Cattle Crossing Sign

Can you tell me if there is a law in New York State that automobiles must stop when you are crossing a highway with cows? We are having a little trouble here with some cars as the drivers completely ignore our signal and continue to pass our herd of cows at high speeds. We have to drive our cows about 600 feet up the county highway, from barn to pasture. M. J.

According to the State Traffic Commission, a "Cattle Crossing" sign is merely a warning sign, not a regulatory sign. It is erected for the purpose of warning motorists of a potential hazard on the highway, thus providing some measure of protection for cattle crossing the highway. However, no regulation or rule placing a responsibility on automobile drivers in connection with this sign has been adopted by the Traffic Commission.

Ed. — With more and more new cars on the road, and each driver trying to see how fast he can drive his car (even though he may have to prove it by passing another car on a two-lane highway), we think it is about time that the traffic laws were changed to impose a fixed penalty on motorists who fail to observe "Cattle Crossing" signs.

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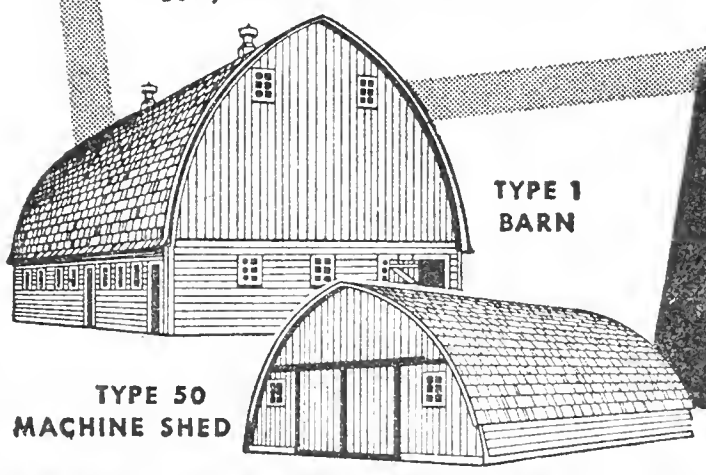

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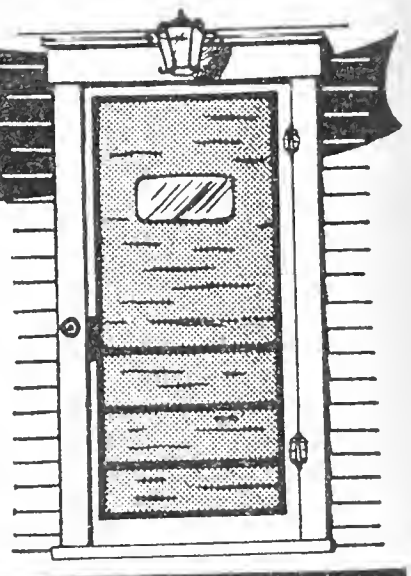

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If stuffy congestion sometimes fills up your nose and makes it hard to breathe . . . put a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol in each nostril and get wonderful relief *fast!*

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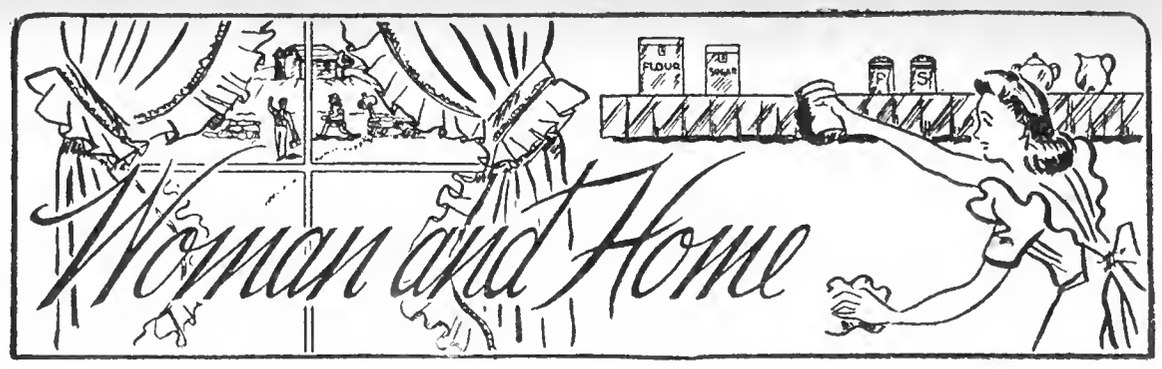
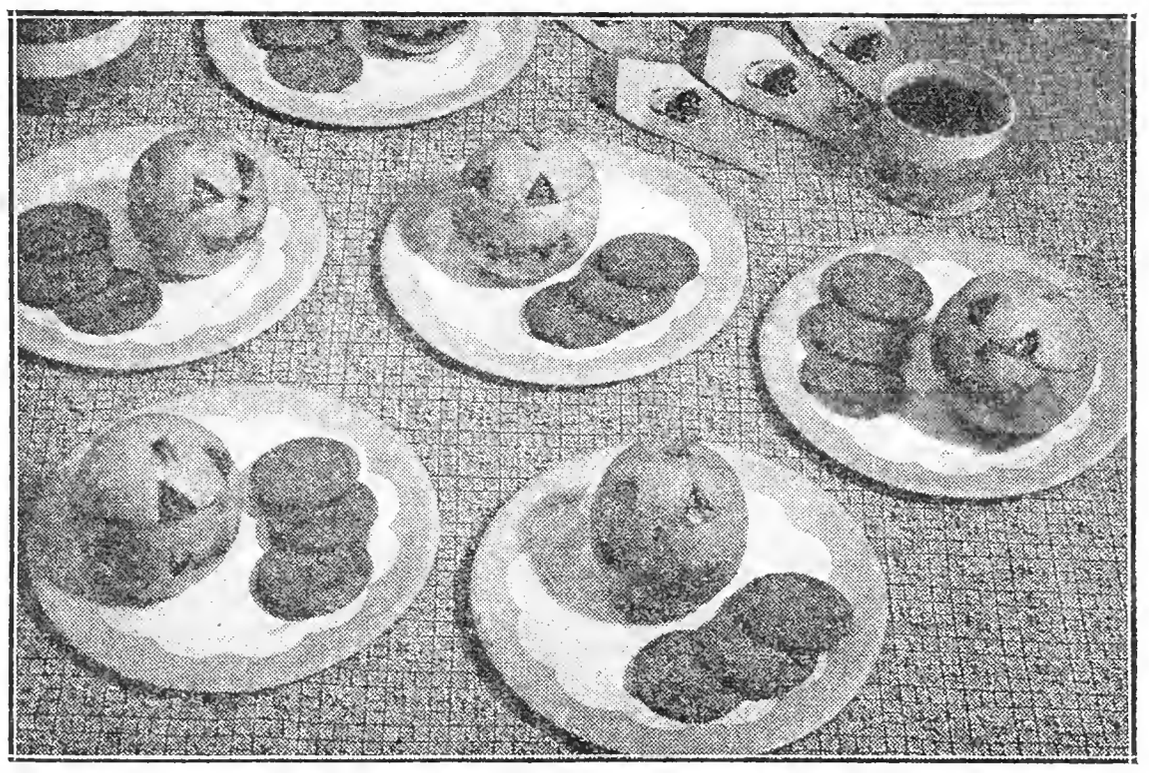



## *Antique Gold*

And now the world is gold again, not with green-gold wash of Spring
On tender yellow fringes, or on frail and unfledged wing;
This is the mellow antique gold, heavy with holding Autumn treasure,
Of burnished tree against the sky, or wheat bin's dripping measure;
It is the gold of tired roots curling content in frost cooled bed,
And amber swamps where the cat-tail stands tilting its bursted head.

Pennsylvania — *Fanny Bohlayer*



*Hallowe'en calls for orange color at the party table. Contrasted with dark brown old fashioned ginger snaps, oranges may be cut with jack' o' lantern faces and filled with chocolate pudding, as illustrated. Here is a setting for the tales of witches in this article.*

# *Tales of Colonial Witchcraft*

Hallowe'en is the time for ghosts and goblins and here is a tale about old witchcraft to fit the season.

In the days of the New England witch scare our ancestors used many methods for dispelling witches and their curses. One of these was to put "witch balls" near the chimney; it seems that down the chimney was a favorite means of entry to witches. A witch ball was a glass ball about the size of a small grapefruit placed upon a short standard; the stand at first was made of wood and later of blown glass. This was the common method used in parts of Pennsylvania and throughout New York State. Today you may occasionally find a witch ball in an antique shop at a high price.

In other parts of the country HL hinges were used on doors against witches. The letters called upon our "Holy Lord" for protection. The doors themselves were usually made with a cross in the center section. In very old houses there is usually found a double cross. Several New England houses had "witches' stairways" — staircases that led nowhere, or to a window through which such an unsuspecting night creature might fall.

But one of the earliest and most interesting forms of witch exorcism was common only to New England and that only along the seacoast — sprinkling of sand and pebble around the floor of a room to form a border about 18 to 20 inches in width around the walls. Then with a finger or stick, a design of crosses, hexes or wavy lines was drawn in. In fact, it is from this sand border that our spatterdash floors originated. Later, as the witch scare passed the sand was swept up but the cautious replaced it by spattering their floors with paint, the varying sizes of the drops to represent sand and pebble.

How good it is that today witches are only a matter of fun, at Hallowe'en celebrations! M. M.

### Rhyme and Reason

Ghosts and goblins everywhere
Witches trying folks to fright;
Youngsters all dressed up in white
Scaring grownups out at night;
Ringing doorbells, pulling blinds,
Making noises of all kinds —
What does all this clamor mean?
Listen! It is Hallowe'en!

Massachusetts H. C.

## Apples—What Better Fruit!

Just so often a woman reader strikes at the core of some timely event. In this case our subscriber is a farm wife in New Hampshire and the event is Apple Week, October 30-November 6. But Mrs. M. C. T. was not thinking of the *Week*, but of *apples* only, when she wrote:

"Oh happy days. Oh Apple time! Of all the treats there are, what nicer one than a juicy red apple, and what child refuses it. When is a woman more content than at fixing apples with the youngsters about her grabbing for a piece, and curling the peelings to see who Sue's beau is. (You pick up a spiral peeling, swing it around the head and let it drop to the floor to form a letter: T for Tom, etc.) Besides, when is Dad in better humor than at table sampling some huge serving out of any apple dish."

Her own DIFFERENT APPLE PUDDING is made this way: Core and cut into chunks 1½ quarts of peeled apples. Put them into a saucepan with one tablespoon butter, ⅛ teaspoon salt, and enough water to stew them. Mix separately 4 level tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, and add these to the apples, when they have stewed until tender. (Add this dry mixture a little at a time, stirring briskly the while.) When the result has thickened, remove from stove. Cool and serve with cream.

For PICKLED APPLES use a peck of small, whole perfect apples, 4 pounds of brown sugar, 2 quarts of vinegar, 2 tablespoons each of whole cloves and whole allspice and two 3-inch sticks of cinnamon. Heat vinegar, add sugar, and then the spices tied in a bag. Cook 15 minutes. Skim, add apples (uncut, unpeeled); cook all until apples are tender but holding their shape. Place apples in jars. After the syrup they were cooked in has cooled enough to be thickened, pour the syrup into the jars, filling them full. Seal.

Try Apple Pie with a cheese crust, says Mrs. T., by mixing 1½ cups of grated cheese into your favorite pie crust. For a salad she cuts apples into orange juice to keep slices white, and to give fine flavor on lettuce.

## Rules on African Violets

It has been good to read here about others' experience with African violets. I too grow them. We have been told, of course, always to keep these lovely plants in a north window, never to raise them in a dish that has no drainage, and never to water from the surface. Well, I have broken all three rules, and have had the best luck yet!

One I have in a south window — but behind the window curtain — it has the most beautiful clump of brightly colored leaves (previously, my volet leaves have become so dull), and blossomed continuously all Summer. Another I planted in a little green bottle, a little stumpy bottle, a perfect two-inch cube with a rather wide opening. That has had to be watered from the top; I've been careful to put only a little water on at a time and never to wet the leaves. It too blossomed all Summer. A friend recently gave me a pink flowering violet; it has had only one flower on so far, but I am hoping it will bloom during the Winter.

Has anyone grown a red African violet? I mean a real red, not the purple reds and orchid pale ones that are really a lavendar pink, rather than a light red. C. T. W.

## Salt of the Earth

Salt has so many good daily uses, it is no wonder that useful good people are called the salt of the earth. How many of the following ways have you tried with common table salt?

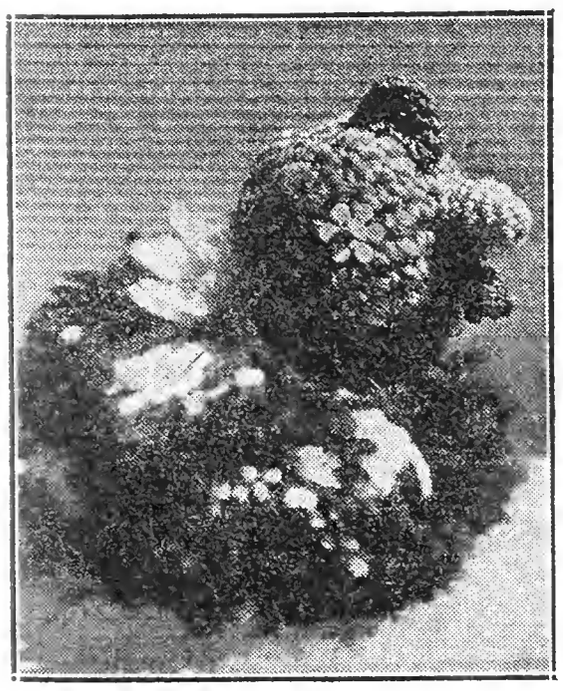
A bit of salt added to powdered sugar frosting will take away the too sweet taste. A pinch of salt helps to stiffen beaten up egg whites. If a pie runs over in the oven, sprinkle the burning juice with salt to help stop the smoke. Again, to remove stains from enamel oven doors, use a mixture of salt and soda, slightly dampened; fine too for cleaning the tub and sink, not scratching the surface.

Then for personal use salt comes in handy. It is a good idea to rub a little salt on your hands after peeling onions, to held remove the odor. A warm salt water gargle will relieve a sore throat; lukewarm bathing in salt water will relieve tired feet.

And don't forget that a mixture of one part salt to three parts baking soda makes a good tooth cleanser, and breath sweetener. Keep a covered jar of the mixture in the bathroom. Make a paste with water as you need it, or use it as a powder on the brush. This good mixture helps to keep the gums healthy too and soothes a sore mouth. Perhaps you have still other uses for table salt? M. H.

## Chuckle-Toy Chick

Good fun for a child to play with, make this chicken chuckle-toy. The body is a fluffy pompon of brown and white yarn; the head is made of single crochet and stuffed with cotton. Choose your own colors for variety. To obtain free leaflet of directions, write for CHUCKLE-TOY CHICK, enclosing a 3c stamp in a letter adressed to Woman and Home Editor, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. If, at the same time, you are ordering our regular patterns on page 664, please use separate sheets of paper to avoid confusion.



## Cheese Cake Pie?

My grandmother used to make a cheese cake pie the like of which I have never tasted since. I wish I could discover how she did it. Can someone answer this query? I will be most grateful if you will send letters to me in care of our Woman and Home Editor. MRS. A. C. W.
New York

## Thought for Today

HE WHO CHOPS HIS OWN WOOD IS TWICE WARMED

That sentiment is carved upon the face of an old fireplace in the wide plank beneath the wooden mantle. I believe in that sentiment, and in my youth have done more than one stint at splitting fireplace logs, both hard and softwood. I also know that, whatever else my small white house in a village may some day lack, it will have a hearthstone, a woodbasket and a blaze roaring up the chimney, come cold weather.

Those wood chopping days of mine, however, had been quite a thing of the past, when one raw rainy afternoon in April found me shivering in a small country house, just moved into by one of the family. The young people were hard at work (and warm) getting heavy things into place. But I could not keep the chill out of my bones, even with sweeping and cleaning up the rooms. Soon after there seemed nothing to do but shudder.

Because, up to this point, there had been no time for anyone to get in wood for the fireplace, the rubbish burned therein had left only dead ashes and cheerless bricks. Moreover the consensus of opinion was that anything outside would be too wet to take a match; not even kerosene would work on rain soaked logs. So there I crouched, literally upon a cricket on the hearth, frozen to the marrow! Surely, the family must be right, no person of sense could expect anything else.

But when it comes to being cold, I am never sensible. Slowly through my icy mind that old fireplace sentiment melted a narrow channel: He who chops his own wood is twice warmed. Suddenly I hurried out of that house (no need to put on more clothes; I already had on all I had with me). Saying no word to a single soul, I started to hunt for firewood. Something must be hidden somewhere, dry enough to catch a flame!

All through the freezing rain I stalked: deep into any likely thicket, under rank old grapevines growing thick over a stonewall, and on beyond in a tangled wood, gathering kindling brush and twigs. I cracked dead branches over a knee, hauled out bits of plank beneath a broken shed, hacked at still more solid wood, and finally brought in dampish stuff that would smoulder on top of good hot embers. At last I had great heaps on either side of the fireplace.

And how that fire burned! Yet the family still laugh, and tell to this day, how Mother went about, in silence and despair, gathering wood in the wet and cold to get warmed up: not once but twice, outdoors and in. For by the time she had the fire going, she was almost too hot to stand the blaze! P. S.

## The Young Farm Wife

"Rest is not quitting the busy career;
Rest is the fitting of self to one's sphere."

These words learned in grammar school serve me well during my rather busy life. As the mother of a large family, I have to get my relaxation when and how I can. (And who on a farm does not)? I find it very restful when the older children are at school, to take one hour out for myself, each day, while the two toddlers at home have their nap. It is then that I do something I like to do. I find this time for reading, writing, sewing or crocheting is a rest because I can sit down, and I feel it is free time, extra time.

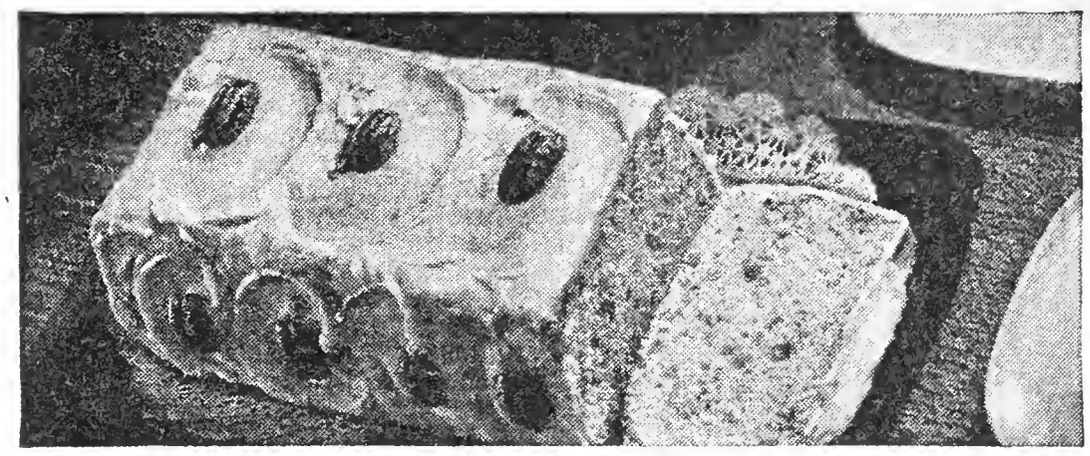
The rest of my waking hours belong to my husband and children, but that one hour is my own. How and when do you rest? G. E. R.

## For Thin Curtains

Often a homemaker asks herself: "Can I once more wash my thin glass curtains and have them last until Spring?" The answer in many cases will be in the affirmative if one follows this simple procedure.

Instead of using my hands to launder the curtains, I place them in a large colander. Then I submerge the colander and contents in luke warm soapy water, several times, until I am sure of a clean product. After putting them through several rinses and the bluing water, still keeping them in the colander, I allow them to drain a few minutes before I hang them up. By not handling fragile curtains during the washing process, I know I have added months to their life. MRS. C. N. L.

For egg stains on silver, rub with a small amount of dry baking soda on a soft damp cloth.

**MAPLE PECAN CHIFFON CAKE**

*A New Melt-in-the-mouth Dessert*

1 cup sifted Gold Medal flour (don't pack)
⅜ cup sugar
1½ tsps. Davis Double-Acting Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
⅜ cup brown sugar (firmly packed)
¼ cup salad oil, such as Wesson or Mazola
3 unbeaten egg yolks
⅜ cup water
1 tsp. maple flavor
½ cup egg whites (about 4)
¼ tsp. cream of tartar
½ cup finely chopped nuts

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. (Important—don't risk failure...be sure to use Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder.) Mix in brown sugar. Make a well and add in order salad oil, egg yolks, water and maple flavor. Beat with spoon until *smooth*. Place egg whites and cream of tartar in mixing bowl. Whip until whites form *extra-stiff peaks. Do not underbeat!* Pour egg yolk mixture gradually over egg whites, *gently* folding with rubber scraper *just* until blended. *Do not stir*. Fold in nuts. Pour into ungreased loaf pan. (5x10x3) Bake 50 to 55 minutes in slow moderate oven preheated to 325 degrees F. or until top springs back when lightly touched. Turn pan upside down, resting edges on 2 other pans and let hang until cold. Loosen with spatula and remove from pan. 8 to 10 servings. *Browned Icing*. Melt slowly until lightly browned ¼ cup butter. Blend with 2 cups sifted confectioners' sugar, 2 tablespoons cream, 1 teaspoon cooking oil, 1½ teaspoons vanilla. Stir in 1 tablespoon hot water; stir to smooth spreading consistency. Ice top and sides of cake and decorate with pecan halves!

You'll always find your baking is uniformly successful when you use Davis. Get a can of Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder today.

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ASSORTED COLORS AND WIDTHS, BIG ASSORTMENT. $1.00 PREPAID. CAN NOT SHIP C. O. D.
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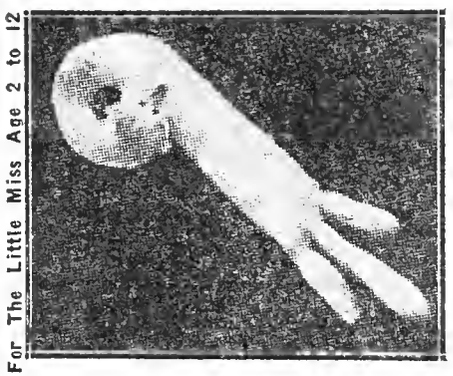

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Just Like Mother's Fur Scarf.
All Fur White Bunny Scarf. Beautiful Fur Head With Clamp Mouthpiece.

I realize that this "Just Like Mother's Scarf" must be ordered in advance, so to make sure I get mine in time for Christmas, I'm having mother and dad enclose $1.00 as a deposit (for which you will send them a receipt). My scarf is to be sent C.O.D. on the date indicated below for the balance of $2.58. I understand that if I do not thrill to my white bunny scarf, as my mother does to her scarf of sable skins, I may return it within ten days and you will refund the full purchase price of $3.58 immediately.

I want my white bunny scarf mailed to me on .....1948

My name is.....
Mother's name.....
My address.....
City..... State.....

**DAVID AGINES, 244-48 West 27th St., New York 1, N.Y.**

# AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"Pa is the one who suffers when we have company for supper. By the time I get out of the kitchen, I have such a headache, it's a relief to take it out on him."

For shame, Aunt Het! If it's just *an occasional headache*, don't take it out on Pa, try—

**MILES**

**Anti-Pain Pills**

**They work almost instantly to relieve an occasional headache.** Yes, neuralgia and functional menstrual pains too. You ought to have them in the house—always. **Miles Anti-Pain Pills** are pleasant to take. Won't cause upset stomach or constipation. At all drug stores. Use only as directed. 25c and $1.00 packages.



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# To Relieve Your Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

**Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.**

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) in a pint bottle, and fill up with y ur syrup. This makes a full pint of medicine that will please you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



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## The Little Brown House

Autumn and birds are closely linked, and this year in Vermont the American egrets have come and gone. Since reporting to you before, 12 of these great white herons were seen in Putney and 27 in nearby Londonderry. That must have been a glorious sight, and is an amazing tribute to the Audubon Society's work. Meanwhile the barn swallows have gone on their southern flight, some lingering a bit beyond August 22nd, their usual latest date. They increased well this season, so next year we should have more than arrived last Spring — and a return of the egrets, we hope. A small group of nighthawks have circled our little Hollow in the late twilight. But Maynard shot a chickenhawk recently; such wing spread to carry so small and light a body — no wonder the hawks soar and glide so easily.

At the small fair we always attend, three weeks earlier than usual this year, the display of vegetables and fruit was correspondingly small, but the flowers were better. Tahoka daisy was new to many of us and its exhibitor said it is easy to grow; but she has a green thumb on both hands, I think. There was much interest in quilts, also in crocheted and embroidered articles. (And have you made your oven mitts yet? I am doing a few pairs of gay Christmas ones as well.) As for the Rutland fair, I had never been to it nor, for several years, to any large fair. But Karl and his wife invited us, and I confess I dreaded the day . . . "Talk about the good old days," we all said, "We have never seen such an orderly crowd anywhere." Perhaps the presence of many State Police should be given credit for this, but there seemed to be very little for them to do, except to mingle with the crowd, pleasant and courteous, yet a reminder against disturbance.

I enjoyed watching the performing oxen at the Rutland fair. Being near them, I remarked that I'd like to pet them, when a pleasant boyish voice answered at my shoulder: "You can; they are perfectly gentle." Jim and Jack are two year old Holsteins weighing 2,700 pounds, a credit to the patience of their young owner. Mr. and Mrs. Beaver were popular, and they went about their business regardless of all the attention they received. The bear cubs, however, bored and tired of a week on parade, lay snoozing with their backs to the crowd.

Life is always full of new experience. Early in July we had a cow struck by lightning, and in August our best one died at calf birth. Now a registered Guernsey is munching corn husks in the stable and I must get up and can corn. (Yes, we have very few corn borers, and ear worms were not too bad.) Besides a few nights ago, a young man stepped through the door and said: "Grandma, didn't I tell you I'd come back to help fill silo?" He was the same Bill, alert, 120 steps of two and one-half feet per minute, and a bit surer of himself, up from a Texas Army Camp. He is glad to be among the hills again for a short time.

One added thing: a new home is to be built "within a hoot and a holler" from us for a nice young couple with a two year old little girl. But a special delight with us was an Old Home Day of our own — 27 arrived and none knew the others were coming! It was a real harvest-home and once more we have much to be thankful for. MOTHER BEE

P. S. — I canned the corn as I said I was going to, and picked 900 ferns that day. M. B.

## The Old Man's Pumpkin

Pumpkin-minded folk may enjoy this story I have kept as a clipping for over 20 years.

"Once upon a time, a poor inventor came upon a pumpkin while walking through the fields. He took it home thinking he could extract gold from the yellow orb. He let it boil into a pulpy mass and poured it on top of a pan of dough that his wife had ready for making apple pie. Into the oven he put the pumpkin and the dough. He argued that he would harden it with the heat and produce a solid sheet of gold; but it came out of the oven, not gold, but pumpkin pie, and looked so good that the hungry inventor bit into it.

"Creditors broke into the house about this time, demanding the gold the poor inventor was so sure of extracting from the pumpkin. 'Men,' cried the old man, 'I have discovered pumpkin pie! Who cares for gold?'"

Who, indeed, at harvest time.

B. M. D.


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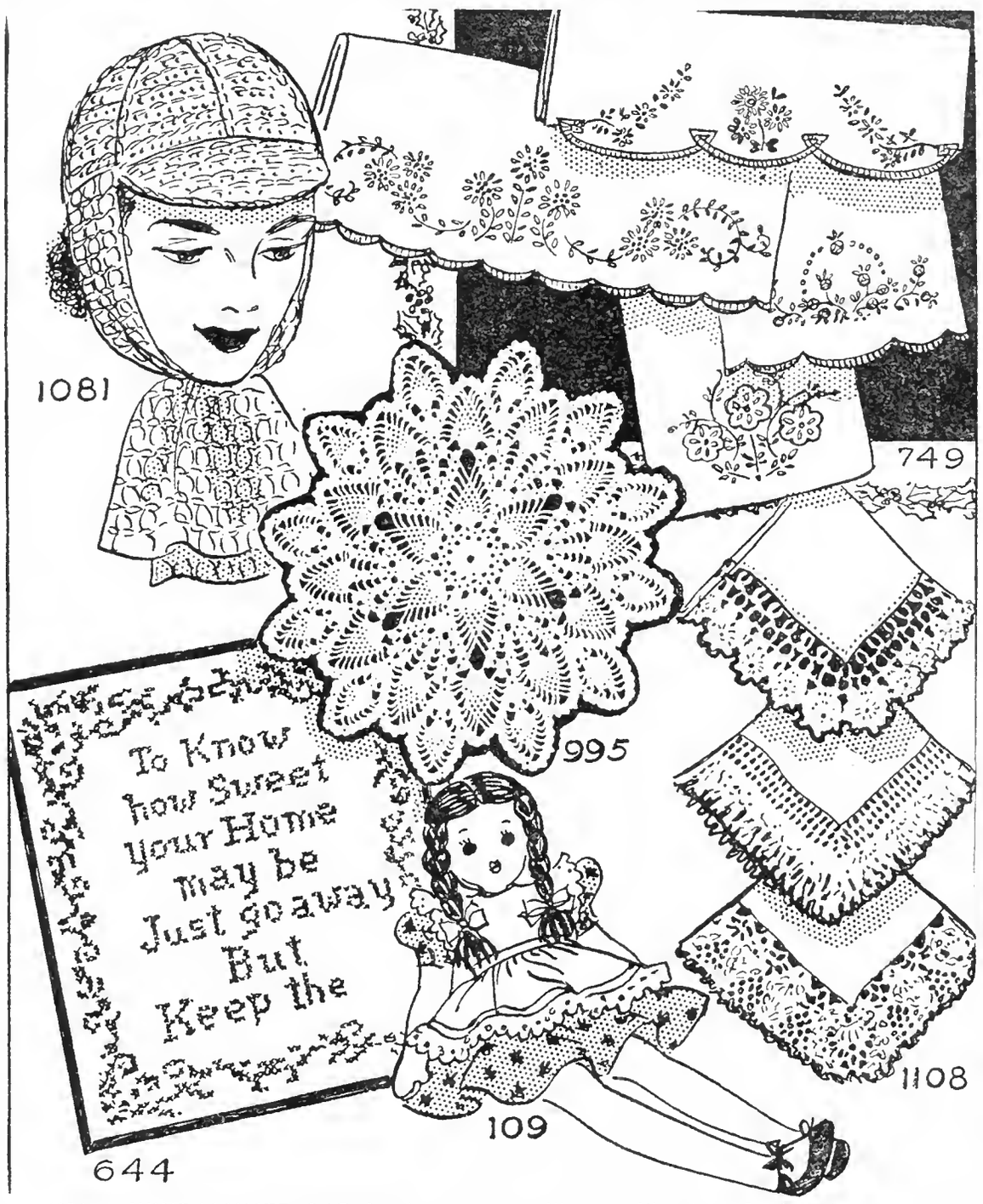


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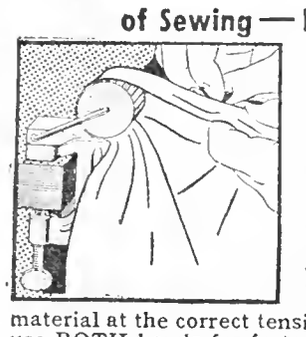

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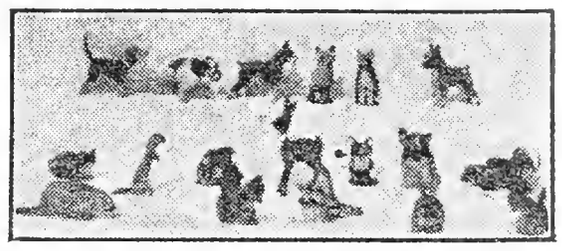

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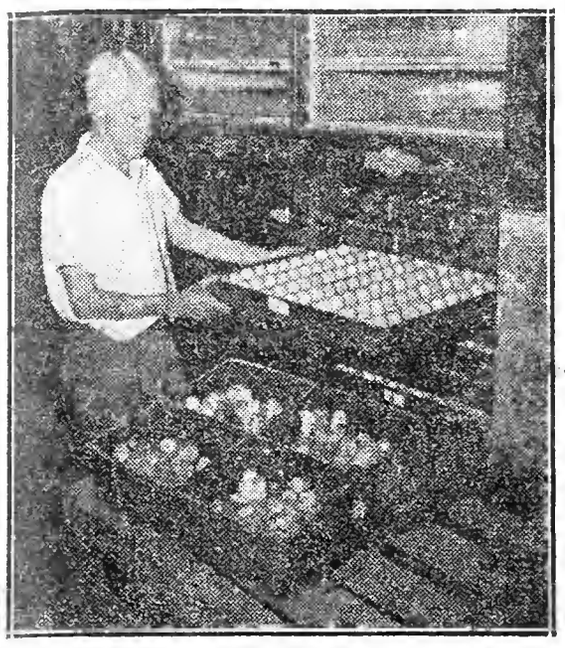
# A Model Poultry Plant

The processor who found a use for every part of the pig but the squeal had better step down. He has an equally astute rival in the poultry business — the Lester family near Highland, N. Y.

The Lesters — Mr. and Mrs. J. D. and their sons, Albert and Stanley— raise chickens for all purposes, and have waiting customers for each.



*J. D. Lester examines a tray of eggs in one of the cabinet incubators.*

They sell both market and hatching eggs, baby chicks, broilers, friers and, if an unproductive hen gets by the culling crew, they sell stewing hen. The chances are there won't be brooding operations; four cabinet type incubators, a small battery brooder building, egg room for candling, cleaning and short-time storage, 15 acres of range pasture. An additional 10 acres of land is planted in either wheat or oats. Harvesting of the crop is in charge of the chickens, which are encouraged to roam through the ripe grain, unsuspectingly eating their way into either the egg production line or a crate bound for market. There are no retired hens on the Lester farm.

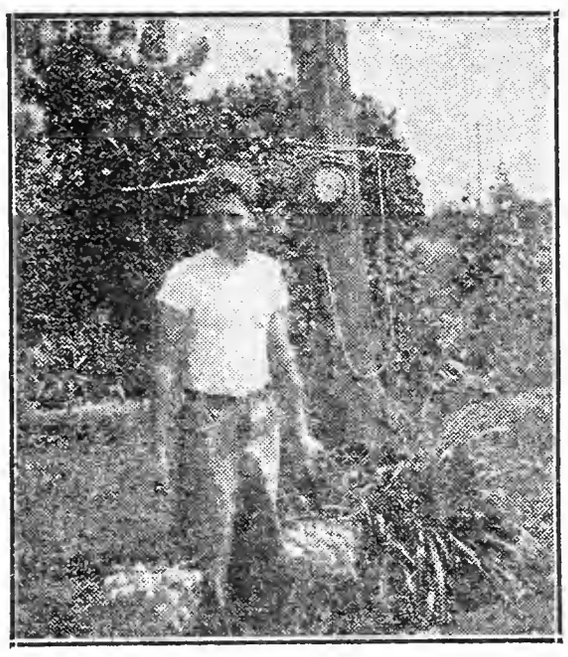
Mr. Lester started in the poultry business in 1918 with 10 setting hens. Progress, he admits, was a bit slow and uncertain under nature's system and he looked around for modern replacements. He experimented with all the latest mechanical hatching devices of the time and, by the simple process of keeping abreast of developments, became the purchaser of one of the first electric cabinet incubators in the area. That original machine has long since been replaced by his present incubators, which are complete with temperature controls, humidifiers and hatcher compartments. The Lesters hatch an average of 20,000 chicks annually, using only eggs from their own blooded stock. Of this total, 8,000 are added to the home flock and the remainder sold at present to neighboring farmers. The present plan is to enlarge the home flock by absorbing more of the newly hatched chicks. The incubators are in service from November until June.

All brooding is done electrically, with a number of floor brooders augmenting the battery type. Some of the floor brooders are home-made, with heat generated by soil heating cable imbedded in the litter under the hover. Works well too, the Lesters say. Albert, the older of the more than one or two such hens around, however, because the whole flock works on the Lester farm or finds its way to somebody's table.

The plant consists of two three-story poultry houses, one of which has an entire floor devoted to two sons, experimented with the heating cable idea last Winter and plans to continue its use in future brooding operations. The house in which the floor brooders are concentrated is heated with a hot air furnace and the temperature is not permitted to drop below 50 degrees F.

Eggs, which are sold for consumer use, are gathered from three to four times a day. In order to keep production at top levels, the Lesters advocate all-night lights in the laying pens. Twenty-five watt bulbs are used, with careful attention given to placement over or near waterers and feed troughts.

Aside from the natural pride which any family would take in a well-constructed poultry house, the Lesters get a special kick out of one of their three-story structures. It is the one located back of the family residence, and served as home for several months. During the time that the main house was being built, the Lesters lived comfortably in their temporary quarters, cooked on their electric range and entertained their friends as usual while chickens clucked merrily away on floors above and below them. Rooms were partitioned off with building board and the family got along marvelously. It was a great experience, and one which has provided the Lesters with considerable laughter and conversation ever since. Also, it brought them as close to the poultry business as one would want to come and,



*Albert Lester on his way to egg room with two wire baskets full of mid-morning eggs.*

perhaps, may have unwittingly contributed to their complete understanding of the jobs to be done in achieving a satisfactory measure of farming success.

R. GINGLES

## Useful Poultry Books

Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin..... $4.50
Commercial Poultry Farming, Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart..... 4.00
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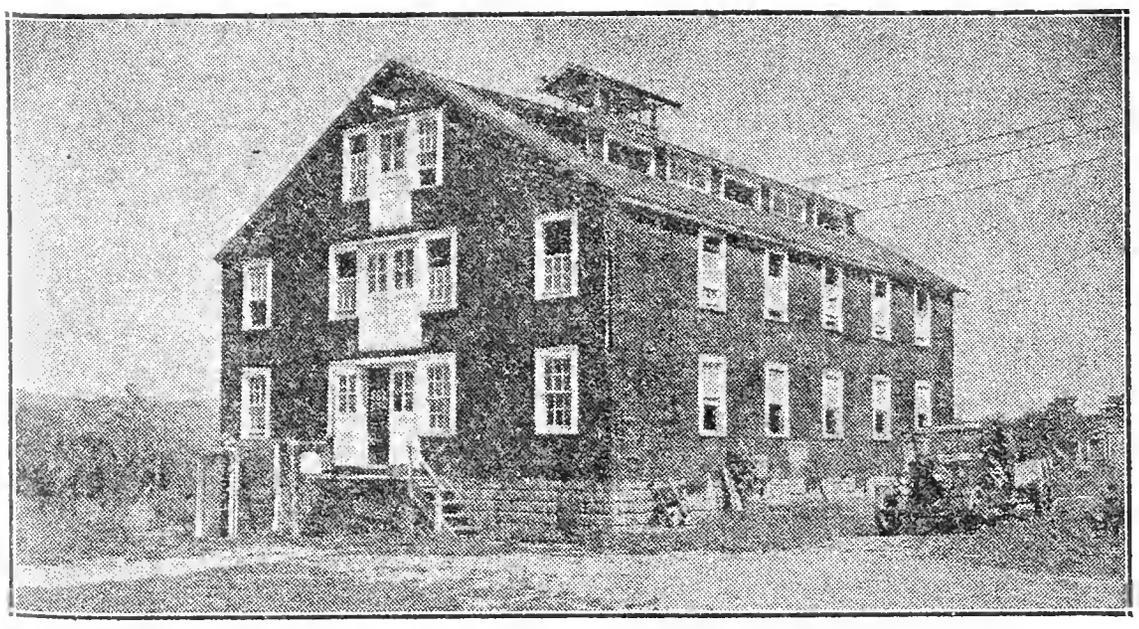
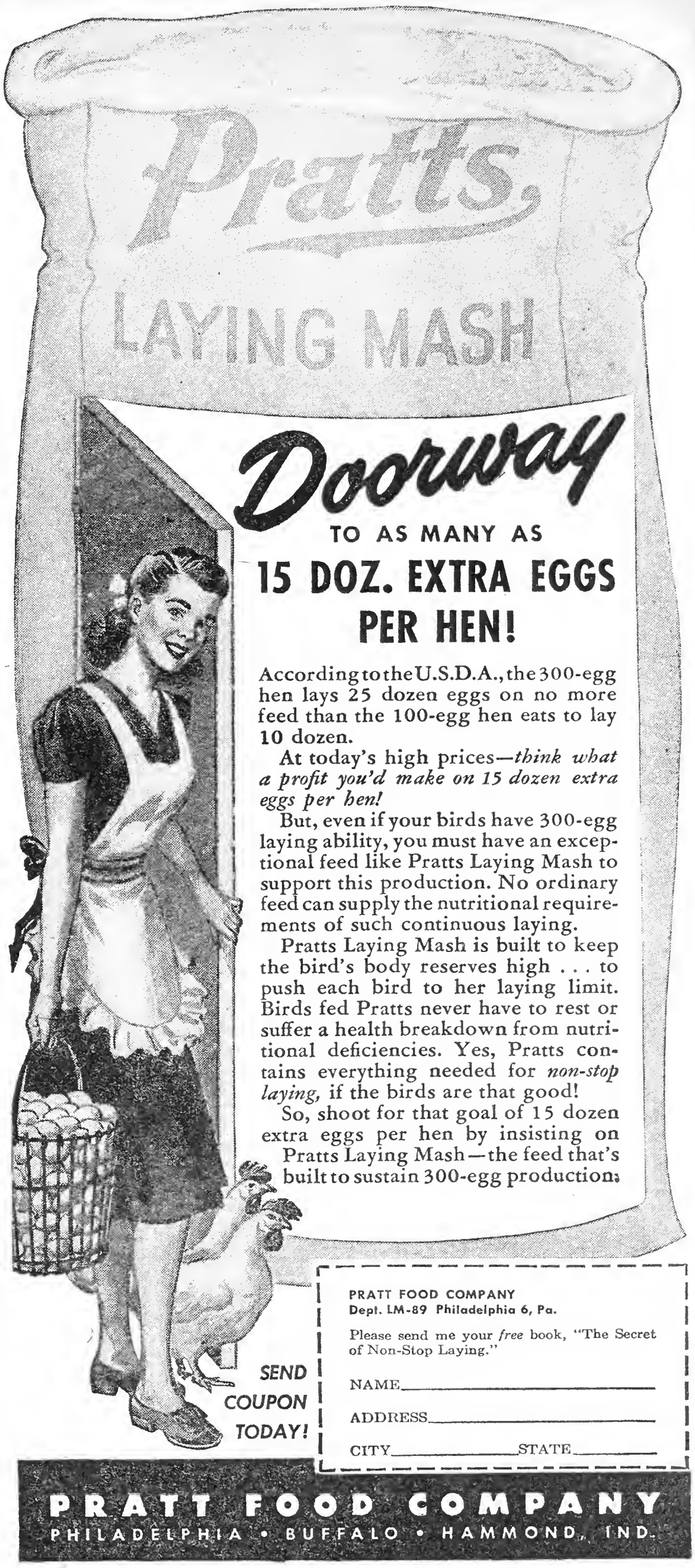
For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)



*One of two poultry houses at Lester Poultry Farm, Highland, N. Y.*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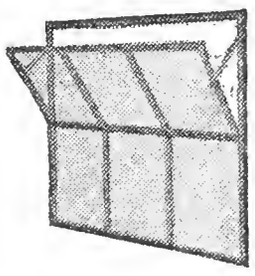

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*Rural Library in Portville, Cattaraugus County, New York.*

# Rural Library Gives Wide Service

Farm folks anywhere within 30 miles of Portville, N. Y., (population 1,000) can get all the current books they can carry by walking into its large white Colonial library and asking. They may have all the time they need to return them, too; and the whole project is operated on an annual tax budget of only $400. That isn't all, either, for if you live in the area and want reference books on agriculture, animal husbandry, economics or any related subject, you can get any such work which is available to the University of the State of New York. It takes a little longer, but the Portville Free Library will fix you up.

The story of the Portville Library goes back more than 100 years, and brings in a Vermont school teacher, a lumber yard in Cincinnati, Ohio, a couple of liberal lumber barons named Wheeler and Dusenbury, and a former college president and official of the Rockefeller Foundation who personally linked up Columbia University and St. Petersburg, Fla., on behalf of the library. It includes Indians, Allegany River Pilots and a Vestal Virgin buried some time before Vesuvius erupted over Pompeii in the 1st Century A. D.

Take 1834 as a starting point. In February of that year William F. Wheeler walked 17 miles through the deep snow and deeper woods from Friendship into the tiny Allegany River settlement which he had heard would make good lumbering headquarters. He was joined by his friend, Henry Dusenbury, late a captain of artillery attached by commission of De Witt Clinton to the 200th Regiment of New York Infantry; and with certain others they proceeded to get out the timber.

It went east through the Genesee Canal, and west down the Allegany and the Ohio. It brought crowds of lumberjacks and raftsmen in to await the critical moment of the river stage in the Spring, when every house had to accommodate all it could possibly hold and Indians who scorned bedrooms but would later pilot rafts wrapped themselves in blankets before fireplaces, and chopped firewood next morning to cover their keep. Even with all the rafts tied up over Sunday in deference to the religious views of the partners, it also brought large profits out of Cattaraugus County; and in 1835 it brought William Wheeler a wife out of Peacham, Vt.

She was Marilla Clark, who had taught school back home and was willing to take the ruggedness of life on the New York frontier, but would not do without books. As the beginning of a public library, therefore, she devoted her commodious dining room to the needs of the occasion, gave 27 books of her own as a nucleus, and required of every householder in the community a donation of at least one book more. All seem to have decided that teacher knew best, and the whole township has continued individually to give books until the present.

That was the actual foundation of the Portville Free Library, which, with temporary berths in various places including the home of the Wheelers' coachman, and with timely boosts from various generous and modest people of the neighborhood, has continued ever since. It now circulates each year nearly 30,000 books and 3,000 magazines, besides providing a roomful of reference magazines, pamphlets and books for reading on the premises. It has two rooms of art objects, with gallery lighting. Paintings, books and furnishings of the galleries are largely Dusenbury gifts. In 1902 the library received its charter from the State Education Department of New York, and in 1909 Edgar G. Dusenbury, a son of Captain Henry, bought the fine and stately Smith Parish residence to house it. Dr. George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation (son of Bishop John H. Vincent who founded Chautauqua) was a life member of the Board of Trustees. In 1934 he personally carried on the mission to St. Petersburg by which the permanent librarian was engaged.

In a case in one of the reading rooms a visitor will find Miss Lilla C. Wheeler's collection of antique lighting devices. Miss Wheeler, a trustee and the daughter of the founder, gathered these from sources all around the world. Among the lamps is a bronze item from the tomb of a Vestal Virgin in Pompeii, a phoenix holding by an arrangement of snakes-in-the-beak a pair of small oil chambers with wick openings. The oil cells themselves are male and female symbols. The phoenix, token of reincarnation, stands on a tortoise which signifies longevity. Miss Wheeler's collection has brought people from as far away as New York City and Pittsburgh to see it and to get ideas for design from the East Indian and Byzantine examples. A Rochester, N. Y., art gallery is said to be interested in acquiring it, but has no present chance.

The trustees have not depended entirely on local skills in managing their institution. In 1934 they inquired of the Columbia University School of Library Service for a graduate to serve as their full-time librarian, and were put in touch with Miss Betsy Keene. She was on leave of absence in Florida from a school library in Albany, N. Y. Miss Keene was glad to exchange Albany and St. Petersburg and their larger fields for the wide lawns and century-old white mansions of Portville, and with three part-time assistants she has remined in charge ever since.

Thus the Portville Free Library goes on serving residents of Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania over a radius of 30 miles with books and aids to living and home-making, all without charge. Among other things, it prints and circulates its own pamphlets urging attention to American literature, and listing titles by historical period and age grouping. It offers visual examples in furnishings, lighting, landscaping and decoration.

The library's average circulation cost per volume has been 18 cents, of which the local tax allotment makes up about one and one-third cents. The balance of around $13,000 annually comes out of the generous endowment made for the purpose by Edgar G. Dusenbury before he died.

New York R. W. CORRIGAN

## Guinea Fowl at Ark Farm

Guinea fowl, which belong to the pheasant family, are familiar to most of us. We often think of them as the watchdogs of the poultry yard because some people think they keep away hawks; perhaps they do. I have seen a mother guinea, trailing a brood, take the air in pursuit of these winged predators who would feast on her chicks. Likewise I have seen hawks swoop down and carry off a young guinea while the frightened mother sought shelter. Be this as it may, there is nothing better to eat than a prime young guinea broiler, though there are but few on the market to supply an ever growing demand.

There are no commercial guinea farms in the country that I know of; a few hatcheries list guinea chicks, but only a few. A lack of knowledge concerning the species is no doubt responsible for this. Years back when guineas first came to Ark Farm, we tried raising them in the natural way, letting the hen steal her nest, bring off a brood and raise what she could in a semi-wild state. However, while the guinea hen is an excellent layer and expert sitter, she is a decidedly poor mother and seldom raises more than a small percentage of those hatched. Then we tried the old hen method which worked better, but the hen drabbled the youngsters in the dew and wet grass until most of them perished from one cause or another. To succeed with these interesting birds we must apply modern methods, hatch them artificially and rear them in brooders, giving them practically the same care as for turkeys. The birds respond readily to such treatment.

In a wild or semi-wild state guineas are monogamous and, if the sexes are equal, they will pair early in the Spring with each pair retiring to some remote corner of the farm and attempting to raise a family. If kept yarded, they reverse these tactics and become as polygamous as any barnyard fowl. Often all the females will lay in one nest and get on very well together, with almost no fighting among the cocks, and give a high fertility count, once the eggs have started to come. Flock matings are best; about 20 hens and seven cock birds make an ideal breeding pen. Yard them in a space of not less than 50 feet square, preferably a plot containing brush or deep grass where they can hide and feel secure. They do not like nest boxes and seldom lay in them when provided. The feed for laying guineas can be the same as that used for laying hens, but our experience is that we get better results when turkey laying mash is used, coupled with plenty of scratch grain all through the laying season. This may start as early as March and continue well into late Fall. Two inch mesh poultry wire netting is practical for the outdoor yards and should be made six feet high. One wing should be clipped in the Spring on the females, before they are placed in the yards, but you need not clip the cocks because they will not leave the females. When birds are so clipped, no top covering to the pen is necessary. They soon settle down contentedly and start laying.

Guinea eggs should be gathered every two or three days, not every day, unless they are found in an exposed position. These birds are very sensitive and will often desert the nest and start a new one, if their eggs are removed; this will happen even if a few eggs are left in the nests. All hatching eggs should be kept in a cool place and turned each day. Set them as soon as you have enough to fill a small incubator. You may safely count on an egg almost every day from each female in the flock, over a relatively long laying period. Guineas are great egg producers. Run your incubator at 103 degrees F. during the hatch, with moisture content the same as for hens' eggs. The incubation period for guineas is about 25 days with some variations. All species of birds which lay but a few eggs and then incubate them produce more and stronger chicks than birds that are forced under lights over long periods. Some of ours, which were running with the hens, started to lay in late February. It therefore appears possible to increase their yield considerably over what it is now.

Young guineas should be left in the incubator about 24 hours, where they gain strength rapidly. These little fellows if well hatched are hardy, start feeding almost at once after being placed in the brooders, and grow amazingly thereafter if properly fed. Turkey starting mash is best for them, upon which is sprinkled small sized cracked chick grain. They soon learn to eat the mash in the dry form, the same as chicks do, but take it more readily when grains are scattered over it.

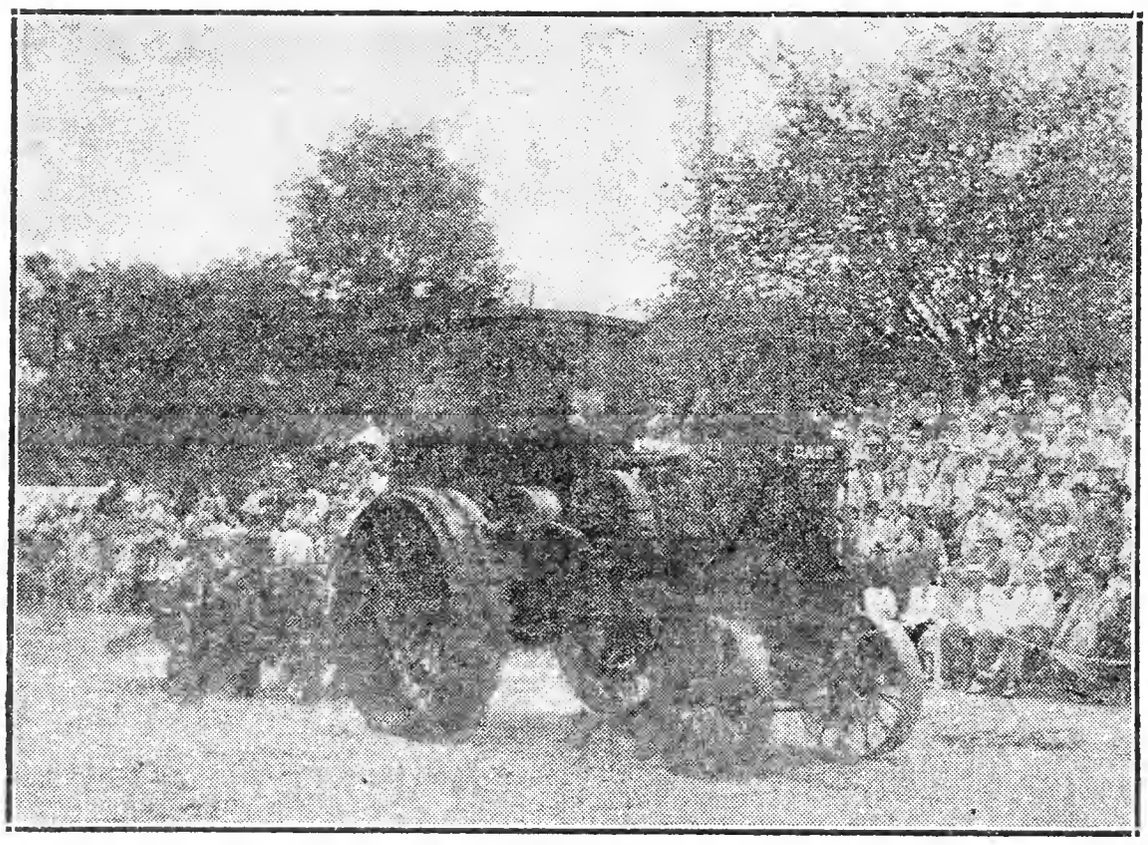
We have experimented with various types of rearing houses and yards and have settled on a house built of any desired length on stilts two feet above ground. Ours is four feet wide, three feet in the back and four feet in front, with an outside porch running full length either eight or 12 feet wide, as may be desired. Either half or three-fourth inch mesh wire for the floor can be used. Feeding doors should be from the front or porch, where all feed racks and water receptacles are placed. A hinged door in back of the house proper makes cleaning with a hoe easy, since the floor of the house is of matched lumber.

Give your guinea growing-house a southern exposure, and cover the porch with tar paper to keep off both rain and excessive summer sunshine. Leave one strip permanantly next to the house in case of sudden rains. The rest of the roof paper should be tacked on frames, which may be removed or replaced easily and quickly when desired. All feeding is done through the porch doors on the wire floors. There will be very little wasted if feed hoppers have standing boards and are so arranged that the chicks cannot pull the feed out. Unlike turkeys and chickens, guineas do not scratch.

When the guinea chicks are six or seven weeks old, depending on the time of year and the weather, they can be transferred from the rearing house to growing yards, which are practically the same as for laying stock, but do not mix young with the old. If to be sold as broilers, which is the big item, the young may be kept on the wire until marketed, when they weigh about one and a quarter pounds, or not more than a pound and a half; these weights bring the best prices.

Our guinea flocks here are released from confinement at two months of age and given full run of the farm, where they pick up the largest share of their living, until taken up in the late Fall and sold for breeding. It may appear like placing the cart before the horse to hunt a market in advance, but wise producers of any commodity will find that this is good business judgment. WILLET RANDALL

Warren County, N. Y.



*One of the J. I. Case 1915 tractors exhibited at the "March of Machines" at the 1948 Wisconsin Centennial Exposition. It demonstrates the great strides that have been made in the farm machinery field during the past 30 years.*

## NEPPCO Winners at Harrisburg

Entries from Mapletree Farms, Halifax, Mass., and Hubbard Farms, Lancaster, Pa., took top honors in the two divisions of the Baby Chick Show at the 11th NEPPCO Poultry Industry Exposition, Harrisburg, Pa., last month. The Mapletree Farm entry led the egg-to-chick division, in which eggs incubated three weeks ago were hatched out on the show's opening day and scored for hatchability, egg quality and chick quality. The conventional baby chick show, won by the Hubbard entry, had 35 groups of chicks representing 13 breeder-hatcheries. Mapletree's winning score was 96.3 and Hubbard's 99. The Mapletree entry was of New Hampshires and Hubbard's of crossbred stock. The reserve champions in the two divisions were Andrew Christie of Kingston, N. H. in the egg-to-chick section and Indian River Poultry Farm, Lancaster, Pa., in the breeder-hatchery class.

Donald Somers and Karl Ziegler of Glastonbury, Conn., took first place in the First Annual Vocational Agriculture Students' Egg Judging Contest. The event drew 38 teams from seven States. Each competitor, two to a team, judged 50 eggs against time. The winning pair had a score of 184 points, nosing out a Pennsylvania pair, J. Lewis Snyder and Mitchel Kreger of Kresgeville, who had 176.5 Tied for third place were a Vermont team, Thomas Gramling and Frederick Kendall of Woodstock, and another duo of Pennsylvanians, Paul Welch and Jay Gibble of Bethel. In fifth place were Carl Brown and Jacob Jamison of Cressona, Pa.

The five high individual scorers were Ziegler and Kreger of the two top teams, William Hill of Salem, N. J., who tied for second with Kreger and Paul Krause of Slatington, Pa. The individual scores were 96, 92, 92 and 90.

A total of 43 boys and girls represented 11 of the 13 Northeastern States in the annual 4-H competitions. In the production demonstration event, the Pennsylvania team of Robert Houser and Robert Wolgemuth of Lancaster took first place. The Connecticut entry of Paul Siegel and William Saytalia of Vernon placed second while New Jersey had the third place winner with John Rac and John Raab of Freehold. In the competition for consumption demonstrators, West Virginia had the winning team of Helen Bailey and Dorothy Lanham of Bristol. Second place winner was Jane Mull of Valatie, N. Y., a single-handed team. Third went to the Pennsylvania team of Arlene Keeney and Blanche Knoll of Rehersburg and Bernville, respectively. The winning team in the egg judging competition was the Virginia entry of Jane Bridges and Gordon Riggles. New Jersey's Allen Case of Flemington and Edward Ossowski of Cranbury took second. Rhode Island was the third place winner with its team of Charles James of Ashaway and Richard Whitman of Lafayette.

John V. B. Rice of Trumansburg, N. Y. was elected NEPPCO president succeeding Leslie S. Hubbard of Lancaster, Pa. Other officers chosen are as follows: 1st vice-pres., Edward Walford, Wallingford, Conn.; 2nd vice-pres., Max DeJonge, Ringoes, N. J.; 3rd vice-pres., Walter Spearin, Salisbury, Md.; secy., Frank Ellis III, Elverson, Pa.; and treas., J. C. Weisel, Frenchtown, N. J.

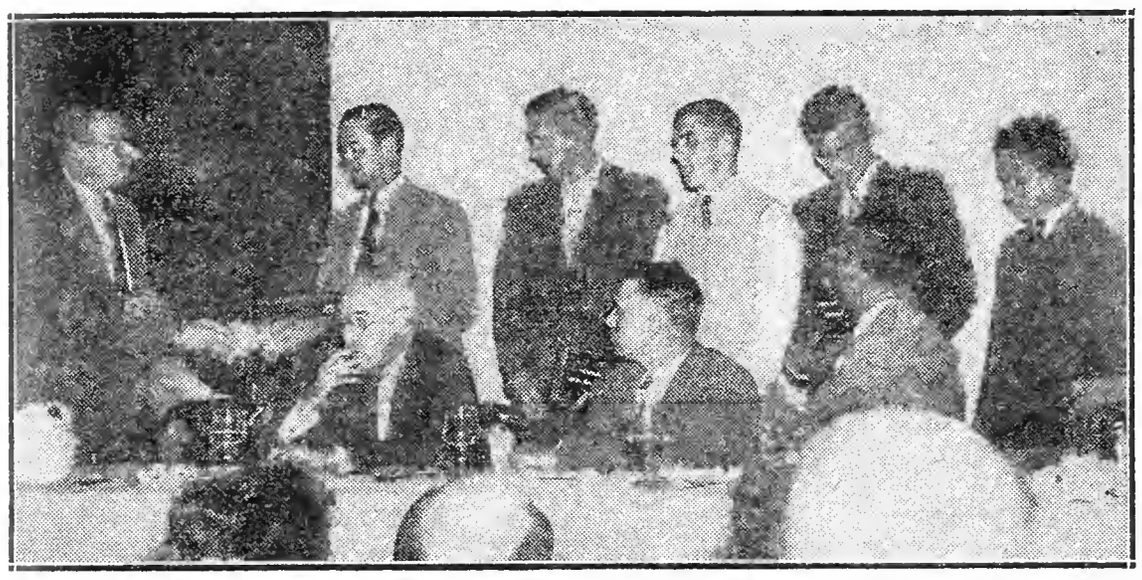


Photo: W. J. Harder; Harrisburg, Pa.

AWARDS TO NEPPCO'S "POULTRY BOYS OF THE YEAR."
*Retiring NEPPCO President, Leslie S. Hubbard, Lancaster, Pa., presents prize plaques to the five Vo-ag. students chosen as NEPPCO Poultry Boys of the Year. Left to right are Hubbard; Royce Culver, Princess Anne, Md.; Edward Nichols, So. Kortright, N. Y.; Glenn J. Ament, Star Route, Ligonier, Pa.; Thomas J. Gramling, West Woodstock, Vermont; and Delro Mongold, Maysville, W. Va.*

## Culling This Year's Pullets

It has been suggested by some that poultrymen should cull their flocks less rigorously this year than usual. The reasons advanced are that with the prevailing high prices for eggs, the decreased number of birds in the country and lower grain prices, the poorer layers will still produce enough eggs to warrant their retention in the flock. While this may be true, I still think that the average poultryman should go over his flock pretty carefully, and be sure that he is not carrying birds that will not pay for themselves.

So far as culling in my own flock goes, I have never arbitrarily discarded all the immature and small birds when they were housed. I have usually housed all the pullets in the flock except those that were pretty thin and thriftless. Then, after the birds have had a few days to adjust themselves to their new quarters, I note those which I think are not going to pay their way and dispose of them as meat. Running a retail poultry business in conjunction with egg production makes it possible to market poor layers to advantage, for many pullets that lack qualification for good layers will make excellent meat birds.

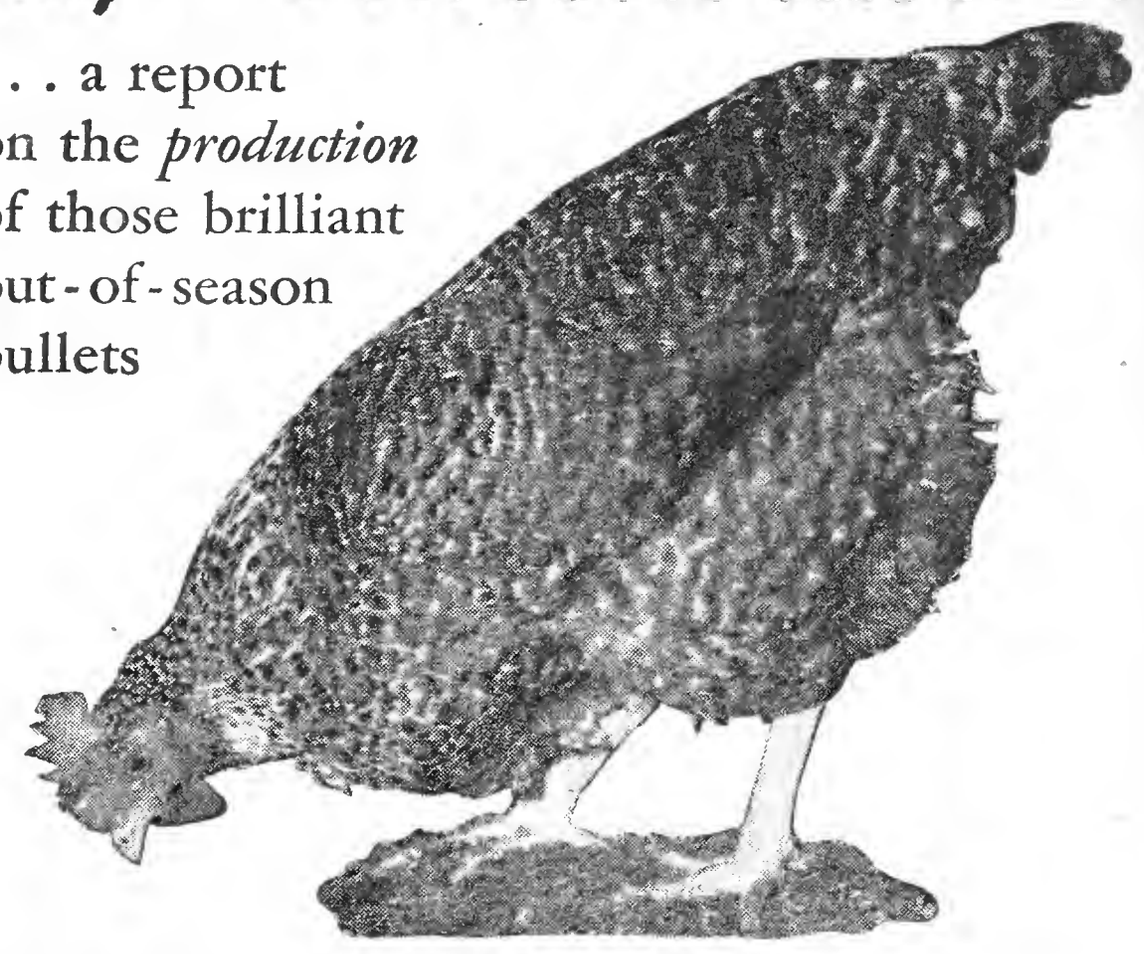
Most poultrymen agree, I believe, that a mature bird that does not equal the average weight and size for its breed, is not apt to be a bird worth keeping, for she will not lay large enough eggs, or enough of them, to pay for her keep. This is not a factor that the poultryman's best management practices can overcome because nothing can increase the egg-producing organs of a pullet once she has reached maturity. Most of her life output will be small or medium sized eggs, which will steadily decrease in price as egg production increases in its seasonal swing. However, this small bird makes excellent eating and will probably return more profit for meat than she will as a layer. Birds with impaired or destroyed irises or gray eyes are recognized by most poultrymen as victims of leucosis. While these birds may appear healthy and lay well for several months, they will ultimately succumb. The poultryman should always keep his eye on his hen's eyes with a view to disposing of them while they are still in good flesh. Birds with long, thin heads, crow heads, are seldom good layers. Frequently these birds are wild, scare easily and squawk loudly when caught—all indications of a poor layer. I imagine these traits are atavistic; that is, they are characteristics carried over from the days when our domestic fowls were wild and laid only a few eggs. By careful selection of breeders we try to get rid of these regressive bad characteristics. Whether grain is cheap or expensive, such types of birds will scarcely pay for their keep as layers and should be disposed of for meat, either retail or wholesale.

On the other hand, it will probably pay the poultryman this year to house the slow-maturing pullet, along with the rest of the flock, and bring her into production by using lights. Perhaps this year too, the rangy type bird may be kept for egg production, at least until egg prices begin to decline. Some poultrymen may even stretch a point or two and keep the crooked-toed and slightly deformed. But in general it will pay the farmer to have a uniform flock of strong well developed birds, alert and vigorous, with bright, clear eyes. All healthy birds spend a good deal of time scratching and singing. These are the traits of a good laying flock and a fine asset for the season of high priced eggs.

THOMAS FOSTER
Vermont


# Lay or Bust Cover Girl 1948

. . . a report on the *production* of those brilliant out-of-season pullets



**OUT-OF-SEASON** chicks fill your laying houses in the spring; give you a profit from space otherwise wasted.

They also give you more eggs during the peak egg price period.

**An Experiment**

We raised these birds at the Lay or Bust Experimental Farm to check and prove two important points.

**First:** Everything these birds ate came from their Lay or Bust Ration as they were in total confinement. It's a check on the complete vitamin, mineral, and amino acid balance.

**Second:** Birds raised on a full feeding schedule during the growing period (as contrasted with birds on a high scratch grain diet) go into the laying house with meaty breasts and the stamina to maintain full production without pause.

**Any weakness in nutrition shows-up quickly with out-of-season birds in confinement.**

You get top production with Lay or Bust because it's rich in the feeding values that make hens lay more eggs.

**FACTS IN BRIEF**

**BREED**—Rock-Red Cross
**HATCHED**—Nov. 13, 1947
**METHOD**—Brooded and grown entirely in confinement.
**WEIGHT AT 13 WEEKS**—4¼ lbs.
**GROWING FEED**—Lay or Bust Growing Mash and Hi-Valu Scratch Pellets
**MOVED TO LAYING PENS**—March 4, 1948
**FIRST EGGS**—Apr. 1, 1948 (4½ mo.)
**HOUSING**—3 — 20 x 20 pens
**NUMBER OF BIRDS**—303
**PRODUCTION:**
April 19.5%
May 70.2%
June 71.3%
July 72.5%
Aug. 66.4%
Sept.—Still laying over 64%
**FEED:**
Pen 1—Lay or Bust Egg Mash, Laying Pellets and scratch grains.
Pen 2—Lay or Bust Egg Mash and Hi-Valu Scratch Pellets.
Pen 3—Lay or Bust All-Mash and All-Mash Pellets

THE PARK & POLLARD COMPANY
Buffalo 7, N. Y. Boston 9, Mass.

LAY OR BUST

". . . . made with prescription care"

**BABCOCK'S Healthy Chicks make Great Layers**

WINNER WORLD'S CONTEST RECORD FOR ALL BREEDS

Babcock's White Leghorns hold the all-time world's contest record for all breeds: 4057 eggs, 4336.25 points. Our pen of S.C. White Leghorns at Western New York test led all Leghorn pens in the country last year. We also had the three high Leghorn hens in the U. S. with 365.10 points, 364.85 points and 360.15 points.

HIGHEST LEGHORN PEN in 1947

ORDER CHICKS NOW—Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG TODAY

36 pages beautifully illustrated. Describes breeding program on our Leghorns, Dryden B. Rocks, Harco R. I. Reds and Cross breds.

BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc., Rt. 3R, Ithaca, N.Y.

Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM (Trade-Name Reg. U. S Pat Off).

Spizzerinktum New Hampshires The Strain That Made the Breed Famous. For twenty years we've been breeding plenty of overtime production capacity into every SPIZZERINKTUM Chick we sell. Results: Extra Profits at No Extra Cost for thousands of SPIZZERINKTUM Customers everywhere. Write for literature and prices. Buy Direct From The Source and Avoid Substitutes
New Hampshires Barred Rocks
100% U. S. - N. H. Approved and Pullorum Clean Chicks Shipped by Express—Parcel Post—Airfreight
Christie Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 60, Kingston, N. H.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
BABY CHICKS $18 per 100
"SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS"
All Eggs used are from our Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.
We Specialize — One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN & SONS, INC.
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Husky chicks from bloodtested, Pullorum clean breeders. Bred for meat and egg production. R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Rock-Red and Red-Rock Crosses. Only $18.00 per 100 — order today.
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"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings — $8.00. 100 - $30.00.
MEADOWBROOK :-: RICHFIELD 22, PA.

**Sunnybrook**

**U. S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN**

**PULLETS**

Ages up to ready to lay. October and November shipment. Also started chicks and capons. Baby chicks hatching every week.

New Hampshires, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Red Rock Crosses.

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Bred and Improved with Pedigree Laying Contest 300 and over Egg Record Stock. Higher Production of Large Eggs is the answer to Ferris Breeding. U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Also, Started Pullets 4 Weeks and older. Specializing in White Leghorns only. Free Catalogue and 25% Discounts for early orders.

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10,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorns April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy, vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

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**Mattern's Reliable Chicks**

MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY

New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.

MATTERN'S HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

**Baby CHICKS Started**

The All-Purpose New Hampshire Red. Blood Tested.

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Year-around Service.

KENYON POULTRY FARM

Phone 167 Marcellus, N. Y.

**Live Poultry Wanted**

KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY, Inc.

Live Poultry Dealers Since 1883.

Dept. 20, Live Poultry Terminal, Long Island City, N.Y.

TOULOUSE, EMBOEN GEESE FOR BREEDING

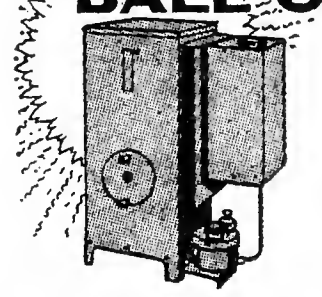
Half price. I am 70 years old. Selling out.

A. ALTMAN, PRESTON HOLLOW, NEW YORK

GEESE, WH. EMDEN; WH. MUSCOVY DUCKS. SAWYER FARMS, 52 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

RINGNECK PHEASANTS for clubs and individual use Large stocks. ELLIS MEER, WYCKOFF, N. J.

**BALL-O-FIRE**



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Efficient, single room oil or kerosene heater for trailers, cottages, construction buildings, brooder and milk houses, garages, play and recreation rooms, basements, etc. Welded steel construction. Heats 1600 cubic feet. 3 models.

**No. 1** Needle valve control....14.95

**No. 2** (Illustrated) with safety metering float valve.....24.95

**No. 3** Same as Model No. 2 plus full jacket finished in red or satin aluminum.....34.95

Freight paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Dealers wanted. Send for catalogue.

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**Feel Years Younger**

Do you blame exhausted, worn-out feeling on age? Thousands *amazed* at what a little pepping up with Ostrex has done. Contains tonic many need at 40, 50, 60, for body old just because low in iron; also supplementary doses Vitamin $B_1$; calcium. New "get acquainted" size *only* 50c. Try Ostrex Tonic Tablets for pep, younger feeling, this very day. For sale at all drug stores everywhere.

*Modern . . . Revolutionary*

**CESSPOOLS & SEPTIC TANKS CHEMICALLY CLEANED**

NO PUMPING—NO DOORS—NO DIGGING

Dissolves Fibrous Tree Roots and Grease

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Large 15-lb. can Camp Cleaner.....$5.49

Write for name of nearest dealer or send check or money order.

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**— NEW FUEL STORAGE TANKS —**

2,890 gallon capacity. Made of rubber encased in plywood. Easy to assemble and transport. Can be used for any fuel. Army surplus.

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# News From New Jersey

The results of the 2,4-D demonstration on Stanley Douglas' oat field near Pittstown, Hunterdon County, indicate that small amounts of 2,4-D may stimulate production. Both the amine salt and the ester form were used. Rates of from one pound to as low as 1/16 of a pound were used. The check plot (not treated with 2,4-D) produced 51.5 bushels per acre. Some damage was caused by the heavy applications. One pound per acre of 2,4-D cut yielded about eight bushels; it did, however, do a good job of weed control. One half pound per acre gave good control but still reduced yields by about two bushels. One-quarter pound of 2,4-D increased the yield about one bushel and gave good control of weeds. One-eighth pound increased yields two and one-half bushels per acre with fair weed control. At one-sixteenth of a pound, yields were increased six bushels per acre, though only the easy-to-kill weeds such as radish were controlled. As far as weed control is concerned, the amine and ester form seemed equally good. The ester form, while it appeared to do more damage at the high concentrations, actually showed up better from the standpoint of yields.

Many poultrymen who raise the question about the effect of Newcastle vaccination on the production of laying pullets will be interested in the experience of Victor Feldman of Hunterdon County. This poultryman used the new Experiment Station type of live virus on a pen of 200 sexed link pullets laying 75 per cent. He found that after the first week production went down to 25 per cent by the end of the second week and stayed down for about three weeks. The flock then began to come back quite steadily. He noticed no form of molt. The pens slowed up on mash consumption. Another pen laying five per cent held that level for three or four weeks after vaccination before resuming the upward climb. Dr. F. R. Beaudette, New Jersey Poultry Pathologist, who developed a live virus vaccine, told the audience at the Poultry Disease and Sanitation Clinic recently that the higher the rate of production, the greater the decline in production following vaccination according to his experience. Birds just starting production were very slightly affected according to the pathologist's observation.

New Jersey's FFA dairy judging team took first place in the Northeast Regional Vocational Agricultural Contest at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., last month. The members of the team were William Gray, Mt. Holly High School; Jack Schauer, Jamesburg High School, and Fred Potts, alternate, Mt. Holly. The team also won first place in judging the Jersey cattle breed. Individual awards were won by Gray, who received a $10 cash prize for placing third, and Schauer, who won $5.00 for winning fifth place. The milk judging team won seventh place. Its members were Donald Springle, Regional High School, Springfield; Potts and Gray, alternate. New Jersey's poultry judging team won fourth place. On the team were Andrew Hill, Salem High School; Bruce Kunz, Glassboro High School, and Horace Lippincott, Bordentown High School, alternate.

A record breaking crop of corn is predicted for New Jersey. At the end of August indications pointed toward a 46 bushel per acre average which is an all-time high for the Garden State. If favorable weather continues, the 1948 corn harvest will amount to about nine million bushels. New Jersey's wheat and barley crops were below average. Oats yielded slightly above the 10-year average. The hay crop was also better than last year and above the 10-year average. This year's potato crop is expected to average about 221 bushels per acre in contrast with 219 bushels in 1947. The sweet potato crop is estimated to be slightly higher than last year's. August heat reduced vegetable and fruit prospects. Both apples and peaches are below last year and the 10-year average. In some sections the poorest apple crop of recent years is in prospect.

One hundred and seventy-seven of the 1,000 4-H agriculture and homemaking club members of New Jersey won the "Excellent" award with exhibits in the vegetable, flower, conservation, shop work, food preparation, canning, clothing, home improvement and child care classes at the Trenton Fair recently. The exhibits were judged on the Danish system with a blue ribbon and a minimum prize of $1.00 for all excellents and ribbons for very good, good, and fair entries. The largest participants were in classes of clothing, canning and vegetables.

Somerset County's 4-H judging team which won first place in the State Contest in July is participating in the All-American Jersey Exposition at Columbus, Ohio this month. Members of the team are Miss Barbara Runyon, Skillman; Fred Quick, South Branch; John Stryker, Neshanic; and Walter Adams, New Brunswick. The team is competing with teams from 30 States. E. J. Perry, State Dairy Specialist, is accompanying the team. D.M.BABBITT

## Poultry Breeding

Poultry breeding is an art, but it is also an exacting science in present day economy. No longer is it sufficient merely to look at the male and female, and select them to propagate the race because their appearance or type suggests that they might be successful breeding birds. For years, poultrymen selected breeding birds in this manner, and to a degree, progress was possible. But the present day selection of breeders goes beyond that of appearance alone.

The science of genetics and its application to poultry by poultry geneticists and leading poultry breeders, has accumulated a vast amount of data which has been found necessary to secure and use in selecting breeding pen candidates. This does not mean that some poultry breeders are not using the appearance of birds as the sole means of selecting the breeding birds they use. They do, but it is only one step in a breeding program. Some men have not progressed beyond this point, and in certain instances this limited method may suffice for the present and for the purpose the breeders have in mind. This method has limitations and breeders using this method will have to progress beyond this stage or turn frequently to the poultry breeder who is conducting a more complete program based upon a more secure genetic foundation.

A poultry breeder may be defined as anyone engaged in propagating poultry, but whereas this definition is still applicable at the present, it is necessary to realize that there are different classes of poultry breeders. It is not possible for all to finance an up-to-date breeding program, nor is it possible for all to secure the proper knowledge of genetics, nor would it be possible for all to utilize such knowledge if they did secure it.

All poultry breeders propagate poultry, but some carry on programs which insure a greater degree of success. That is, the birds they select as the result of their more complete mating and testing methods have a better chance of developing into better layers, better broilers, better hatching eggs producers. In addition, they may live better in the laying house or in the broiler pen.

Some breeders of poultry carry a pullet flock for table egg production, and during the year weed out those which do not meet certain standards of egg production or certain physical standards. The second year, the best of the pullet flock are kept over for another laying year during which their eggs are used for the production of baby chicks. The selection of the cockerels to mate to these hens is one of the important steps in such a program. How their parents were selected and tested is important information. This method will allow progress up to a point, but not to the extent required in present-day poultry economics. unless a breeder obtains his males every year from a breeder of the same strain who is carrying on a more complete breeding program.

The advent of the trapnest introduced a tool which has led to a more detailed study of the egg record of a female. At the same time, it has caused some to attach a false value to the individual record. Poultry breeders have for years been disappointed with the breeding results obtained from high producing hens. There have been exceptions. Many are still being disappointed. Past results have led some poultry breeders to change the old adage "like begets like" to "like *tends* to beget like." If a pullet produces a large number of eggs of good size, it does not necessarily follow that she will have offspring that will do as well or better; they may or they may not.

Trapnest records are necessary, but they must be considered on a family basis. Several sisters out of the same dam and sired by the same sire with good pullet year records are potentially better breeders than one good pullet out of a mediocre family. Another step is necessary beyond the securing of the record of the family—the testing of the ability to transmit the good qualities to the offspring. This is called the progeny test. Progeny testing does not imply improvement because many families are found wanting, some offspring equal the records of the parents, and a few offspring surpass the parents.

To locate these birds requires a lot of work providing the right environment, the securing of records, intelligent interpretation of the records after they are secured, a knowledege of poultry genetics, and the ability to use that knowledge. In addition, several dashes of chicken sense are neeeded to insure results worth achieving. R. R. STOCKBRIDGE

## The Yorktown Grange Fair

The Yorktown (N. Y.) Grange held its 25th Annual Fair last month at the Yorktown Heights School grounds. A record crowd of over 2,500 attended; the net profit is conservatively estimated as $1,700.

A silver cup, offered by the Grange for the first time for the best representative dairy herd, was awarded to Mrs. W. B. O. Field of Mohegan for her exhibit of Jerseys. Lewis Kahn, South Salem, won a first for his Holstein heifer; William J. Langridge, Shrub Oak, a first for an Ayrshire bull; Otto Koegel, Granite Springs, a first for his Arabian horses; and Gifford Cochran, North Salem, a first for his herd of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle.

Blue ribbon farm and garden produce were displayed in abundance. Judges Albion Carstain, Manager of the Orange County Fair, Victor Ferris of Peekskill and Judge William Baker of Brewster awarded Beverly Lounsbury of Cortlandt the Grand Prize for "Best of Show", a Planet Junior garden cultivator. Zinnias, marigolds, asters and dahlias made a brilliant blaze of autumn color in the flower exhibit. Mrs. Albert Bennet, Ossining, Mrs. Charles Bundle, Peekskill, and Mrs. Floyd Barger, Jefferson Valley, acted as judges for both specimens and arrangements and for house plants. Herbert Hulse, Jefferson, drew particular attention with his gigantic specimens of dahlias as noteworthy for their perfection as for their size. Mrs. Carl Erickson won a first for a beautiful arrangement of wild plant life. In the junior section Ronnie Bjorklund placed first in the class for animals made from fruit and vegetables with a penguin made of eggplant and peppers.

Sidney Gilbert was Chairman of the Fair Committee. Plans are now being laid for the 1949 Fair which will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Yorktown Grange.

## Court Rules for Dairymen's League on Subpoena

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan has ruled that John Murtagh, N. Y., City Commissioner of Investigation, does not have the power to compel the Dairymen's League to disclose the names of stores and dealers who buy milk from the League, the prices paid, and the rebates given by the League.

It was Commissioner Murtagh's contention that this information was necessary in order to learn whether the city was being charged too much for its milk purchases as a result of allegedly collusive trade practices on the part of the big dealers. Borden and Sheffield Farms have already furnished the information requested, but the League refused to comply. When a subpoena was served, the League brought legal proceedings to quash the subpoena. Judge Cohalan granted the League's motion on September 22. Theodore Kiendl represented the Dairymen's League and Charles F. Preusse, assistant corporation counsel, appeared for Commisioner Murtagh.

An appeal will be taken from the decision.

## Danger in Feeding New Grain to Poultry

Farmers who raise part of the grain they feed to their poultry, or those who buy grain direct from farmers, will do well to determine whether it is cured sufficiently to feed. This is especially true where combines have been use to harvest the crop. In many cases grain is harvested before it contains the low percentage of moisture required to keep it cool and sweet. In the Middle West, elevator men refer to grain with a high moisture content as "Sick Grain" because it is unsafe for storage, especially under conditions of high temperatures.

Poultrymen will be interested in the effects of new moist grain on their birds. A poisoning effect results, due no doubt to some chemical action in the grain. This is sometimes referred to as "new wheat poisoning," the symptoms of which are darkened comb and diarrhea. A suggested treatment is a dose of epsom salts at the rate of one pound to five gallons of water for one full day. Recovery is usually very rapid. Poultrymen should not, however, confuse this trouble with blue comb.

In Miscellaneous Publication No. 325, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Grain Grading Primer," Combs and Smith write: "Dryness has always been a much sought after quality in grain. Any grain that contains moisture in excess of its normal air-dry condition is nearly always unsafe for storage, especially if the grain is stored at a high temperature. Threshing and combining operations should not start until the moisture content of grain is 14 per cent or less. Wheat that contains more than approximately 14 per cent of moisture often will spoil during storage or transportation, and it may spoil even with a lower moisture content in warm climates or under improper storage conditions. Damp grain cannot be satisfactorily milled either for flour or feed. Damp flour and damp feed will not long remain cool and sweet in storage."

The best recommendations that can be made in this connection is to let new grain go through a "sweat" before it is fed to poultry. In storing new grain, it is well to place bags so that one bag is not piled on top of another. This will probably mean that a large quantity of grain cannot be purchased and stored at one time. Those who have grain which is heating should dump it on the feed room floor and turn it over each day or direct a current of air from an electric fan over the grain.

D. H. HORTON

## Reasons for Early Molt

Around the first part of November or early December, many poultrymen are mortified to notice that their pullets are going into molt. Sometimes this will be a complete molt, sometimes only a partial one, or what we call a neck molt. In any case, it means that birds will be out of production for some time.

Usually there seems to be no real reason for this condition but a checkup on the flock management will, as a rule, show the cause. I find that if the birds are early pullets and have started to lay on range, the change from freedom to close confinement, and the necessity of laying in nests, will often bring on such a molt. Pullets, first housed, should have plenty of room and the windows of the poultry house should be kept open until cold weather sets in. If the birds have been fed growing mash on range, and then, when they are housed, the feed is abruptly changed to a forcing laying mash, they may react with a molt. When housing the birds, change their feed gradually to laying mash and include plenty of high quality green feed at first. Don't scare the birds by having a lot of visitors, or chasing a bird about trying to catch it. Never enter the hen house unexpectedly. Always let the pullets know you are coming, by knocking on their door before opening. All chickens are nervous creatures, especially the Leghorns and other high egg producing breeds.

A sudden fright may put them out of production for days, or even cause a partial molt.

Another reason for Fall molt may have to do with lights if you use them. If you haven't been using them but plan doing so, don't put the lights on for a long period the first week. Start out by an hour of lights the first week, then increase by half an hour each day until you have reached the length of day you wish. Or, if you have been using lights and plan on discontinuing them, don't do it abruptly; do it gradually as you started.

On the other hand, the molt may be caused by over production. Pullets should not be expected to lay over 60 per cent their first year; if they are doing so and seem to be losing weight, it is time to cut down on the laying mash and increase the scratch grain. If a Fall molt comes, feed more grain.

A. S.

## Red Mite Killers

What about the various kinds of red mite killers, and their comparative degrees of effectiveness? Are kerosene and crank case oil good to use?

E. J. H.

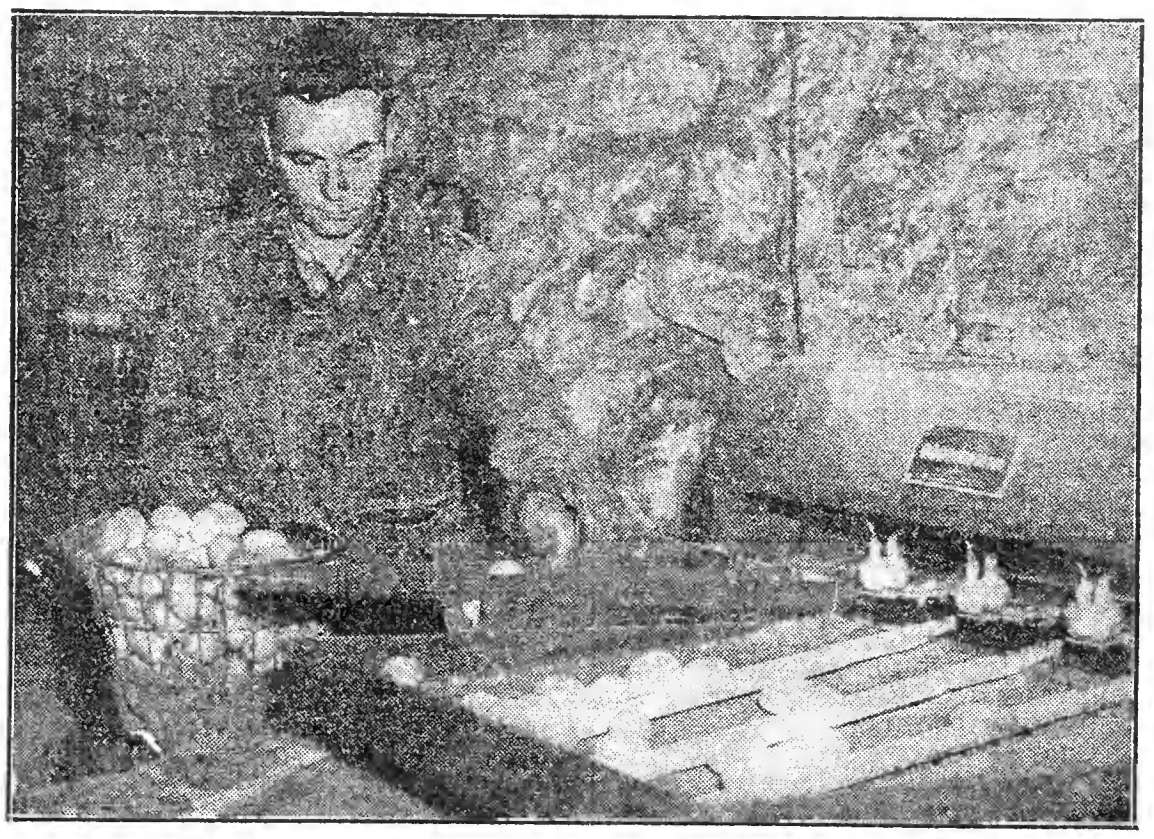
There are on the market a number of commercial red mite killers. Most of them are coal tar products and must be painted or sprayed thoroughly where mites are known to exist. Kerosene is not persistent enough to last long and, while it may kill some of the mites, neither it nor crankcase oil is very effective in controlling mites. Carbolineum or some similar material, if painted thoroughly on floor or in cracks, kills mites and is heavy enough to last a considerable time. If you use carbolineum on a brooder floor, be sure it is completely dried before putting any chicks into the house; otherwise its fumes may cause some loss of chicks.

## Rate of Egg Laying

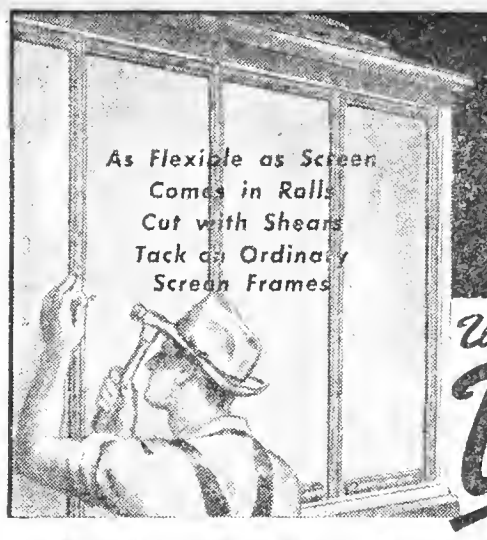
Is it possible for a hen to lay three eggs, with normal shells, in 48 hours?

M. O.

It is possible, and it often occurs, that a hen laying at a high rate may lay three eggs, with normal shells, in 48 hours. The normal time for egg function varies with different birds from 24 hours and over. However, it should not be overlooked that more than one egg may be in the process of formation, and at different stages. While one egg is in the shell gland, another yolk may be in the upper portion of the oviduct and on its way to later completion. We quite often find, both in floor pens and in cages where accurate record can be kept of each hen, that we may pick up two normal eggs in one day.



*The eggs are graded and attractively packaged for sale on his retail route by Earl Crause, Jr., Hudson, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. If his 1,500 layers do not maintain a 75 per cent lay, they soon find themselves in the killing coops on this 35 acre poultry farm.*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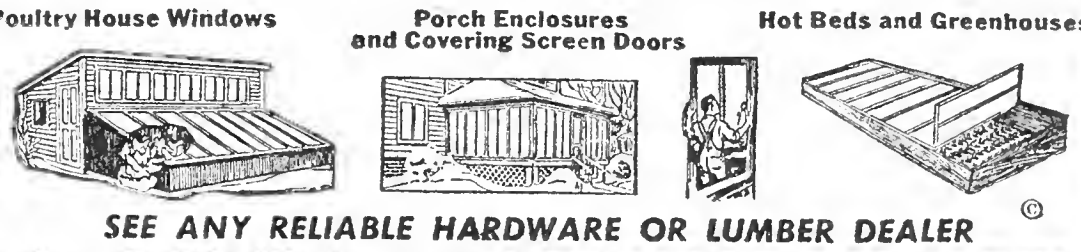

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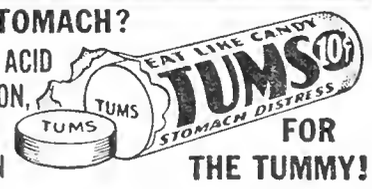


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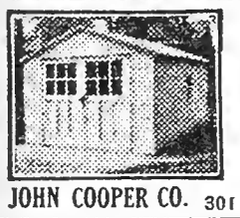

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# Publisher's Desk

Could you suggest an investment? We need steady income and as much as we can get from our savings. Have some idea of stocks but feel afraid to venture. Would appreciate any advice. E. E. Y.

Pennsylvania

We cannot advise what investments one should make. The fluctuations are so great that what we say today may not be true tomorrow. Even with the best information a mistake may be made. Without thought and careful investigation you run a big risk and may not get the worth of your money. The first essential is to know the assets and liabilities of the company. If liabilities are greater than the assets, the company is insolvent and the decision to pass up the investment is wise. It is necessary to know what annual expenses and earnings have been for some years back and how long dividends have been paid and the amount. These points will indicate whether the investment is prudent. Do not take it for granted that all you are told is true. Check up on the facts for yourself through your bank, experienced investors and commercial reports. It is your money and you are entitled to all the information you can get to protect your savings. Too many wildcat ventures are started, whose aim is to lure other people's money into the pockets of the promoters. Once there, it is as lost as if it were at the bottom of the sea, or in the barges of gold that were sunk in the Mississippi in 1874.

I read with great interest of the services rendered by your "Square Deal" policy and for that reason am soliciting your help. My son was discharged from the Army and desired to study trumpet and entered into correspondence with a music academy. Fifteen dollars was sent and the boy was told to hold himself in readiness, as they would notify him when to appear for an audition. A telegram instructed him to report, but when he kept the appointment he was not impressed with the school and decided to give it up. Would it be possible to get a refund of his $15? A. P. V.

New York

The school advises us that they do not refund any registration fees and even though the young man did not take the course offered his money would not be refunded. A registration fee is seldom refunded by any school and there is no hope of getting this one back. Registration fees cover the cost of entering the student on the rolls of the school, outlining and preparing the course he is to take and is not a part of the tuition, therefore, they claim it is not refundable. We have known some schools to refund if illness or other extraordinary circumstances prevented attendance. It would have been well for our reader to have visited the school before sending the fee.

Not only did the company we complained about send us the two cameras, but they sent us two more. We sent the unordered two back. We do not know why they sent them. May I take this opportunity to again thank you for your interest? Without your help we never would have gotten even an answer from them, much less any cameras. We enjoy reading The Rural New-Yorker. Our two boys, 14 and 11, are waiting their turn to read it when it arrives. MRS. O. V. N.

New Jersey

A little prodding was necessary to get the cameras started and the company evidently leaned over backward to make sure the order was filled. We are always interested in our readers and their difficulties — but we are not always able to straighten them out. In this case we are glad the boys got the cameras and we hope they are getting lots of fun out of them.

I have two board bills I would like very much to have you collect for me. One is for $64 and the other $76. I can use the money. One paid a little on account and the other quits his job every time I ask for money, but goes to work shortly after. E. P. W.

Maine

Board bills are classed as personal and we do not undertake to collect personal claims. We restrict our attempts to collect only from business concerns. We were unsuccessful in contacting the parties referred to and in fact one of them could not be located.

The following story indicates how alert one must be to know with whom he is dealing and think twice before turning over any money. A soldier left camp with his savings and started for home in Texas. A stranger offered him a ride. Later a girl hitch-hiker, looking for a ride, joined them. At Trenton she asked the motorist to wait a minute while she paid a bill. She had, however, only a thousand dollar bill and asked her two companions if they could change it. The soldier stated he had $800. The driver had $200. The driver gave the young woman her change, but pocketed the thousand dollar bill, assuring the soldier he would return the $800 as soon as they got change along the route. The girl left the car in crowded downtown Philadelphia. The motorist invited the soldier to stop for a drink and promptly disappeared. The soldier was stranded, minus his $800, which he had saved while in the Army, and a "friendly" motorist and girl hitch-hiker worked their "change game" and got the corporal's savings. We put this on record simply to emphasize the caution needed to guard your money when with strangers.

We cannot begin to tell you how grateful we are for all your wonderful help. It is grand to have someone to help when you have your back to the wall and do not know where to turn. Then there you are with a helping hand. There just aren't words enough to express our gratitude to you and The Rural New-Yorker and you may be sure that as long as we live we will be subscribers to your publication, which is a true friend in need. Thank you for everything. MR. AND MRS. J. C.

New York

It was a rather lengthy process to get a complaint straightened out. Through some error the wrong type of machine was sent the customer. The agent did not feel any responsibility for the error, but the manufacturer of the machine, when he learned of the difficulty, promptly sent the machine originally ordered. It is gratifying to know that a manufacturer will go to extreme measures to keep his record clear. We appreciate his attention to this claim. The thanks of our readers are sufficient payment for us, but we naturally like to know that our help has made a life-long friend for us.

What do you think of the land deal offered in the section in the papers enclosed? We are doing gospel mission work in the mountains and have been here over 20 years. One of our neighbors is in danger of being swindled in a land proposition and as community workers we wish to learn what we can about the proposition and save him from loss. If it is not too much trouble we would like your opinion of such deals. A. M.

Kentucky

We gave what information we could in regard to a Texas land proposition. We could not advise anyone to buy property at a distance unless he had gone to the section, looked it over, stayed there a few days to see what the possibilities were and if it were near schools, churches and stores. Frequently land is being sold that is not under cultivation and the property would not be bought if one looked it over. Before uprooting yourself from a present location take time to go and look at any property offered you.

Am sorry I did not write before and must apologize for not doing so. Thank you very much for the service your Journal gives us readers. You are a wonderful help to all and I thank you for your interest in my difficulty. I did get the jacket I wanted after waiting some time for same. C. W. P.

Massachusetts

Without seeming to censure our good subscriber, we do want to refer to the fact that it is a bit embarrassing to continue to follow up a concern after they have made an adjustment. So keep it in mind to let us know any time you hear from a company if we are following up a complaint for you.

Will you advise us to what age a child must be supported by his parents? R. U.

Pennsylvania

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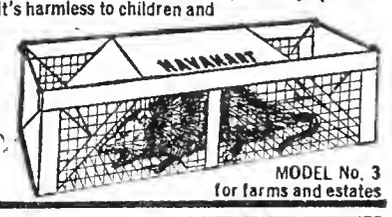


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HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

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MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

WOMAN, capable, honest, sober; for general housework, plain cooking; small adult family. Own room, bath. BOX 7882, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Woman or girl for generai housework and assist in care of children, live in, private room with bath; $25 per week to start. Hugh M. Jones, Jr., 228 North Main St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

WANTED: White couple for country boarding house; no liquor. BOX 7896, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, knowledge carpentry, plumbing, etc., have some tools, steady, salary, room and board. Pine Hill Lodge, Mt. Freedom, N. J.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, sober. Living quarters, references, good salary. Lou's Turkey Farm, Jones Hill Road, West Haven, Conn.

WANTED: Boy, willing helper, 14-18; board, clothes, or reasonable wages. Florida Winter. BOX 7887, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: General housekeeper for family of two and year old baby in small town near Brattleboro, Vermont. Within one quarter mile of main line bus and train service. Own room and bath in small modern house. Current wages. References required. BOX 7901, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man for general farm work; experienced; references. Apply Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale.

EXPERIENCED fruit man wanted to work on a 25-acre apple and peach orchard. Good living quarters. Located on Long Island, 50 miles from New York City. BOX 7910, Rural New-Yorker.

LONG ISLAND farm has opening for two experienced dairy farmers, each capable of hand milking 20 cows. Must bo steady, sober, and reliable. No field work required. Top wages offered. Excellent housing facilities for married or single men. BOX 7909, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker. Plain cook. Must be clean, helpful. Occasional care two children. Salary open. Comfortable quarters, private bath. Near village. References required. A. R. Johnston, 241 Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

MARRIED man for Long Island dairy farm; machine milking. $40 per week with living quarters. Write BOX 7960, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER between 40 and 50 for father and four year old son. Small apartment, automatic washer, plain cooking. Near Watertown, N. Y. Write BOX 7962, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, past 50, to help in home with Bendix washer, mangle, electric dish washer, electric range. Am expecting a baby. Can't manage household duties alone. State age and salary expected. Vivian Kress, Twin Circle Farm, Sciota, Penna.

EXPERIENCED, reliable married man for dairy and poultry farm, western New York State. House, produce, milk, etc. furnished. Weekly wages, advancement. References. Personal interview. BOX 7964, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man for dairy barn work, only exp. $60 month, room and board. Fellowship Farms, Chester Springs, R. D. 1, Pa.

EXPERIENCED dairy farmer and grown son for growing dairy farm, near Philadelphia. Latest equipment, modern apartment. State reference and salary desired. BOX 7956, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN: Single, permanent, for downstairs work in private house, country, N. J. 50 miles from New York. Must like children, cleaning and have character references. All modern conveniences including dishwasher, cook, chambermaid and laundress employed. $140 monthly. BOX 7954, Rural New-Yorker.

COOK-Generals, maids, waitresses, any age, for hotels, inns, institutions. Barton Employment Bureau, Great Barrington, Mass.

PAINTER and useful man about place, on estate in Hudson Valley. House. BOX 7952, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN for broiler growing farm in central Jersey. Married man preferred; 4-room apartment for living quarters. Write experience and references to BOX 7955, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, perhaps with child of school age, for two adults in country near New York. Reply BOX 7977, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Retired man, pleasant surroundings, good food; $12.50 weekly. BOX 296, Hackettstown, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, 3,000 Leghorns; modern coop and equipment. 4-room cottage, salary and bonus. Only highly experienced man considered. Bontecou Farms, New Paltz, N. Y. Phone 5476.

GARDENER, maintenance man; married; handy with tools, for country estate. Comfortable apartment. Write particulars and references. BOX K, Ridgefield, Connecticut.

WANTED: Dependable single man as assistant on poultry farm. Honest, sober, willing worker with some general farm experience. Able to milk family cow. Good home and board. State age, experience, salary, references. Advertiser, P. O. BOX 666, Manchester, Conn.

HANDYMAN on large poultry farm to do generai repairs and assist with poultry. Steady position. Please give all necessary details in answering stating wages required with or without board. BOX 7978, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Young herdsman willing to adapt himself to modern dairy farming, for position in North Jersey. House on farm. Write full particulars, salary desired, age, etc. BOX 7981, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Dependable general farm worker for farm and mink ranch, experience not necessary; must be willing to learn. References, good living conditions. O. Roberts, Ellenville, N. Y.

WANTED: Two women, or man and wife, as houseworkers for family of two in country 25 miles from New York City. Year round position, good salary, considerate treatment, excellent working and living conditions. Want really nice people, more practical than professsional who like housework and are accustomed to country. Must be capable and well recommended. Own car desirable. BOX 7979, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Single man, handy with tools and good driver for commercial greenhouses near N. Y. C. Room but not board. Chance to learn interesting and profitable profession. Lieb's Greenhouses, 2 Askins Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WOMAN: Experienced, white or colored for cleaning, laundry; two adults; country. Other help employed. Only thorough orderly, willing worker apply. Good home right person. Permanent. Room, board, $60 month. Write BOX 146, Bound Brook, N. J.

WANTED: Mother's helper for young family with three children. Own room and radio. Country. Girl in high school acceptable. Write BOX 67, Pawling, New York.

MOTHER'S helper for Connecticut doctor's pleasant, well-equipped home. Live in. Must like children, BOX 7983, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED man for work on dairy farm. Joseph Winter, Sayville, L. I.

SALESMAN to place agencies with farm implement and building supply dealers for small aluminum utility buildings. Can be handled as side line or full time. Protected territory. Repeats assure you of good earnings. Commission. Red Hed Products Co., Langhorne, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted: Mature woman who likes the country but is willing to spend winter months in New Jersey suburb. Nice living conditions in simple household of two adults. $100 a month. BOX 7993, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with some income to live with woman on farm. Board and room furnished. Exchange for small indoor chores. Write or call in person at Apple Orchard Farms, R. D. 1, Newton, N. J.

GIRL or woman to assist mother with care of two small children and light housework. New Canaan, Conn. Hour from New York City. BOX 7991, Rural New-Yorker.

MILKERS and milking machine operators wanted. Highest wages paid. Ideal working conditions and vacation with pay. Small three room furnished apartment available. Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. Telephone Franklin 419, if no answer call 1122.

EXPERIENCED farmer and wife wanted to take over fertile farm for religious institution in Putnam County. Beautiful large house and machinery supplied. John Manas, 152 West 42nd St., New York 18.

COUPLE wanted: Starting November 1st or possibly sooner; two in family; Westchester County, New York. References and interview necessary. State wages desired. BOX 7995, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

HERDSMAN, married, one child. National Agricultural College graduate. Experienced dairyman. Have excellent references as an outstanding dairyman, practical and scientific. BOX 7884, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE including excellent cook and restaurateur wish position running small farm along with very superior restaurant. Not interested in "gin mills." BOX 7966, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, settled, excellent cook, seeks position. 407 E. 74th St., New York. Apt. 7.

POSITION wanted as superintendent or manager, private estate or farm. Well experienced in horticulture and agriculture, landscape, tree surgery, nursery, forestry, raising pheasants, wildlife, hunting, raising any kind of crops, produce good hay, vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, cold frames, forcing bulbs; have good system; can manage any amount of help. BOX 7957, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG poultryman wants position on poultry farm; 10 years experience, have four children. Would like $175 monthly and house. BOX 7959, Rural New-Yorker.

DO you own a colony of housekeeping cottages or similar business? Do you have more work than you can handle? Young couple seek position working with you, with possibility of future purchase. Husband capable of carpentry, painting, general maintenance. Wife able to assist. Could make moderate investment towards improvements, etc. BOX 7953, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, single; small private estate. Garden, lawns, flowers, trees, cow or two, poultry, pheasants and other livestock; drive; separate cottage. References. Give particulars in first letter. BOX 198, Stony Point, N. Y.

SINGLE man, employed, desires work on small institution or private estate. Inside or outside work. State particulars and wages. BOX 7963, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED working farm manager desires position on up-to-date farm. Broad experience in breeding, fitting and showing beef or dairy cattle. Can plan crop rotations. Complete knowledge of running farm machinery and handling hired help. Can do all building maintenance work. Available November 1. Can go anywhere. Best references. Not afraid of work. BOX 7976, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN: Experienced, middleaged, single; wishes position as caretaker. State wages. Samuel Vance. 225 E. 5th St., Plainfield, N. J.

DANISH couple, U. S. citizens, wish position, caretakers. First class references as carpenter and cabinet maker. Hammer Sperling, 1021 E. County Line Road, Lakewood, N. J.

MILKER, experienced, wants situation. C. Root, care Shrobs Dairy, Outwater Lane, Garfield, N. J.

MARRIED man desires position on large farm as maintenance man. Experienced electrician, gas-engine repairs and building maintenance. BOX 7970, Rural New-Yorker.

ESTONIAN couple, displaced persons in Germany, want to work on farm. If you need help, please write BOX 7969, Rural New-Yorker for further information.

FORMER National Park Service employee wishes position, caretaker, private estate, within commuting distance of N. Y. C. Forester, arborist with insect control and spraying background. Experienced in the care of shrubs and lawns. Married, middleaged. Available immediately. Walter D. Johnson, Pomfret, Conn. Telephone: Putnam 235-4.

MARRIED man of superior agricultural education and years of experience, hard work, wishes position running farm or caring for estate, preferably within 100 miles New York. Attractive and respectable home for family of three must bo provided. BOX 7965, Rural New-Yorker.

STONE mason, fireplace builder; caretaker, carpenter; concrete. Go anywhere. Chas. Barrows, Franklin, New York.

WOMAN, 45-50, companion middleaged couple. Help light housework. Be interested in good home rather than high wages. BOX 7972, Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD like to locate with nice Christian family going to Florida. Gardener, various jobs. BOX 7980, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, large farms; specialty profitable farming; draw, plus fourth net profits. BOX 7985, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager or similar position, college graduate, experienced, sober, married, childless; available January 1 or later. References. BOX 7986, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, active, healthy, desires general work, or caretaker; farm, home, etc. Room and board. BOX 7982, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, now employed wants work in hatchery or poultry farm. BOX 7992, Rural New-Yorker.

HOSPITAL attendant or boys' counselor desires position in institution. Three years' experience, six footer, 34, single, temperate, reliable; one year college. Excellent references. Write Harold Stafford, 1623 E. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

RUSSIAN displaced persons, in good health, now in German and Austrian camps, seek entry and farm work here. For information, write Committee to Aid Russians in Europe, 315 E. 10th St, New York, N. Y.

COUPLE: Middleaged, responsible want care small place with or without stock; experienced. BOX 7988, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware. New bulletin free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia 2.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

DELAWARE County farms, retirement homes, tourist inns, boarding hotels. Wants? Lists. LeRoy Engle, (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.), Hobart, N. Y.

OTSEGO County farms, homes, stores, etc. Wants? Lists. Mrs. Marie Dubben (Rep. Hendrickson Bros.) Schenevus, N. Y.

MAINE Farms: Many to choose from. Low prices. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

HOME for sale, ¼ acre, 38 miles N. Y. C. Reasonable. Belchem, 230-A Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

500 ACRE dairy farm, southern New York State, five modern houses, modern air conditioned barn for 85 cows. Barn is full of hay, three silos full of ensilage. Ideal for family of boys. Borders river on main highway. Price $40,000. BOX 7848, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Commission auction livestock, poultry, eggs, produce, etc. Been operating three years. Owner has other business. BOX 7854, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, over 200 acres, in Catskills for sale, rent, lease. Good year-round income. Boarding house in Summer. 18 cows, 6 calves, farm equipment. Age forces owner's retirement. The Orchard Farm House, P. O. Box 56, South Cairo, New York.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

SMALL farm plots: Half acrea or more, near lakes, fishing, bathing, boating. Two acre woodland plots $250. Larger ones also; easy terms. Safranek, Vineland, New Jersey.

POULTRY farm, 12 acres, near village, 20 minutes Syracuse, N. Y.; equipped for 2,000 layers with all brooding facilities. 7-room house, automatic hot water heat. Bargain at $12,500. Terms. A. R. Simpler, Phoenix, N. Y.

WANTED: Small farm in New Jersey, on macadam road; brook; cash. Kastler, 209-06 39th Ave., Bayside, Long Island.

FARMS: 60 acres, equipped, 15 cows, tractor, poultry, hogs; $11,500. Farm, 200 acres, equipped, 50 head stock, large income. Farm, 400 acres, stable for 100 head stock. C. M. Douglas, Agent, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 46-224.

FOR Sale: 150 acre dairy farm just off macadam highway; 2-story, 10-room house in very good condition, dairy barn, silo, hay fork, water buckets, garage. These buildings are practically new. Farm may bo purchased with 26 Holstoins, J. D. tractor and good line of farm tools. Price $22,000. For complete information write Willis E. Becker, Milford, N. Y., Salesman for Craine and Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers.

FOR Sale: 269 acre river valley dairy farm about two miles from nice village, 10-room house, bath, electric lights, 60 cow dairy barn, two silos, etc. Price $19,500. For complete information write W. G. McGinnis, Bainbridge, N. Y., Salesman for Craine and Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers.

EXCELLENT development property, 60½ acres, 1½ miles Netcong, N. J.; about one mile road frontage U. S. 206 (N. J. 31); near Budd Lake. Dr. Conover, 233 Robinson St., Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Farm, 72 acres, modern house and all good buildings in the belt of dairy industry. Chas. Roach, R. D. 1, Henvelton, N. Y.

TEN acre farm, 7-room house, barn, hen house, electricity; $4,500. Robert Raphael, Rockdale, N. Y.

CHENANGO County farm for sale, 196 acres, 100 tillable, 50 river flat; 37 cows, 13 head of young stock, all tools. Modern 10-room house at Oxford. Harold F. Paden, Oxford, N. Y.

ELDERLY couple want to buy a small farm, 5-10 acres, for retiring. Good house, barn, water, electricity, good road, near village; $4,000-$5,000 cash. Josef Losert. 224 E. Madison Ave., Dumont, N. J.

NEW catalog, 300 listings. Farms, estates, homes and business properties. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchester, Vermont.

TURKEY farm, 109 acres near Springfield on main Route 21. Remodeled large home, bath, artesian well, 4,500 turkeys, 8 brooder houses with porches, 24x60 house all new, 10,000 incubator capacity, dressing plant. Tractor and equipment. Our stock is pullorum clean and have an established retail poult and dressed business. Selling on account of health. BOX 7951, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Chenango County, N. Y. farm, 235 acres, 100 tillable, good buildings, good water, hard road, dairy-poultry. Low price. BOX 7961, Rural New-Yorker.

IF you are worth in stock and equipment a minimum of ten thousand dollars, and have dependable help, preferably your own sons, and have proven ability as a dairyman with satisfactory references, I will back you at a low rate of interest, to buy and stock a farm having good buildings and silos, which has sold in one year to the Rochester market over $35,000 worth of milk and substantial sales of other cash crops. If you meet these specifications, write BOX 7968, Rural New-Yorker for full particulars.

ORCHARD: 60 acres apples, 12 acres peaches, 50 acres woodland; three residences, modern improvements, 4-car garage, heated; pack house and grading machinery; 7,000 bushel cold storage, tractors, trucks and spraying equipment. Under well established business, most products are sold right on farm. Ivy Crest Orchards, R. 1, Fleetwood, Pa.

WANTED: House, acreage, good highway; reasonable. BOX 7975, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Columbia County, 230 acres farm land, part woodland. Modern 7-room house, two buildings under construction. Good for boarding house. Anna M. Hoehne, R. F. D. 1, Craryville, N. Y.

WANTED: Acreage or small farm near village, about 100 miles N. Y. C. BOX 7974, Rural New-Yorker.

NORWICH, N. Y.: 196 acre dairy farm, boarding house and bungalow, fine condition, macadam road, six miles town. Was advertised for $15,000. Now reduced $12,000 quick sale. Craven, 153 West 15th St., New York City.

WANTED: Farm, about 200 acres, within 125 miles N. Y. C. Moderately priced. Scannella, 3340 Decatur Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

MARRIED man and two sons would like modern, equipped farm; by month or on shares. Between now and March 1st. Am experienced and middleaged. BOX 7971, Rural New-Yorker.

MISSOURI Standard service station for sale, living quarters, acre, on highway edge town. Well stocked. Write for details. Price $3,900. BOX 7967, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 8-room house, ¾ acre ground. T. W. Armstrong, Petersburg, N. J.

96 ACRES, 9-room insulated house, electricity, telephone, 3-car garage, creamery room, stock barn with concrete floor, tie-ups and cups for 28 head; tobacco shed; 48 apple trees. Every piece of machinery necessary to operate is included in sale price of $15,500. C. W. Trevallion, 124 State St., Springfield, Mass. 7-4042.

25 ACRE farm, 3 miles from Hamilton home of Colgate University; 8-room house, gas water heater, bath, Youngstown kitchen. 12-cow ties, water buckets, silo, 600 capacity hen house, chicken equipment, 2 cows, wagon, cultivator, plow, barn full of hay. Price $4,975. Cash $2,500, balance mortgage. Immediate possession. Telephone Earlville 84 Y 4 or write F. Bauer, Realtor, Poolville, N. Y.

176 ACRE main highway farm, location for roadside business. 126 acres tillable, stream water, 9-room house, electricity, barn and silo for 26 cows; milk house, other buildings, some personal property included for $7,800; terms. Write or see Edwin Wick, Salesman Calaway Realty, Greenwich, N. Y.

RETAIL meat market and slaughter house, stock barn, 15 stanchions, box stalls, 64 acres tractor tillable, 7-room house, electric hoist and track to 10x15 walk in cooler. New meat display counter. Retail sales over $100,000. Week of Sept 20th over $3,000. Large custom business, sales increasing. $21,000. Advise requirements, have largest list of best farms in Wayne County. One acre to 480, priced from $2,500 to $75,000. L. M. Warner, Realtor, Williamson, N. Y. Your farm specialist.

CHICKEN farm for sale: 5½ acres on state highway on Long Island. 2,000 layer or 5,000 broiler capacity. Borders on beautiful lake. 8-room house, all modern improvements, hot water heat, oil burner, domestic hot water combined. Price $20,000. BOX 7984, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, in Rhode Island or eastern Connecticut, by old age pensioner, two rooms, unfurnished, tool shed, small vegetable garden, store accessible, year round, on farm or in woods, separate, with honorable Protestant people. BOX 7989, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM of 180 acres, Frederick County; 130 tillable, 30 open pasture, wood, timber; ample buildings. Large brick house; bath, electricity, Baltimore milk market. Rolling land, well watered, fertile; old age; $15,000. Owner Southlea, Mt. Airy, Maryland.

FOR Sale: Beautiful year-round home, 7 rooms, bathroom, hardwood floors, oil burner, electric hot water heater, insulated. Acre good land, garage, small barn, chicken coop. Located main hard road. Price $10,000 cash. Melvin Smith, Monroe, Sussex County, N. J.

FLORIDA: 29 acres, uncleared orange land. 600 ft. frontage on Caloosahatchee River, (ship canal). Six acres, beautiful oaks, palms; near Ft. Myers. $3,000 cash. BOX 3, Hypoluxo, Florida.

$12,000 buys hundred acre farm, three story house, three bungalows, recreation hall, swimming pool, wading pool, Pocono Penn. Price $25,000. Orn, 352 55th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1,350, 5 rooms, mail, school bus, electricity, acre; free fuel. Also farm, bargain, easy terms. Willhite, R. 1, Dolgeville, N. Y.

POULTRY farm for sale, 55 miles from New York, on hard surface road, 46 acres, 6-room house, all conveniences, artesian well; 2,000 layer capacity, long brooder house, shelters, etc., well equipped, on creek, beautiful view. Owner. BOX 7987, Rural New-Yorker.

ORLANDO: Delightful lakeview homesites. Water, electricity, bus; $750, $100 down, $15 month. Stamp brings particulars. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

WANTED to rent with option to buy, small dairy and poultry stocked farm. Washington County preferred; near town or village. BOX 7990, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 115 acre farm, three sheds, old 10-room house, 32x100 re-roofed barn, on paved road, mile from center of Dundee, N. Y.; $5,000. Easy terms. Robson Longwell, 14957 Greenleaf St., Sherman Oaks, Calif.

DAIRY farm, 248 acres, good buildings, 40 cows, equipment, tractor, best of land, large fields; price right. List of farms free. Bunneli Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 126 acre farm, highest possible state of cultivation. Modern barn 36x100; 48 stanchions, bull pen, box stall, drinking cups, three silos, grain room. Milk house. Granary and tool shed 55x60. Modern 8-room house, garage attached. Tile bath, pipe furnace. Electric hot water tank. Never failing water supply, telephone, lovely maple shade; 19 miles from Albany, 18 miles from Hudson. Will sell farm bare or stocked and equipped. Must see place to appreciate. Albert H. Newton, Chatham Center, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm in Connecticut or New York; about 10 acres fertile land, on well-traveled road suitable for roadside market. BOX 7994, Rural New-Yorker.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

CHRISTIAN man, 66, single, wants room with board or cooking facilities. BOX 7958, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl 9-11 years to board on farm. Florence Lau, Hartwick, N. Y.

WANTED: Elderly folks to board on farm. $20 weekly. Good home and good care. Mrs. Mary Roskan, Waterville, N. Y.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERY'S golden wildflower honey; 5 lbs. $1.65; 10 lbs. $3.00 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. can, not prepaid, clover $10.20; clover-basswood $9.90; buckwheat or Fall flower mixed $8.40. Carton, 6 5-lb. pails, above kinds $7.50, $7.20 and $6.90, within third zone. Ray C. Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

STOP in, Long Island headquarters for the best in honey. Harry Merrill, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

FANCY crab apples for jeli or pickling, eight pounds $1.35. Shipped parcel post prepaid. Wayne Fruit Farms, Sodus, N. Y.

OFFERING famous Damio persimmons again. They please everyone. Big as oranges, yellow as gold, delicious. Bushel $8.00; half bushel $5.00 and we will pack in each basket two pounds, big high flavored papershell pecans, without extra charge. Prepaid. Fitzgeraid's Fruit Farm, Stephenville, Texas.

HONEY-Clover, wildflower or buckwheat. Five pound pails delivered $1.50. E. G. Cornwell, Mansfield, Penna.

HONEY: Choice quality light clover. A very economical spread for bread, etc. One case, 6 5-lb. pails, $7.50 (liquid). One 60-lb. can (crystallized) $11.85. All postpaid into the third zone. Oswegatchie River Apiaries, Heuvelton, N. Y.

HONEY: Fine flavor, clover basswood, 60 lbs. $10.50. Clover Autumn flower blend $9.50. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

FALL honey medium; 60 lbs $8.00; 5 lbs., $1.25. Postpaid third zone. Edw. Hogan, 210 Gibson St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lbs. clover and Fall flowers mixed, good flavor $9.00 not prepaid. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

GRAPEFRUITS: $3.75 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

"NORTH Country" clover honey, the same unsurpassed quality for your breakfast toast. One case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

CLOVER honey: 60 lb. can at $9.60; light amber, 60 lb. can at $8.60, not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. George Hand, R. 2, Cazenovia, N. Y.

CLOVER honey Five pound pail delivered third zone, $1.45. Six pails $7.50. Buckwheat $1.35 pail. John Mosher, Moravia, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

COLORFUL handwoven rag rugs, runners, kitchen stair carpet. Price list. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazleton, Penna.

FOR Sale: About 200 tons of baled hay; no deliveries. A. Czaplinski, R. D. 5, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Three wood timber lots, good mow hay, large heap manure, first quality junk. Theron E. Cottrell, Cropseyville, N. Y.

CONSOL well driller for sale. Used on two wells. Good condition. Two drills, 20 ft. of 4-inch pipe, included. Engine optional. Worth $300. Make fair offer, cash or trade. Freight prepaid. Archer, R. D. 2, Boonton N. J.

APPLE slicing plant. N. Y. C. New cooler, freezer boxes. 1945 truck. Excellent opportunity. Going business Must sacrifice. BOX 7973, Rural New-Yorker.

WANT tracks for Caterpillar Tractor, Model 30. Stephen Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

TWO heavy duty tires and tubes, size 7:00x21. Excellent condition, just retreaded; $35. John Henning, Congers, N. Y.

WANTED, Hay: State price and quality. Frank Dolfini, R. D. 1, Middletown, N. Y.

WANTED: Small quantity shells of yellow wax beans for medicinal purposes. Wagner, 1433 York Ave., New York, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 48 used school desks and chairs; steel, wood tops and seats. Dean Thcall, Hartsdale, N. Y.

FOR Sale: One Hammermill. Jay Van Benschoten, Margaretville, N. Y.

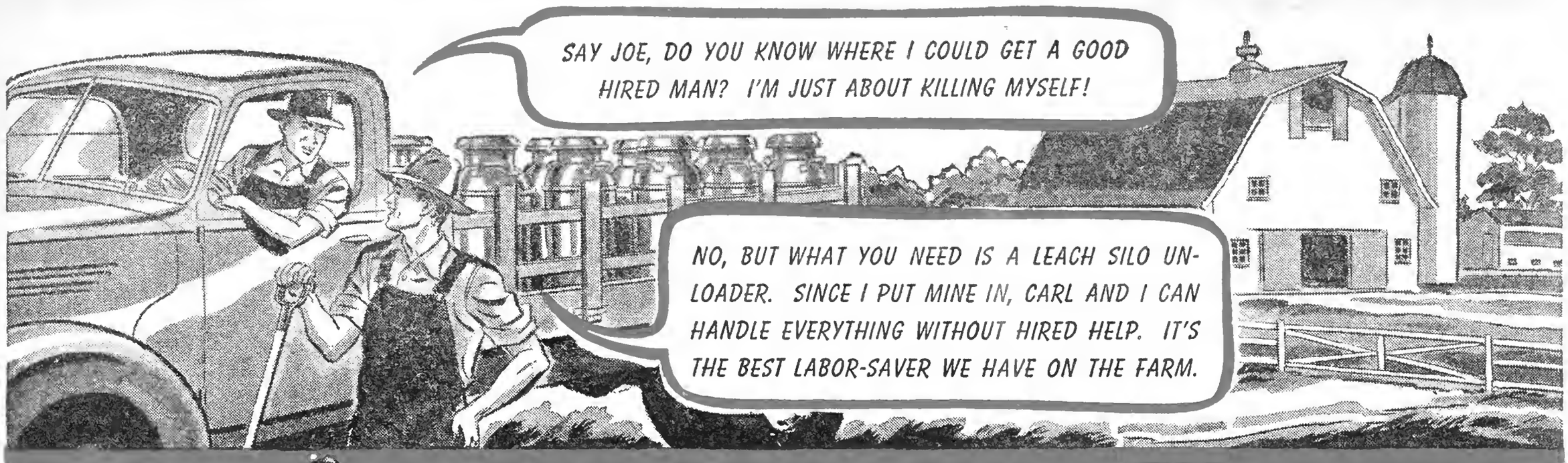
COLORFUL handloomed rag rugs. Special prices. Free price list. Write G. Simms, Warwick, N. Y.

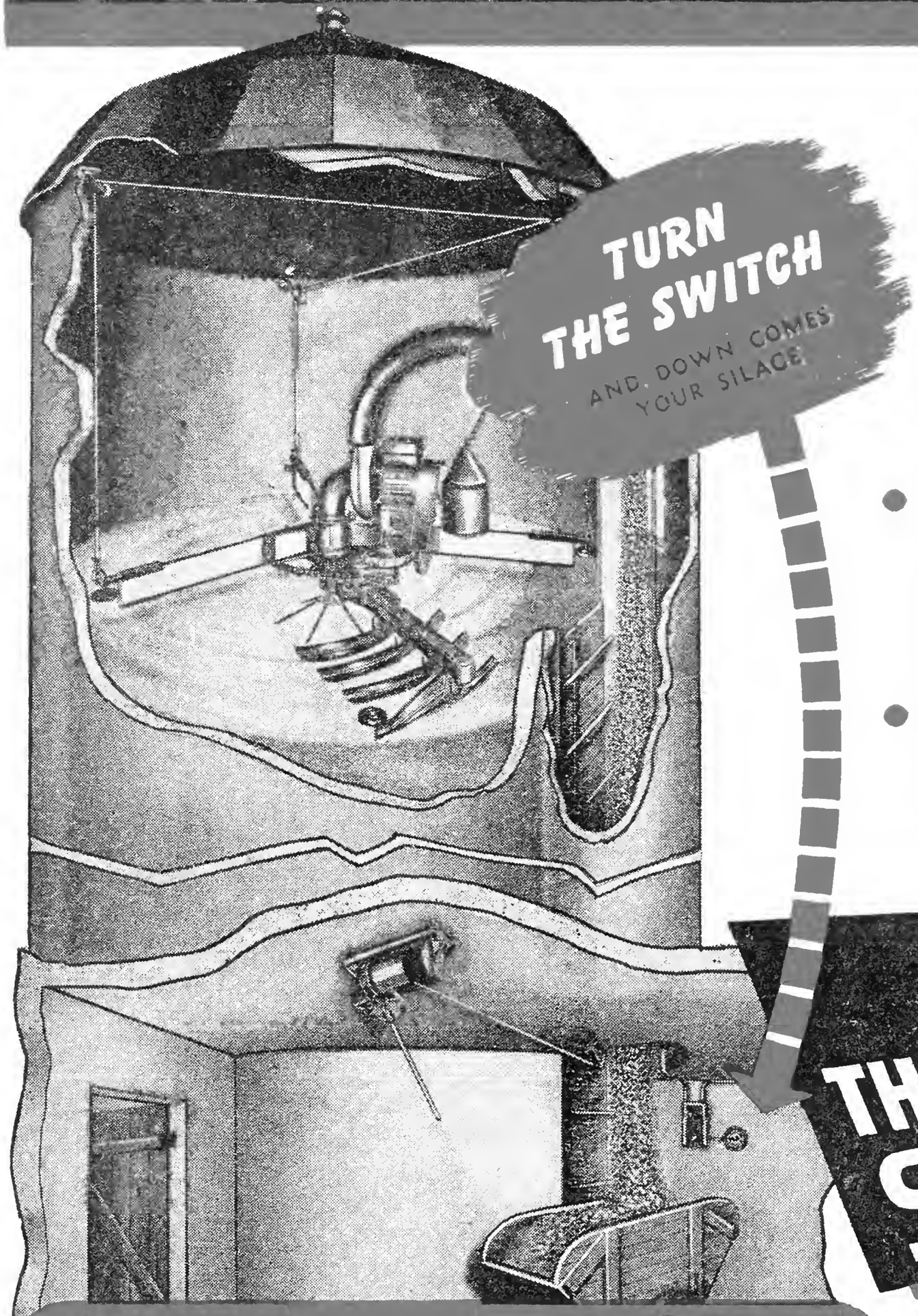
FOR Sale: 35 stanchions, come and see them, best offer takes them. Rochelle Park Dairy Inc., 270 Market St., Rochelle Park, N. J.

FOR Sale: Greenhouse 10x16. Cypress sectional. Hot water heating. $250. 194-11 116th Ave., St. Albans, New York. Tel. LA. 8-2137.

WANTED: Six tons poultry oats. Henry Gebhardt, Milford, Penna.

WANTED: New or used one or two row corn picker. Dual Welding Service, Bennett Road, Dunkirk, N. Y. Phone: 6039.




NOW is the time for you to make an important decision! Are you going to continue to climb slippery silo rungs all winter long and pitch your frozen silage down by hand out of a cold, damp silo — or are you going to just turn a switch and let a Leach Silo Unloader do the work? Over 2,000 farmer users are now cashing-in on the feed-time-and-labor-saving benefits of a Leach Silo Unloader. The same benefits are open to you. Now is the ideal time to install. Return the coupon below.

- **SAVES AT LEAST 200 MAN-HOURS A YEAR**
  Lots of machinery on your farm works only a few days or weeks a year. Your Silo Unloader works *every day,* all winter long — or 365 days a year if you feed silage the year 'round.
- **INCREASES MILK PRODUCTION**
  Many farmers claim that the increased palatability of the aerated silage increases milk production.
- **HANDLES FROZEN SILAGE**
  Breaks up silage, *ready to feed.* No thawing, no waste, no delay.
- **PREVENTS SILAGE WASTE**
  Skims silage evenly off top. Waste is practically nil. Silage saved is money saved.
- **PREVENTS SILO ACCIDENTS**
  Many accidents have occurred on slippery silo ladders. It's safer to flip a switch!

# THE LEACH Silo Unloader

**SEND FOR A COPY**
of this booklet containing the names of Leach Silo Unloader users.

*Implement Dealers: Write for franchise particulars.*

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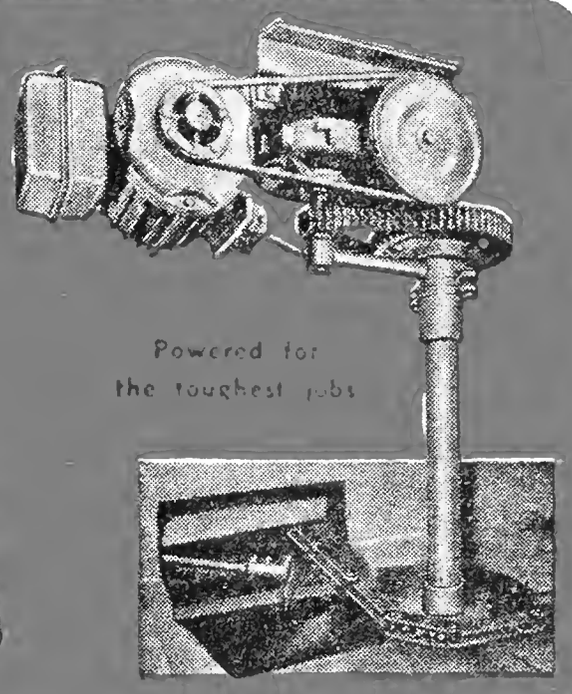


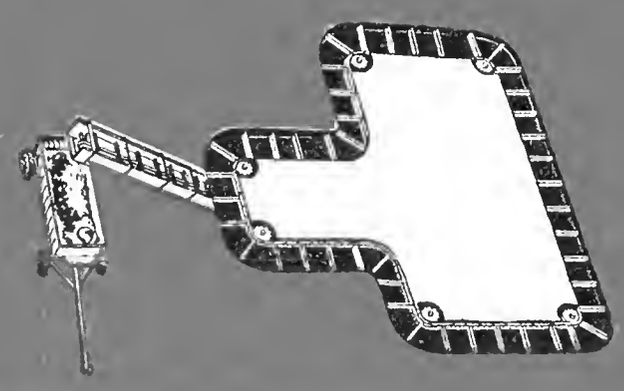

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo—Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

# Good Hunter, Good Friend

# Extra Dollars in Your Chicks

## By Irving Kauder

*This progeny tested sire, 935, has 176 daughters; 11 averaged 259.8 eggs, weighing 25.6 ounces per dozen. His 141 sisters and half-sisters averaged 261 eggs, weighing 25.8 ounces per dozen. His dam, granddams and all great-granddams averaged 307.7 eggs. Good breeding from proven production pays.*

PEDIGREE breeding is the cheapest in the long run because it puts extra dollars into your chicks. Let us assume at the start that we are talking about eggs for, though considerable pedigree breeding has been done for meat qualities, fewer figures are available for comparison. Basically, chicks produced from pedigreed parents provide known performance at a profitable rate. Specifically, pedigree breeding puts four vital characteristics into your chicks — inherited livability, year-round consistent production, egg size and egg quality. Though these result in somewhat higher cost for the chicks, they also bring in a higher income: according to the figures given below, $4.25 in extra dollars from each pullet.

### Looks are Deceiving

Inherited livability is a complex group of genetic factors which, in combination, mean high livability as chicks, on range and in the laying house. Ordinary chicks may come from parents that have been selected for vigor, but it has been proven many times that vigorous looking parents can pass on poor livability in the progeny. Our experience proves that if a family shows high livability in the brooder house, on range, in the laying house, and as old hens, then we can be sure that either males or females from that line are safe to use as sources of high livability breeding. This factor is the foundation of a high hen housed flock average, which is the only way to make sure of top income at any time.

### Fewer Culls

High hen housed flock production is possible, given high livability on an inherited basis, provided the pedigree breeding program is developed along family lines, and from whole or random sample families. Here, too, the distinction between the older hen-day flock average and the hen-housed figure should be understood. The hen-day figure is deceptive, for it is based on monthly averages and does not tell how many eggs were actually produced; whereas the hen-housed average is based on number of birds entered and the total number of eggs they produce.

The high hen-housed average reaches its most profitable levels only when the range of production in each family is decreased through family selection and careful mating. This sounds technical but actually is not. A fair family will have a range of production from 56 eggs to perhaps 261 eggs; a family with proper pedigree breeding will have a range of 180 or 200 to over 300. The fair family may have two culls, be slow maturing, and perhaps lack persistency. The good family will have no culls; and males or females from it will pass on a production level around 225 eggs at least per bird.

### Eggs That Grade Higher

High livability, fewer culls and high average production are the biggest factors as far as income is concerned. But pedigree breeding for egg size and egg quality also makes considerable difference. In the matter of egg size, as in livability, looks are deceiving. Selection merely of large eggs does not mean necessarily that the chicks from those eggs will lay large eggs. If a family average is only around 24 ounces, then many males and females from that family will throw small eggs, both in early egg size and in annual egg size. If it is 25 to 26 ounces or more, pullets from it will lay eggs that will grade higher. So pedigree breeding means larger eggs, which in turn means higher grades and higher prices. Right today the difference between medium and large varies from five to 15 cents a dozen, which means a lot to the poultryman today. Similarly, pedigree breeding fixes the important factors bearing on egg quality: color, shell texture and shape. Selection can never produce the level of egg quality provided by family breeding.

All this discussion is preliminary to the two main points of this article, namely, that pullet chicks from such breeding do cost more, but that they earn so much more that it is an important factor in every poultryman's profit picture today. I believe that for the sake of discussion, I am being fair in saying that the average pullet from pedigreed parents or pedigreed sires, bred along the lines above, will lay annually 225 eggs of which the major part will be large eggs, except for a few in the first month of lay. I think I am also being more than fair if I say that the average pullet from selected parents, some distance from known ancestry, will do well to lay 160 eggs of which only part will grade large, some will grade medium and for the first few weeks some will grade pullet.

Because of the cost of pedigree breeding, most chicks today are priced according to the distance of the parents from known ancestry. Here is a brief outline of how this works:

| Parent Quality | 1948 Price Per Pullet Chick |
|---|---|
| 1. Both parents pedigreed, flock mated | .50 to 60 cts. |
| 2. Sires pedigreed, dams out of No. 1 | .45 to 50 cts. |
| 3. Both sires and dams out of No. 1 | .40 to 45 cts. |
| 4. Sires out of No. 1, dams out of No. 2 | .30 to 35 cts. |
| 5. Both sires and dams out of No. 3 | .25 to 30 cts. |
| 6. Sires and dams from varied and unpedigreed sources, mixed breeds, etc. | .20 to 25 cts. |

More and more hatcheries have embarked on sound flock improvement programs using either pedigreed stock or stock from matings like No. 1 above. By and large, the above price schedule is a fair summary of prices of chicks for the past season with, of course, variations. As for the comparative income, suppose we take an average pullet from groups four, five and six, and one from numbers one and two.

A — The average pullet chick from one and two will cost 50 cents. She should lay 225 eggs in 12 months, of which 200 are large eggs at six cents each and 25 are mediums at five cents each, with a total income of $13.25.

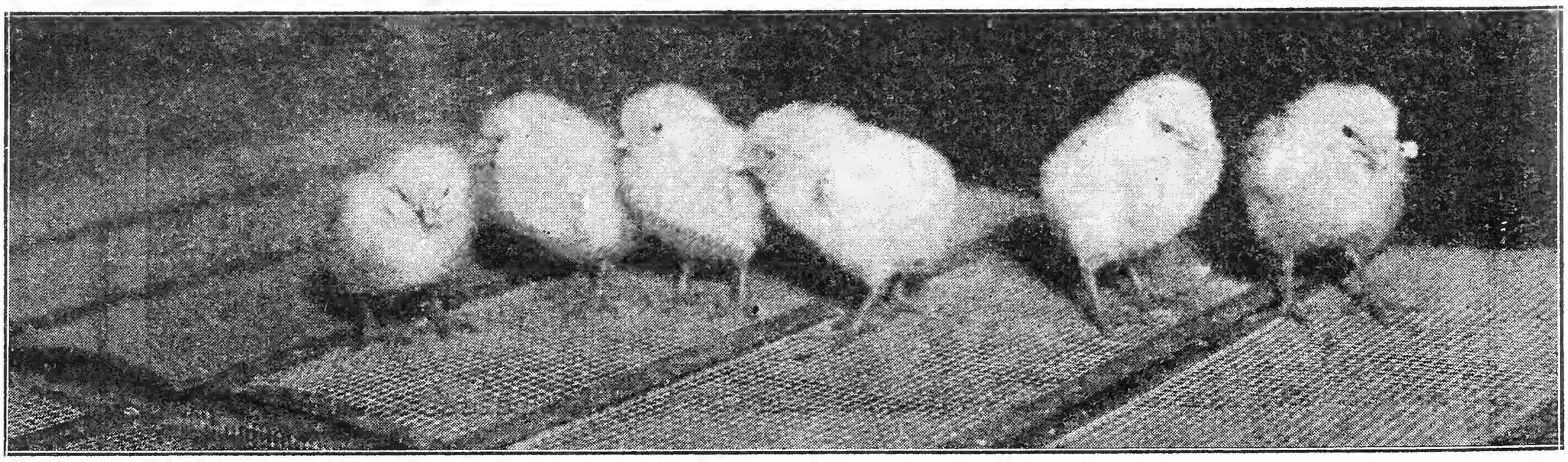
B — Our average pullet chick from the last three groups will cost about 30 cents and lay 160 eggs in 12 months, of which 100 are large at six cents each, 40 are mediums at five cents each, and 20 are pullet at four cents each, with total income of $8.80.

There are, of course, many qualifications or exceptions which could affect these figures. Nevertheless they represent a fair average based on current and expected egg prices. On October 21, pullet eggs were quoted at 49-51 cents, mediums at 65-67 cents, and large eggs at 81-82 cents on the New York white egg market. Since these are peak season prices, and it is expected that eggs will be higher in price in early 1949 than they were in 1948, the average prices of four, five and six cents for the respective grades seem sound and sensible.

Though the difference in income between the two types of pullets is $4.45, we must naturally deduct the difference in cost, i. e., 20 cents; which leaves a net gain, on the part of the pullet from pedigreed sources, of $4.25. This difference in income is all profit, except for the possibility of slightly higher feed consumption by the heavier layer and, of course, a small added cost for egg boxes or crates. Just the same, the chick from pedigreed sources has many extra dollars that are put there by that extra breeding.

When we boil down this rather detailed study of how to get extra dollars in your chicks, it is a combination of higher livability, higher inherited production, and families with fewer culls, which is the first necessity for high hen-housed flock averages.

So before you order chicks for the coming season, it will be worth your while to make a more careful study of chick sources; a careful analysis of the breeding back of both the males and females which will produce your chicks may mean a very considerable amount of profit to your whole poultry operation.



*These chicks have just been wing-banded; this identification will stay on their wings for life. Each comes from parents with known records on the major inherited qualities, especially production, livability, egg size, and egg quality. Such chicks can be depended upon to pass on to their progeny a very high level of hen-housed production.*

## Pastoral Parson

Already we are in the full swing of church activities. The young people have again resumed their meetings, though this year they shall meet at the parsonage rather than at the chapel because of the problem of heat in the latter. The regular family social evenings again make their appearance in the pulpit announcements, and there are hints that the men would like to do something in a social way on their very own. It might be fun to have them put on a church supper sometime this Winter. Meanwhile, the Ladies Society is struggling to solve a long standing problem of kitchen facilities. They must have a larger, better equipped kitchen if they are to fulfill adequately their function in the social life of the church. After much informal discussion in small groups, a whole evening was taken to try to piece together the various suggestions and arrive at a satisfactory plan.

Unfortunately, the Parson's Church, like so many other rural churches, made the mistake of selling too much of its land. This happened several generations ago before anyone could forsee any possible use for those acres. Whereas the church once owned enough land for a small farm, it now holds no title to a bit of ground around its chapel. Indeed, the plot on which the chapel was built 50 years ago, was given to the church. Since no deed was ever drawn for it, there is no right of ownership to a foot of land around it. Whether it will be possible to purchase any now is problematical. Without extra ground, the only possible solution to the kitchen modernization problem, is to dig a pit in which to place the pump, water heater and storage tank. The cost of such a project is not at all warranted if there should be any other way to overcome the difficulty, especially since it would be but a makeshift.

With the ownership of a bit of extra land, many other advantages, would result. It would allow safe parking space for the cars of people attending church, and permit the enlargement of the basement room to accommodate a pipeless furnace. The addition of a piano, also the use of the separate entrance to the basement, would provide the little tots with their own Sunday School room where they might learn the beginner's songs that mean so much to them now, and just as much in later years.

A bit of planning, however, revealed that, by placing the tables crosswise of the room, 50 per cent more people could be accommodated than at present. Another change that can readily be made is to discard the old wooden horses that have been used for table legs. In their stead, each table top will have a floor flange of proper size, fastened near each corner. A piece of galvanized pipe, with another floor flange permanently attached to the other end, will serve as a table leg. These table supports can be stored ever so much more readily than the wooden horses. Then, too, a shaky table can be steadied very quickly by one or two turns of the pipe on the offending corner. Enough space is a rather essential problem, especially since some people like to have their reception at the chapel after their wedding in the church.

A wedding reception was, in a way, responsible for the Parson's role of "ghost" a while ago. That evening, the Parson got to wondering whether the gas at the chapel had been properly shut off, and walked over there to make certain. On the way back, he stopped to close the cemetery gate and, thinking nothing of it, continued on through the churchyard toward home. Just as he came near the other road, a car came along slowly. With a sudden expletive, the driver shouted that there was "something walking in there." Two women shrieked and the car lunged down the road under the impulse of a vehemently depressed accelerator. The Parson never dreamed that his white shirt and dark trousers would show up strangely in the foggy night.

This was not the first time that "spooks" have been seen in the churchyard. Years ago August Tillman was digging a grave. That evening a young man, in passing, saw "something white" rise from the ground, then sink back into it. Watching for some time from a distance, he finally summoned all of his courage and went nearer so that he could be sure of what he saw. What he found was that one of the neighbor's sheep had fallen into the partially dug grave, and was jumping to get out. Each time it would get its forefeet over the rim, only to fall back in. Helping the poor beast out, the young man laid to rest another ghost which otherwise might have seemed genuine.

Turning from the ridiculous to the more serious, the Parson has a pulpit Bible which was sent to him by Mr. A. S. Garstein of Rockland County, New York. With it came a note stating that Mr. Garstein felt that the Parson would know of someone who could make good use of it. The volume is old, but there is a good amount of wear in it still. Yes, the Parson will gladly send it to some small rural church that has real need of it.

REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT
New Jersey

## 1949 Garden Calendar

Any calendar is useful. But The Garden Calendar for 1949 has beauty as well as usefulness. In addition it makes an excellent Christmas gift as hundreds of RURAL NEW-YORKER readers discovered with the 1948 edition by the same author. The Garden Calendar comes in the form of a lovely book, looseleaf, containing 52 American garden illustrations in halftones. Each weekly garden picture is flanked by another page ruled off for making daily entries: reminders, birthday and anniversary dates, church and club events, planting, bird and poultry records, family happenings, notes of all kinds. A timely poem heads the entry page; the printing and paper are of good quality. Additional illustrations are a frontispiece and the front and back covers. The latter, in Spring coloring, show a country garden, picket fence and gate, white house with green shutters.

We think the 1949 Garden Calendar by Helen Van Pelt Wilson is even more attractive than last year's. P. S.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.: $1.25. N. Y. City sales add three cents sales tax.

## Experiment With Anti-Frost Machine

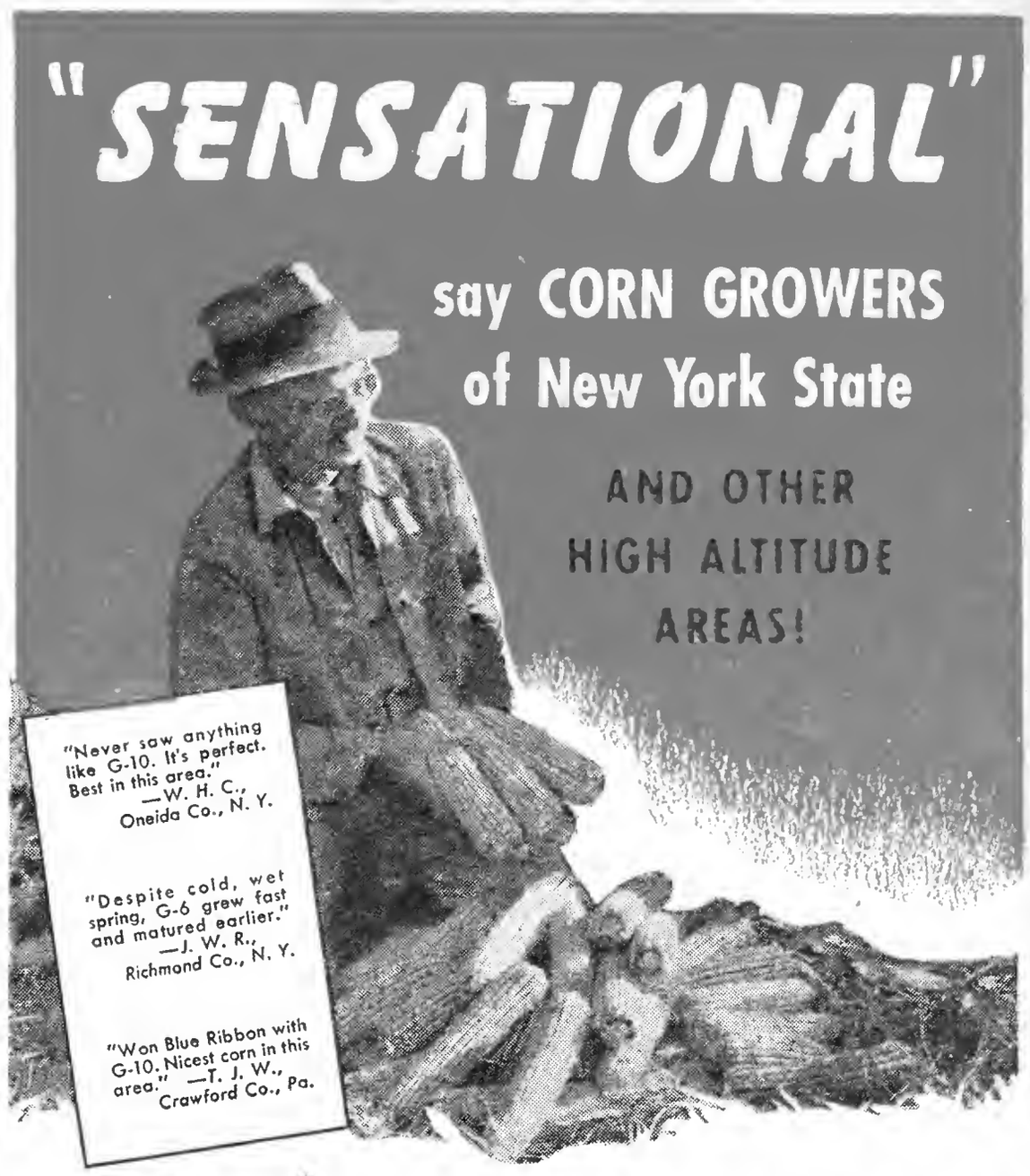
A new development in the war against seasonal, crop-crippling frosts was introduced for the first time in Hammonton, New Jersey, following a meeting of approximately 50 peach growers and State farm experts. What the growers and experts saw was an infra-red ray-throwing machine capable of covering an area of about an acre wth farm, frost repelling rays. The machine, now known under the trade name of "Frostguard," was developed by the Michigan State College. The machine fights frost by warming objects which it strikes, thus allowing the crops to throw off frost by its own absorbed heat. This is a new departure from the old method of trying to change the air temperature over the entire crop.

The experts who have developed Frostguard belive that small acreage farms of high crop value will benefit most from this new agricultural development; such crops as strawberries, blueberries, early tomatoes, flowers and some peaches, crops on which growers in this area depend heavily. The 15 foot high ray-discharger takes its power from burning kerosene. Mounted on a tripod, when lit, it sends up a spectacular column of flame beginning about six feet from the ground. Reflectors send the infra-red rays in a circle to a distance of approximately 100 feet. These rays strike solid objects, the crop, giving them frost-resisting warmth. J. S.
New Jersey

## Wants School Information

You have from time to time published correspondence from readers, relative to the merits or demerits of the consolidation of rural schools. At the present time there is an agitation being conducted in the town of Weathersfield, where I live, for the "improvement" of the educational system, with the evident aim of conditioning the minds of the townsfolk to an acceptance of consolidation.

I would very much appreciate any information from any of your readers who may have had similar experiences in their own communities.
Vermont W. L. H.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## Looking Back Over Southern Tier History

Southern Tier New York has now been settled for over 150 years. Soldiers of the Revolutionary War were given land in this area in payment for their services, which resulted in rapid settlement. Many of the pioneers came overland by ox team and cart or sleigh through the forest; others came on the Susquehanna River by boat. The great river highways were from Cobleskill, N. Y., and Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Tioga Point near Waverly and then up the Chemung and Cohocton Rivers to Bath. Overland the trail led from Catskill to Oneonta to Greene to Ithaca and Bath, all in New York State.

First came the era of pioneering. Log houses were built and some land was cleared. Wheat and rye, used for bread making materials, were the best crops. For most pioneers fur and potash were the productive sources of cash, but the settlers' cash needs were few, mainly for salt, tea and gunpowder. Deer and small game provided a regular and nutritious food supply. At its best, it was subsistence farming, and little community life had as yet developed. The few cattle these people owned fed around a haystack or browsed in the woods during the Winter. The pioneers of this first period thus carved the beginnings of Southern Tier farms out of primeval forest.

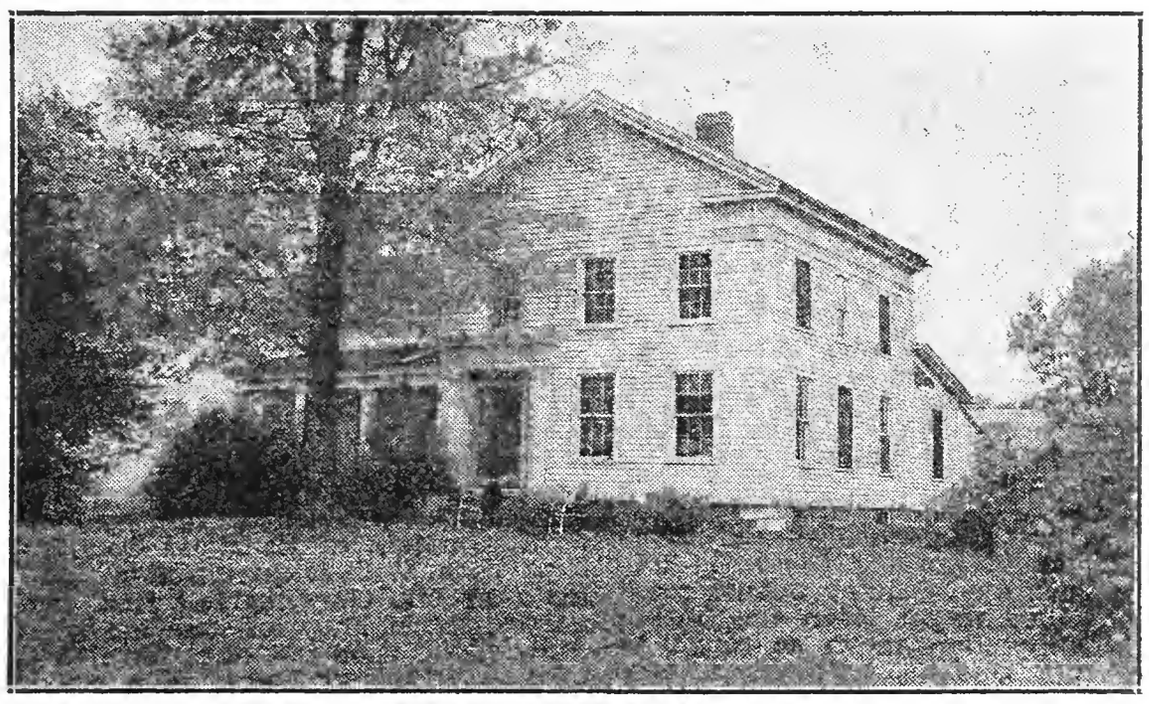
The second period, 1825-1850, was the era of lumbering. Great rafts of lumber were floated down the river to Baltimore where part of it was loaded for shipment to other ports and across the Atlantic. The lumbering business was further stimulated by the New York State canal system built duing this period. This system provided cheap transportation and carried the cargoes to new and better markets in Albany and New York City. Much of the local industry was built around the lumbering business. There were blacksmith shops, saw mills, cooper shops and tanneries. Most of the power was generated by water wheels and several communities were started around these water power centers. In 1845 there were over 400 water power mills operating in the 10-county area east of Allegany County in the Southern Tier. It was the era of the cast iron plow, seeding broadcast by hand, the ox-power treadmill threshing machine, the mulberry tree and the Norway spruce salesman. It was the beginning of the third era, the great farming period that followed.

The years 1850-75 saw the settlement of the land completed. In addition, rapid transportation played its important role. Lumber could be shipped from Binghamton to New York City in days instead of months. The railroads changed the emphasis to the farm business although lumbering continued to thrive as cities expanded. Homemade butter, lard, tallow and wood took their places beside wheat and lumber as cash sources. These were the Southern Tier's best farming years. Beautiful farm homes were built, horses replaced oxen, general purpose cattle were introduced, wheat was planted with a drill and harvested with a drop-reaper. Butter was made on the farm and an apple orchard was planted on every farmstead. Farm barns were enlarged. Every community had its doctor, its lawyer, its preacher and its schoolmaster. The farm community produced congressmen, senators and presidents. Farmers retired to the city and, with their capital and their initative, helped build the cities' wealth and industry.

Elmira in Chemung County became the center of activity for this area during the Civil War with its railroad to Washington. Until the end of the war prosperity prevailed. Soon afterwards came a depression which marked the beginning of a long steady decline from which this section has never quite been able to recover.

Then came the leveling off period of 1875 to 1900. Butter and cheese making moved from the farm to the community factory. At the beginning of this period there was an upsurge of interest and activity in the Grange. At that time the Grange was considered a radical farm organization because of its interest in cooperative marketing. County and community fairs were organized and were constructive factors in agricultural improvement. It was the day of buckwheat cakes and maple syrup, of dump rakes and mowing machines, of traction steam engines and noisy threshing machines, of the interurban trolley and of carriage and road horses. It was the golden age of the horse.

In the early part of the 20th century, 1900 to 1925, there was a renewed interest in the Grange, this time as a conservative and constructive farm organization. Condensaries and milk shipping plants replaced cheese and butter factories. Farmers' Institutes, sponsored by the State College of Agriculture, were held in nearly every community, dairy improvement associations were organized and soon there was great improvement in the quality of the dairy cows. Silos appeared on many farms and threshing and silo filling crews were the bane of farm women. It was the era of alfalfa, of the sulky plow, the side rake and the hay loader, of the automobile, the telephone, the ice box and the commercial poultry flock.



*The early construction of many Southern Tier (N. Y.) farm homes was enduring and attractive. This well kept house is owned by Paul Kinney near Ovid in Seneca County, N. Y. It was built over 75 years ago. There are 100 acres in the Kinney farm, where Angus cattle and seed crops are now raised.*

Now we are near the end of the present period. This too has brought many changes. Trucks and tractors have replaced horses. Most of the farm machinery is now on rubber. Hay balers and combines are rapidly replacing the older methods of harvesting hay and grain. Cooperatives now handle many of the products that farmers buy and sell. The Extension Service, a unique educational organization, has found an important place in the field of adult, rural education. It is the age of the milking machine, the mechanical refrigerator, artificial breeding of dairy cows, hybrid corn and Ladino clover, and of electric power on the farm.

Who dares look into the future, the next quarter of a century, and say what effect the following projects may have: federal control of farming, the use of aluminum in building, soil conservation, grassland agriculture, pen stables for dairy cows and many other things yet unseen? Of one thing we can be sure, there will be great changes between 1950 and 1975, just as there have been great changes during each successive period up to now. L. H. WOODWARD

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# Fruit and Garden

## Raspberries Cut Back Too Early

We had a good crop of raspberries this past Summer. After the fruiting season the early part of August, I pruned out all the old and superfluous new wood, leaving the sturdy green stalks, three or four to a bush. I cut the tips off. Since then the stalks threw out healthy lateral branches from the crooks at the top leaves. The bushes grew to enormous dimensions, and the lateral branches made the stalks topheavy. Each lateral branch is abundantly spangled with clusters of new flower buds.

Should I prune off the lateral branches or let nature take its course. In case I let nature take its course and the florets will open, will the stalks fruit next Summer? H. L. Z.
New York

You had better let nature take its course. Your raspberry canes should not have been cut back, but should have been left to grow naturally throughout the season. In the Spring the tips are cut off. Your canes may winter kill because the branches, stimulated by the premature cutting back, may not mature properly. If the canes survive the Winter, the buds lower down on the canes will fruit next year. This is the manner in which the everbearing varieties fruit twice on the same canes. G.L.S.

## When to Prune Blackberries

My blackberry vines have grown great long shoots, eight to 10 feet long since early Spring. I am now cutting out the old bearing wood — but I hesitate to cut these back to a normal 36 inches height for these will be the bearing wood next Spring. If I do cut them back, they just branch out in great long laterals. Please tell me how to trim them.
Connecticut MRS. W. E. G.

Blackberries are pruned as follows: In late Spring or early Summer when the new shoots are about three feet high, the tip is pinched off to make the canes develop branches. The following Spring at the dormant pruning these branches are cut back to 15 or 20 inches. Varieties vary somewhat in the amount of cutting back needed by the laterals. With some, the fruit is borne near the base of the lateral, with others the fruit is farther out. Close pruning of the latter will reduce the crop, long pruning of the former may result in overbearing. By delaying pruning the first year until the plants flower, you can determine where the flowers are borne. G. L. S.

## Mulching the Strawberry Bed

Please advise me how to protect my strawberry bed this coming Winter. I have several hundred new plants. At present I have only corn stalks. Are they good to put over the vines? If so, what is the best time?
New York O. S. P.

The strawberry bed should be mulched with straw, wheat, oat or rye, about November 15 or before temperatures drop much below 20 degrees above zero and after two or three hard frosts. The straw should be applied about three inches deep. Corn stalks are only fair protection; if run through a shredder, they would probably be satisfactory. G.L.S.

## Vegetables for Winter Use

Please tell me something about the various vegetables that are suitable for winter use, and how they should be handled. W. B. F.
Onondaga County, N. Y.

Carrots and beets are not worth storing for winter use unless their roots are young and tender. Overgrown roots from early Spring planting are not satisfactory and should be used for feeding to livestock. All root crops should be left in the ground until freezing weather comes, either November or early December. Even then they can be covered with leaves and hay and left outdoors until Christmas time, where they usually keep better than they do in storage. When severe freezing weather comes, they should be dug, washed clean, and the tops cut off leaving the crown. Small lots can be kept in covered stone jars without shrivelling. Larger lots should be mixed with slightly moist, clean sand, peat moss or sawdust, and placed in boxes or barrels and kept in a cool, ventilated cellar.

Parsnips, leeks and bunching onions keep best outdoors. They should be dug before the ground freezes and placed on top of the ground in a shady place, covered with leaves or hay. In this way they do not dry out and can be easily gotten to anytime during the Winter.

## When to Replant Rhubarb

My rhubarb is not growing satisfactorily. How should it be handled?
New York H. C. K.

Rhubarb that is not growing satisfactorily should be dug up, the roots divided, and replanted in a new location in early Spring or late Fall. Rhubarb is a large feeder and should be liberally fertilized with a 5-10-10 commercial fertilizer, and also with organic matter in the form of stable manure or compost. D. F. J.

## Effect of Weed Killers on Soil

Chemicals, oil sprays and flaming for killing weeds have already proved their success in tests at several experiment stations and farmers are making increasing use of these new methods on several crops. The long-term effect of these innovations on the soil itself, however, has never been studied to any extent. A new study, aimed at finding the answer to these questions, has been initiated this year at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Under the direction of Dr. C. L. W. Swanson, chief soil scientist, the experimenters are comparing these new methods with the long-used cultivation way of controlling weeds. Their theory is that the effect upon soil structure and, hence, upon the productivity and vigor of plants may differ with the different methods.

Ideally, to produce best plant growth, soil should be well-aerated and should contain a large amount of organic matter. The Connecticut soils men know that several years of intensive cultivation with heavy machines packs soil. On some light soils, on the other hand, continuous cultivation stirs up the soil too much, and results in loss of organic matter. The chief purpose of the current experiments is to see if newer methods, which distrub the soil less, are more beneficial.

Results of the first year's trials indicate that some cultivation is necessary under certain weather conditions. The early 1948 season was marked by abnormally high rainfall. In May almost twice as much rain fell as is normal for that month, while in April and June, also, rain was heavier than usual. In contrast, July and August were abnormally dry. The result was that soil in the test plots of corn, uncultivated and treated with 2,4-D or flame throwers for weed control, were first packed by the heavy rains and then baked to a hard crust by the dry, hot weather that followed. Soil on cultivated plots, in contrast, was loose and well-aerated. Consequently, corn on the cultivated plots was more vigorous, had better growth and color and, from visual evidence, will produce considerably higher yields.

It is believed, however, that over a period of years with varied weather conditions, the experiment will show very different results. Soil structure samples taken last Summer from potato land in continuous cultivation for 10 years showed that soil in the area traveled by the tractor was 17 per cent heavier than that in the potato row itself This shows that soil continuously cultivated by machinery does tend to pack and become more dense, resulting in poor soil structure.

The Connecticut Station experiment will be continued for several years and results at the end of the period should clear up this point conclusively At the present, it looks as if cultivation cannot be discarded completely by any means, but that eventually less machinery will be run over the land due to new weed control methods and the result will be better soil structure.

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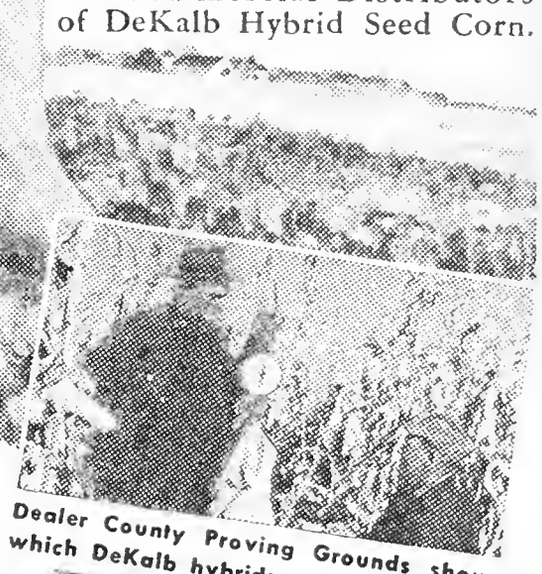
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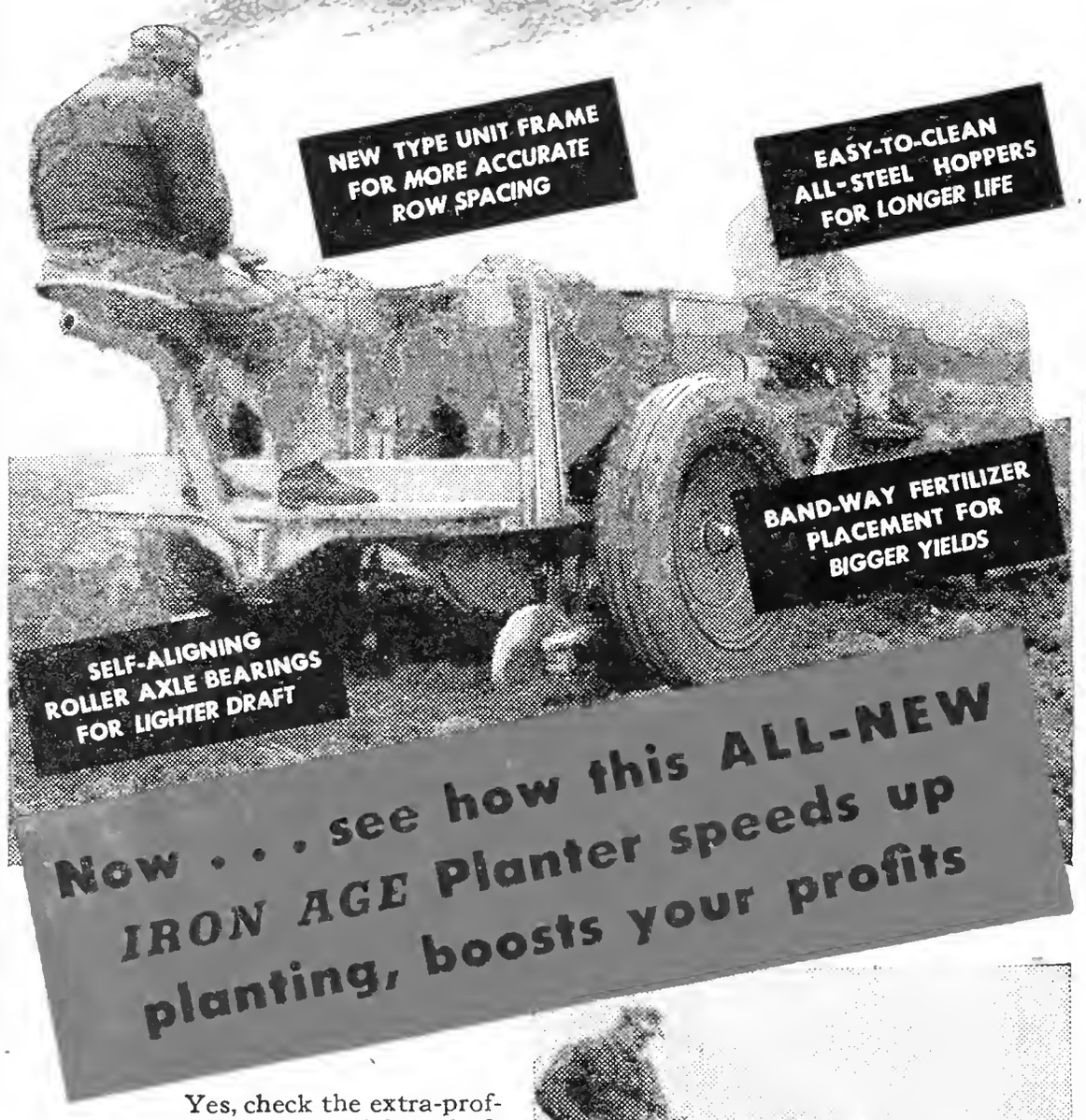


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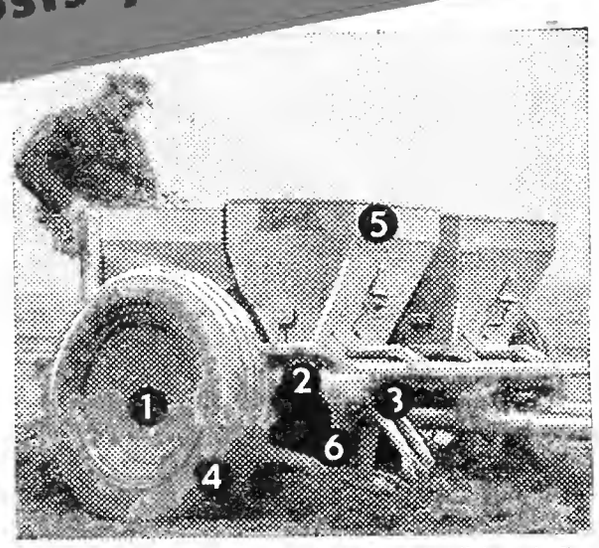


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# *Speaking of Dogs*

There is very good evidence that the dog was used in hunting very early in the history of man, thus endearing himself to man almost from the very beginning. Back about 3,500 B. C. the inhabitants of Egypt had domesticated wild dogs for use in hunting; proof of this is found in the remains unearthed in the ancient tombs.

Man first used dogs for pursuing game and for protection from dangerous wild animals. But as he progressed and became more civilized, he found that the dog could be made useful in many ways. So he began to train dogs to help him herd and protect his flocks of goats and sheep. As living conditions became less rigorous, man gradually began to find more time for recreation, using his dog more and more to help

*Collie dogs are well suited for general farm use. This intelligent sable collie, Ginger, is a good stock and watch dog on the 160 acre dairy farm, owned by Clare Shafer, Dansville, N. Y.*

him enjoy his sports to a greater extent. Thus dogs for different purposes were slowly developed, bringing into being the sheep dogs, greyhounds, terriers, hunting hounds, bird dogs, retrievers, and the like.

Dogs belong to the family Canidae, which includes such animals as the wolf, jackal and fox. It is thought that they are descendants of wild dogs, wolves and jackals, which are found in many parts of the world, in Southern Asia, India, the islands of the Pacific and Australia. In some parts of South America there is a species of wild dog which is quite similar, in general characteristics, to our own domestic dogs; likewise Australia's wild dog, dingo.

There are about 13,000,000 dogs in the United States, one for every 10 persons. Many are sporting dogs, some are toy dogs and house dogs, and not a few are working dogs and watch dogs. Just as the pointers, setters, and retrievers are popular as sporting dogs, so the shepherds and collies are prized as stock dogs and watch dogs. It would be a difficult matter, indeed, to choose any one of the 200 breeds of domestic dogs as being best for general farm use. But anyone who wants a good dependable farm dog cannot go far wrong to select one with a preponderance of shepherd or collie blood in its veins. On the other hand, I have seen setters, retrievers and even hunting hounds that were doing good work as stock dogs and watch dogs. Much, of course, depends upon the training a dog receives.

We need not wonder at the dog endearing himself to humanity when we think of how he has always been in service to human masters all over the world. We find him serving man among the cannibals of the Pacific Islands, with the Eskimos of the frozen north, in the tribes of aborigines of the tropical jungles, as well as among the white men of all civilized countries. Not only is he used to hunt game, guard and protect stock, but to pull carts and sledges, carry burdens, turn churns, track down criminals, protect children, lead the blind, save human lives in water and on the land, and act as a watch dog on thousands of farms and at countless homes throughout the land. He deserves more credit than he ever got in helping to push civilization across this wide country toward the setting sun. Wherever man is found, his dog will be not far away.

There are two general classes of dogs — sporting dogs and non-sporting dogs. Sporting dogs include all those kinds used in hunting and field sports, from the staghound to the pointer and setter. Among the non-sporting dogs we find the collies, shepherds, terriers and many others that are useful to man. Many of the dogs in both classes are of purebred stock of highly prized strains. Some are just mongrels of no particular breed. Sometimes a sporting dog has been trained as a stock dog or a watch dog in addition to his training as a hunter; not infrequently such dogs serve excellently in both capacities. Vice versa, shepherds and collies often make good hunters when trained to this sort of work. One of the best night-hunting dogs I have ever seen was part collie and part German shepherd. So training has much to do with the ability of the dog, regardless of the breed, although dogs bred for certain kinds of work are, as a rule, easier to train in that work.

Among the kinds of dogs most suitable for general farm use, the collie stands out prominently with a preponderance of characteristics best fitted to this sort of usefulness. This dog is thought to be of Scotch origin, and was used principally in herding and guarding sheep in early days in Scotland. But its varied training throughout the years of its development has made it a very useful farm dog. As a good stock dog and watch dog, the collie is active, good natured, well built, intelligent and thoroughly trustworthy in all circumstances. It can be trained quite readily to a wide variety of work and is a suitable companion for children. One point in its favor is that it is not naturally aggressive and has the instinctive ability to discriminate between those with whom it is familiar and strangers who might not be welcome, which is a very desirable quality in a watch dog.

The German shepherd is fairly widely used as a farm dog; and its training during its development has been such as to fit it well for this sort of work. It is, however, somewhat more aggressive than the collie, and often less discriminating in recognizing friends and foes. It is a rather muscular, well built dog, intelligent, and quite capable of learning, but with a slight leaning toward stubbornness. When well trained, this dog makes a good farm dog, although it is often somewhat less dependable with children than the collie.

One of the more recently developed and increasingly popular breeds of dogs in the United States is the lithe, agile Doberman Pinscher, originated in Germany. This breed is especially suited as watch dogs and have been extensively and successfully used for police and war work.

A great many farm dogs are of mixed breeding. Some of these mongrels are excellent stock dogs and watch dogs, while others are utterly worthless for any purpose. Usually those with predominance of collie or shepherd breeding make the best dogs. The larger dogs are ordinarily best for guarding or driving stock,

*The Doberman Pinscher makes an excellent watch dog. This highly trained animal is owned by Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Horton, of Carmel, N. Y.*

while the smaller terrier types often make excellent ratters.

Many farmers want a dog for hunting purposes; thus the hound's natural trailing ability is put to use. Among the hunting dogs, the beagle is perhaps the best rabbit dog; the redbone and the bluetick hounds are the best coon dogs; the fox terrier is hard to beat on squirrels; the pointer and setter are the natural

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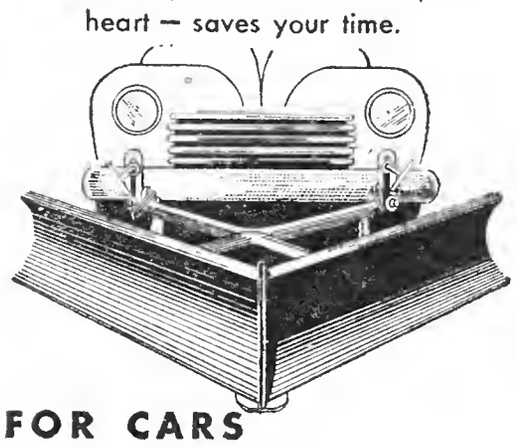

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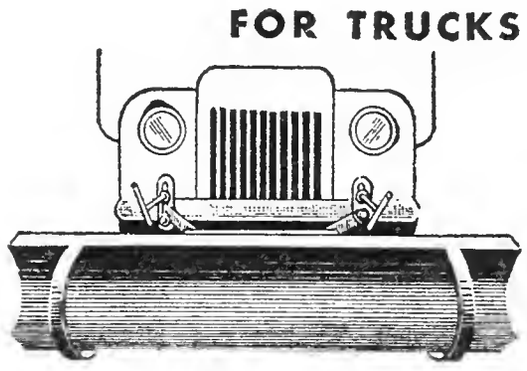

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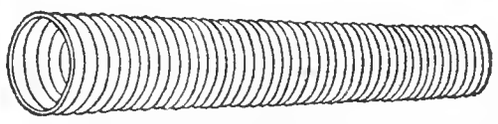

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quail dogs; while the retriever and spaniel are the dogs for waterfowl hunting. Some will not agree with me in regard to this classification, because each hunter usually has his own ideas concerning the best breed of dog for a given hunting purpose.

All dogs have one peculiar habit in common — that of turning around two or three times before lying down. Just why dogs do this is not known. Some say it is an inherited instinct handed down from ancestors who had to make sure before lying down that no enemy was lurking near. Others think it is done for the purpose of flattening the grass to make a bed in which to sleep; wild foxes are known to do this too on occasions. It is perhaps a protective habit, stemming from its wild ancestry, when an animal's life from hour to hour depended upon his vigilance.

Four things are necessary for the health and comfort of all dogs: suitable living quarters, proper diet, adequate exercise and skilled help in case of accident or disease. Although most farm dogs get plenty of exercise, they are often not housed properly; nor do they always get proper feeding or good care when they are injured or sick. Too often they are neglected and left to fend for themselves. The kennel or dog house should be dry, light, warm, and free from drafts, yet with good ventilation. It should have a wood floor. There should be a sleeping box, at least during the Winter; this may be filled with straw or sacking for bedding, which should be cleaned regularly and renewed frequently. The house should have a detachable roof that may be removed for airing and sunning the interior of the kennel. In order to have the dog near the dwelling, many farmers set up its quarters in the backyard.

When it comes to feeding, we must remember that the dog is a carnivorous animal and therefore requires meat in the diet. The general tendency of many dog owners is to feed too much of the starchy foods. A good balanced diet consists of meats, vegetables, soups, and cereals. Candy, cake and soft bread are bad for a dog. Raw liver, potatoes, raw fish and cooked eggs are not so good when fed in quantity. Dog biscuits made of starchy materials are poor dog food when given to the exclusion of other foods. Never feed the dog chicken or fish bones; there is danger of bone splinters lodging in the throat or piercing some part of the digestive tract. Dogs should be fed twice a day. This will avoid the overloading of the stomach, a source of much of the digestive disturbances among dogs. Keep plenty of clean, cool water before the dog at all times, and see that the feeding trays or dishes are kept clean. The dog should not be molested by chickens or other farm stock while eating. When there are two or more dogs to be fed, put food always in separate dishes.

Whereas farm dogs and watch dogs usually get plenty of exercise, house dogs or dogs confined to close quarters should be exercised regularly. The dog is normally a very active animal and requires vigorous daily exercise for good health. If your dog is free to roam about the premises, you need not worry too much about his not getting enough exercise.

Dogs are subject to many ailments. They are particularly susceptible to disease of the nose, chest, ears, eyes, skin and digestive tract. It is poor policy to experiment with the health of your dog by giving haphazard home treatment. In case of serious injury or illness, your dog deserves the best of treatment; it is safer and more satisfactory to obtain the service of a reliable veterinarian as soon as possible. W. S. CHANSLER

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I hope you will print this, as I am sure that there must be thousands of your readers who, like myself, have long wanted to grow this vegetable but didn't know what the secret is. I will say that of all the farm papers, yours is the only one that is likely to bring a thing of this kind to the attention of Eastern gardeners. J.A.E.


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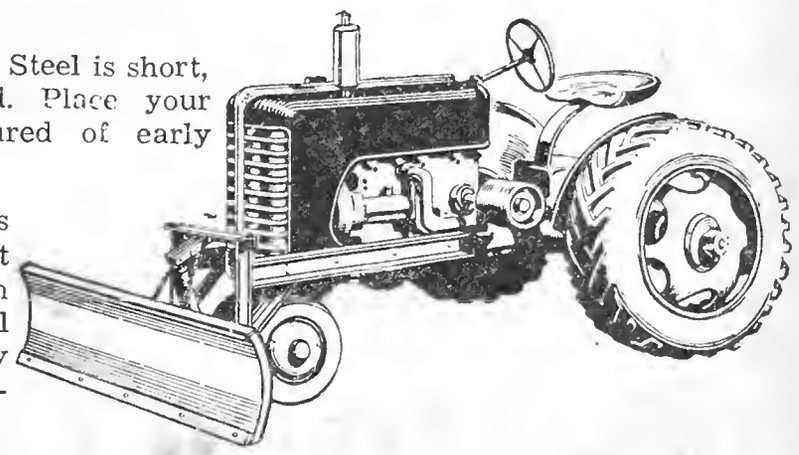

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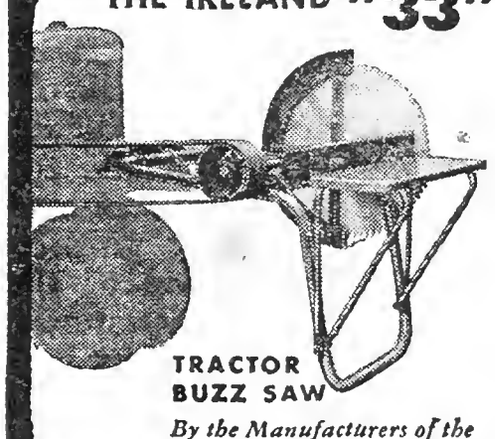

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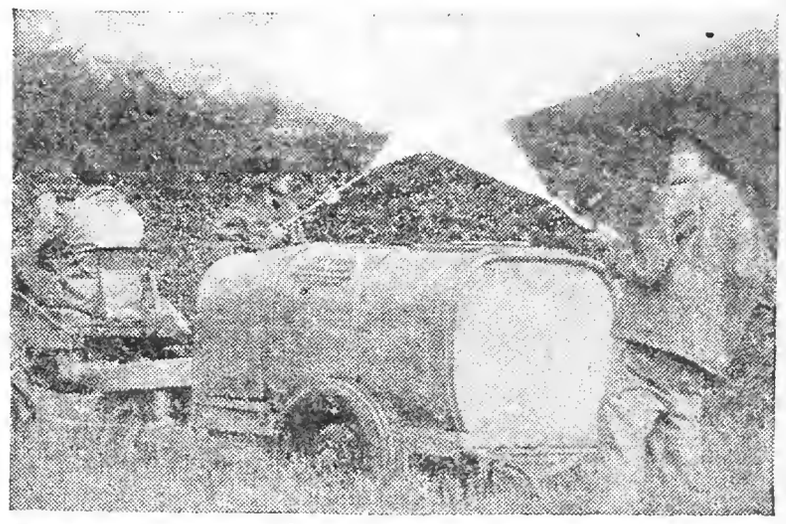

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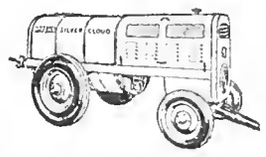

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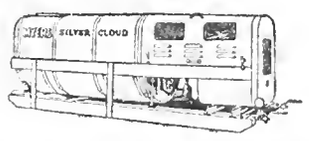

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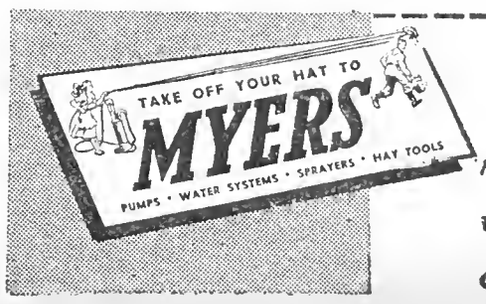


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# *Pennsylvania Farm News*

Out here in Western Pennsylvania, the weather was too dry for plowing early in the Fall but during the past several weeks we have had quite a lot of rain; too much a part of the time for potato digging and other field work. Killing frosts stayed off well and it was well into October before we had hard enough a frost to kill everything.

There are many public sales, as there usually are this time of year. Prices of most things are still high, but some things are easing off a little. Good milk cows are still in demand at good prices though perhaps not quite so high as they were two months ago. Beef cattle are not bringing as much at community auctions as they were, but they are still not too cheap. Veal calves are in good demand and a good one brings 25 to 28 cents per lb. A 200 lb. calf now brings $50 or more; that used to be a pretty good price for a grown cow. Horses are one thing there is little demand for and what few are sold are at very low prices. Just recently we knew of a good team that sold for $50 each, eight and nine years old, when at one time they would have brought four times that amount. We have several settlements of Amish Dutch here and they all use horses for their farm work as well as on the road; but even they are not raising any colts. The big draft horses are missed in the parades at the county fairs and while there are saddle horses and ponies galore, they do not take the places of the big line of Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales that we used to see every year. This past year I did not see a single draft stallion at our two County Fairs. Why all this change? The answer is very simple. There is no demand for them at prices people can afford to raise them and there is not much enjoyment in raising anything and losing money at it. We will probably always need a few horses scattered here and there but there will be enough to go around if the demand is no greater than at present, though sometimes a person wonders where they will come from since there are practically no draft colts being raised.

Sheep are another thing that are not as plentiful as they used to be. Years ago there was a flock on most every farm around here and the sheep barn was thought to be of as much necessity as the dairy barn; but not so today. There are still quite a few sheep in the country but they are getting scarcer. Especially on farms where dairy cows are kept, sheep are often discontinued as few farmers have pasture for both and they don't seem to get along too well on the same pasture. Requiring a close fence has also made some farmers discontinue them and the loss from dogs has not helped any. However, there are some farmers who have stuck to them and find them one of the most profitable lines of livestock considering the amount of work it takes to care for them.

The past season's crops have all been good in this section. Corn now being husked or picked is one of the best crops ever, possibly the best ever raised. Corn is going to be much cheaper than last year. Some new ear corn is now selling at 65 cents a bushel, which is quite different than last year when it was nearer twice that price. Potatoes are a big crop, some fields running over 600 bushels to the acre, and many large fields averaging 400 bushels or over per acre. The demand is not too strong but the price so far has been keeping up well. At this time they are bringing around $2.75 per 100 lbs. Wheat and oat crops were both good, as was barley. This is bound to make feed prices come down a little, but they are not coming down fast enough to suit most people.

Prices are about as follows: Wheat $1.80 bu.; ear corn 65 to 75 cents; 20 per cent dairy feed $4.70; egg mash $4.75; milk four per cent base $5.10; eggs 60 cents; young heavy springers 40 cents; old heavy hens 35 cents; Leghorns 20 to 30 cents; ducks 30 cents. P. McCULLOUGH

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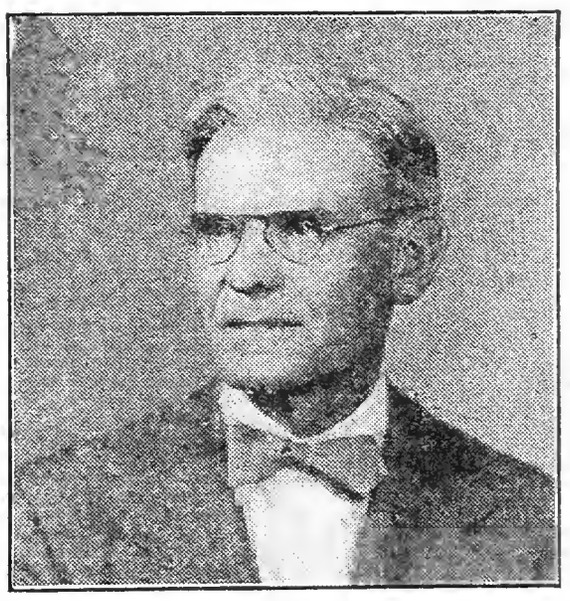
Brucellosis can and will be controlled, scientists, dairy leaders and public officials declared confidently at the recent annual Fall meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Artificial Breeding Cooperatives. Two hundred members of the Association, of which Albert Madigan, Towanda dairyman and member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Bradford County, is president, heard a panel of six experts discuss "Brucellosis and Calfhood Vaccination" for two hours, and then for another two hours participated in the discussions.

It was the sense of the panel that the biggest obstacle to control of brucellosis (also known as Bangs' Disease and contagious abortion), in all three States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is insufficient personnel, and that it may be 15 years before enough veterinarians can be trained to do the control work effectively. Greater information, or education, among dairy farmers on the matter of control, better cooperation by them generally, and larger public appropriations were cited as other needs. The farmers thought that more research is necessary. Panel members were in agreement on blood testing, calfhood vaccination, and good herd management as the most effective approach for control of the disease. They thought adult vaccination should not be adopted except in problem herds and only after careful study of the situation warranted that procedure.

The five centrals embraced by the Pennsylvania Association are: First Pennsylvania, at Lewisburg; Western Pennsylvania, Clarion; Southeastern Pennsylvania, Landisville; Nepa, Tunkhannock; and Lehigh Valley, Allentown. They endorsed a research program proposed by Dr. J. O. Almquist in charge of artificial breeding research at the Pennsylvania State College. These studies are to determine the lifetime reproductive performance of dairy cattle. In the first experiments bulls alone will be studied, and to avoid experimental variation due to differences between breeds, only Holstein calves will be used for the present, since this breed predominates in Pennsylvania.



*Prof. Frank N. Fagan, recently retired from the faculty at Penna. State College, served for 36 years with distinguished work in horticulture.*

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Outstanding orchardists of the nation joined with former students, fruit grower organizations and friends in paying tribute to Prof. Frank N. Fagan when he retired September 30 from the faculty of Pennsylvania State College. More than 500 personal signatures were on the testimonial letters presented, along with a sizable purse, as Prof. Fagan closed his 36 years of service.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dean Mertz, owners and managers of the Mertz Turkey Farm, Sunbury, Northumberland County, who grow and dress 10,000 turkeys annually, were recently hosts to other growers at a North-Central Pennsylvania Turkey Day arranged by County Agent Fred Myers. Mr. Mertz is a Pennsylvania representative on the National Turkey Federation.

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John Fulton, Carlisle, Cumberland County, a former state champion, again will represent his county in the state horseshoe pitching finals at the Pennsylvania State Farm Show next January in Harrisburg, having eliminated all contenders in a county playoff. He will vie with other county entrants. N. M. EBERLY

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## Books Worth Having

Farm Management,
J. D. Black, etc..... $5.50
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Millar and Turk..... 4.00
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A. F. Gustafson, etc..... 4.00
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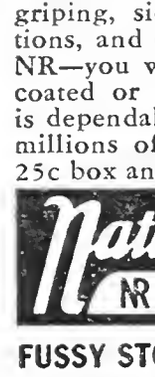

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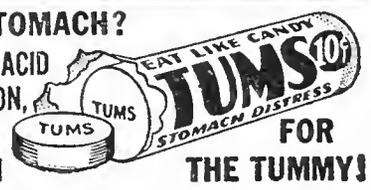


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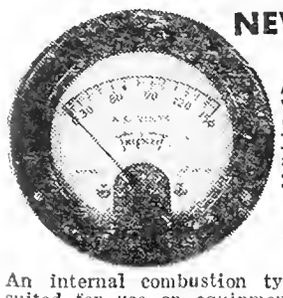

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## From the Finger Lakes

It was quite some time ago that October's first fires were kindled on the far hills giving golden light. Now we rise to find the early mornings crisp and frostbitten. Looking down to the beach we see the big, blue heron standing on one leg in front of the boathouse watching, as does the kingfisher, for tiny fish in the shallow water. Guess he doesn't like the wild screaming of old Peter the gull (back after his Summer vacation spent we'd like to know where) for, lifting his awkward body from the water, he folds back his long legs like a tripod and flaps wide wings slowly toward the rising sun.

With what zest we polish the little stove to have it ready for the cold days soon to come, and dig deep in the big trunk of woolens for the old brown sweater that was washed and laid away in Spring time, when we thought perhaps it should have been thrown away. Now with colored yarns worked into the worn places we think they look like Autumn leaves. What satisfaction it is to make do instead of buy new. Or so we think when sudden need arises.

There is a big band of coons in the lake country this Fall; also skunks after the scarcity for several years. I wonder if the trapping and killing of so many hundreds of foxes means another problem must be faced. Although much damage was done to both sweet and field corn by the coons, Dad managed to keep them out of the big garden; so the several plantings of sweet corn were enjoyed from late August until October. It meant a nightly job, however, of lighting kerosene lanterns and flares and setting up a large scarecrow wearing a white dress with a rippling skirt.

The ground was just right in October for transplanting some perennials and putting down a few more side cuttings of hydrangeas. Similar cuttings were set about a foot deep on a slant last Fall and fine new plants were obtained for Spring planting. Many of them bloomed this year; they are very hardy as temperatures were at sub-zero last Winter. Patsy's four young squirrels, born in late July, are certainly cunning fellows and curious about all this digging that's going on. To make sure it wasn't walnuts that we planted, they dug up a few tulips and daffodils. Curiosity satisfied, they now leave the new ground and bulbs alone.

This is the month of the Harvest Moon. There is very little variation of time for several nights in the rising of either the Harvest Moon or the Hunter's Moon. The latter was so named as aiding the hunter in his early evening pursuit of game. Occasionally it is warm enough for a beach fire under the Harvest Moon. We are going to hurry down to that beach where someone waits beside a ruddy blaze. A while ago we wrapped acorn squash and some of those large potatoes in squares of asbestos, and tucked them deep in the coals; they must be about ready.

As for the moon, it suddenly appears above the hills and seems like a huge yellow plate set upon the shelf of the eastern horizon. Then it slowly rolls off across the higher Autumn sky, and the light falls down upon the waters of old Cayuga until every tiny wave that ripples from shore to shore is crested with silver.

E. R. HAWKES

## Frosted Sudan Grass

We have a piece of Sudan grass that was frosted before cutting. We have been told that this makes it poisonous to use for cattle fodder. Is this true? J. H.

Investigations at the Wisconsin Experiment Station have shown that frosted Sudan grass is not poisonous. The poison effect of Sudan grass is due to the short second growth which may occur after it has been frosted. If this or any short growth is less than one foot high, it is considered dangerous whether frosted or not. In the Wisconsin tests mature Sudan grass failed to prove poisonous in any form, either before or after being frosted.

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## Along the Way

A contemporary writer recently expressed a desire to know what crops would survive if man stopped tilling the soil. The answer to this question will, of course, vary in different areas of the country.

Here in Eastern New York we think we know the answer. Large areas here have been abandoned and are in all stages of returning to nature. Oftentimes hunters in dense woodland find the foundations to farm buildings, long since forgotten. Lofty pine trees lift their crowns to the sky as in the days of the red men. Beneath their shade lie old stone fence rows, marking forgotten fields and road sides. Gaping cellars show where houses once stood. Springs bubble sweet and cool beside them. The only sign of man's planting consists of a few grape vines, possibly a clump of perennial phlox, and some locust trees competing with the pines and hemlocks for sunlight. Sometimes a few gravestones lift their mossy heads to tell of a struggle long forgotten. Man's crops cannot compete with nature's forest.

The word "marginal land" popped into our vocabulary during the rule of the Brain Trust boys. They tried to make us believe that it was some thing in all marginal land itself that made it marginal. My own observation tells me that much of the so-called marginal land is the best land in the area. I have in mind two farms in Saratoga County. Both of these farms were in the best land one could find in their respective townships. One is about 11 miles from a large industrial town. Competition for labor made it impossible for the farmer to compete with manufacturers. He raised vegetables for market. He sold the farm to a city man. The mortgage came due and, being a city man, the new owner couldn't make money on the farm. There was a fire, the buildings burned, and the farm was abandoned. Today it is going back to wilderness.

The other farm was sold to two men in the late 20's. They were hard workers and produced abundant crops. The depression caught them in a vise between a mortgage and no market for either milk or potatoes. They lost it. City people bought it and it has been passed around like a hot potato since. The fields are growing up to brush, the barns are falling apart, and in a few years it will be too far gone to be worth reclaiming. This farm is the finest stone free potato land in the county but today, it must be classed as marginal.

The truth is, we have a condition in agriculture whereby land becomes marginal when politicians make fool laws or fail to enact good ones. It is more often people who are marginal, not the land. W. B. T.

## Seek Change in School Laws

Thank you for printing in your October 16 issue the account I wrote about the Kiantone School District and their efforts to fight "forced" centralization.

We have sent out a letter on a statewide basis to Granges, newspapers, all members of the Legislature and numerous other individuals and organizations relating the facts in our struggle with centralization, and asking for legislation at the next session, (a) that would permit each district to vote by itself on the question of centralization, (b) that would permit decentralization of areas desiring it, and (c) that would permit a court review of decisions of the Commissioner of Education. We have had a number of responses, all of them favorable so far.

We are now, through our attorneys, Lombardo and Pickard of Jamestown, N. Y., perparing a suit for trial in December, which will press for the dissolution of the Frewsburg Central School District. We are inviting all former common school districts throughout the State who feel that they were forced into centralization against their will, to join us as "intervenors," or interested parties, in that action. This invitation is also open to all districts having centralization troubles at the present time. We are not extending this invitation in order to get other people to pay our lawyer bill, although we would be grateful for any financial help, but because we feel so strongly about some of the education laws and actions of our State Education Department.

If some of us do not join together soon to fight the undemocratic and unwise educational policies of the New York State Education Department, we will be living in a bankrupt dictatorship. I have uncovered enough information to support this statement to fill a book.

Mrs. H. L. Potter, Sec'y.
Kiantone School Committee


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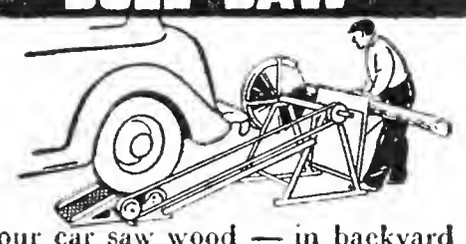

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# *Milk and Dairy News*

## DEALERS SEEK REDUCTIONS IN PRODUCER PRICES

It is too bad that so many farmers were unable to attend the Federal Order milk hearings that were concluded in Utica early last month. They would have had a chance to hear all the dealer groups, except one, plead for reductions in the prices they have to pay farmers for milk going into manufacture; and the producer group, headed by the Dairymen's League, asking only for an adjustment in the price base for cheese milk that would not necessarily return the dairyman any higher price.

Using as an excuse the N. Y. City Health Board's ruling that opens the metropolitan market to out-of-state cream for manufacturing purposes, the dealers asked that all cream prices below Class II-A (fluid cream for N. Y. City) be scaled down. They concurred with the ice cream manufacturers' request that the price of storage cream should be the same as the Boston cream price (in September it was 25 cents higher). They asked that II-C milk (fluid cream in North Jersey and upstate New York) and II-D milk (ice cream in Pennsylvania) be priced not higher than the Boston cream price (II-C was 10 cents higher in September, II-D 17 cents higher). The dealers further requested that the Class III price (evaporated milk) be reduced 10 cents below the present class price. Two dealer groups asked that the formula for pricing skim milk be revised, both lower by substantial margins. It was brought out by Daniel Liberman, of Independent Milk Marketers (the only dealer group that asked for higher farm prices), that if either of these skim milk price reductions had been in effect for the first eight months of this year, the loss to producers would have been $2,225,000 or $3,090,000.

As to the cream prices, it is difficult to understand why all such prices must be based on the Boston cream market. Boston is a two-dealer dominated market and far smaller than New York. The latter market, not Boston, should determine the cream price. Actually it does, but dealers prefer to use the Boston price for their own greater profit margin.

The most effective answer to the ice cream manufacturers' argument that the II-B price must be still further lowered to stop the flight into butter for ice cream manufacture, was furnished by Independent Milk Marketers. This organization pointed out that until October 1, 1946 the II-B price had been 12 cents less than the II-A price but at that time had been reduced to its present level of 20-25 cents above the Boston cream price; that II-B utilization in April, May and June 1947 (after the price was reduced) was 30 million pounds more than in April, May and June. 1946 (before the price was reduced), hardly evidencing any great increase in the use of butter in ice cream manufacture. Besides, pricing storage cream at the II-E price level (normally 50 cents a cwt. over the butter price) would hardly prevent the use of butter. The ice cream makers' plea for price relief is therefore merely an attempt to buy more cheaply at producers' expense.

Nor is there any reason to reduce the Class III price (evaporated milk) 10 cents a cwt. Prior to October 1, 1946, the price of this class was 10 cents above midwest condensery prices. At that time the evaporated milk price was $4.91 while the farm price was $3.74, leaving a dealer margin of $1.17. This spread has now more than doubled, i. e. to $2.369, with a market price of $6.95 and a farm price of $4.581. To allow a further 10-cent drop in the farm price now would be increasing an already unwarranted spread. Unfortunately, no producer group asked for an increase of the Class III price.

Looming above all other issues at the hearing was the price of milk going into cheddar cheese (Class IV-B). The dealers asked that the price be lowered between October and February. Even the cheese makers didn't have the nerve to ask that; they merely argued for retaining the present pricing procedure which meant they were well satisfied with the huge profits they have been making for the past year and a half. The producer group recommended dropping the Plymouth, Wisc., Exchange price as the base and substituting a January-September price of 95 per cent of the Class III price, and an October-December price equal to the Class III price. If such a formula had been in effect, the IV-B price would have been five cents higher during 1947 and six and a half cents higher for the first nine months of 1948. When it is realized that since March of this year the price paid for unapproved milk at New York cheese factories ranged anywhere from 15 to 78 cents higher than the Federal Order cheese price for approved milk, the inadequacy of the farm group's proposal is clear.

*Actually, what better could be expected from a group dominated by the Dairymen's League which, only two weeks before, had asked Secretary of Agriculture Brannan to reduce by 50 cents a cwt. the price of milk going into butter and cheese for the month of October (a fact not reported elsewhere up until now; and fortunately refused by the Secretary).*

Other proposals for increasing the price of IV-B milk came from Independent Milk Marketers who suggested that the IV-B price be the same as the Class III price except between October and December when it should be 25 cents more; also from Rockdale Creamery which recommended that the price of cheese milk be the average of the highest prices reported daily by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in the New York market for New York State cheddars. The latter has more merit because it would more nearly reflect the true value of IV-B milk.

Another suggestion made by Independent Milk Marketers would give the Market Administrator more effective powers to suspend a country plant from the pool when it is not willing to ship milk in such a form as to secure a utilization that will assure the greatest possible return to all producers — a sound proposal.

No decision on any of these proposals can be expected from Washington until at least December 1. Based on the decision, there will then be a producer referendum for final approval or disapproval.

---

## WESTERN CREAM BAN SHOULD BE REINSTATED

In the October 2, 1948 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER we published an open letter to the Board of Health, asking for reconsideration of its ruling that opens the metropolitan market to out-of-state cream for manufacturing purposes. The following reply was received:

> "The Commissioner has referred to me your letter of September 22, 1948 bearing upon Regulation 166 of Section 156 of the Sanitary Code of the City of New York as amended July 19, 1948, and relating to milk and cream for manufacturing purposes.
>
> "It is unlikely that the Board will at this time reopen the question inasmuch as the Board's action of July 19 was decided upon only after long and careful consideration.
>
> Jerome Trichter
> Ass't Commr."

The reasons we advanced in our original request continue to be borne out by subsequent events. We cited three factors which had changed materially since the Board's original ruling: (1) increased milk production, (2) decreased consumption of fluid milk, and (3) larger utilization in the lower classes, principally in evaporated and cheese, than last year.

September's figures fortify these contentions: (1) production was higher by 8,000 pounds than in September 1947, a trifling amount but not a decrease as in every month this year up to August; (2) fluid consumption continued to decline, both in amount — 8,350,000 pounds, and in percentage — 59.04 per cent in 1948, 60.92 per cent in 1947; and (3) utilization in the manufacturing classes was still greater than in September of last year — 3,705,000 pounds more evaporated, 15,300,000 pounds more into butter, and 4,500,000 pounds more into cheddar cheese.

There is still time for the Board of Health to reconsider its ruling. According to Dr. Blanford, the Market Administrator, and even the dealers, there is a real possibility of a substantial surplus this Fall and Winter. In fairness to the producers who have continued to supply the New York City market regularly and faithfully, the Board should review its prior ruling in the light of changed conditions. To allow the ruling to stand will be the worst kind of discrimination against New York producers and will give the big dealers an opportunity to depress the farm price of New York milk by flooding the market with cheap out-of-state manufacturing cream.


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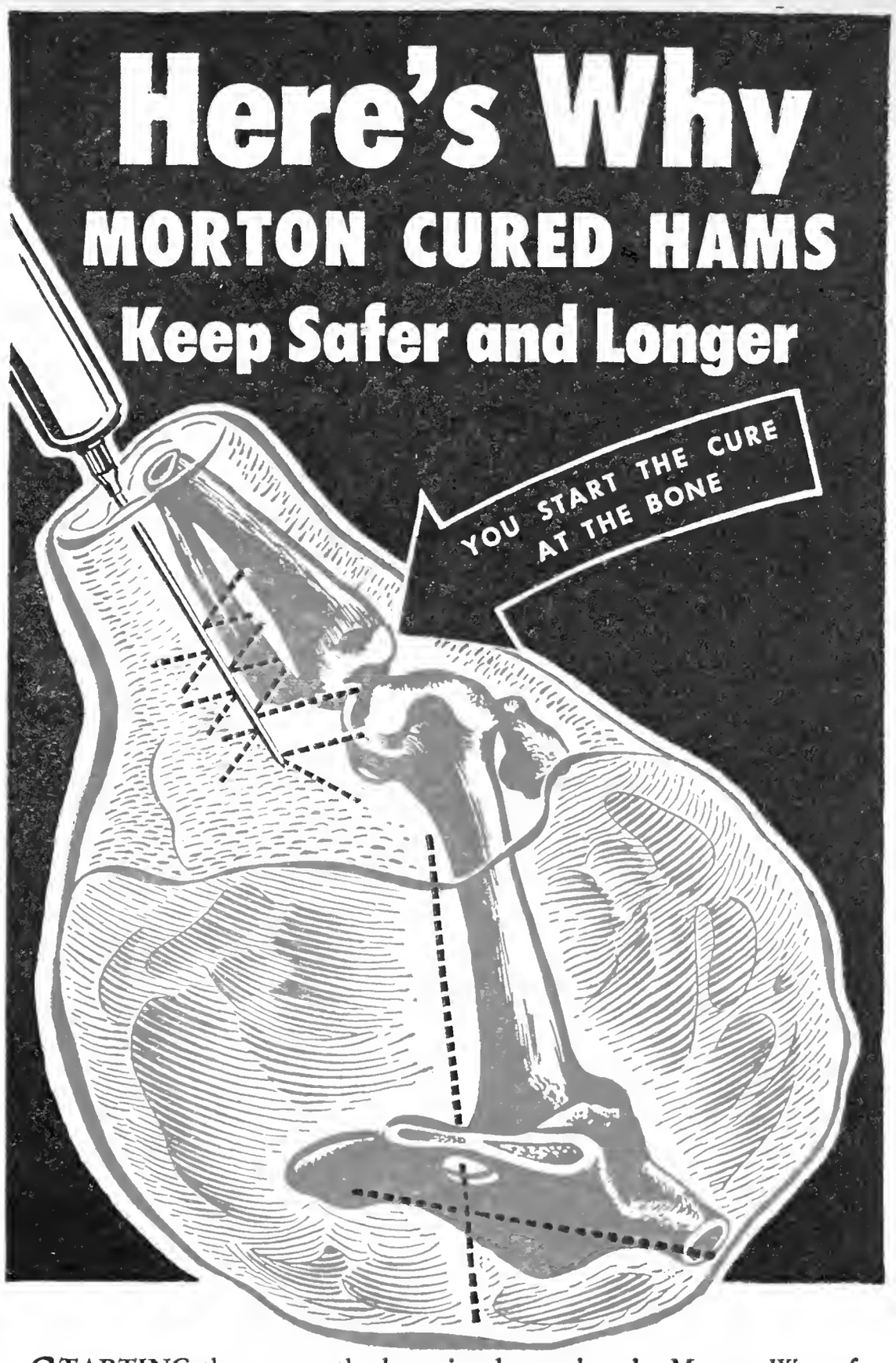


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## Junior Farmers

The baby beef show at Springfield has always been famous for its numerous entries of outstanding merit. Peter MacKenzie did his usual efficient job of picking the winners at the 1948 Show. First in class, and winner of the coveted grand championship purples in both the 4-H Club and open classes, was the 975 pound heavyweight Aberdeen-Angus steer, Phildorn Laddie IV, fitted and shown by 13 year old John Miller of Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y. The reserve 4-H Club champion steer was won by Walter Simmons, age 16, Windsor, Hartford County, Conn., on his 965 pound, heavyweight Hereford steer, Bugbees Teddy. The 1948 grand champion Angus steer sold at auction for $1.00 a pound liveweight; this compares with $1.90 for last year's champion, and $2.50 paid for the 1935 (all-time high) champion. The average selling price per pound for all the baby beef steers at this year's show was 45.74 cents, compared with 41.69 cents paid last year.

First place in the junior 4-H Club baby beef showmanship contest was won by William Bennett of South Willington, Tolland County, Conn.; while the senior champion was Gordon Vail, Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn.

Jane Halladay of South Deerfield, Franklin County, Mass., won top honors in the 4-H Club Holstein classes for the second consecutive year at the Eastern States Exposition with her senior yearling. The Ayrshire championship was won by the entry of Frank Sargent, Penacook, Merrimack County, N. H. Champion Guernsey went to the entry of Robert Kenniston, Newmarket, Rockingham County, N. H. The Jersey champion was the entry of Clarence Gordon, Gorham, Cumberland County, Me. Brown Swiss champion was won by the entry of Edward W. Frisbie, Roxbury, Litchfield County, Conn. The champion Milking Shorthorn was the entry of Ellsworth Gale, Bernardston, Franklin County, Mass.

In the New England dairy cattle 4-H showmanship contest, the grand championship honor was won by 14 year old James Clapp, Leeds, Hampshire County, Mass. In the Massachusetts 4-H contest, however, Clapp was defeated by John Read, West Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Mass. R. W. D.

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The boys on farms today take to tractors as the proverbial duck takes to water. This is proved by the interest in New York State in the 4-H motor maintenance project. Although only in its second year, this project attracted more than 2,000 New York 4-H boys in 1948. In the 23 counties of the State these projects were under the supervision of Tractor Project leaders who organized the clubs, each of which met at least six times, usually at the places of business of tractor dealers. Lessons on care and operation of tractors were supplemented with movies on tractor safety and related subjects. Always tractor safety was emphasized. All of the popular makes of tractors used on New York farms were studied.

Culminating the study of the 2,000 farm youths were the tractor operators' contests held at the various 1948 county fairs with the two blue ribbon winners in each county competing for State honors in a recent contest. Here the young farmers were put through a test that only experienced tractor operators could pass. Each contestant serviced the tractor as though to start the day's work. After greasing the tractor, he checked the oil filter, fuels, and cooling system. Then he was required to drive the tractor; to make a figure "S" around two stakes, set some 12 feet apart; and to drive the tractor into the highway, over rough ground and through a gate. The most difficult task set was to hitch the tractor to a four-wheeled wagon, make a complete circle, and back the wagon into a stall one foot wider than the wagon. A test on tractor safety was then written.

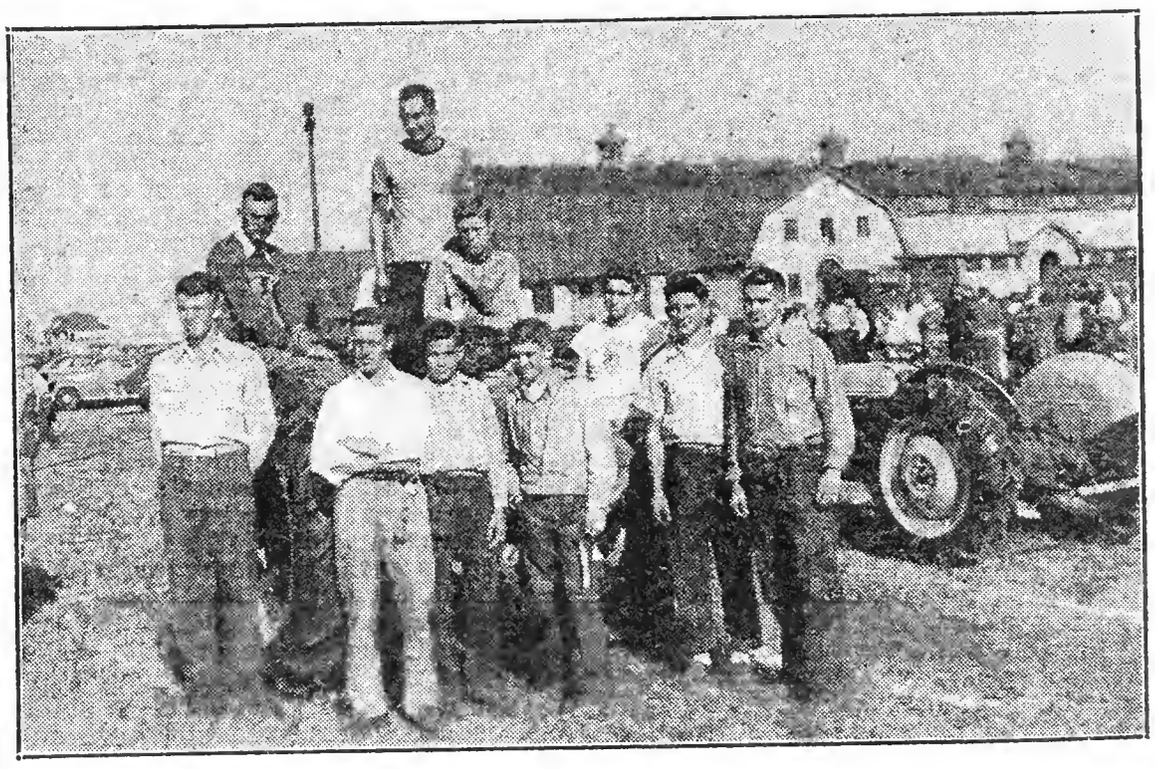
Thirty-three contestants took part in the State contest. From these were selected 10 blue ribbon tractor operators, each of whom received a $25 prize. Paul Banks of Ransomville, Niagara County, placed first with a score of 132 of a possible 135, followed closely by: Charles D. Carlson, Sinclairville, Chautauqua County; Robert Peck, Clinton, Oneida County; Ronald Hurtgam, Ransomville, Niagara County; Max Bervy, East Chatam, Columbia County; Thomas Peck, Horseheads, Chemung County; Dale Court, Ravena, Albany County; Allen G. Chesnut, Duanesburg, Schenectady County; Clyde S. Beebe, Odessa, Schuyler County; and Lee Edwards, Clinton, Oneida County. E. C. G.

---

Lancaster County entrants recently captured three out of five breed championships and three out of four county-group-of-four titles to top the recent third annual Southeastern Pennsylvania District 4-H Dairy Show at Lancaster. This was the last of five district competitions for calf club members throughout the State. Others had been held at Tunkhannock, Greensburg, New Bethlehem, and Lewisburg. All had been arranged by the Agricultural Extension Service of which 4-H work is a part.

Top placings went as follows: Ayrshire champion, Maxine Mellott, Drumore, Lancaster County; reserve champion, Cuthbert Nairn, Douglasville, Berks County; Brown Swiss champion, John Mackison, and reserve champion, his sister Jane Mackison, both of Delta, York County. This pair duplicated their winnings at the 1947 show. Guernsey champion, Guy R. Brehm, Willow Street, Lancaster County; reserve champion, Leon T. Schnupp, Mohnton, Chester County; Holstein champion, Melvin Peifer, Lancaster; reserve champion, Shirley Heberlig, Newburg, Cumberland Co. Jersey champion, Beverly Lee Saufley, and reserve champion, Franklin G. Wagner, both of Hummelstown, Dauphin County.

County group winners: Guernsey, first, Lancaster, Guy R. Brehm and Rohrer Witmer, both of Willow Street, and Robert Wolff and his sister, Martha Wolff, both of Quarryville; second, York; third, Dauphin; fourth, Chester; fifth, Bucks; sixth, Cumberland. Holstein, first, Lancaster, Melvin Peifer and J. Mowery Frey, both of Lancaster, and J. Wade Groff and Ronald Longenecker, both Strasburg; second, Cumberland; third, Dauphin; fourth, Schuylkill; fifth, Bucks; sixth, Lehigh. Jersey, first, Dauphin, Beverly and Sonya Saufley, sisters, and Edgar and Franklin Wagner, brothers, all of Hummelstown. Ayrshire, first, Lancaster, Maxine Mellott, Drumore; Eugene Kane, Lititz, and Dorothy and John Ressler, brother and sister, both of New Providence. N. M. E.



*Thirty-three contestants recently competed in the finals of a New York State 4-H tractor operating contest. The 10 top winners are shown; high man in the contest, and also highest shown on the tractor, was Paul Banks, Ransomville, Niagara County, New York.*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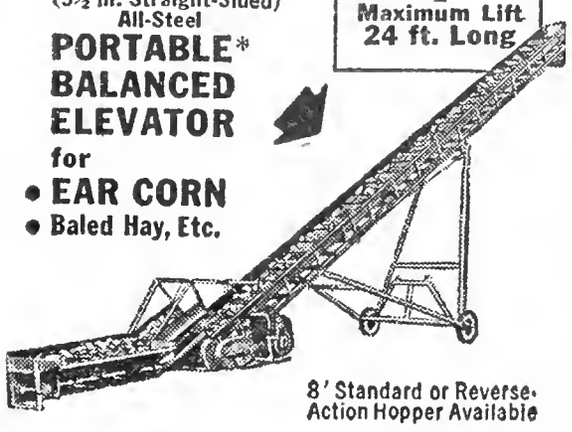

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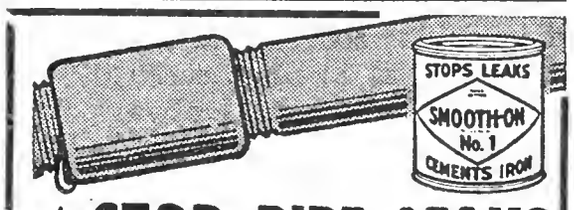


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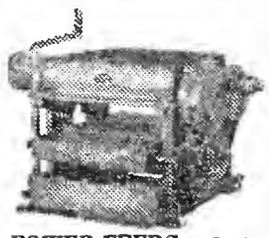

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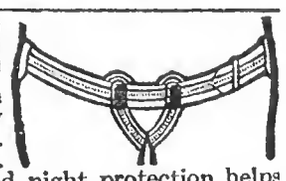

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## News From New Jersey

New Jersey's 4-H Dairy Team from Somerset County placed seventh among the 18 state teams in the All-American Jersey Exposition at Columbus, Ohio, during the second week in October. The team made a perfect score on placing in the Ayrshire cow class and received $25. Members of the team were Walter Adams, Franklin Park; John Stryker, Neshanic; Fred Quick, South Branch and Miss Barbara Runyon of Skillman. Birdie Hodge, a 4-H Club member from Somerville, was among the top five to receive showmanship honors in the Junior Jersey Exposition. A New Jersey show herd was named among the best 20 and was awarded $50. Four club members received cash prizes for their high ranking animals. They were Ruth Fielden, Sussex; Phyllis Koch, Phillipsburg; Helen Prostak, Lebanon and Christian Steinhauer, High Bridge.

The Garden State held its first statewide 4-H Swine Show at the Mount Holly Auction on October 7. A pen of Hampshires entered by Joseph Hayes of Cologne, Atlantic County, won the best-of-breed ribbon. Reserve champion pen was that of David Compton of Pennington, Mercer County; this was a pair of Durocs which also won the breed championship. Young Compton received $15 for placing first among borrowers from the Junior Breeders' Fund. The second Junior Breeders' Fund prize of $10 went to Joseph Cole of Hightstown, Mercer County. David Bunting's, of Cranbury, was declared the best-of-breed among the Berkshires with his pen and George Godfrey of Mount Holly won a special prize of $15 for the best pen from Burlington County.

The Garden State closed its 1948 tomato canning season around the middle of last month, about a week later than usual, with a total of about 122,200 tons processed compared with 292,000 tons in 1947, the largest on record. The reduction is accounted for by a substantial reduction in acreage as well as lower yields per acre. Preliminary reports indicate that quality was somewhat below the record marked in 1947. Farmers delivering tomatoes under contract received about $35 to $36 per ton for U. S. No. 1 grade and $24 to $25 for U. S. No. 2 grade, with nothing for culls. These prices were approximately $3.00 under those prevailing in 1947.

Paul Schroeder, R. D. 1, Elmer, won the 1948 scholarship awarded by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for outstanding 4-H Club work. His award is a four year scholarship valued at $100 a year. Schroeder has taken an active interest for the past six years in the Willow Grove 4-H Club of which he is secretary. He specialized in raising dairy heifers, keeping bees and growing vegetables. Last Summer he was awarded a week's camping trip for having been nemed the club member in Salem County who has made the most contribution to 4-H Club work.

Julia Parmelee, Woodstown, has been named State Dress Revue winner and will represent New Jersey at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 28 - December 2. She will model the clothes which she exhibited in the State Dress Revue which rated her an excellent award. Julia is a past president of the Woodstown Farm and Home 4-H Club in which she has been an active member for six years.

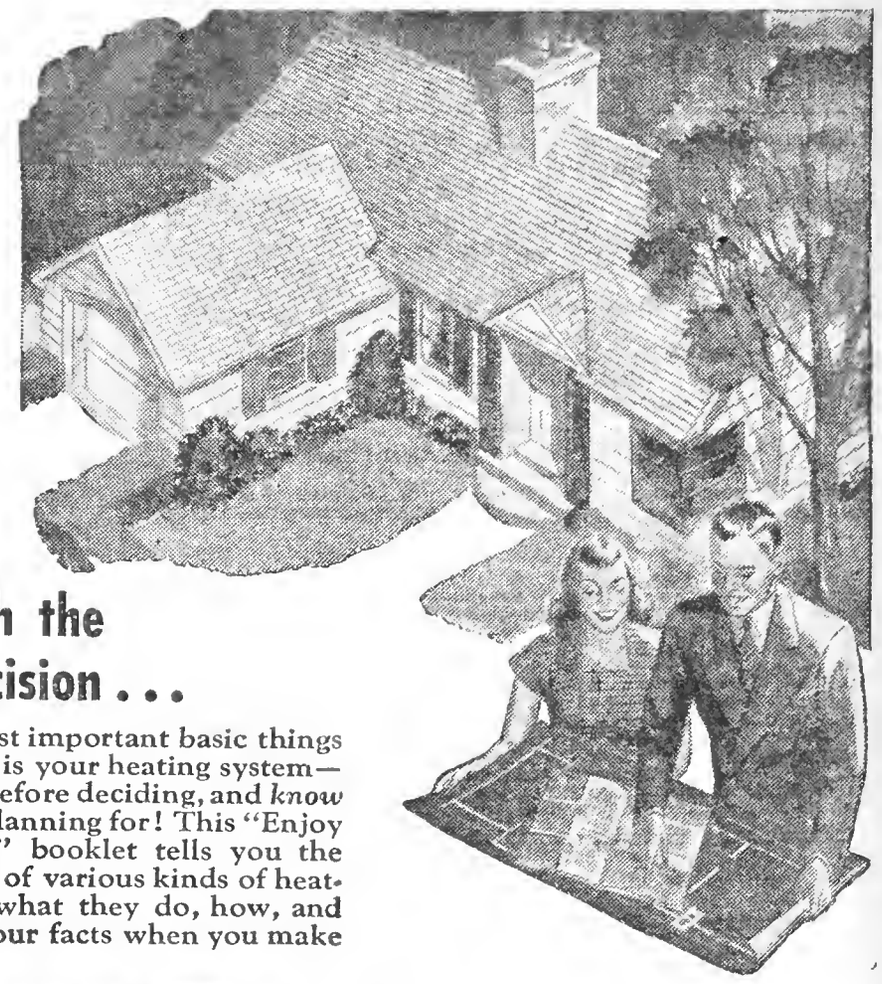
D. M. BABBITT

## September Milk Prices

The prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of September 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op... | $5.76 | $.1225 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | 5.63 | .1197 |
| Monroe Co. Co-op..... | 5.60 | .1191 |
| Bovina Center Co-op.... | 5.475 | .1162 |
| Four Co. Creameries, Inc. | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op.... | 5.41 | .115 |
| Erie Co. Co-op..... | 5.41 | .115 |
| Mount Joy Co-op..... | 5.38 | .1144 |
| Sullivan Co. Co-op..... | 5.36 | .114 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 5.35 | .114 |
| Delaware Co. Co-op..... | 5.275 | .112 |
| Crowley's Milk Co..... | 5.265 | .112 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op. | 5.25 | .1117 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 5.25 | .1117 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 5.25 | .1117 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 5.25 | .1117 |
| Sheffield Farms..... | 5.24 | .1114 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 5.14 | .1093 |

Fat, freight, bonuses, and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others, especially in the case of dealers and co-operatives owning more than one plant. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $5.25; Buffalo, $5.26; Rochester, $5.57.

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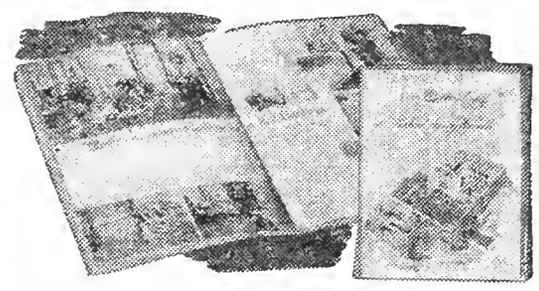

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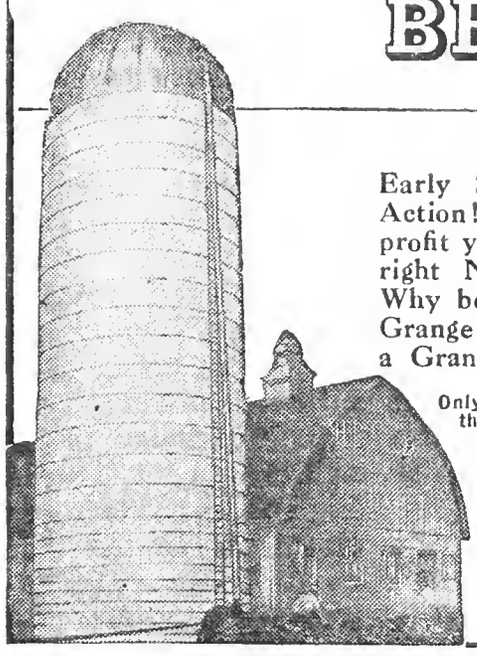

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GRANGE SILO CO. INC.
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# The Rural New-Yorker

*THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER*

*Established 1850*

Published Semi-Monthly by Rural Publishing Co., Inc. 333 West 30th St., N. Y. 1

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.


## *Veteran Denied A Milk License*

ROBERT RAPPLEYEA is a young farmer in Greene County, N. Y. He is a war veteran. Both before and since his military service, he worked on dairy farms and also in milk plants, and so has gained a lot of experience.

But Rappleyea, as any young man would, thought he'd like to start out on his own and develop a milk business. He had a source of supply, a truck, and with many local friends believed he could develop a good, steady trade. He was not, however, familiar with New York State's licensing laws. When he was told he would have to ask Albany for a license to sell milk, he was surprised, but figured that with his experience in the milk business and as a war veteran, he wouldn't have too much trouble.

He found out differently. He made application for a license and was given a hearing at which he appeared alone. The opposition consisted of three dealers who were selling some of their milk in the area where Rappleyea planned to start out; one of them unlicensed and another who had just recently received a license to sell in the same territory. All three dealers objected to Rappleyea's application.

So, as was to be expected by anyone familiar with Section 258-c of the Agriculture and Markets Law, the license was denied by Commissioner DuMond because the territory was already adequately served by existing dealers. Other spurious reasons given for the decision were: Rappleyea's truck was in Florida, he had not acquired a refrigerator, he had not applied for local health permits. This young man has therefore been denied the right, by a government agency, to go into a business for which he was qualified and in which he would probably have succeeded. Must he continue on as a farm hand or as a salaried employee in a creamery where he sees no opportunity for advancement? Apparently Albany doesn't care so long as the dealers now in business are free from any competition.

Some day, we hope, the State Legislature is going to wake up and repeal this monopoly-breeding law. It has been on the books now since 1934, in spite of numerous attempts to strip the Commissioner of Agriculture of his "dictator" powers. One year the Assembly passes a bill, but it is buried in the Senate files. The next year the bill will be approved by the Senate, only to be lost in the last-minute Assembly rush.

Not until a few legislators, with the courage of their convictions and the ability to stick to the job, band together and hold together, is there much hope of changing Section 258-c. It had better be soon, otherwise milk dealers will become fewer and fewer, and therefore larger and larger, and thus able to control the whole market and dictate, even more effectively than now, the price and terms on which producers will be permitted to deliver milk to them.

It is possible that, with a change in the executive branch of the government at Albany, 1949 will be the opportune time.

## *Cheap Insurance Doesn't Pay*

We have been enjoying your most valued paper for a few years and must say we have benefited from it many times. Now I wonder if you can advise me what to do about getting compensation for my recent accident.

I have some limited policies with the North American Accident Insurance Company. This past Summer I fell from a scaffold on a building on my own farm and, as a result, I fractured three ribs and a bone below the kneecap. When the agent talked me into taking the policies, he said it was for farm accidents. I fell on my own farm in farm work. But now I find that the policy only covers accidents that may happen in a car or truck and then only when the vehicle is wrecked.

I think I'll just drop all the North American policies I have and seek insurance elsewhere. It seems to me that a farm policy should cover such accidents as falls from ladders, down hay mows, slipping in the barn, etc. F. B.

Orange County, N. Y.

The best possible advice we could give to F. B. is the conclusion he has already come to — drop his North American Accident limited policies and get some real insurance that will cover him for all farm accidents.

As we have pointed out several times in these columns, the coverage offered by any limited policy is in direct proportion to the premium paid. F. B. had two $2.00 policies and he had just that much insurance protection, which was next to nothing.

The real evil in any limited accident policy is twofold. First, the salesman invariably misrepresents. He may state clearly that he is selling a limited policy but usually that is the "soft" part of his sales chatter. What he really shouts about is that he is offering one of the cheapest forms of insurance, without taking the time or trouble to point out what sort of accidents the policy does *not* cover.

The second evil has to do only with limited farm accident policies which are sold in combination with subscriptions to farm papers; in itself a violation of Section 193 of the New York State Insurance Law. These policy-subscription propositions are sold by men who are primarily subscription salesmen. Naturally, they are more interested in selling subscriptions than explaining the intricacies of any limited policy. That is why many of them, in violation of law, refuse to sell a policy unless the customer also buys the subscription. It is also the reason why they don't bother to acquaint either themselves or their customers with the loopholes in the policy. The hookup between *American Agriculturist*, a farm paper here in the Northeast, and North American Accident Insurance Company, is typical of this nefarious practice. F. B. was one of its victims.

Actually the $2.00 loss of premium is unimportant. What is serious, and therefore reprehensible, is the fact that farmers like F. B. are lulled into a false security that they are insured for every usual kind of farm accident. There are plenty of good insurance companies that issue policies with full coverage. The charge is higher but the security is guaranteed. If a farmer wants to be sure his accident policy gives him full coverage, he should seek out a reliable company and leave the chiselers and subscription salesmen alone.

## *Keeping Good Farm Help*

ONE of the greatest farm problems today is to obtain and keep good hired help. In order to find out some of the principal factors influencing this condition, both farmers and workers on 58 New York State farms were recently interviewed by investigators from the State Experiment Station at Ithaca. From these contacts it was found that both farmers and workers considered privileges first in importance. Farm workers placed good wages second, farmers placed them third. On the other hand, farm workers placed "treating help like human beings" third, while farmers placed it second. Reasonable and regular hours were placed fourth by both farmers and workers. Vacations and time off were not ranked as being of such great importance by either farmers or workers.

The question of pay is probably secondary at the present time because of the universally high rate on farms. According to the advertisements in the "Help Wanted" columns in current issues of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, the average pay offered for good hand milkers is $8.00 a day, usually including room and board; and machine milkers are being offered wages of $160 and up per month, plus room and board. When one considers that only a few years ago a wage of $50 to $60 per month, plus room and board for single men, or a house for married men, was considered top wages for good farm help, and when it is remembered that back some 25 or 30 years ago, standard farm wages for a working day of 12 to 14 hours was only $15 per month, including room and board, it is small wonder that farm workers place wages as secondary under existing conditions. Privileges include a great variety of things, but mainly milk, potatoes, wood and some space for a garden and a few chickens.

There is one other factor that is also of great importance when any farmer-worker relationship is planned — the need for a simple agreement in writing. This paper should cover all the essential items discussed by both parties, including the work expected to be done and the hours of labor. Of course, the human element, on both sides, is in most cases the deciding factor; nevertheless it is always more satisfactory to have everything down in black and white, thus avoiding the possibility of later friction or disagreement.

## *Near the Breaking Point*

AS a result of the $4.00-$5.00 weekly wage increases awarded to milk wagon drivers on October 26, the wholesale and retail price of milk in New York City was increased another half cent a quart on October 28. The doorstep delivery price of a quart of approved milk is now 25½ cents. The announcement of the increase, made first by Borden's and immediately seconded by Sheffield Farms, came within a few hours after the wage award was made.

The gall of these dealers is unbelievable. With the price spread now 12.48 cents a quart (it was 10.38 cents on January 1, 1947), the breaking point is very near if it has not already been reached. The majority of consumers cannot afford to pay out between $15 and $25 a month for the family's milk. The inevitable result is that fluid milk consumption will drop and dairymen will, as usual, be left holding the bag.

It is therefore time for a showdown. Are the big dealers really trying to price fluid milk out of the consumers' reach and force them to shift to some other product, such as powdered milk? Or are the companies so completely topheavy with bigness and inefficiency that they can no longer operate in the public interest?

Whichever it is, there must be a radical change in our system of milk distribution. If the big dealers can do it themselves, let them get busy right away. If they cannot, or if they refuse to deviate from their present selfish course, then some other system will have to be devised.

Farmers think that it is about time that they had some report from Dr. Young on his legislative investigation of the milk price spread. It would be very helpful at this time.

## *Brevities*

"WHO is a wise man and endued with knowledge among you? Let him show out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom."—James 3:13.

ASSUMING that both fields are about square, the distance around a 160-acre field is only twice as much as around a 40-acre field. Fencing costs on large farms is therefore considerably cheaper.

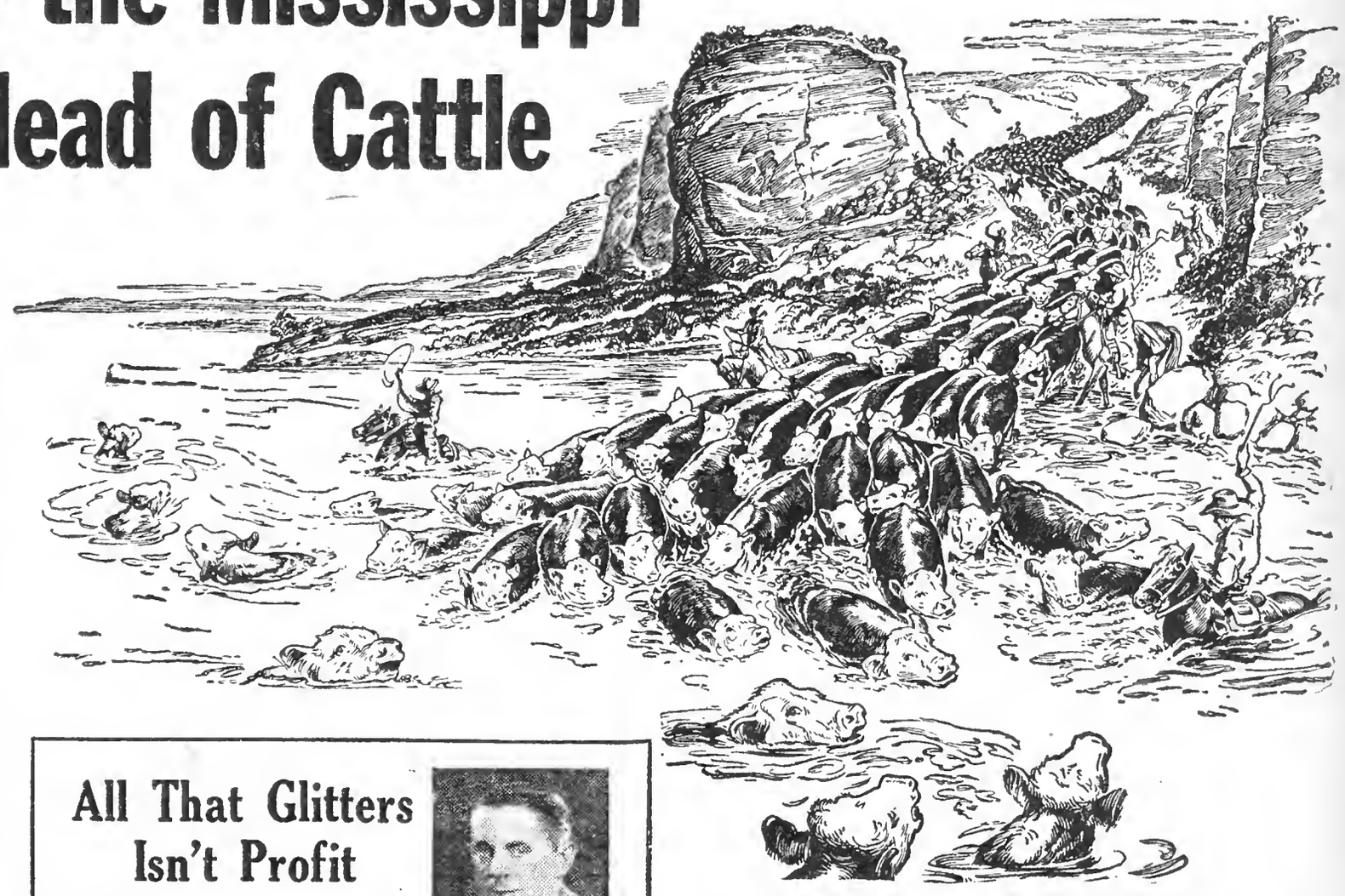
THERE have been some fine potato yields in Eastern Pennsylvania this year. Between 400 and 500 bushels to the acre have been harvested in Lehigh and Northampton Counties.

DAIRY farmers are finding that good grass silage is the nearest thing to having cows on pasture. It lowers milk production costs by decreasing feed bills and by keeping up production during the Winter months.

TESTS taken in New Orleans have shown that the topsoil equivalent of a 100 acre farm, worth not less than $10,000, washes down the Mississippi River every 30 minutes. Grassland farming and contour stripping are the most effective methods of combating this serious loss.

TURKEY time will soon be here. They are good anytime of the year, but on Thanksgiving they are especially pleasing. New York growers are raising about three per cent more of these birds this year than last; most other States, however, are producing less turkeys than a year ago.

# You Can't Swim the Mississippi with a Million Head of Cattle



The Mississippi River always has been the "continental divide" in the geography of the livestock-meat industry. In the old days the great herds of longhorns trailing north from Texas had many rivers to cross. The Red. The Canadian. The Big Blue. The Platte . . . but there was never a trail that ended east of the Father of Waters. The Mississippi was, and is, one river you couldn't swim with a million head of cattle.

It's a staggering job to get the nation's meat from producer to consumer. Two-thirds of the meat animals are produced west of the Mississippi . . . two-thirds of the meat is eaten east of it. On the average, meat has to be transported more than 1,000 miles. It's a big job—a huge job. Just consider: in 1947 alone, this job of getting the nation's meat from the farm and range to the cooking range involved 32,158,000 beef animals, 24,044,000 sheep and lambs, 82,579,000 hogs!

Harvesting any national crop—from wheat to meat—is a big job. Big machines are needed. Who uses binders when combines are more efficient? Similarly, in the processing and nationwide distribution of meat it takes large-scale, efficient "machinery." There's a need for all of us—producers and meat packers; shippers and marketing people; transportation lines; wholesalers and retailers. We all play a part—whether we are individuals or companies, whether we operate locally or on a nationwide basis.

Over the years, we at Swift have worked to perfect our nationwide system of marketing. We, and 26,000 other commercial slaughterers, provide a competitive cash market for your livestock. We buy your animals and dress them. We process and refrigerate them. Then, we distribute the meat to retail store men everywhere. (Our earnings for all these essential services are only a fraction of a cent a pound.) Because this big job is done efficiently, you producers are assured of markets . . . consumers everywhere are assured of meat. We at Swift & Company are proud of our part in building the "1,000-mile bridge"; the "bridge" which carries meat from the point of surplus production to the point of consumption. So long as all America wants meat it will take efficient nationwide organizations to bridge that 1,000-mile gap.

**Soda Bill Sez:**

*Time counts unless you're counting time.*

*Some people will do almost anything for money—except work for it.*

*Generally it's better to have PUSH than PULL.*

## All That Glitters Isn't Profit

*J. F. Brandt*

Government reports tell of farm and ranch income from livestock that totals more than 17 billion dollars. Many folks read those reports and say—"No wonder meat is so high. Livestock producers must be coining money."

That is a thoughtless comment, based on misunderstanding. That 17 billion dollars is *not* profit—it is *gross income.* Many expenses must come out of your gross livestock income before you can make any profit on it. There's the cost of breeding-stock and feeding-stock . . . of your hired labor . . . of feed, machinery, equipment. All these costs are at all-time high levels. Out of your gross income also must come property and income taxes; interest; insurance premiums; repairs; new buildings; fences; death losses, etc. After you've paid all those necessary business expenses, you're lucky if you end up with 10 or 15 per cent profit.

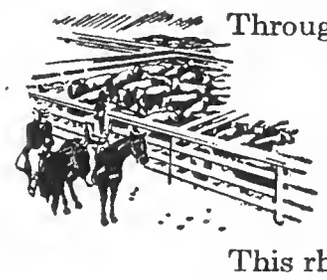
A lot of people are just as wrong about Swift's profit as they are about yours. They look at our total sales of 2¼ billion dollars last year and say—"That's a barrel of money. No wonder meat is high!" But the fact is that competition in both buying and selling is so keen that from those 2¼ billion sales dollars an average of 79¢ went to pay you for your livestock. 10¢ for pay to our employes. 6½¢ for supplies and other necessary business costs. 3¢ for taxes and transportation. All we had left as earnings was 1½¢.

Yes, in our business, as in yours, there's a *big* difference between gross income and net profit!

*Vice President and Comptroller*
*Swift & Company*

The price we can pay
For your livestock today
Is governed by people
Who live far away.

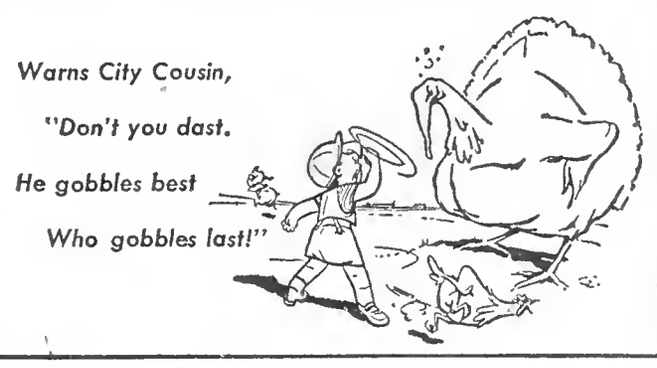
With money in hand,
They create a demand
For roasts, steaks and chops
Throughout the whole land.



And the price at wholesale—
Tenderloin or oxtail—
Is affected by numbers
Of cattle for sale.

This rhyme has been planned
So you'll all understand
That prices result
From supply and demand.

**OUR CITY COUSIN**



*M. L. Buchanan*

## Feed Pregnant Sows To Control Anemia

by M. L. Buchanan

North Dakota Agric. College, Fargo

Pig anemia has long been recognized as a nutritional disease causing death losses in young pigs. A new program at the North Dakota Agricultural College controls anemia. In this work pregnant sows were fed a ration that included copperas, an iron compound (feeding grade sold in most drug stores). Pigs from such sows had a high iron content in their blood stream. Their death loss was less than 10% from birth to weaning. This mortality figure compares with an estimated national average loss of about 34% during the same period. Other litters that had insufficient iron in their blood were of lighter weight at birth. They grew less rapidly during the first week of life. And they were more likely to be laid on or chilled.

In this program the greatest benefits from copperas feeding were observed in spring-farrowed litters—or in litters from sows confined during pregnancy. We recommend the feeding of *one-half ounce* of copperas per day with the sow's feed. Or add *one-half lb.* of copperas to each 100 lbs. of mixed feed.

Hog men only recently have associated anemia with the occurrence of weak, chilled and over-laid pigs. These losses are a heavy drain on the pocketbook of hog producers everywhere. True, such pigs can be treated. But it is extremely difficult to dose weak, anemic litters. From this standpoint alone, the copperas treatment would be desirable to prevent or control anemia from the beginning.

*Martha Logan's Recipe for*

### CHICKEN À LA MARYLAND

Cut a cleaned hen into serving pieces. Season. Dip into egg diluted with milk, then roll in sifted cracker crumbs. Brown in a ½-inch layer of shortening. Add a 1-inch layer of rich milk. Cover. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 2 hours. Remove the cover and bake 15 minutes. Make a gravy, using the liquid in the pan, to serve with the chicken. Serve with Pickled Orange Slices.

### PICKLED ORANGE SLICES

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 orange | ¼ cup vinegar |
| ½ cup brown sugar | 6 cloves for each orange slice |

Boil orange 1 hour. Cut in slices ½-inch thick. Stick cloves on rind of each slice. Boil together sugar and vinegar 5 minutes. Add orange slices. Simmer 15 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

## the story of grass

Now ready—Booklet D of our Elementary Science Series. We call it "The Story of Grass." A picture-and-story booklet for kids and grown-ups. It follows the other popular stories on soil, plants and meat animals. And, like the others, it's FREE! Do you know what the meat you eat is made of? Why do the cowboys live in the West? Ever hear of people eating and drinking grass? Ever hear of meat factories that "run" on grass? They're all in "The Story of Grass." Send a postcard asking for your free copy, today. Address Agricultural Research Dept., Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

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MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY
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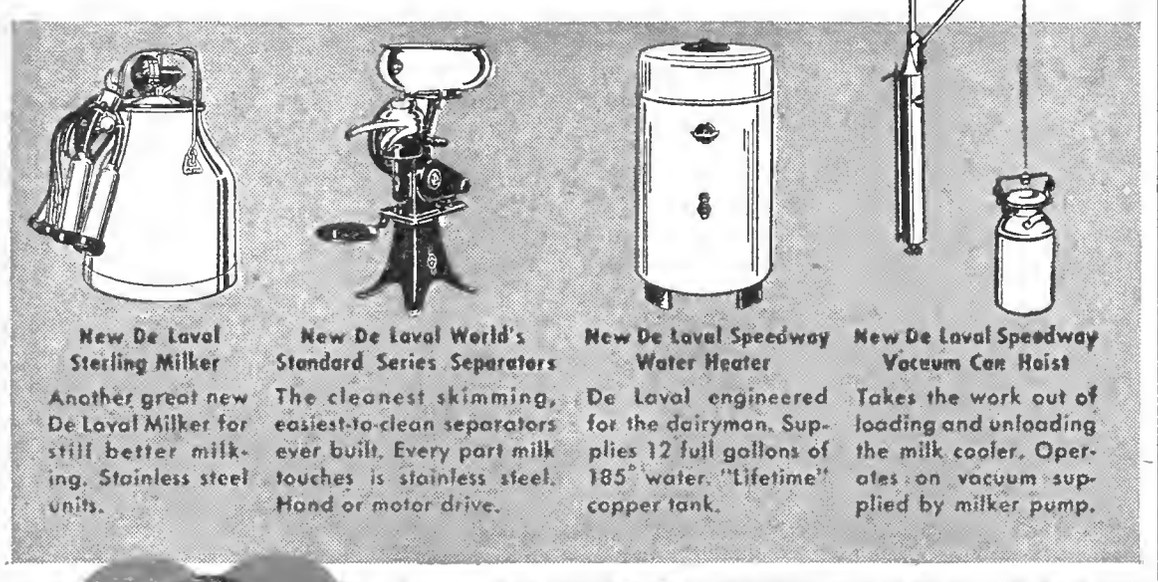

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# *Inside the Pig Pen*

## *By R. W. Duck*

As long as weather permits, it is good practice to allow the brood sows and their pigs, including the weaned shoats, to have access to an outdoor pen or field. They will, of course, need to be housed in clean dry quarters at night and in bad weather. During the Winter many successful hog men make their brood sows and gilts take exercise and sunlight as often as possible. This can be accomplished by feeding them at some distance from their pens, provided the field used is not too muddy. Throughout a good part of the Winter there are some sunny days which are not too severe for outdoor exercise. When the ground has become frozen, provided the going is not too slippery, a daily walk will prove very beneficial for the piggy sows. A path can be made over the snow, using straw for a covering so they will not slip and injure themselves. Any brood sow that is too fat or broken down in her pasterns, to negotiate a reasonable distance, will usually prove to be a poor producer and mother.

As long as nursing pigs have contact with unfrozen soil, they will not develop anemia. If sufficient space is not available to let them outdoors, it will be found healthful to allow them some earth to eat two or three times each week.This dirt should be sacked in the Fall from clean ground, where hogs have not grazed for two or more years, in order to avoid possible infestation with parasite eggs or grubs. Such a procedure takes only a little time and labor and it pays big dividends.

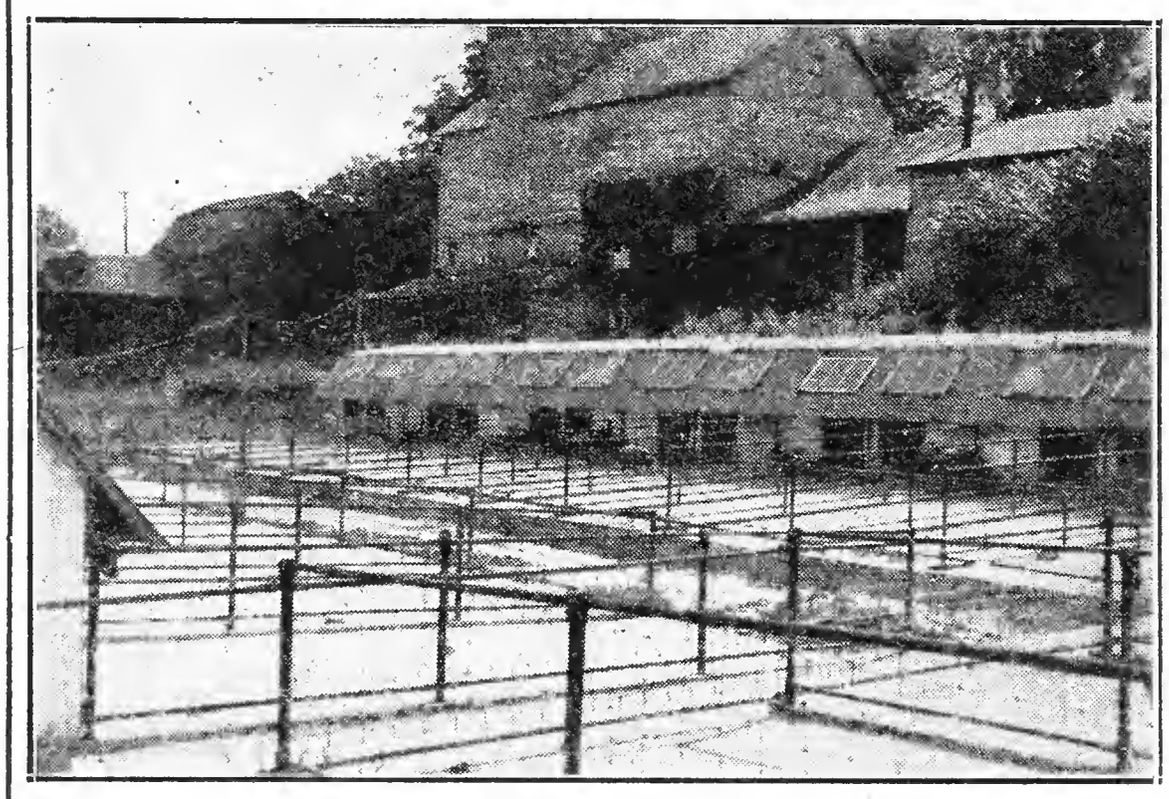
### Hogs Need Salt

After the hogs have been housed, they will need constant access to salt, even more so than when they were on pasture. The aimal protein concentrate feeds, such as tankage, fish meal, and meat and bone meal, are so comparatively high in price that their use has been greatly curtailed. These protein feeds, derived from an animal source, contain appreciable amounts of salt; therefore, when they are being fed, the necessity for additional salt is not so great as when only vegetable protein feeds, such as soybean or linseed oil meal, are used. The most frequent misconception about feeding salt to hogs is that it may poison them if they eat too much While it is true that the forced feeding of large amounts of salt might be injurious, hogs will not consume it to excess if they are permitted to eat it as desired.

In some recent tests conducted at the Indiana Experiment Station, salt starved hogs were used in an attempt to produce salt poisoning. In several cases the hogs became sick at the stomach when allowed all the salt they would eat following a prolonged period of salt starvation. However, they made quick recoveries and no further symptoms of sickness developed. One pig, after it had been without salt for 88 days, gradually ate as much as nine ounces of loose salt in 48 hours. In spite of this relatively large salt consumption, no sickness occurred. Hogs require only small amounts of salt, but they need it regularly. In other tests at Indiana, the average daily salt consumption for shoats, with a starting weight of 57 pounds to a final weight of 228 pounds, was only slightly over one-third of an ounce. In this experiment the pigs having free access to flake salt gained two and one-half times faster than those without salt. As a consequence, each pounds of salt eaten saved 147 pounds of corn, 60 pounds of protein supplemental feed, and 1.9 pounds of mineral mixture. These findings are in general agreement with several other tests relative to the importance and necessity for feeding salt regularly to hogs. It is best to let hogs eat salt as desired, rather than forcing them to consume it with their feed.

### Feed Alfalfa

All hogs need the various ingredients which are present in good quality, field cured alfalfa. This may be fed in slatted racks as hay, removing the uneaten coarse stemmy part each day and using this either for dry cows, heifers or beef cows; it can also be used as bedding. Hogs will not eat this kind of material because it is too high in fiber content. They do not like it and it is not suited to their digestive system, but they will consume large amounts of the more leafy part of the hay. If a shallow trough is built at the bottom of the hay rack, it will catch the leaves which drop off, and these will then be eaten instead of being lost on the floor or in the bedding.



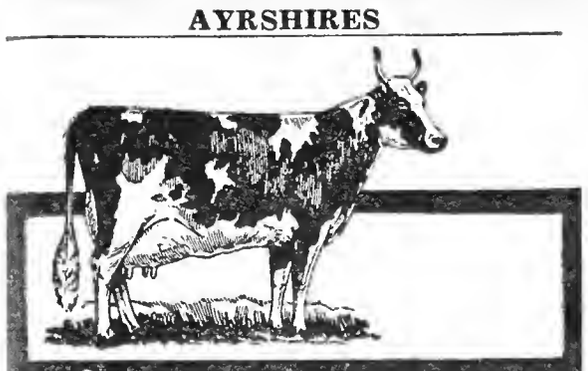
*Clean, sanitary quarters help keep the Berkshire hogs thrifty at Tan Bark Farm, owned by Clair D. Tanner, Holland, Erie County, N. Y. During the Winter the brood sows and gilts are allowed outdoors in order to obtain direct sunlight and exercise.*

Good quality alfalfa meal is equally desirable and effective to use as part of the hog feed. Sun cured alfalfa is high in all the vitamins, except vitamin C which is not needed in extra supply, as hogs can synthesize it from their feeds. It is an excellent source of vitamin D (the sunshine vitamin), which is necessary for the proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus. If vitamin D is not regularly supplied in sufficient quantity, no amount of mineral feeding will prevent improper and inadequate bone formation, known as rickets. Both vitamins A and E are also present in abundance in good quality alfalfa and they are essential for normal breeding and development of the litter.

In addition to these many desirable factors, the high nutritive value of alfalfa meal and hay, especially for protein, must not be overlooked. Their average total digestible nutrient (t. d. n.) content is 55 per cent, of which 14 per cent is protein; this compares with about 80 per cent t. d. n. for corn, having only seven per cent digestible protein. By including proper amounts of good quality field cured afalfa in the hog ration, it will save on the feed bill and perform wonders in maintaining hog health. A recent report of tests at the Iowa Experiment Station shows that good quality alfalfa meal can be used to form as much as 50 per cent of the ration for brood sows, and up to 30 per cent for bred gilts. It would be best to start with about 10 per cent of the feed mixture consisting of alfalfa meal, and then gradually increase this up to at least 30 per cent for the brood sows and bred gilts. Another practical advantage from using this amount of alfalfa meal is that it can be com-

(Continued on Page 690)

## AYRSHIRES



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**4% MILK**

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**Many With Calves at Foot**

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**• PUREBRED POLLED HEREFORD BULL •**
3 years old. Proven sire, by Hazford Bullion out of Plata Randolph 17. Bred by Gage Stock Farms. $500.
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# Feed for Growing Calves

Please tell me how to grain feed my calf so it will develop well and be suitable for use as young beef.

Albany County, N. Y. L. P. R.

It would be best to use calf pellets or calf meal for the first few weeks, plus milk. They should be fed for about six to eight weeks and then gradually changed to a fitting ration consisting of ground corn 300 pounds, ground oats 300 pounds, wheat bran 200 pounds and linseed oil meal 100 pounds. Also give calf best quality hay. If you care to continue fattening the calf after it is four months old, you can change from the fitting ration to one consisting of corn, nine parts and either linseed or soybean oil meal, one part. Continue allowing it good quality hay, and some silage if desired.

# Sheep Needed Minerals

We want to thank you for all the good information you are writing in the paper about raising sheep. We are especially thankful for the article saying to give them salt, as ours were continuously crying for the last three months since we had them. To tell you the truth, we were just plain disgusted; in fact, I said they had to be sold. We only gave them block salt, now we make a preparation as you described; using equal parts of salt, ground limestone, and dicalcium phosphate, and we have never heard another cry from our sheep, thank heaven for that!

Orange County, N. Y. D. H.

## HOLSTEINS

**BIG CONNECTICUT DISPERSAL**
**120 HOLSTEIN CATTLE 120**
80 REGISTERED — 40 GRADES
HOFFMAN BROS. COMPLETE DISPERSAL
**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20**
At farm, 3 miles east of CANAAN, Litchfield County, Conn. on Route 44.
Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, eligible to go anywhere. Six own daughters of the famous MONTVIC LOCHINVAR selling, all with records.
100 Cows including many fresh and close springers
20 BRED HEIFERS 6 BULLS
A great opportunity to buy good cattle. Remember it is an absolute dispersal.
SALE STARTS AT 10 A. M.
HOFFMAN BROS. Owners, Canaan, Conn.
**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N.Y.**
Sales Manager and Auctioneer

BRADFORD COUNTY PA. DISPERSAL
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16
80 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 80
Accredited, Bang Certified, nearly all calfhood vaccinated, eligible to go anywhere. RAYMOND B. ARNOLD, Owner, sells because fire destroyed his main barn. Sale on Route 220, five miles south of ATHENS, at Milan, Bradford Co., Pa. An intensely bred Winterthur herd, CTA records for 28 years. 34 Fresh and Close Springers; 35 Bred and Open Heifers; 11 Heifer Calves. 2 High Record Winterthur Herd Sires. Sale starts at 11 A. M. IT'S A GREAT OFFERING. R. AUSTIN BACKUS
SALES MGR. & AUCTIONEER, MEXICO, N. Y.

WESTERN N. Y. DISPERSAL — SAT. NOV. 13
Vernon R. Ross, sells at his farm near GOWANDA, N. Y. which is on Route 39, 18 and 62.
55 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 55
Accredited, blood tested, many Bang Vaccinated. 30 Fresh and Close Springers; 7 Spring Cows; 13 Bred and Open Heifers; 5 Service-Age Bulls. CTA records up to over 500 lb. fat under average conditions. SHOW ANIMALS — offering includes Grand Champion at the big Hamburg Fair. Sale starts at 12:30 P. M., held in large tent, lunch available. Circumstances beyond owner's control makes this an absolute dispersal.
VERNON R. ROSS, Owner, Gowanda, N. Y.
R. Austin Backus, Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, Mexico, N.Y.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES ARE HUSKY**
They are the largest calves at birth of all the dairy breeds. Heifer calves average 91 pounds when born as compared with 64 pounds for 3 other dairy breeds. The HOLSTEIN HANDBOOK contains 52 pages of information on Holstein profits. Send 25c for your copy today.

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Hightide's Pre-eminent Doll 782344, 5 years old, bred June 8 to Horshoe F. Donald. A bargain $250. Heifer of above cow 20 months old, registered, recently bred to Weathersfield Nutmeg, for quick sale $190. Also 4 months old purebred heifer now being registered. Dam; Hightides Buttter Girl 535376. Sire; Webotuck Prince. $90. Any or all F.O.B. Farm.
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**Penna. Sheep Booster Sale**
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**NOV. 12, 1948 At 1 P. M.**
70 HEAD. HAND SELECTED EWES
HAMPSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, DORSET, SOUTHDOWN, CHEVIOT, SUFFOLK, CORRIEDALE
Best of Quality :-: Best of Breeding
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LILAC HILLS FARM, WEST RICHFIELD, OHIO
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DISPERSAL — I am selling all of my dogs. This includes St. Bernards, Cocker Spaniels, Collies. A. K. C. eligible. Also Collie Shepherds, Collie Bernards. No reasonable offer will be refused.
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SIX MONTHS OLD. PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
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LOCKWOOD'S ST. BERNARD PUPS
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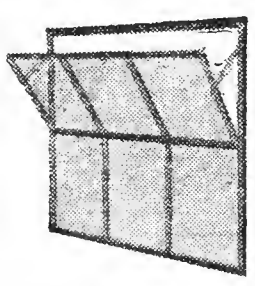
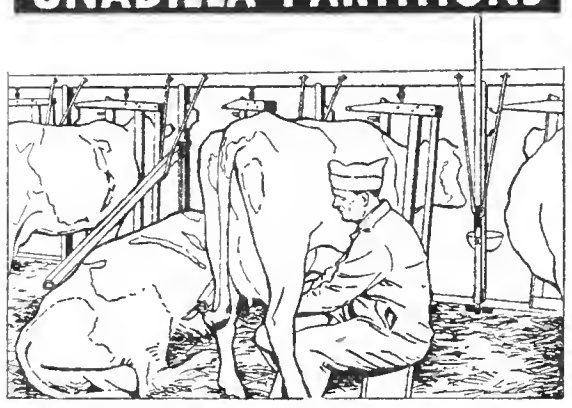


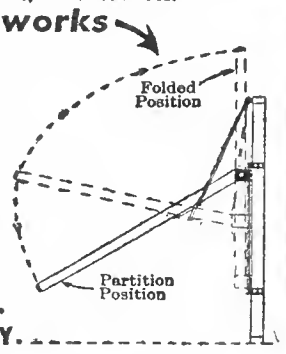
PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS



**Here's what it does:** keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

**Here's how it works —and here's how you Save**

. . reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required—low first cost. Write for free folder on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.

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Winston Purchasing Agency, Inc., 71 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn 18, N. Y. Write, or Phone Gedney 8-6398.

## Inside the Pig Pen

(Continued from Page 688)

bined in a suitable feed mixture to make a ration which will not be too fattening when self-fed to breeding hogs.

When 30 per cent alfalfa meal is used, the following feed mixture will make a good self-fed ration: 600 pounds of either shelled or ground corn, 600 pounds of ground oats, 600 pounds of alfalfa meal, and 200 pounds of protein supplement. If the alfalfa meal is increased to as much as 50 per cent of the mixture, then a desirable combination would be: 1,000 pounds of alfalfa meal, 500 pounds of corn, 400 pounds of oats, and 100 pounds of protein supplement. When these amounts of alfalfa meal are used, it would be preferable to feed some kind of animal protein. If skimmilk is available, it will do nicely. A daily allowance of about one gallon of skimmilk, per head, for the sows and gilts will permit reducing the protein supplements by approximately one-half in the mixtures mentioned. However, either soybean or linseed oil meal can be satisfactorily used instead of proteins derived from an animal source if the latter are not available or are too expensive. On the other hand, when shoats are being fattened, it is not in the best interest of fast and economical gains to feed them such large amounts of alfalfa meal. Tests have shown that fattening pigs should not be fed alfalfa meal in excess of 10 per cent of their ration. In addition, though, it is a good plan to let them have access to good quality alfalfa hay in a slatted rack so that they may consume more if it is needed or desired.

### Corn and Barley for Hogs

Numerous experiments have been conducted on the feeding of corn in all its forms, to hogs of various weights. These findings are in agreement that, until pigs weigh about 150 pounds, it does not pay to grind the corn which is fed to them because they chew the corn grains so well that no appreciable saving is made. For mature hogs ground corn is about seven per cent more efficient as a feed than either shelled or ear corn. When corn is ground for feeding to hogs, a medium degree of fineness is best. In some recent experiments at the Ohio Station, it was demonstrated that there was no advantage or saving in feeding corn-and-cob meal to hogs. In fact, the cost of such grinding was not a paying proposition. Corn is much relished by hogs and if they are allowed a protein supplement, self-fed, they will only eat as much as is needed.

Because of its hardness and relative small size, barley should be ground for feeding to hogs. When barley is ground, it increases its feeding value about 17 per cent. If it is not convenient or too expensive to have homegrown barley ground, it will help some to soak the grain for about 12 hours before feeding. When pigs are self-fed barley and a protein supplement, it is a frequent occurrence for them to eat more of the expensive protein feed than is needed to meet their requirements. This is due to the fact that barley is not as palatable as the protein feed used. In order to avoid this unnecessary expense, it is more economical to mix the protein supplement with the ground barley, at the rate of about seven pounds of protein feed to each 93 pounds of barley, instead of letting the hogs help themselves to each separately. While barley contains an average of about two per cent more digestible protein than corn, it has somewhat less total digestible nutrients. In terms of efficiency of gains produced, the average of several trials comparing corn with barley shows that it required about 425 pounds of ground barley and 26 pounds of protein supplement to produce 100 pounds of gain on fattening shoats in dry lot; as compared with a requirement of 370 pounds of corn and 35 pounds of protein supplement. The value of barley as a feed for fattening hogs should then be considered on the basis of its price and availability, as compared with that of corn.

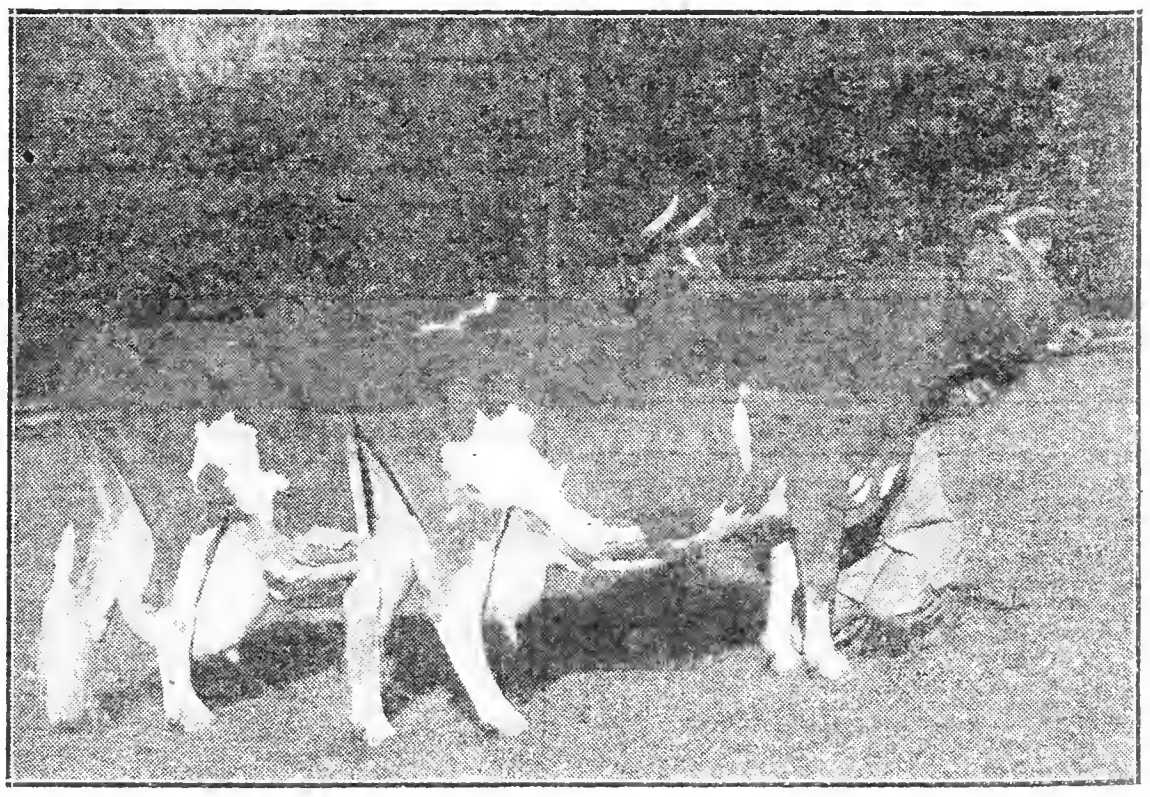
### Brood Sows and Gilts

In talking over the results obtained in the existing New York State sow testing work with Dr. John Willman of Cornell, he stressed the fact that management of the breeding females was the most important thing in raising big litters. He mentioned that it is not possible nor should it be expected, for a pregnant sow to be neglected and then have her milk well and wean a large litter of husky pigs. A mature sow should produce more pounds of pigs at weaning time than a gilt. It is therefore necessary to keep records of the females and their litters. A gilt is designated as being not over 15 months of age at farrowing time; and the age of the sows at farrowing time should also be stated in this record work. Weights when taken are supervised by properly designated persons. The official weaning time is when the pigs are 56 days old.

Usually, Spring farrowed pigs do somewhat better than those farrowed in the Fall because Spring pigs have the advantage of direct sunlight and pasture. One of the most valuable benefits obtained from record keeping is that it definitely establishes the real breeding merit of a sow. A nice appearing sow is not always the best breeder and mother. In fact, some of the best brood sows are hard to keep in flesh and may look a little rough because they milk their fat off. It is better to pick a breeding boar from a highly prolific female which weans the kind of litters discussed, than just on appearance. Boars belonging to high producing families are more apt to sire sow pigs which in turn are the money making kind. Any sow that is worth keeping should farrow two good litters, and raise them each year.

## New Guernsey Lifetime Champion

The new lifetime butterfat champion of the Guernsey breed is 17-year-old Caumsett Ida owned by Caumsett Farm, Inc., Huntington, L. I., N. Y. This Guernsey matron has produced 194,280 pounds of milk and 8,513 pounds of butterfat in 11 official records. Her most recent test completed at the age of 17, was 12,205 pounds of milk and 521 pounds of butterfat. In addition to her official totals, Ida's milk has been weighed continuously since she first freshened bringing the grand total barn record up to 204,312 pounds of milk and 9,008 pounds of butterfat. These records are available at the Caumsett Farm.



*Caumsett Ida (left) and her full sister Caumsett Bara. Ida has produced 194,280 pounds milk and 8,513 pounds butterfat to become National Guernsey Lifetime Production champion both in butterfat and milk. Bara has two official records averaging 13,828 pounds milk and 644 pounds butterfat.*

# Silage for the Small Herd

This is a story about three holes in the ground and the answer is not that of the old riddle, "Well! Well! Well!", but "Silo! Silo! Silo!"

We started making silage in empty semi-solid buttermilk barrels and when we were sure that our goats liked it, we branched out from there. The next step was one made of well tile, three of them piled on top of each other. It was too hard to get the silage out of this, the diameter of the tile being too small to permit a full-grown adult working comfortably inside it. The third step was a temporary silo built out of snow fence and silage paper. It worked, but the waste around the sides and top and bottom was excessive, and even the best of it had a gamey flavor that haunted the barn for hours after it was fed and the goats were finicky about it. We called in a neighbor and he trucked it off to his cows who put it away without any questions asked. Temporary silos lean alarmingly and make the neatest farmyard look poorly cared for, so we stowed away the experience and started to dig in.

We picked a likely spot near the barn and built a lean-to over it and dug and pulled up the buckets of earth. Our goat milk customers were curious, helped themselves to milk out of the icebox, and tossed the money down the hole. Nephews departing for the Pacific area promised to meet us in China. It wasn't hard after we got past the hardpan, just sand and pebbles, dry as a bone. We made it six feet in diameter and, when it was 12 feet deep, decided we had gone far enough. Next, we hunted the woods for a tulip tree, cut it down, towed it around the mountain to the sawmill, and had it cut into 22-foot strips. An overnight soak in the pond made them supple and we bent them and bolted them together in rings to make a form six feet in diameter, lined with plywood. Starting at the bottom, we poured concrete in five-foot sections, three of them, the last one rising three feet above ground. The joints were carefully sealed and the whole business checked for cracks in the following Spring.

After that, as fast as clover, meadow grass, corn, soybeans and sudan grass ripened, they were cut, wilted, chopped and blown into the silo. Come November, we opened it up and fed a little each day through February until it was all gone. We wished we had had enough to see us through April, so the following year we built a second like the first. The more we used this silage, the better we liked it. There wasn't the worry in a wet June about the hay moulding and musting in the field or setting the barn on fire. The goats liked it and wintered through on it better than on hay alone. When the kids came, they were huskies.

Milk sales and herd increases were on the increase, but so were building costs and feed bills. We tried to get bids on an addition to the barn and hay loft and learned that even if we did all the work ourselves, the cost would be out of sight and hearing. The silos we had made had a lot to commend them. In the first place, they were cheap. Labor aside, forms and concrete ran to $25. The lean-to was made of scrap lumber and sheets of tin, picked up at an auction for $15. Upkeep amounted to a coat of paint for the lean-to. The older the silo, the stronger and harder the concrete. Scrap metal, used for reinforcement, had come from a dump, free for the hauling. There was no fire risk, no carrying charges for depreciation or insurance. They were accessible in all weathers and seasons, just nice size to fill easily from our fields and empty without excess waste.

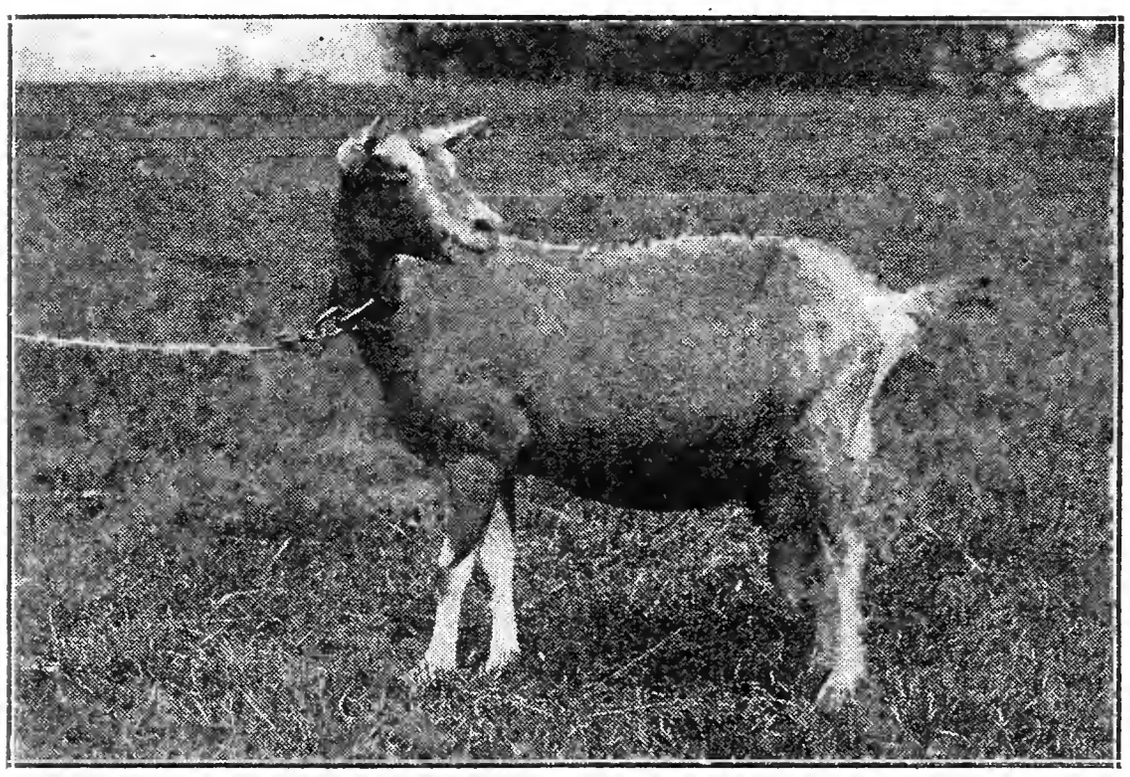
Filling a silo is a lot like making sauerkraut. Forage is cut and wilted in the field, hauled to the silo, fed through a cutter that chops it into one-half to one inch lengths and through a blower that deposits it in the silo. We sprinkle ours with an inoculant, dissolved in water, and a few handfuls of salt are added after each load. If there is no corn in the mixture, molasses can be used to take its place as a preservative, at the rate of seven gallons per ton of ensiled material, and the whole is packed and tramped in even layers. It must be packed tight, especially around the sides, leaving no air pockets. If there isn't enough forage to fill it at one cutting, more may be added later, but any mould on the top must be carefully cleaned off before fresh stuff is added. The mass settles continuously while in the making and for sometime thereafter. Care should be taken that it settles as evenly as possible; obstructions in the sides can cause air pockets that can spoil a lot of material. The top is best covered with chaff, sawdust, apple pomace or earth that will pack firmly and exclude air and any wild ferments. The top is sometimes seeded to oats or rye and kept moist until they sprout. The dense mass of roots and shoots make a satisfactory cover. The top layer is discarded when the silo is opened for feeding and makes an excellent mulch. Once feeding starts, a layer should be taken off each day until all is gone. A hoist of some sort, a rope and pulley make the simplest, is a great help.

There are few dairy roughages which cannot be made into silage, provided they are harvested fresh. We have used mixtures of oats and cowpeas and vetch when the oats were nearly ripe, but not hard and dry yet. Succotash, soy beans, sudan grass, millet, and sorghum grown together — is another excellent combination, and should be harvested just before the beans are mature. Field corn alone is standard silage, best put up when the ears are just past the milk stage. We always put some grasses down, clover alone or mixed with timothy or orchard grass, alfalfa and wild meadow hay.

For the small farm, small silos are infinitely more practical than big ones, and two or three small ones than one big one. They are more economical to build and maintain, fill and empty. The feed contained in them may be used in four to six weeks after making.

Good silage is pungent but appetizing to smell. My small daughters chew on it and like it. It is best fed directly after milking and should be out of the barn two hours before milking starts again to avoid off-flavor in the milk. Goats may be shy of it at first but, after it has been offered for a few days, they go for it greedily and soon stuff themselves with all they can hold. To tempt them, sprinkle a little grain over it the first time or two you offer it.

Pennsylvania V. P. CONKLIN



*For the goat herd, or when only a few family cows are kept, the use of a small homemade silo, as discussed in the accompanying article, is a practical way to provide storage space for needed silage. This good Toggenburg doe carries a well developed udder, combined with dairy conformation showing high production.*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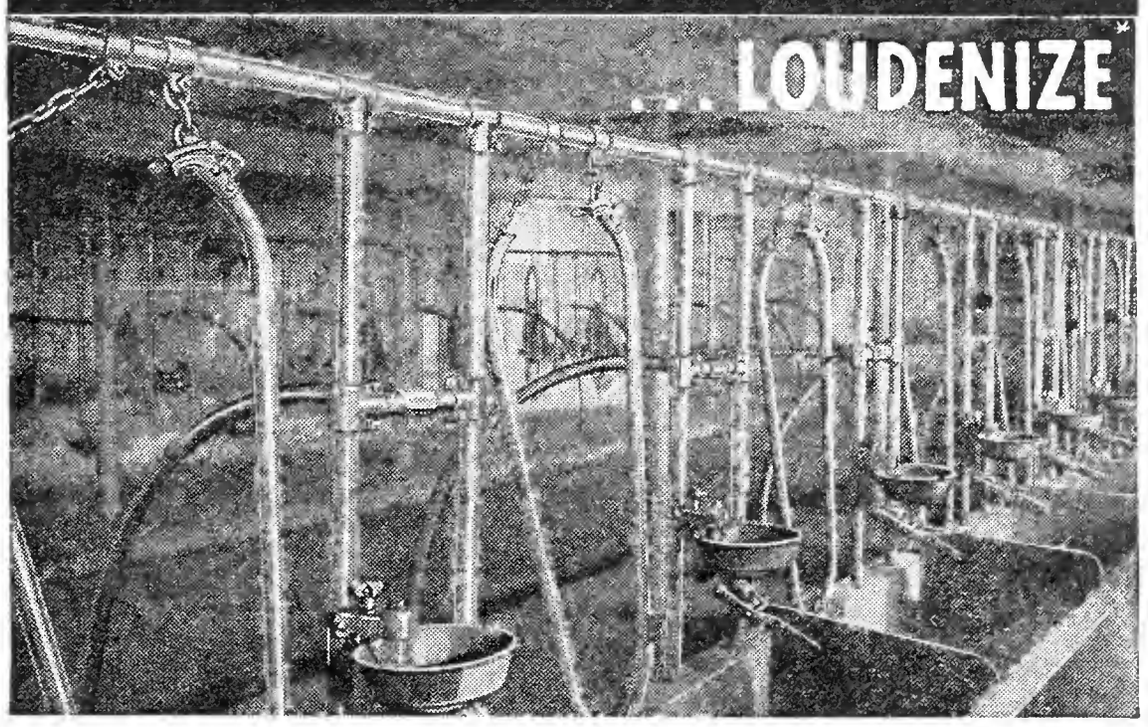


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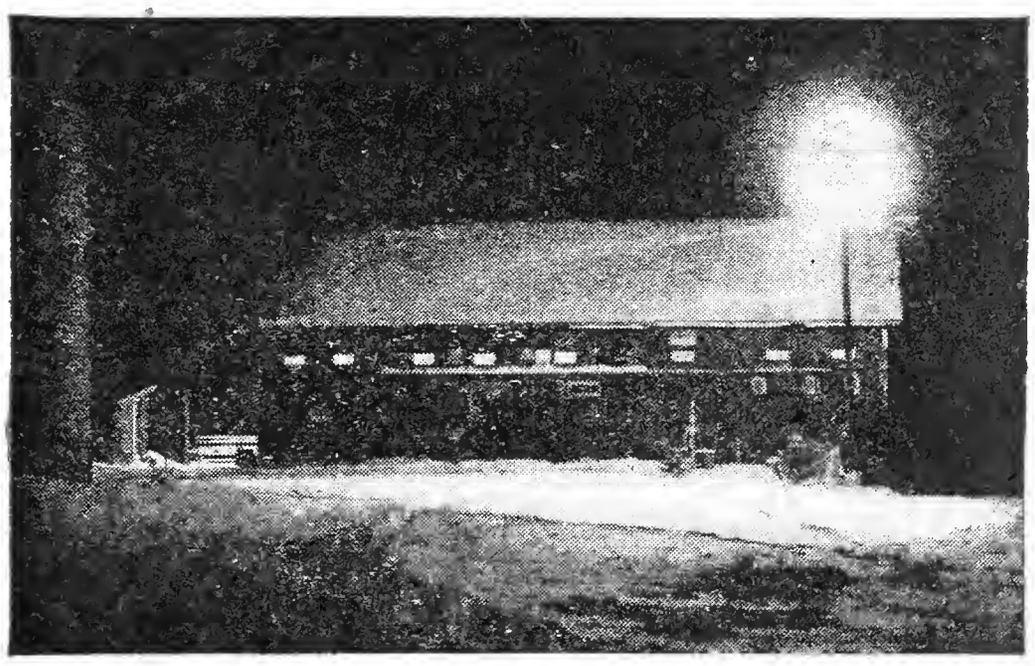

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# *Game on the Farm Table*

"Have you got your deer yet?" an Old Timer in our town asked me.

"No," I replied. "My husband isn't a very zealous hunter. Guess we will veal a calf and let it go at that."

"But wild meat is so strengthening," he protested. "That's why our ancestors were so rugged; they lived on wild meat." That was a new idea to me but I withheld comment, remembering what scientists say about the exhaustion in farm soils of essential elements. Perhaps Old Timer was right.

"What is the best way to cook venison?" I asked. He smiled: "Any way you would cook beef, I guess. Roast, stew, fricassee, or steak. Only you want to take off every bit of the fat; it's too strong for eating." To which I made the observation that, in my experience, this applied to the fat on all wild meat except coon or possum; he agreed.

That gamey flavor, in our locality, doesn't find much favor. As a local young man, who had just shot his deer, remarked to me the other day, "The gamey flavor is found mostly in deer that have ridden on the running boards of cars across a State line or two before being dressed. I like my deer dressed right away; the sooner the quicker. Then too, I am careful to keep the outside of the hide away from the meat. Of course, it's all in what you are used to." And that seems to be the consensus of opinion in our town. My Mother, western born, lived for a year or two in her teens with her grandmother near the Adirondacks; I was brought up to think that venison was the tastiest meat in existence. I imagined it to be like succulent western corn fed beef until I married a Yankee farmer and acquired first hand experience. But my first taste of venison classified it in my mind as like mutton, my Mother's favorite meat, but last choice for me.

The last time we indulged in venison at our house, my husband dressed a deer for a friend and was given some of the meat by way of thanks. I consulted a littie booklet on cooking meat prepared by the American Meat Institute during the war. Among its 24 recipes for preparing mutton, three were for stews — with lima beans and garlic, with tomatoes and chives, with rice and curry. Each stew gave the hint of a cover-up flavor. And that's about my idea of preparing venison for the table. So, if you find yourself with a piece of venison that is a little too much on the ripe side for your taste, rub it with soda and rinse thoroughly in cold water; then soak for a time in mustard water, one teaspoonful to a quart.

I will take my venison roasted or in steak. Because, for my taste, the gravy in the pan is a little too tangy, I like to add a cover-up flavor or two before thickening it with flour; a hint of herbs and onions; a little bacon or salt pork fat; or bouillon extract. In roasting, it is well to put the cover on the roasting pan, or spread a damp cloth over the roast, keeping the cloth wet by dipping it occasionally into the broth in the roasting pan. When the roast is nearly done, remove the cover, or cloth, to give the meat a rich brown crust.

I cannot be persuaded to any venison soup or stew or fricassee, unless a goodly proportion of canned beef broth rich with fat is added. Sometimes I do this with the broth of wild game, adding onions generously; a pinch of dried, ground celery leaves and/or parsley leaves; and a teaspoon of mustard. If you cook sliced or diced carrots until tender, and add them, with sliced or diced boiled potatoes, to the brew, you have a delicious soup for the Autumn night when it feels like Winter.

Most of the wild game, which I have had the privilege of preparing for the table, was predatory, taken in our own garden and orchard. Coon is my favorite. Older coon somewhat resembles beef in flavor; younger coon is like the dark meat of chicken or duck. For young coons, I suggest parboiling and frying, or stuffing and roasting; for older ones, a meat loaf. An herb seasoning for a coon loaf takes a hint of sage, a bit of onion, a few dried, pulverized marjoram, parsley, and celery leaves, a shake of pepper if you have it, and a teaspoonful of mustard. Coon's fat is usable in cooking; its tastiness will vary.

Porcupine is a less appetizing meat than coon (it depends upon what the porky has been eating), but I use it in much the same way. The first one I cooked was an old male that had been eating spruce bark; we thought we were eating spruce bark too. But, in the Fall of the year, apple-fed youngsters are almost like young coon. To make sure porcupine meat is interesting, parboil it in two or three waters, throwing away the water as soon as it boils; then simmer with a big chunk of salt pork until all is tender. Be sure to save the liver of coons and porcupines. Ground finely and added to the other chopped meat in a meat loaf (with herbs, mustard, and chopped fried onins), the liver adds just the right touch.

Woodchuck is, for me, the least appealing of all the game animals, but my brother-in-law considers it one of the tastiest of meats; opinions are bound to differ. The fat in any case is sickening and should be removed by peeling and parboiling the meat in many waters. Woodchuck is usually fried like chicken, but I like it best in meat loaf with onions and herbs. As for rabbits, for cooking purposes they should be classified with fowl. Rabbit stew, say New Englanders; but I say fried, with gravy in which milk and the broth are blended, western style. Gray squirrels, the same; red squirrels too, if you have the patience to dress them, although the head of the house says there is more meat on a red squirrel than on a quail. Many eastern cooks fricassee the smaller wild animals and game birds. If you do fricassee them, be sure to remove all the bones; that is, if I am to be your guest! The gravy prevents a primitive use of the fingers, and the bones prevent a civilized use of the fork. One way or the other, give everybody a break.

Wild duck and other small, dark meated birds are nicest steamed, then basted with fat and browned in the oven. I like a spoonful of currant or red raspberry jelly beside them on my plate, and rice instead of mashed potatoes. Being especially fond of white meat, partridge is my favorite.

One day at the village, a newly married G.I. and his bride called to me as I was going by They were having a good natured disagreement.

"How would you cook partridge?" asked the young woman.

"I understand," I replied, "Everett is a New Englander, so he wants it fricasseed. But you are from the West, and you want it parboiled and fried." Jean nodded assent.

"Same situation at my house," I continued, "but after all, I am the cook. I stew the partridge until tender, make fillet of the breast and fry them. I bone the rest of the bird and put the scraps into a fricassee with the broth. There's nothing like a compromise." We laughed. But Jean, remarking that there isn't much "rest," asked if I used milk for the gravy and I answered that, in western style, I pour the milk over the rich browned flour in the frying pan, (remains of that in which the fillet were dipped for frying), and add broth and thickening.

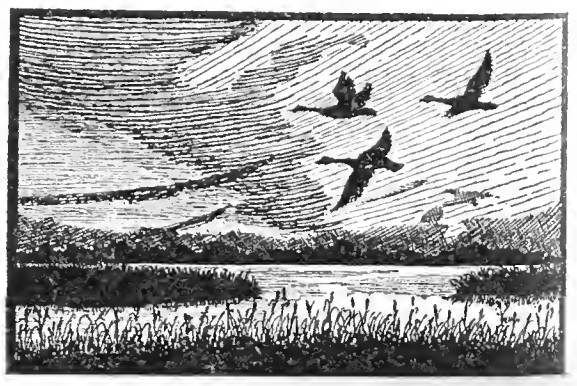
"Everett is a good cook," said Jean, extending the olive branch to her husband. "He learned from his mother to make lovely baked beans."

"No Westerner knows how to bake beans, and no Easterner knows how to fry chicken," I said. With that double-barrelled, left handed compliment, I ducked.

As in politics, feeling runs high on the art of cooking game. Everybody has his own ideas. Any brick bats about the ideas and recipes outlined above? NELLIE K. WADHAMS

## Earlville Holstein Sale

The classified averages for the recent 231st Earlville Holstein Sale were as follows: 116 cows $467; 48 bred heifers $326; 21 open heifers $212; 19 bulls, average age one and one-half years, $341; 11 orphan bull calves $71; 25 orphan heifer calves $97; 17 baby heifers $78. There were 95 consignors from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois and Canada. There were 121 buyers. Sixteen of these from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Vermont; altogether their buying amounted to $21,550. R. A. Loeb, Clinton, N. J., was the largest buyer, 14 head for $4,975. J. R. P.



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## Dry Ice for Feed Fires

A fire which has been ignited by spontaneous combustion, and which smoulders in the mow, the silo, a bin or other storage place for feeds and feed substances, is an awkward hazard to eliminate. If the tonnage of the burning materials is high, the fire may be buried deep into the mass, and it can break into inferno fury as soon as efforts to extinguish it lead to opening the heap to the stimulation of fresh air. Also, this type of fire should not be worked upon with water or chemicals. Such firefighting agents may either dilute the goodness of the feed substances, or the chemicals may so pollute them that much of the salvaged feed must be thrown away.

An experiment that may revolutionize the whole present system of dealing with feed fires and those starting from spontaneous combustion, was recently worked out, and quite simply and successfully, in the case of a slow-burning silo combustion on the Robert E. Lester farm in Kansas. Smoke was discovered emerging from the silo. Lester was not on the farm at the time, but he was contacted by telephone, and in turn the local fire department, the county agent and Kansas State College were called upon for assistance and advice. Silo fires were uncommon in the immediate area and practical experience with them was limited. A local chemical company official decided to experiment, however, and about 2,000 pounds of dry ice were loaded into trucks and speeded to the Lester farm. The 50 pound cakes were hoisted to the top of the silo and dropped into the burning ensilage. This was reported to have smothered the fire, and it is known that dry ice does not reconvert to water when it is melted.

This sub-zero "hot" ice may some day be used extensively for extinguishing fires that must be smothered without contaminating or diluting the materials on which they are used. H. F. E.

New York

## Time to Clip Dairy Cows

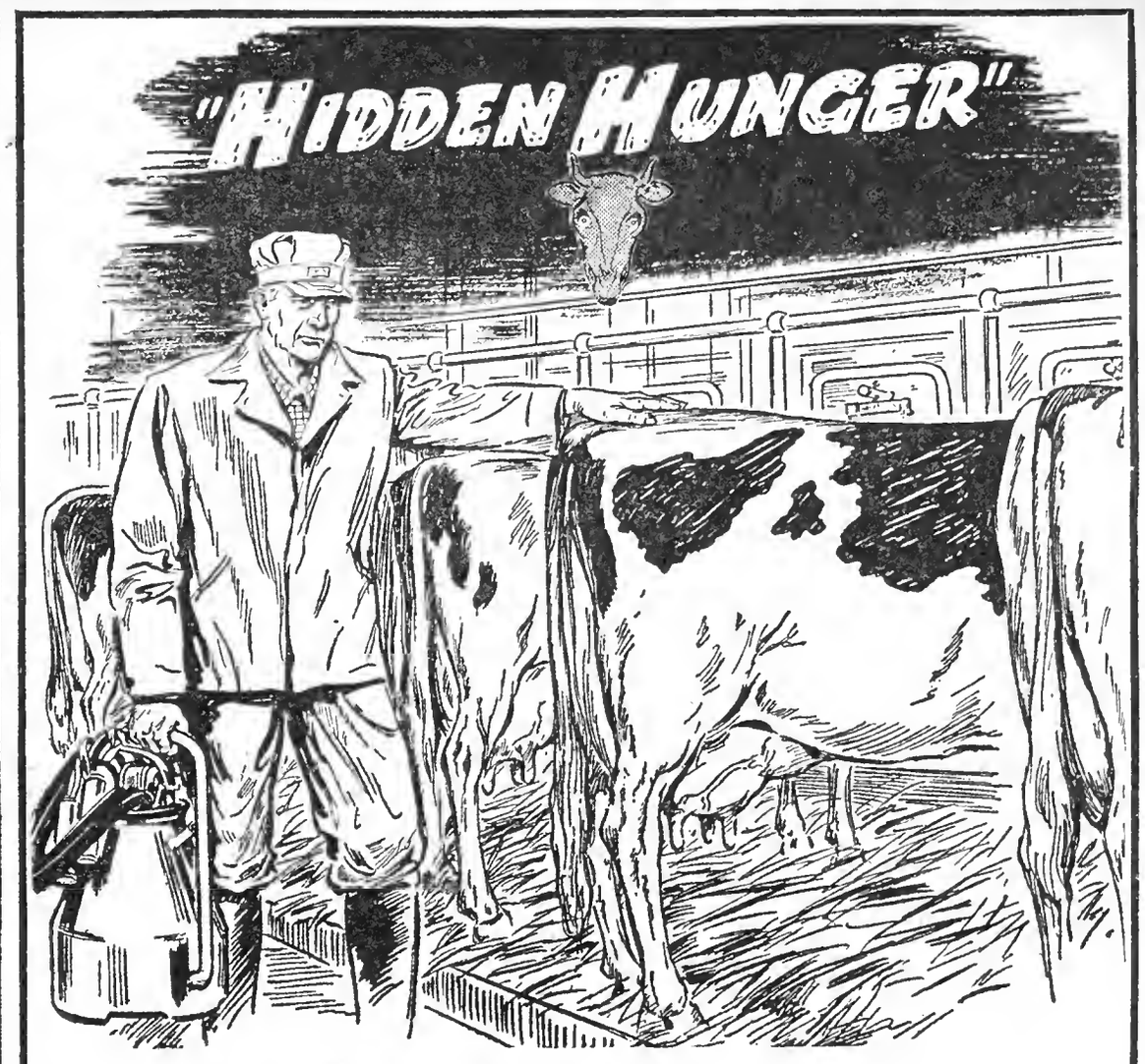
Now is the time to clip dairy cows. During the Fall because of wet weather, and the Winter due to the necessity of stabling in most sections of the country, the cow is especially susceptible to the collection of caked mud, dirt and other foreign matter. This foreign matter teems with bacteria and is a common source of excessive sediment. Keeping the hair on the cow's body short prevents accumulation of this extraneous matter above the milk pail or teat cup. Clipping at this time of year materially aids in improving the quality of the milk and reduces the time necessary to clean the cow in preparation for milking.

The flanks, bellies, and tails of all milking cows shall be clipped and kept free from visible dirt at the time of milking. Keeping the hair on these parts clipped, (a) reduces the labor of keeping the cows clean, (b) reduces the sediment in the milk, (c) lowers the bacterial count, (d) improves the milk flavor, and (e) increases the keeping quality of milk. A systematic clipping program will consequently improve the quality of the milk produced, and possibly result in greater milk returns for the dairyman.

## Book Note

MACHINES FOR THE FARM, RANCH AND PLANTATION, by Arthur W. Turner and E. J. Johnson. This recently published 793-page book contains numerous illustrations and complete discussions dealing with all machines used in producing and, in some cases, partially processing all crops, vegetables, fruit and nuts grown in the United States and Canada. It is highly informative and instructive. The material is presented in a practical and easily understood manner and covers the selection, operation, care and maintenance of most of the machines now in use or available for use on farms. The machines are grouped by sections according to the specific function for which they are used, such as seedbed preparation, seeding, plowing and cultivation. Each discussion deals with the operation, field servicing, reconditioning and storing of the machines involved. Each machine covered is discussed on a job activity basis, which is the best known method of imparting information of this sort. The material in this book is complete and up-to-date. D.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Price $6.00 (New York City residents add 12 cents sales tax).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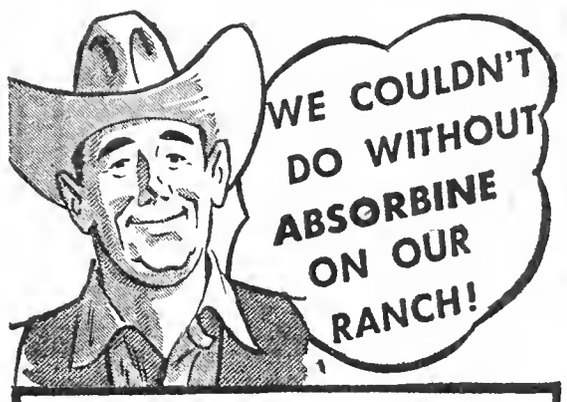


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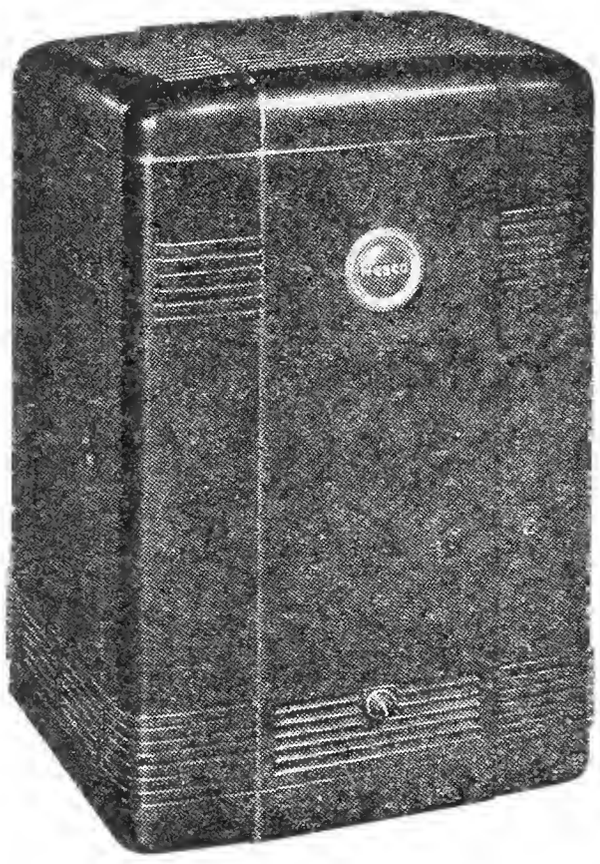

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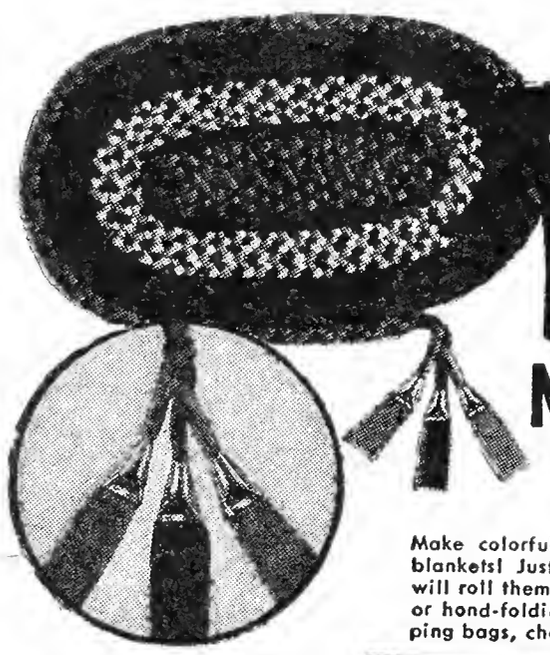

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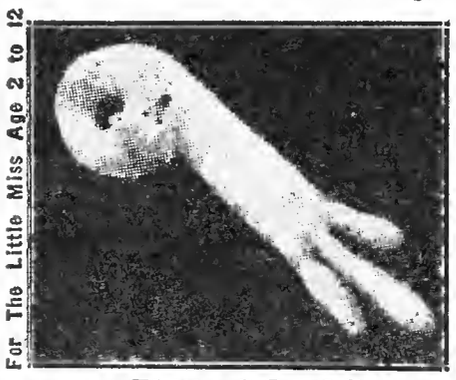

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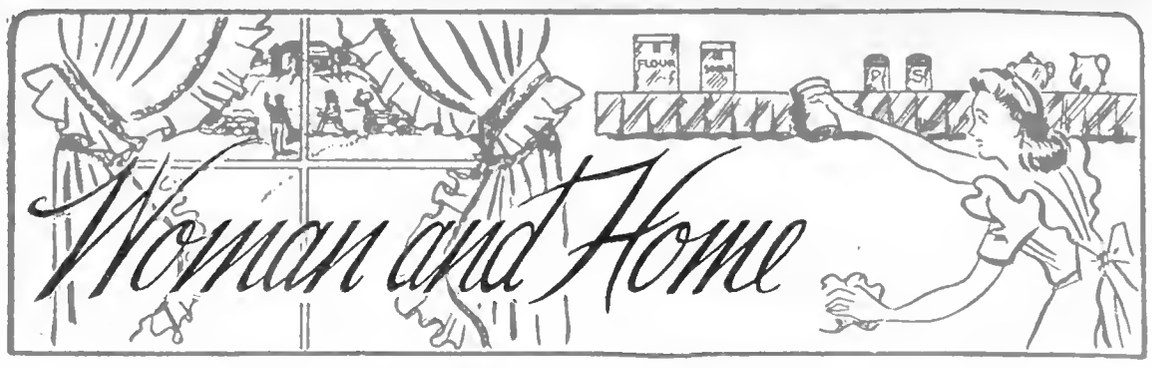
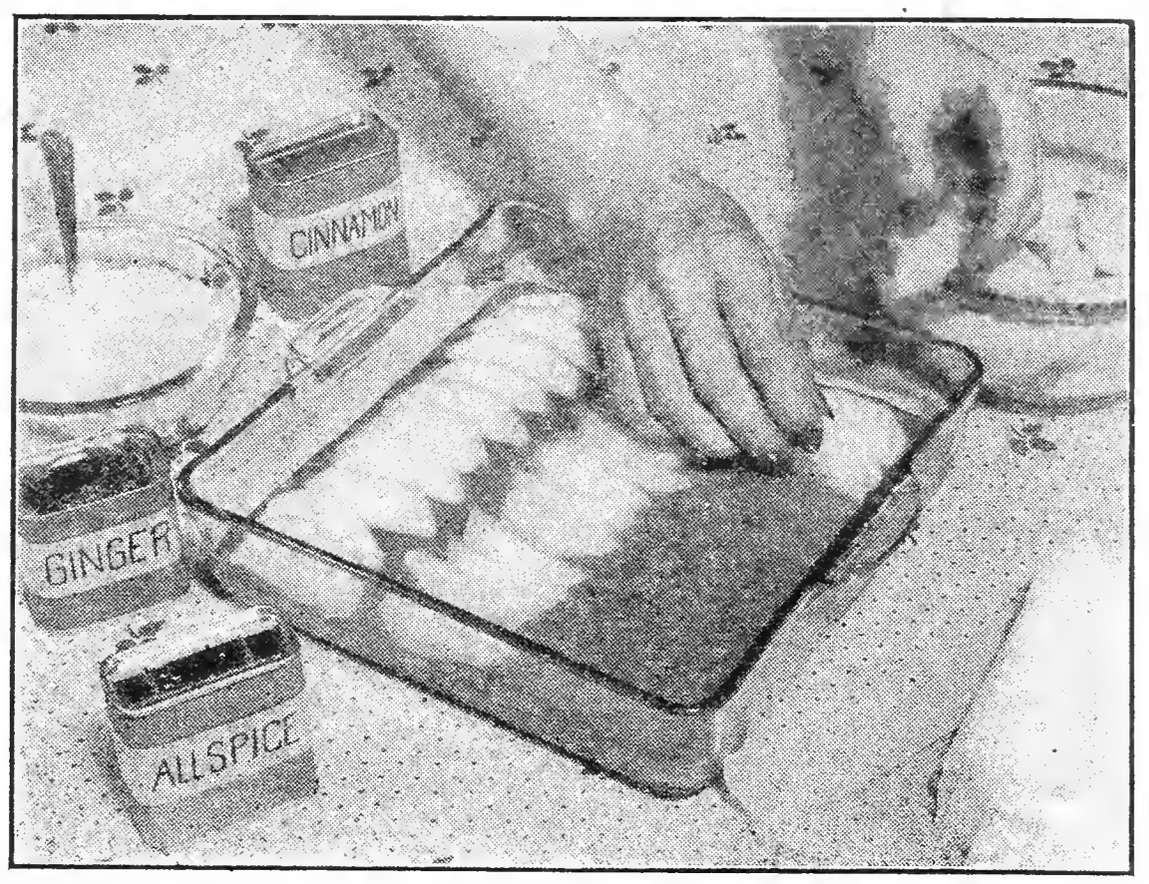



## Lonesome Weather

November rain on a shabby roof,
A chill wind sighing;
And, should you ask for further proof:
One gray gull flying.

Massachusetts — *Ann Dimmock*




*Apple Spice Square for wholesome cake, delicious with hot coffee or as a snack with milk.*

# *Apples and Spice for Autumn Treat*

Cold weather calls for hearty food, and a hearty good dessert using apples and spice is just the thing for Fall. Try this Spiced Apple Cake for good eating.

One - fourth cup vitaminized margarine; ½ cup sugar; 1 egg; ¼ cup light molasses; 1¼ cups sifted flour; ¼ teaspoon salt; ½ teaspoon soda; ½ teaspoon powdered allspice; ¼ teaspoon powdered ginger; ¼ teaspoon powdered cinnamon; ⅓ cup boiling water.

TOPPING

Three large apples, peeled and sliced; ¾ cup sugar; 1½ tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter or vitaminized margarine; ¼ teaspoon salt; ¼ teaspoon powdered allspice.

MIXING THE CAKE

Beat the margarine and sugar together until light. Add the egg and molasses and beat well. Sift the flour, salt, soda and spices together. Add the sifted dry ingredients to the creamed mixture alternately with the water, beating until smooth.

Grease an 8-inch square baking pan or dish with melted margarine. Pour the batter into the dish. Cover the batter with rows of sliced apples; mix the sugar, flour, margarine, salt and allspice together and sprinkle over the apples. Set the oven at moderately hot (400 degrees F.) and light it. Bake the cake one hour. Serve warm or cold, with cream. Six to eight servings.

## Fine Flavors with Fish

When my husband first suggested fish for dinner, I simply got "fish" from the butcher and cooked it. I had no idea what kind of fish it was, and it was a great surprise to my young experience to learn there are ways and ways of making fish taste good. Now we have this good food right along. If you'd like to add fish more often to your menus, here are some of the things I've found out.

Cod, haddock, flounder and perch have not much flavor, so for variety from boiling it with a cream sauce, or just boiling it, try this easy, hearty dish. Fry partially two strips of bacon in a large frying pan; then break three eggs in a bowl, beat until frothy with a fork and pour these over the bacon. Lay on top two or three slices of fish fillets and cook over a slow fire until the fish is done. Turn over once and cook a couple of minutes more. This is a filling dish and the bacon and eggs give the needed flavor.

Bluefish, sea bass, or mackerel are delicious by themselves and are tasty if broiled. First, I melt about two tablespoons of butter in a heated heavy frying pan, then put the fish, flesh side down, and literally mop up the fat with the fish before turning it right side up again, sprinkling it with salt and pepper. Then I place it, pan and all, under the broiler at about four inches below a medium flame in the gas broiler. Using the frying pan is much easier than putting fish directly on a broiler rack. (Be sure not to forget to use a pot holder on the handle of the pan; it gets terribly hot!) It takes about 10 minutes to cook the fish through and it need not be turned over. These fish have bones so I never give them to children. You can remove the whole backbone from mackerel, after it is cooked, by loosening the vertebrae at either end of the fish with the point of a sharp knife;and then lift it up and out at the center.

If fish looks dry, shrunken, or has curled edges, pass it up. It should have a moist, firm appearance and be springy to the touch. C. T. M.

## Maine Brambles: No Thorns

Ever eat a bramble? Once eaten they are not forgotten, for Maine brambles will not prick you. Instead you prick a bramble which is a bit of pastry with delicious filling. How it ever got its name I have often wondered. Can anyone from Maine tell us about that?

Cut fairly rich pastry into six inch squares with knife, or pastry wheel if one desires them for party use. On each square place a mound of the mixed filling given below. Moisten pastry around entire edge. Fold all points to the middle and press edges together. Prick with fork. Filling: One egg unbeaten; ½ pkg. seeded raisins; 1 lemon, juice and grated rind; ½ cup sugar; salt and mace or any preferred spice.

Chop raisins or put through grinder with medium blade. Add lemon juice and grated rind. Then egg, salt, spice and sugar. Mix thoroughly. This will be easier to handle if chilled for several hours. This filling will keep well under refrigeration if you do not care to make them all up at one time. M.W.C.

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Splendid Cough Relief Is Easily Mixed at Home

No Cooking. Makes Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is surprising. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

## Those Pesky Mice

Fall is the time mice love to come indoors. When you see fields of shocked corn, it's time to oil up your mouse traps and get them set in places where they'll be useful. There is sometimes the feeling that nice people never have mice, but a friend of mine who clerks in the variety store says, "You'd be surprised at the people who buy mouse traps."

The best protection is to keep "mouseables" in metal containers with tight lids. All seeds, such as oats, wheat, or grass seeds should never be left in sacks, as the mice will spot them, and feed there, rather than on the corn in your traps. So when your husband wants to put the left over seed corn upstairs, suggest that he put it into an old drum, first. Old wash boilers, milk cans, and lard cans are good for mouseproof storage. Popcorn laid out to dry will draw mice quickly, so shell it, and put it into tight cans too.

They are going to chew their way in. Be prepared with traps set on newspapers at strategic points. You may feel squeamish about setting traps or removing dead mice, but if ever you've had to clean up a store room where mice have had a frolic, you'll prefer your mice dead. The newspapers takes care of any messiness. Run your trap line every second day, and you'll never be surprised by a very dead mouse.

We've always been cautious about using poisons for mice or rats. Many of them are harmful to pets or children, and while Sonny may pinch his fingers in a mouse trap, he'll only do it once — it bites. But poison once is once too often. Then, too, poisoned mice often die in the walls of a house, and smell up the house as they decompose. So we prefer traps.

Never pack large cartons of stored things solidly into a corner. A mouse could chew its way in at the corner, and into the box, and make a nest in Grandma's wedding gown. You'd be none the wiser, until you move the box next Spring. MRS. R. A. S.

## An 1814 Election Cake

This cake recipe is 134 years old and I wonder if any other readers know of it. You will be surprised as you read the amounts of ingredients used in this very large cake. Perhaps those who have two pounds of butter to spare, in this day and age, and more than a bit of courage, will give it a try.

ELECTION CAKE "YEAR — 1814"

Mix 5 lbs. flour; 2 lbs. butter; 1 lb. sugar; 3 gills of brewer's yeast; 1 pint of hot milk; 4 eggs; 1 gill of cooking brandy ;1 lb. sugar; ½ ounce of nutmeg. Let rise three or four hours. Fruit: figs, citron, currants; raisins; etc. Put layer of cake dough in greased pan, then layer of fruit, so on until all are used, having layer of fruit on top.

P. S. — I tell my folks I call it, this year, a "Dewey" Election Cake. Others can give it their own candidate's name; it will taste the same whatever its name! MRS. G. B.

## Good to Try

If you have ever had maple syrup turn moldy you will appreciate this hint. When you open a gallon can of it, bring the syrup to a rolling boil and pour it into sterilized pint jars. Seal and keep as you would any canned goods.

When you have left-over scraps from your oilcloth table cover, make atractive covers for your kitchen cook books. I sew mine inside with white linen thread.

Finely chopped carrot and celery tops and the tiniest bit of onion juice added to cottage cheese and blended with a dash of mayonnaisé makes a filling and nutritious sandwich spread.

Have you ever tried left-over ham fat for pie crust? Since this type of shortening is richer than lard, etc., use a little less. My family says it's the best pie I ever made. B. C. D.




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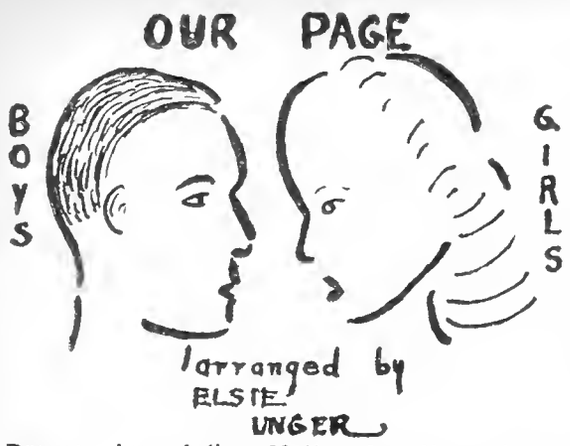



Drawn by Julia Mott, A, New York

MEMORY VERSE

LIGHTS OF HOME

Lights mean a lot to people
Who've ever had to roam.
The city lights are lovely,
But the country lights are home!
— By Mary Carolyn Davies

Drawn by Patsy Mott, 14, New York

Dear Friends: I may be too late to tell you that if you are listing "old timers" on Our Page for the birthday month, I'd like mine included. I couldn't think of anything to send but I do wish to extend greetings and best wishes to all the Pagers of yesterday, and congratulations and good luck to those who are contributing the fine work of today. I keep in touch with many of the old contributors and some of them have visited here. It has been interesting to learn that some of them have carried on with work along the lines of that which appeared in print on Our Page years ago. Earl Anderson, a special friend of ours, lives in Manchester, N. H., and is a star reporter on the Manchester Union daily. Others have done well. — Ellen Rickard Hawkes, (Alumna), New York.

Dear Our Pagers: I am a Junior in high school, like to dance, roller skate, play baseball and basketball. I help a on a friend's farm; I feed 120 chickens, milk the goats and work the horse. My favorite baseball team is the Boston Red Sox, and I was hoping they'd win the pennant. I had the great honor of seeing Babe Ruth at the Golden Jubilee; that was at the Yankee Stadium not long ago. I would like to hear from anyone who wishes to write to me. — Raymond Crum Jr., 18, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends: I have always wanted to write for the alumni page. I have often thought it would be interesting to hear some reports on the friendships which have been made through the years through the "Letters Wanted" column on Our Page. My sister and I began reading and contributing occasionally when Mr. Tuttle was the editor, and then when Iva Unger was the editor. At one time and another, I corresponded with 25 girls and boys. Though definitely not all at once! In 1927 I began writing to a girl in Wisconsin whose name was in the "Letters Wanted" column. Now, 21 years later we are still at it! I wonder if there are many such long standing friendships formed through Our Page? The Wisconsin girl's name was then Evelyn Vollmer. It is now Mrs. Howard Swan. I have just finished writing her a letter this evening. —Dorothy Safford, (Alumna), New York.

Dear Our Pagers: I felt that I owed Our Page a letter as I can't contribute anything else, for I've been reading the magazine for about three years; my parents got the paper for years before that. One day I read Our Page and have been reading it ever since. I live on a farm and am a Junior in high school. I like very nearly every sport there is, taking pictures, and hearing from boys and girls of my age. I was in the City of Brotherly Love this past Summer on a short vacation and also went through Delaware to Maryland. I will tell anyone who is interested about my trip. — Laura Smith, 16, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends: I'm a Junior in high school and am also in the Junior Senior Band. I play drums, both snare and bass. In the orchestra I am the only drummer and so I have the snare, bass drum, castanets, cymbals, tomtom, bells, woodblock and triangle to play. I also take trumpet and piano lessons. I am interested in classical and military band music. My favorite classical composition is "Hungarian Dance No 2" and my favorite band piece is "On the Mall." I will gladly reply to any letters I receive. — Doris Grover, 15, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have Our Page for some time now and have enjoyed it very much. I am a senior this year. Spanish and Business are my favorite subjects. I hope to go to a business college when I graduate. I like sports, especially baseball, basketball and horseback riding. My favorite hobby is writing and receiving letters. I write to several in South America and enjoy hearing from foreign countries. — Joyce Bruce, 16, New York.

Dear Our Page: My parents have been taking this wonderful paper but I have only started reading it the last year or so. I like Our Page the best. It is the first place I turn to when the paper comes. Three cheers for Our Page! I love to write and would like to hear from other boys and girls of my age. My hobbies are collecting post cards, foreign money and handkerchiefs. I am a football fan and boost Notre Dame. I am looking forward to hearing from all of you. — Frances Kulick, 17, Pennsylvania.

Dear Our Pagers: I am very lonesome where I live. I had never heard of The Rural New-Yorker until my grandmother had it one day. I read it and enjoyed it very much, especially the pen-pals. My favorite hobby is reading books. I have read many of Alcott's books and enjoyed them very much. I also collect odd sea clams and I wish very much that someone will be my pen-pal.—Paula Harwood, 12, New York.

Dear Contributors: I live on a farm of 95 acres. We rent all of the land to different people, except enough for our own cows. We have one cow and two heifer calves. They are both red. My sister has one and I have the other. My calf's name is Alice and the one my sister has is Mary. We have three chickens and two roosters and only about six cats and one dog. The hobbies that I like the best are bike riding, baseball, singing and writing and answering letters. — Irene Loomis, 12, New York.

Dear Girls and Boys: I have never written to Our Page before, but I do have a few pen-pals from there. I enjoy it very much. I live on a farm of 100 acres. We raise ducks, cows, chickens and pigs. My hobbies are sewing, reading, cooking and writing letters. The town that I live in is quite large, the population is about 5,000. — Frances Wessig, 13, New York.

Dear Friends: My mother has been getting The Rural New-Yorker for quite some years now. I enjoy it very much, especially Our Page. I am learning to be a cartoonist at the present time. I try to make my cartoons interesting and attractive. I would like to hear from some of you who like to draw cartoons and other pictures, including you girls too. — Leslie Nudd, 16, New York.

Drawn by Esther Martin, A, Pennsylvania

MY KITTEN

My kitten Mitzie is soft and gray,
And sweet and loving in every way,
She jumps and plays all night and day —
My kitten Mitzie is sweet and gay.
— By Ann Dillon, 12, Pennsylvania

A REMINDER

May God's blessing rest upon us,
As we try hard to keep His ways,
And let His inspiration
Fulfill our earthly days.
— By S. Kennedy, 17, New York

PEN AND INK
Drawn by Iris Leonard, A, New York

FOOTBALL
Drawn by Lilly Wargelin, New York

Drawn by Iris Leonard, A, New York

OUR PAGE

The kids of all age,
Sit down and think
To write to Our Page
With pen and ink.
— By Margaret Fabian, 16, New Jersey

LET US GIVE THANKS

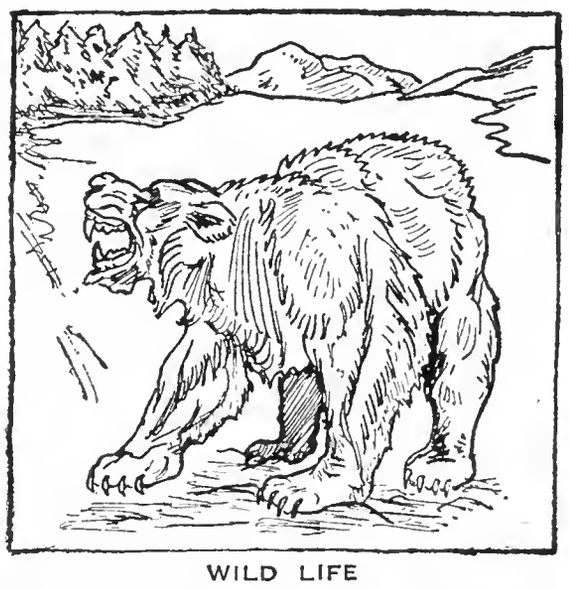
Remember the Polish who were held under guard?
They didn't have turkey, instead they starved
They didn't have radios, music to hear.
They heard only murmurs year after year.
Think of the French who were always gay.
But now they are hungry, horizons are gray.
Think of the children, dark haired or fair,
They ask us for grain; for food to eat,
For clothing to wear; for shoes for their feet.
Remember the children, who need our care.
We have so much that we can share.
Let us give thanks!
— By Virginia Halberstadt, 18, Penn.

HIS PRESENCE

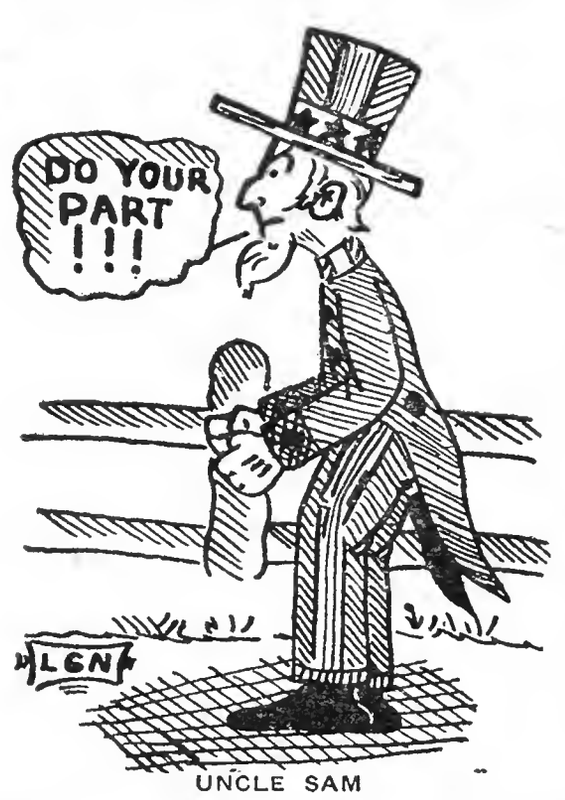
I do not fear the darkness,
When He is by my side.
I do not fear the icy winds
With God's hand in mine to guide.
He leads me over stony paths,
As on through life I go.
I'll never fear a single thing,
With His guiding hand, I know.
— By Marjorie Greene, 15, New York

QUIET PLEASE
Drawn by Joachim Kerutzfeldt, A, New York

MY SISTER INGE
Drawn by Gertchen Dedy, 14, New York



WILD LIFE
Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut




UNCLE SAM
Drawn by Leslie Nudd, 16, New York

A NICE "HELLO" FROM IDAHO

Idaho is made up mostly of irrigated farms: More fun that way. People here like to get up at three a. m. to water the farm. I don't like to get up one minute before seven because I have to be at school by 8:15. Schools have what is called Harvest Vacation, usually from two to three weeks. You can pick potatoes and make $12 to $15 a day. You have a partner and each has a half-bushel basket. You pick up the potatoes while you crawl along on your hands and knees, pushing the basket in front of you until it is full, and then pour the potatoes into a sack and start all over again. My hobbies are oil painting, pen-pals and sewing. My cat loves to turn the light on, run around the bed and then turn it off. He comes in the window but goes out the front door. The mere fact that the back door and most of the windows are open doesn't bother him. Front door please! — Faith Short, 15, Idaho.

Drawn by Amy Levin, 16, New York

Each letter to persons whose name appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and the name and State of the person to whom you are writing. Then this should be put into an outer envelope addressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Your letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York: Irene Loomis, 13; Joan Burguiere, 14; Celia Meyers, 17; Jean Bochm, 13; Dorothy Hayden, 18; Bernice Shaw, 13; Joyce Bruce, 16; Doris Grover, 15; Frances Kulick, 17; Rolanada Zowaski, 16; Priscilla Nayer, 9; Paula Harwood, 12; Gertrude Burdick, 17; Joanne Hess, 11; Doris Mason, 16; Leslie Nudd, 16; Frances Wessig, 18.

New Jersey: Rithie Saul, 16; Zosia Jorsky, 17; June Newton, 18; May Plaombi, 18; Mae Colonna, 17; June Stalter, 10; Marilyn Tallman, 18; Dolores Ciryak, 18.

Massachusetts: Robert Andrews, 14; Doris Wheeler, 15; Raymond Crum Jr., 18.

Pennsylvania: Jane Lemmon, 15; Laura Smith, 16; Frances Smith, 15.

Vermont: Sarah Jackson, Evelyn Farnsworth, 17.

Delaware: Ellen Greene.

England: Eileen Smith, 17.

Drawn by Gretchen Dedy, 14, New York

Happy Birthday Our Page! It pleases me to see so many of the alumni with us. It really feels like old times. I recognize many as those who contributed when I was a little girl and Iva Unger, my mother, was editor of Our Page. I used to look forward then, as now, to your letters and always wanted to help open them. It was pleasant to hear of a 21 year old correspondence that came about through the Letters Wanted column. I am glad the Page reaches the remote parts of the countryside and brings together people of mutual interests and talents. It gives them courage and the will to try again in the fields they have chosen. All you boys and girls are responsible for the Page. You make it and it is up to you to give it the best you have and it will pay you back in kind.

I think we have some real festive spirit this November. A birthday celebration and Thanksgiving. Virginia Halberstadt sums up pretty well in her poem "Let Us Give Thanks" the reasons why we should be thankful for what we have, no matter how little, for there are a lot of people worse off than the worst of us. Next month we have the holiday, Christmas. All bright with tinsel, Christmas trees, bright lights, gaily wrapped packages and snappy cold weather. See what you can do to reflect this on Our Page. So poets, authors and artists, get your pens and pencils ready and pass your reflections along to me.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Be sure to give your name, State and age. E. U.

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## *The Visiting Nurse*

### Get Enough Exercise?

I can just hear scores of housewives sniff as they read that question. "Exercise!" (they'll exclaim in disdain). "Exercise!" (indignantly). "The Visiting Nurse should keep house; then she wouldn't ask such a foolish question!"

Well, your Visiting Nurse did keep house — for many years. A house with a cellar, an attic and two rambling floors in between. But "you need more exercise," said her M. D. Why? Because in the house one doesn't always take deep breaths of pure, fresh air. Indoors one is stirring up dust, breathing in cooking odors, or gases, perhaps given off by the heating apparatus. Furthermore, when we exercise in the house, our minds are overwhelmed with concerns for the day. When we "get away from it all," outdoors, our brains and nervous systems appreciate the change. Of course, there are indoor "setting up" exercises. But are they so much better than those which household tasks offer? "Now bend the right knee." (You do *that* when you go upstairs.) "Lean over and touch the floor." (Don't you pick things up off the floor a hundred times a day?) "Raise your arms and stretch toward the ceiling." (Have you hung any curtains lately, or dusted over doorways?

Outdoor recreational exercise is wonderful for health. Did you used to skate before you were married? Then why not let a little housework wait while you spend an hour skating? What about a fine long walk in the woods with some uphill climb in it? Or along the open road? I'd be willing to wager that some neighbors would love to play a game of croquet with you. Have you tossed a ball back and forth with the children? What if the Blacks, Browns and Whites do say "tut tut"; they'd probably like to be invited to participate! Soon there will be a snowy hill somewhere near you. There's no better exercise than pulling a sled up an incline, then coasting merrily down it.

Gardening, when weather permits, is excellent exercise, with the added advantage of combining work, hobby and a recreation calling for continued outdoor performance. Exercise, to be of value, must be indulged in daily. It need not always be the same form of exercise, but it should be carried on out of doors. It may be merely taking a short brisk walk each day. Even if the shopping is done with a car, try stepping off the ground instead of on the gas, once a day. Club meetings generally are held indoors even in mild weather. Next Spring, try an outdoor meeting, combined with a picnic instead of tea at home. A May walk for grown-ups is not a bad idea for exhilarating exercise.

And November still has days when it is a pity not to get out into sun and wind and clean fresh air. You will be refreshed in many ways.

BEULAH FRANCE, R. N.

### A Word to the Wise

In buying clothes for tiny tots, either in stores or through mail order houses, be careful to discriminate between children's sizes and toddler's sizes. For instance, toddler's size three would have a smaller armhole, slightly narrower shoulder, and be shorter than a child's size three. In rompers for baby boys, toddler's size three would have a shorter crotch than a regulation size three, and the smaller armhole and narrower shoulder also. Mail order catalogs usually make the difference clear, and most saleswomen are thus informed; but if you make sure, it may result in the difference between an awkward child and a graceful one.

Many a doctor is called to a children's party too late to save the life of a child who has choked on nutmeats. Giggling when eating is natural to youngsters. If the hostess wishes to serve nutmeats, she should grind them and use them in fillings for cake or sandwiches. But, as a safety measure, it is wise not to have nutmeats within reach of little children.

Many decorators feature a hallway collection of family portraits or photograhps. In the small apartment a section of the living room wall is blocked off to create a family background. The frames need not match one another. They may be any assortment of finishes; merely make sure that each frame suits its portrait. By all means include a childhood picture of yourself!

L. H.

## HOME FASHIONS by Clara Dudley

You can make your dining room warm and inviting, too, at very low cost. Start your new color scheme with a smart Alexander Smith Floor-Plan Rug. Use it as a guide in selecting other colors for the room. My new, FREE book, "Colorama," tells you how. Write for it. Address: Clara Dudley, 285 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Dept. RN-6.

**For Little Fellows With Big Colds**

Mother . . . the best-known home remedy you can use to relieve distress of colds is warming, comforting Vicks VapoRub. When you rub VapoRub on your child's chest, throat and back at bedtime it starts to work *instantly* . . . and it keeps on working for hours to bring grand relief even while child sleeps. Often by morning the worst miseries of his cold are gone. Try it. VICKS VAPORUB



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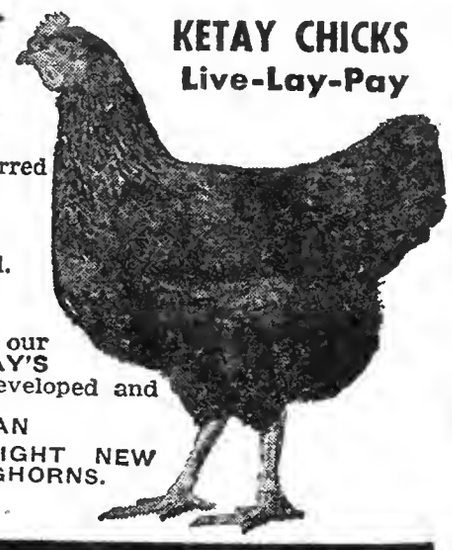

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## New Coccidiosis Treatment

A new synthetic chemical made from oat hulls, corncobs and similar farm crop wastes has been found to be remarkably effective against cecal coccidiosis in chicks. This new chemical is called nitrofurazone, the name adopted by the American Medical Association. The active ingredient in this chemical is commonly called furacin.

Scientific investigations have shown that furacin was active against bacteria and protozoa (coccidiosis is caused by protozoa). As a result of these investigations furacin was indicated for use in human medicine. Ointments containing this chemical are now recognized as valuable for application to infected, slow healing wounds.

The efficacy of this new chemical in treating laboratory animals suggested its use against cecal or bloody coccidiosis of chickens. A report of preliminary work with the drug for coccidiosis control which was presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Parasitologists mentioned these advantages: 1. Remarkably active against coccidia even at extremely low levels; 2. Generally less toxic to chicks than the sulfa drugs which have been widely used against coccidiosis. This means there is less retaradation of growth in chicks treated with nitrofurazone; 3. Economy — Treatment with nitrofurazone costs less than half as much as with sulfa drugs.

Preliminary trials have also shown nitrofurazone to be effective against pullorum disease of chicks. M. G. K.

## Ralph W. Dow

One of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S good friends, Ralph W. Dow, of Saco, Maine, passed away on October 10 after a long illness.

Mr. Dow was born in Lynn, Mass., 79 years ago. For several years he was engaged in the trade paper field for shoe and leather concerns. Some 20 years ago he returned to the farm he had previously acquired in Saco. Though active in farming, he still found much time for church work and writing. Only last year he wrote a set of articles for The R. N.-Y. on farm conditions in Maine that aroused a great deal of interest among readers. Mr. Dow leaves his widow surviving.

## A Few Pasteurization Booklets Left

Interest in the booklet "Why Milk Pasteurization?" has continued strong ever since the article was published in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER in the Spring of 1947. Of the 15,000 booklets originally printed, a little over 13,000 have been sold. The most recent demand is from California and the midwest.

The price of this booklet is 25 cents a single copy up to nine; 20 cents each, 10-24 copies; 15 cents each, 25-99 copies; and 10 cents each, 100 copies and more.

## Subscribers' Exchange

*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 703.*

### FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FOR Sale: 126 acre farm, highest possible state of cultivation. Modern barn 36x100; 48 stanchions, bull pen, box stall, drinking cups, three silos, grain room. Milk house. Granary and tool shed 55x60. Modern 8-room house, garage attached. Tile bath, pipe furnace. Electric hot water tank. Never failing water supply, telephone, lovely maple shade; 19 miles from Albany, 18 miles from Hudson. Will sell farm bare or stocked and equipped. Must see place to appreciate. Albert H. Newton, Chatham Center, N. Y.

POULTRY buildings for rent, near Bordentown, N. J., 1,600 laying capacity and all equipment to couple with trailer. References exchanged. No triflers. Write for details. BOX 70, Columbus, N. J.

132 ACRES, dairy-poultry farm, 17 cows, 450 chickens, electricity, furnace, bath, machinery, Surge milker, good buildings; $13,000. Sands, Oxford, New York.

RHODE ISLAND: Modern purebred dairy, Jamesway equipped. 60 tieups plus complete set of buildings needed on breeding farm. 100 acres highly productive in alfalfa, clover, corn. Supports 100 head. 70 acres permanent pasture, balance woodland. Owners modern home; 3 units for farm help. Stock and equipment available. R. E. Wallace, Apponaug, R. I., Hillsgrove 1720. Greenwich 633.

109-ACRE income producer. Fronting concrete highway, 30 miles south of Batavia; owner reports 1947 income $12,000; buildings A-1 condition; attractive 9-room, bath home, all utilities; lovely lawn; barn 36x60, "L" 30x30, 38 stanchions; 2 silos; double garage; poultry house, other buildings; 109 acres, 94 loamy-tillable, excellent for potato, bean crops; fruit orchard; illness compels sacrifice. $12,000; terms. B-8421, West's Farm Agency, John Kelso, South Lake St., Pavilion, N. Y., on Route 19.

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SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

WANTED: Elderly folks to board on farm. $20 weekly. Good home and good care. Mrs. Mary Roskan, Waterville, N. Y.

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WANTED: Permanent boarder: Excellent country home. Hunters' accommodations. BOX 8012, Rural New-Yorker

WANTED: Retired man. Pleasant surroundings. Good food; $12.50 weekly. BOX 296, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANTED: Middlcaged or elderly folks to board in country. BOX 8037, Rural New-Yorker.

### FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERY'S golden wildflower honey; 5 lbs. $1.65; 10 lbs. $3.00 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY: 60 lb. can, not prepaid, clover $10.20; clover-basswood $9.90; buckwheat or Fall flower mixed $8.40. Carton, 6 5-lb. pails, above kinds $7.50, $7.20 and $6.90, within third zone. Ray C. Wilcox, Odessa, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

STOP in, Long Island headquarters for the best in honey. Harry Merrill, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

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HONEY-Clover, wildflower or buckwheat. Five pound pails deliverod $1.50. E. G. Cornwell, Mansfield, Penna.

HONEY: Choice quality light clover. A very economical spread for bread, etc. One case, 6 5-lb. pails, $7.50 (liquid). One 60-lb. can (crystallized) $11.85. All postpaid into the third zone. Oswegatchie River Apiaries, Heuvelton, N. Y.

CLOVER honey: 60 lb. can at $9.60; light amber, 60 lb. can at $8.60, not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. George Hand, R. 2, Cazenovia, N. Y.

HONEY: 10 lbs. white clover postpaid third zone $3.17. Light amber $3.07. Dark buckwheat $2.81. Send for new low prices on five gallon cans and glass honey. Wixon's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY: Delicious new crop buckwheat, 5 lb. pail $1.35. Case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.20. 60 lb. cans $9.50. Also white mixed flowers $1.45, $7.50 and $10 80. All postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY sweet clover, little basswood splendid flavor. L. M. Mitchell, Marietta, N. Y.

TREE ripened Satsuma oranges, are tangerine and wild orange combined. Wonderful flavor, juicy. $6.00 bushel prepaid. New paper shell pecans 5 lbs. $2.15. Hoppe's Orchard, Rt. 99, Milton, Florida.

HONEY: New crop light clover or golden wildflower honey, 5 lb. pail $1.49 postpaid. 6, 5-lb. pails $6.60 express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Prompt shipment. Free honey recipes. L. F. Dexter, 1024 Fay St., Fulton, N. Y.

WHOLESALE Oranges, 275 pounds (5 bushels) for $10. We can mix with tangerines, grapefruit, navels, Triumphs, other varieties in season. Will ship one bushel monthly if wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pomona Citrus Packers, Pomona Park, Florida.

HONEY: Our best white clover $10.50 per 60 lb. can. Light amber $9.75. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, New York.

YELLOW Jersey sweet potatoes for sale, $2.00 per bushel F. O. B. Painter; Porto Ricans, $2.50. Cash with order. R. U. LeCato, Painter, Virginia.

HONEY: 60's; light clover, goldenrod, buckwheat. Write for prices. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

CLOVER honey: Five pound pail delivered third zone, $1.45. Six pails $7.50. Buckwheat, $1.35 pail. John Mosher, Moravia, N. Y.

"NORTH Country" clover honey, the same unsurpassed quality for your breakfast toast. One case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

DELICIOUS grapefruits $3.75 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges and grapefruit. No color added. Shipped express prepaid as follows: 1 bu. oranges $4.25, ½ bu. $2.75; 1 bu. grapefruit $3.75, ½ bu. $2.50; 1 bu. mixed $4.00. ½ bu. $2.60. Send your Christmas orders early. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

HONEY: Clover or buckwheat, postpaid third zone, 5 lbs. $1.25; 6 2½-lb. cans $4.00; 6 5-lb. $7.50; 60-lb. cans $9.50. Not prepaid, 6 5-lb. pails, $6.50; 6 2½-lb. cans $3.50; 60-lb. can $8.50. No C.O.D. shipments. Honey Brook Apiaries, Coxsackie, N. Y.

TREE ripened grapefruit. No color added. From groves direct to you. $1.50 per bushel. You pay express. Carroll Malin, Largo, Florida.

NEW crop black walnut meats hand shelled, hand picked, resifted, pasteurized. Pound $1.60; 2 lbs. $3.15; 5 lbs. $7.75. Prepaid. R. L. Harman, Wellsville, Penna.

FALL honey, medium, 60 lbs. $8.00; 5 lbs. $1.25. Postpaid third zone. Edw. Hogan, 210 Gibson St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

INDIAN River citrus fruits. We will begin shipping when fruit has colored-up on the trees, probably about November 20. Price list on request. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

CHOICE clover honey, 5 lbs. $1.75, 10 lb. pails $3.40 buckwheat, 5 lbs. $1.50, 10 lbs. $2.90. Postpaid third zone. Six 5-lb. pails $7.50 express paid. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

DELICIOUS sun-ripened oranges $3.75 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Orange Grower, Winter Park, Fla.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Cortland, Rome, Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Red Delicious, Winesap, Golden Delicious. One or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1½ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

ORDER Sun Ripened Indian River fruit from grower. Our choicest oranges, grapefruit, or assorted. Full bushel only $5.50; 90 pound crate $8.50 Family fruit excellent quality not fancy 55 pound bushel $5.00; 90 pound crate $7.50. Express prepaid East of Mississippi River; add 15% west. Ingram Groves, Box 15, RN, Rockledge, Florida.

### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale: 48 used school desks and chairs; steel, wood tops and seats. Dean Theall, Hartsdale, N. Y.

RECUT wheat straw. Some feeding value. 20 tons. William Shultes, Catskill, N. Y. Hudson 86-M-1.

FOR Sale: Ford tractor, used very little, excellent condition, rubber like new. Complete with double plow, disc harrow, spring tooth harrow, cutting bar, snow plow. Complete $600. Tree sprayer, engine in good condition, 100 gallon capacity, complete with hose and gun, mounted on good farm wagon. Complete $150. Shaw, Werimus Road, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey.

INTERNATIONAL Farmall tractor, new, super A with side mower attached. Contact Mr. George Bayer, Jr., Stillwell 6-3500 between 9-5 Monday through Friday.

FOR Sale: Bean 35 Royal sprayer, 500 gallon tank, new power unit. G. Fox, 43 Park Ave., Babylon, New York.

FOR Sale: Cider mill, 10 horsepower motor, complete; good condition. K. Koch, Cross River, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Princess pine, fresh picked, bunched, $16 per 100 lbs. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

CIDER mill, hand or power, double tub, like new. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

WANTED: A small hand loom. Bailey, 18 Burling Lane New Rochelle, N. Y.

HOBBYIST, attention: If you make anything, art work, handicrafts, etc., fit to sell in a high class gift shop; send samples and prices or write to: Chester Kennedy, P. O. BOX 222, Westwood, N. J.

GIFT Hankies, 75c each; 3 for $1.50. State white or print. Feathers, 6 Mercer Ave., Rochester 11, New York.

FOR Sale: Fine Stromberg-Carlson floor model radio, perfect. Will exchange for pullets. C. F. Nordstrom, East Aurora, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Esco Sharp Freezing and Zero Storage cabinet. Capacity 32 cubic feet. Equipped with G. E. compressor. A. C. Palmer, Waverly, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Baled hay and straw, delivered. Write Steven Mastrean, Putnam Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

# Pluck, Not Luck, Spells Success

The Winter of 1948-49 will prove to be a banner one for egg producers. Many producers have filled their granaries with homegrown grains, remembering the recent scarcity which caused them so much inconvenience. Bumper crops here and abroad spell lower feed prices for the coming year. Add to this the fewer pullets brooded last Spring, and the increased demand for fresh eggs, and you have the best egg market situation in years.

I have often been asked for advice on how to produce eggs. My answer is always the same: the real job is in producing them at a profit. Any healthy pullet will lay eggs if given the necessary materials; the trick is to take advantage of every shortcut in labor as well as in nutrients.

Not many years ago, it was thought prudent and wise to change the litter several times each season. Now this method is considered as being wasted time and effort. All sorts of experiments were tried to keep eggs fresh. First it was waterglass, then an oil solution, then salt. The most condemned method of cleaning eggs, washing in hot water, has again come to be popular. Times change and so do practices.

You can't expect good fruit from a bad tree, can you? So the first requirement in the egg business is to obtain good, reputable stock. What is a few more cents per chick? The breeder hardly gets repaid for the extra bother and record keeping this entails. I know of at least two local breeders who had a hard time keeping ahead on account of the expense involved in progeny testing. A good pullet should lay at least 15 dozen eggs in her first year; 200 and more eggs per season is common. Many flocks average that. But even with 180 eggs per pullet, there should be a nice profit to the efficient producer. Roughly, it takes 100 pounds of feed per hen per year. With present costs, this amounts to about $4.50. Eggs can be figured on the average of 50 cents per dozen. That means $7.50 per hen. This leaves $3.50 over feed costs. With efficient management one man should be able to take care of several thousand birds. It sounds easy, doesn't it? And it is easy if you recognize the simple, but too often, carelessly followed essentials. Many producers, especially those who are taking their first fling at this business of furnishing the mate to the breakfast bacon, make the mistake of looking for bargains. Then, when mortality strikes, and it always does when the stock is inferior, the producer becomes puzzled at the intricacies of poultry raising, when the essential thing he had to do, in order to insure good results, was to start with good chicks.

I say, "learn as you earn." If you wish to start in this business, start small, do not take it for granted that dollar eggs will make you rich overnight. If you wish to speculate or gamble, you'll do better at the race track. It takes years to learn to stick by the rules. By this I mean it takes that long to take seriously what every experienced poultryman has learned through his years of apprenticeship. Like a card game, you might have beginner's luck and come up with a winning hand, but it takes perseverance to stick it out through thick and thin. Whenever you see a splendid looking flock of pullets ready for the laying house, banish the thought that these birds grew and flourished as if by magic, and without care and worry on the producer's part. Back of every good bird is a lot of work and worry, right up to the time it is sold for meat.

The war years have been tough years for the consistent producer. Now that conditions have changed for the better, those who have fallen by the wayside wish to catch up to the bandwagon and cash in. As usual, many fly-by-night hatcheries and jobbers will spring up overnight to take care of the eventual increase in chick orders. As usual, the propaganda of cheap chicks will flood the nation; and as usual, thousands will throw away their hard earned money on worthless stock.

There is always room in the poultry-producing business for more efficient and more conscientious operators, but the good have to suffer with those who are not so good. Good, reputable breeders get a black eye whenever a beginner finds the going tough and condemns the business as a whole. An efficient operator is always an asset, not a liability. He stays wide awake to, and for the good of, the ultimate consumer; and that means better production and less costly production, and better quality eggs and poultry.

A friend of mine from the city thought it terrible to use new lumber in constructing a chicken house. This party cited the numerous searchers for apartments in her city; said it was a shame to have chickens dirty up the clean wood when humans were begging for a place to live in. What did I say? First I was shocked at her attitude. Then, giving my new chicken house another onceover, I pointed to the three stories proudly. "Listen, neighbor," I said, with that sinking feeling of not being understood, "I'm doing you a favor by investing in that new lumber. I admit shelter for humans is important, but food is the first on the list of human essentials; and to produce that food, adequate shelter must be provided for the layers." Not only from the bird's standpoint, but from the investor's too, should the laying quarters be planned to serve many years, planned to cut labor costs and to provide comfort to the operator. A big portion of the working day is spent in and around the henhouses. In the past, a barn lean-to was termed adequate for the farm flock, but that is not the case today.

Producing eggs for the table has become a big business. Thousands make their living off revenue from their flocks. Requirements have become so specific, in order to make a profit, that there remains no room for guesswork. It is planned economy, not extravagance, to build permanent shelters for the farm workers, for a layer is one of the most consistent and profitable of workers.

Lower feed prices do not necessarily mean lower priced eggs. With labor costs as high as they are and still on the upgrade, any lowering of feed prices will be offset by higher wage costs. Small producers will benefit to a greater extent than large ones. It has been found more profitable for one man to take care of a flock as large as he can manage, and avoid hiring help, except at those times when some special job is being done. As there are variations in the capabilities of men, no set number can be definitely stated. Some operators can do the work of two or three ordinary men, and not feel fatigued; while others are content with 1,000 birds or even less. Personally, I think 1,200 is plenty for any ordinary man to take care of. This compares favorably with other lines of industry, in hours as well as remuneration.

S. M. KENNEY
Chautauqua County, N. Y.

*On sunny days in the Fall these White Leghorn pullets, owned by J. Everett McCall, Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., are allowed the run of a penned enclosure in order to obtain exercise and sunlight.*


235-250 Eggs per Bird

Lay or Bust Cover Girl 1948

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The Rock-Red cross pullet shown is from a flock of 303 out-of-season chicks hatched Nov. 13, 1947. They started to lay Apr. 1 and have averaged 70% production for the 5 months of May to September.

These birds had no range, no green food, no supplements. Their complete development depended on balanced Lay or Bust formula feeds. Such confinement rearing, out-of-season, is a rugged test of scientific feed formulation.

The Lay or Bust Research Farm is run on the basis of typical farm conditions. Good management but nothing that isn't practical on any farm.

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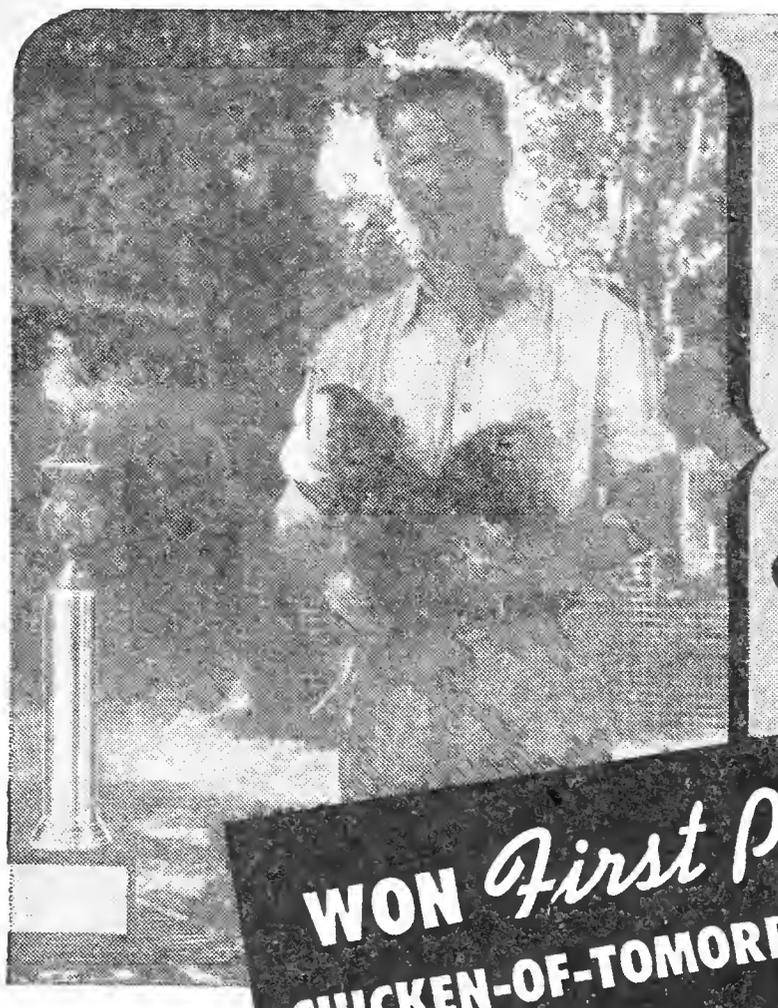

At 12 Weeks 150 New Hampshires averaged 4.3 lbs. per bird WITH LOW FEED CONSUMPTION ★

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● Leonard Schleicher standing beside the trophy he won in 1948 New York State "Chicken-Of-Tomorrow" Contest.

**In the New York State Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest, Mr. Leonard C. Schleicher, owner of the Good Ground Poultry Farm at Hampton Bays, L. I., N. Y., entered 150 New Hampshire cockerel chicks. Not only did he win First Prize but he also won the A & P Trophy in the Senior Division.**

★ ***"Our birds are economical to produce on Beacon Broiler Program."***

"At 12 weeks of age," writes Mr. Schleicher, "they averaged 4.3 lbs. per bird and had eaten 13.9 lbs. of feed per bird. This was at the rate of 3.23 lbs. of feed for each pound of growth . . . and shows that *our birds are economical to produce.*"

"At 12 weeks," continues Mr. Schleicher, "we selected 15 of the best cockerels and shipped them to the contest headquarters at Troy, where the official weight was 70 lbs. for the 15 birds, or 4.67 lbs. each."

**"We think that these results demonstrate very well what a good breeding program plus good feed and management can produce in the way of the modern chicken."**

We congratulate Mr. Schleicher and his fine work. And we accept with thanks his tribute to Beacon Feed. Incidentally, the birds that won second prize in the same contest were owned by the Westhill Farms, Inc., of Camillus, New York.

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*Cayuga, N. Y.*


# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## About Turkeys

Wish you would tell me some things about turkeys. How much feed does it take to produce a pound of turkey meat? How soon does the Beltsville Small White mature, and how about the hatchability of their eggs compared with the heavy varieties? What are average weights for the females and males of the breed mentioned? L. M. S.
Allegheny County, Pa.

It requires about four and one-half pounds of feed to produce a pound of turkey meat. According to records available, the large varieties are slightly more efficient than the small. Research reports from Clemson Agricultural College indicate that 4.37 pounds of feed per pound of gain are required for Bronze turkeys; 4.53 pounds for Small Whites.

The Beltsville Small White matures at 24 to 28 weeks, and usually lays at a higher rate; it gives better hatchability than most heavy varieties. The females weigh from seven to 12 pounds at 24 weeks, the males 16 to 24 pounds, depending on the strain.

## Pullets' Combs Are Dark

My pullets have been laying well until recently, when their combs turned dark and they became mopey, and they just sat around. Would like to have your suggestions. How would this act if it is a contagious disease?
Atlantic County, N. J. H. B. B.

The fact that a pullet's comb turns dark may be an indication of a ruptured egg yolk condition; this usually affects individual birds, and not many at any one time. It may also have been due to an infectious indigestion, or so-called bluecomb. If the latter, the birds will usually recover and come back into good production after a few weeks. By now you probably have definite indications as to whether or not this is a contagious disease. It it is, a greater number, or possibly all, of your flock may be affected. If, however, you have not lost any birds, it is evident that this trouble was a more or less localized trouble as mentioned with individual birds.

## Gobbler Has Chicken Pox

Can a turkey gobbler contract chicken pox? I have one that has scabs all over his face, nostrils and ears. What are his chances of making a recovery, and can he spread it to my other turkeys? I have another with swollen jaws, but no scabs. What do you think is his trouble, and how should I treat it? E. W. H.
Osceola County, Fla.

Yes, a turkey can contract chicken pox. It is probable that this is what is troubling your gobbler. The chances of his making a spontaneous recovery are good. It would be best to keep him separate from the rest of the flock as he can readily transmit this disease to other birds.

Your turkey with the swollen jaws may have sinusitis. Drain off any accumulated material, and then wash out the sinus with argyrol of five per cent strength. A syringe or medicine dropper can be employed to administer the medicine into the sinus.

## When Pullorum Strikes

Would discolored and abnormal appearing egg yolks mean that possibly my chickens could have pullorum disease? If so, what procedure would you suggest? R. B.
Maryland

The discolored and abnormal egg yolks might very probably be caused by pullorum disease. As long as this disease is present in the flock, it would be best to sell off the old stock for meat. The next procedure should be to clean and disinfect the houses and premises thoroughly, and then allow them to remain empty for several weeks before restocking with birds which are known to be free from this disease.

## Eggs Break Easily

The eggs from my hens break very easy. What should I do? L. F.
Cayuga County, N. Y.

Your trouble is caused by weak, thin shelled eggs. Put some oyster shell on top of the hen's mash to get them to eat more. Also, try feeding some extra cod liver oil in a moist mash at noon, to which has been added about three per cent of calcite flour, or oyster shell flour.


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Highest egg-laying record ever made by a New Hampshire pen in any contest was set by Hubbard Farms' pen, at 1948 Western New York Contest just ended. Hubbard's pen produced 3,715 eggs for 3,980 points—averaging 285 eggs and 306 points per bird. High Hubbard hen laid 332 eggs. Among all breeds—Hubbard's New Hampshires ranked second in the United States—*only 5 points* below top pen.

21 years of pedigree-breeding and 8-Point Balanced-Breeding Program give Hubbard strain outstanding ability to produce eggs, and quick meat—without sacrificing other money-making qualities. Get this *high-producing* strain—direct from the breeding source! 30-day satisfaction guarantee. Sexed and cross-bred chicks available. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean.

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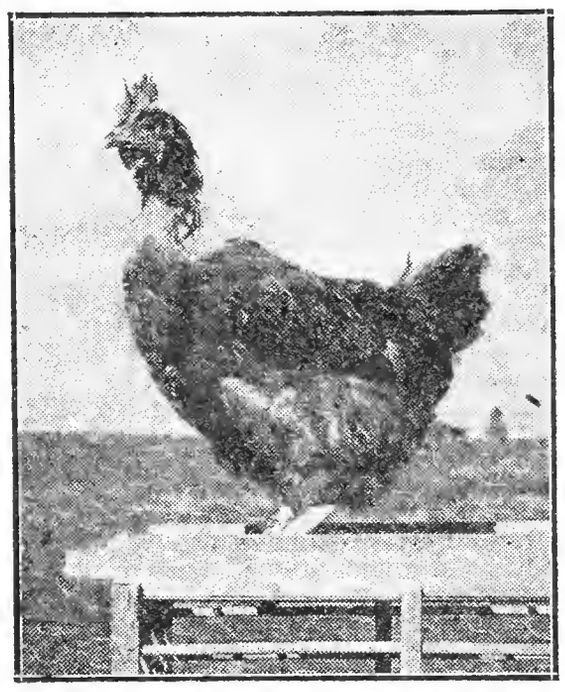

NEW CHAMP AFTER ROUGH STRUGGLE

*This bedraggled and worn R. I. Red hen has just won top-egg-laying honors for the country in 1948 at the Maine Egg-Laying Test.*

## National Egg Laying Champion

A Rhode Island Red hen, owned by George B. Treadwell of Spencer, Mass., won the top 1948 egg-laying honors in the country recently completed at the Maine egg laying test at Monmouth. Laying 337 eggs and scoring 368.7 points, the Red surpassed all hen entries in 18 official state egg laying tests throughout the United States.

Taking high pen honors for the year at the Maine Test was a pen of Rhode Island Reds, owned by Crooks Farm of North Brookfield, Mass., with a score of 3,629 eggs and a point total of 3,885.65. Top Maine hen was another Rhode Island Red, owned by J. K. Collemer of Lincolnville, which racked up 315 eggs while scoring 332.15 points. The leading Maine pen was a sex-linked pen, owned by Hall Bros. Hatchery of Dexter, which turned out 3,205 eggs and scored 339.80 points.

## Maine Poultry Show

The Maine State Poultry and Trade Exposition is being held November 18-20 at South Portland Armory, Portland, Maine. Earle R. Conant, of Oakland, general manager of the Exposition, has announced an interesting speakers' program. Dr. John C. Scholes, poultry specialist, will present a demonstration on broiler preparation and other poultry for market, including evisceration and quick freeze methods. G. E. Coleman, of Nichols Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. H., will discuss the Maine Broiler Test. Dr. Alfred Van Wagenen, NEPPCO's acting managing director, will speak on "More Dollars for Poultrymen." Prof. T. B. Charles, head of the Poultry Department of New Hampshire State University, and poultry editor of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, will discuss "What's New in Poultry Management"; and Dr. Victor Heiman, poultry nutritionist, formerly connected with Cornell University, will talk on "How Good is a Poultry Feed?".

There will be a number of booths devoted to educational displays of interest to poultrymen, and demonstrations of egg handling on farms and recognition of quality by consumers will be run throughout the Exposition. An egg show has already developed much interest among poultrymen, not only with small flocks and large flocks, but also the young and old. An opportunity is presented for competition in five separate classes. These are: A — Open to any poultryman in the State — one dozen specimen eggs to be judged by exhibition score card; B — Open to any poultrymen or packers — one dozen to be judged by commercial score card; C — Open to any poultrymen or packers — three dozen eggs in cartons, judged by commercial score card; D — Open to any 4-H Club member in the State; F — Open to any Vo.-Ag. student in the State. There will be no entry fees charged for the egg show, but eggs submitted to competition will be sold at the close of the show to defray expenses.

Egg grading demonstrations and the poultry project demonstrations by the 4-H Clubs and judging contests by the FFA units from about 15 high schools in Maine are being handled by Andrew Welch of Wilton, Me., under the direction of Poultry Specialist Reed of University of Maine.


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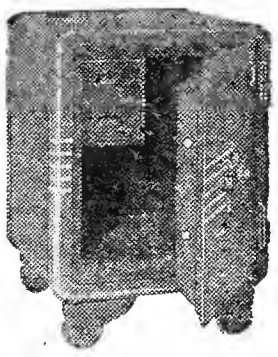

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# Publisher's Desk

Maybe you can give me some information as to what to do. I took out a sickness and accident policy at $5.50 per year through a mail order house. I paid the premium in advance for two years and was paid up to April 8, 1949. April 12th, I had a severe pain in my neck and ear and the doctor called it Herpes Zoster or shingles. He gave me penicillin and I had to go to his office for treatment. I entered my claim for illness from April 12, to April 30. I received a check for $2.66. As I read the policy $20 was to be paid for the first seven days of illness and $30 for the second seven days. I think I should have received more than $2.66 in settlement. Please advise me — my doctor's bill was $50 alone. A. S.

New York

The Sterling Insurance Company explain that "this policy provides benefits for total disability only. It has no provision for payment of partial disability nor for the direct payment of doctor or miscellaneous bills. This policy is designed primarily to cover for loss of time from the performance of regular duties." The statement of the company is all in accordance with the terms of this limited policy and our friend's disappointment is only one of many similar complaints in connection with limited policies. They are carefully written and for one reason or another claims are disputed and declined. We advise getting the policy and reading it carefully before signing or paying out any money.

Thank you very much for stating the Circulation Company was a reliable company. Have received word from them that the veteran had turned in the subscriptions and they were waiting for the balance, which has been sent in. Cannot thank you enough for the kindness you have done for us; also for the grand magazine, "The Rural New-Yorker." The Publisher's Desk is read first and the end must be read by all the family, before the rest of the magazine is even looked at. F. A. C.

New Hampshire

There have been a great many complaints in regard to subscriptions given agents of circulation companies and we again urge our readers to be sure that the credentials presented are satisfactory There should be a card or letter empowering the agent to secure subscriptions for the company. It takes considerable time to get the publication started, but legitimate circulation companies will take care of the orders given them.

We naturally regret knowing that the Morlyn Engineering Company of Brooklyn have gone bankrupt. It is bad news for us, but we appreciate your letting us know. We realize we have no chance of having them adjust the heating plant and we will have to have someone do it for us. We depended upon the guarantee, which we see now becomes ineffective. We thank you for your trouble and for the other times you have helped us. F. C. K.

New York

We are sorry we failed to help our reader. While many concerns go bankrupt through no particular fault of their own, this case has been standing long enough, so that the company could have adjusted the heating plant and made it satisfactory before closing up. It would be wise to bring such a matter to the attention of the authorities when a concern is indifferent and fails to live up to a guarantee in a reasonable time.

The Associated Magazine Contributors. Inc. publisher of the "48 — Magazine of the Year," 68 West 45th St., New York, N. Y., was adjudged bankrupt on September 14, 1948. Publication of "48 — Magazine of the Year" has been discontinued. Claims of all creditors, including claims arising out of unfilled subscriptions, may be filed with the Referee in Bankruptcy, Irwin Kurtz, U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City, before *January* 29, 1949. Claims not filed before this date will not be allowed! Creditors should avoid giving their proxies to unknown persons who may solicit them

We have a number of letters on file which were minus name or address. If you have written this department and received no reply, possibly your letter is being held. It would be well to repeat your inquiry.

Some time ago John Wilde, Rossmoyne, Ohio, advertised that he had a system through which you could buy anything at wholesale prices. He charged $2.00 for the portfolio system and $2.00 for another portfolio, guaranteeing them to be satisfactory or money refunded. I inquired whether I could buy automobiles and farm machinery at wholesale prices and he replied that we could buy anything at wholesale prices. I sent him $4.00, but the portfolios were not satisfactory. I could not buy farm machinery or automobiles. I returned the portfolios to him at once, but he has refused to return my money. Paul M. Kourennoff offered some books on healing at $10. I sent the $10, but when the books arrived they were worthless and not as advertised. He guaranteed to refund the money if not satisfactory, but has failed to do so, and does not answer my letters. Can you help me in this also? G. A. L.

Pennsylvania

The Post Office Department returns mail addressed to Paul M. Kourennoff marked "Fraudulent." Letters to John Wilde are returned marked that he has "moved and left no address." Both of these offers were written to appeal to the credulous people. The guarantee meant nothing whatever, and our suggestion is to inquire about the standing of the concerns before sending them any money.

As a subscriber I need your advice. I enclose a letter and literature. Please let me know if it is a sound investment. H. B.

New York

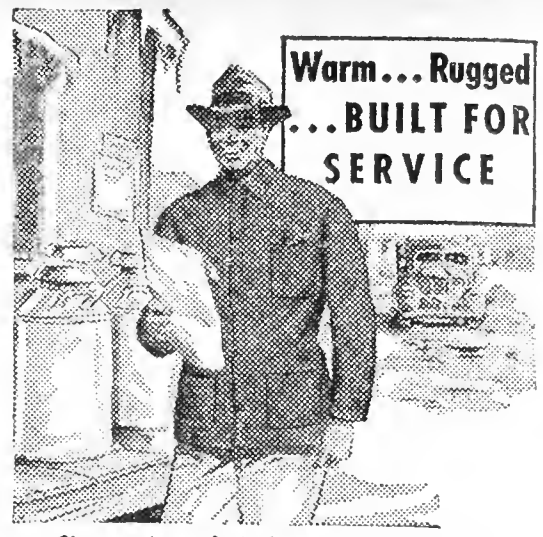
Only the future can tell whether this is a sound investment, but the method of selling stock is one that is not used generally by responsible companies. The literature is reaching us from readers in all sections of the country, who ask if we consider it wise to invest in these silver-lead mines on the proposition presented them, which requires a pledge of $20 to participate. We are not impressed with the literature and we would not invest on the information given and the inducements offered. It is our opinion that if this was such a good mining possibility, the experienced investors would take it up promptly and it would not be necessary to peddle it all over the country. The promoters say it is worth a gamble. Companies often have millions of shares outstanding and earnings consequently remain minute. We understand that in the event of dividends there is a 15 per cent tax reduction to American stockholders. Billions have been lost in similar gambles. We would not put a penny of our money in it and consider there are enough investment opportunities in this country without risking capital in doubtful ventures elsewhere.

We have received the $48.20 check that you managed to get from the School. I don't know how you do it, but it sure is gratifying to know that there are some people who can get results. If it hadn't been for you we doubt if we would have received any of it, as they did not even answer our letters. As you do not charge any fee I am sending you a couple of subscriptions, but it is quite hard to find any people around here who do not already take your paper. If these friends do take it already, why just extend the subscription for them.

New York C. V. D. W.

The check came with an apology for the delay. Often too many people handle a matter and it gets bogged down. Subscriptions are a very pleasant acknowledgment.

Nassau County New York has gone on record with a protest against the many rackets that are being promoted in the name of recognized charities It is said that some organizations of merit and standing have been induced to sign ill-advised contracts, which prove to be more valuable to the promoter than the organization In one case a campaign yielded a gross of $22,000, and only $300 could be traced to the cancer fund, for which it was said to be working. Some of the individual collectors are said to have made from $191 to $429 a week. The county is seeking a charity law that would require all money raising campaigners to file complete budgets and plans before the drives and detailed financial accounts afterwards. This would be a protection to the people of the county, and it would not be a bad idea to extend it.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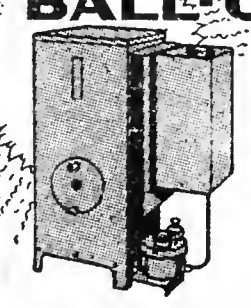

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OLD AUTOMOBILES WANTED
I will pay $15 for information resulting in the purchase of any make automobile 1900 to 1925. Give full description; make, model, year, general condition. Picture if possible. SIDNEY STEIN, 121-21 JAMAICA AVE., RICHMOND HILL 18, N. Y.



WANTED: NEW OR NEAR NEW AUTOMOBILE. P. F. GARDINER, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-4375

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six dsy week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

WANTED: White couple for country boarding house; no liquor. BOX 7896, Rural New-Yorker.

COOK-Generals, maids, waitresses, any age, for hotels, inns, institutions. Barton Employment Bureau, Great Barrington, Mass.

GARDENER, maintenance man; married; handy with tools, for country estate. Comfortable apartment. Write particulars and references. BOX K, Ridgefield, Connecticut.

WANTED: Dependable general farm worker for farm and mink ranch, experience not necessary; must be willing to learn. References, good living conditions. O. Rooerts, Ellenville, N. Y.

WANTED: An experienced and rellable man to take charge of the outstanding Jersey herd at Bassett Farm. Derby, Connecticut. Excellent cash salary, and the usual perquisites. Please send references and state salary desired in first letter. BOX 8003, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Woman for general housework. Modern home, small family adults. Permanent if satisfactory. Good warm room, bath, board furnished. Could take man and wife. Standard Supply Co., Otter Lake, N. Y.

YOUNG man for general farm work; no smoking or drinking. Good wages and easy times. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, N. Y.

WAITRESS: Must live in. Room, board and laundry furnished. Experience not necessary. Apply Mrs. Strube, Masonic Home, Wallingford, Conn.

EXPERIENCED dairy farmer for modern up-to-date dairy farm. To a steady, industrious, sober man who understands modern machinery and care of registered Holstein cows, we offer a modern home, steady position, pleasant surroundings and privileges, and top remuneration. In answering kindly give your qualifications, references and number in family as we desire a thoroughly reliable man for permanent connection located in eastern Dutchess County, New York. BOX 8004, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in state institution for mental defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

WANTED: General manager for 1,500 acre truck farm. Must be able to supervise from 200 to 300 people. Have several managers who will assist. Must be able to set up machinery for cultivating, planting, etc. If interested get in touch with Jill Bros., Inc., Woodstown, New Jersey. Phone Woodstown 90.

HOUSEKEEPER, steady, responsible, young, one child, full charge gentleman's home. Dignified surroundings, city, country. BOX 8001, Rural New-Yorker.

WASH man or laundryman with five to 10 years experience. $200 minimum salary. Call or write Bradford Hospital, Bradford, Pa.

MAN to work on modern dairy farm, three room modern cottage with gas, lights and heat and milk furnished. Write Broadstone Farm Walpack, N. J.

GIRL for general housework; small family; $30 per week for experienced girl; write details. Mrs. G. W. Cornell, 72 Greenacres Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.

GIRL or woman, to make self useful on farm. Poultry and other light work. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

RESPONSIBLE woman to help with cooking and children. Vicinity Utica. Write BOX 8008, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Married man. Experienced general farming. Wife to board one or two men. Apply Fair Meadows Farm, V. A. Bates, Manager, Litchfield, Connecticut.

WANTED: Housekeeper. Widower with two children, 10-12. Main house, large farm, all modern conveniences. North Bennington, Vt. BOX 8009, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Middleaged woman: general housework, cooking; two adults, one small child. Looking for home in country. Own room. References. BOX 8010, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN with successful record over a period of years, to handle dairy herd of 90 milk cows and 80 young stock. Salary open. Splendid opportunity for right man. Located in Columbia County, New York State. BOX 8011, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted between 40 and 50 years of age. Woman as housekeeper, man to take care of grounds and assist with poultry. Steady position. New modern cottage. State experience and salary expected. BOX 8016, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted: Mature woman for father and son; on farm 125 miles N. Y. State wages expected. BOX 8017, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Middleaged couple for general domestic work at tourist camp; 23 cabins and restaurant in Maryland. Write BOX 8018, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE: Man to work on poultry farm; wife aid in housework and egg packing. Small 3-room house; own housekeeping; references. Apply giving particulars, salary expected. P. O. Box 253, Millville, New Jersey.

COUPLE or small family. Dairy-poultry farm, $160 per month; apt., 4 rooms and bath. Clean, congenial and good character. Wife part time housework. 60c per hour. Albany Co. BOX 8019, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED fruit man wanted to work on a 25-acre apple and peach orchard. Good living quarters. Located on Long Island, 50 miles from New York City. BOX 8028, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMOTHER: Charitable institution needs kindly competent woman in charge of cottage for children, age group 3-6. Position offers good home and fair salary. State age, experience and references. BOX 8033. Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHERS, also houseparents or attendants; retarded groups. Small Brooklyn or Connecticut schools. 28 East 16th St., Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

WANTED: A middleaged Scandinavian, German or Czech couple who speak English, as cook and laundress, also houseman and chauffeur in a family of one with a housekeeper as upstairs maid, ordering meals, etc., and assisting in light laundry work. Location York, Pennsylvania, near country club and 1½ miles from bus line. State references and wages expected, also age and experience. Mrs. Carey E. Etnier, "Wyndham," York, Penna.

MAN who likes boys to work with manager and 5-6 teen age boys on 350 acre mechanized farm; 33 Holsteins, some beef and hogs. Salary plus room, board. Start immediately. Give personal details, education, experience, references. George Junior Republic, Freeville, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER, plain cook. Two adults, two children. Electric dishwasher, disposal, Bendix. Good home, conveniently located. $25 weekly. References. Albert Herrup, 176 North Beacon St., Hartford, Connecticut.

WOMEN: 30 to 55 years, to assist in cottage program in school for problem girls. Salary $2,208, annual increases to $3,036; vacation, promotion opportunities, pension. Good health, character, understanding of children required. Write Miss Inez Patterson, Box 576, Hudson, N. Y. for application or interview.

COOK wanted for family of two and school age boy. House located in village. Some waiting on table and downstairs dusting, extra outside help employed. Bedroom, bath and sitting room. Good salary. References required. Reply Box 183, Cooperstown, New York.

MOTHER'S helper to assist with care of two small children; live in; private room and bath in comfortable, interesting surroundings. BOX 247, St. James, Long Island.

BAKER: Bread and pastry cook for school and home for children and elderly people located on North Shore of Long Island. State experience and salary desired. BOX 8032, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Middleaged woman as housekeeper by man of 60, living alone. Comfortable home, light work; moderate salary. BOX 8038, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER preferably married. For pen stabling dairy in Ulster County. Two-man farm. Must know machinery. Wages $175. Plus good house. BOX 8039, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN for modern Holstein farm near Rochester. Small family, preferably with full-time working son. Need good experienced milker, able assume responsibility. Good wages, future. Attractive tenant house, conveniences. Single man also needed. State qualifications, references. George Corby, Honeoye Falls, New York.

WORKING superintendent for modern dairy farm located 50 miles from New York. Must be experienced to handle a herd of 75 registered Holstein cows as well handling men. Will offer profit sharing arrangement in modern home to right man. BOX 8040, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager and learner. $180 and $225 and up. No liquor or smoking on job, will build home for conscientious desirable persons. T. R. Scott, Dansville, N. Y.

GIRL or woman: Neat, fond of children, cook, serve, occasional care of children; room, bath, modern kitchen, Laundcrall. Pleasant country home, teacher's family. Call collect evenings. Millbrook 2187.

COUPLE, middleaged, for a bachelor's home in rural country. Vegetable and flower gardens. Cook and housekeeper. Beginning in the Spring. $150 a month. An ideal position for the right people. BOX 8043, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSWOMAN Wanted: Woman to supervise dairy department in New Jersey State Women's Institution. Must understand all phases of herd management and supervise inmate help. Write giving experience and qualifications to Miss Edna Mahan, Superintendent, Clinton Farms, Clinton, N. J.

WANTED: Middleaged couple, handyman and housekeeper for horse farm in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. General maintenance, housekeeper and cooking for small family. Modern separate living quarters. This is good opportunity for life long job and home. Wages $175 month and keep to start. Floaters please do not apply. BOX 8044, Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER'S Helper; two children; light housework, plain cooking. Good salary. White Plains 9-2328.

EXPERIENCED married farmer, agricultural school training, for Long Island grassland farm. Younger type, probably now employed, but ready to assume additional responsibility. Small herd and commercial flock of hens. Excellent opportunity for energetic, honest individual. Modern house, fuel, light, privileges, salary. Give full details about yourself, first letter. BOX 8045, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 45-50, companion middleaged couple, help light housework. Be interested in good home rather than high wages. BOX 8046, Rural New-Yorker.

MEN Wanted: Single, or married men to work with purebred Guernsey herd, 200 head; 2-time milking, inside work only, one day off each week. Good board and room for single men, or house with improvements for married man. Only applicants with dairy cattle experience will be considered. Apply, Leon Packard, Herdsman: Mt. Ararat Farms, Port Deposit, Maryland.

IMMEDIATE opening for experienced, single cow man for Guernsey herd. Twice a day machines. Good wages. Excellent board and room. Permanent. Write BOX 43, Harlingen, New Jersey or telephone 12 noon or after 6:00 p. m. Belle Meade, New Jersey 29-R-1. Reverse charges.

COUPLE: Housekeeper, cook; handyman, gardner for small country estate 40 miles from New York. Separate cottage furnished. Permanent. Good salary. Phone Yorktown Helghts 515.

COUPLE, experienced gardener-handyman and good houseworker, year round position, good salary, modern 3-room apartment offered on gentleman farmer's estate, Columbia County, N. Y. Write L. G. Lederer, 70 W. 55th St., New York. Phone CI 7-0290.

HOUSEKEEPER, girl or young woman. Pleasant home, small family, own room and bath. $150 monthly. Mrs. Mary Runes, 315 West 98th St., N. Y. C.

CABINETMAKER, carpenter for private country estate. Room, board, wages. State age, experience, wages wanted. Sober, steady worker only. Write W. Gregory, Box 146, Bound Brook, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

RUSSIAN displaced persons, in good health, now in German and Austrian camps, seek entry and farm work here. For information, write Committee to Aid Russians in Europe, 315 E. 10th St, New York, N. Y.

BECAUSE of dispersal, married man wants position as herdsman or test cow milker. Life experience. References. Glen Peasley, New Paltz, N. Y.

EMERGENCY nurse, arthritis, diabetes, private teacher, shut ins; good references. No habits. Waldron, 602 Broadway, Mechanicville, N. Y. Phone 1098 J.

RETIRING merchant mariner, single, 39, Christian; wishes position, boat club or estate. Handy all repairs. Will travel. BOX 8005, Rural New-Yorker.

DISABLED veteran, writer, wants caretaker's job in exchange for room, board, nominal salary. Single. Excellent references. Give particulars. BOX 67, Alfred, N. Y.

ENERGETIC, dependable, elderly Christian (Protestant) gentleman, skilled in many building trades, wants position as repair and maintenance man in children's home, private school, village handyman in rural community. Charles H. Childs, Windsor, Conn.

CARETAKER - Gardener, farmer, handyman; many years experience. References. American. Married, three daughters, one son. Separate cottage. Permanent. Reliable. No liquor, tobacco. BOX 8015, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairyman, single, desires position in New York State on private estate. Wages and working conditions must be good. BOX 8013, Rural New-Yorker

WANTED by mother and son in late teens amazingly clever with tools, such as electric and carpenter work, etc. Loves farm work, cows. Would like to make something of self in that way. What have you to offer my son? I could work three days per week if necessary. Drive car well. Would like small modern cottage, furnished if possible, with the regular farm allowance. In Ulster or Orange County. Interview at once if possible. For more details, BOX 291, Croton, New York.

YOUNG, intelligent, married man; desires position on general or chicken farm. Vincent Farley, Germantown, N. Y.

YOUNG couple desires permanent position, good modern two-man dairy farm. Room, board with family, wages. Clean habits, industrious. Both experienced. BOX 8020, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, reliable, caretaker, gardener, repairs, general handy; cook, houseworker. BOX 8022, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, middleaged, single, wants a position on small poultry farm. Would cook for myself. BOX 8023. Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, single; small private estate. Garden, lawns, flowers, trees, cow or two, poultry, pheasants and other livestock; drive; separate cottage. References. Give particulars in first letter. BOX 198, Stony Point, N. Y.

MARINE veteran desires position of trust on estate, Westchester, adjacent Connecticut or Long Island. Familiar with modern farm equipment, dairying, poultry, Black Angus, fond of horses and dogs. Knowledge of repairs, carpentry, mason work and gardening; chauffeur's license. Wife available occasionally as companion, social secretary or tutor of progressive elementary education. Willing to go South for Winter. BOX 8029, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, Catholic, 17, strong, wants work on modern poultry or dairy farm. Inexperienced. Living conditions and opportunity to learn important. Salary secondary. BOX 8030, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, large farms; specialty profitable farming; draw plus share net profits. BOX 8031, Rural New-Yorker.

WISH to place extra good married man, ambitious, neat and clean, on estate or small farm. Knows livestock and farming. BOX 8034, Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW, 60, companion to lady, light duties, small salary; available December 1st. Write BOX 155, Callicoon, N. Y.

SINGLE man would like position milking, taking care of cattle. William Mackey, Hunter, N. Y.

POSITION Wanted: Superintendent or working manager, modern dairy and general farm. Married, American. Lifetime dairy and farm experience. Understand operation and repair of all modern dairy and farm equipment, herd management, calf raising, crop rotation, soil building. Satisfactory results in handling men. Capable taking full charge. No liquor. Employed. Excellent reasons for leaving. A-1 references as to character and ability. Only first class position considered. Permanent. BOX 8041, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: Middleaged, experienced in housework. 91 West St., Warwick, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL college graduate, animal and poultry husbandry, agricultural economics; veteran, 24, single; seeks position with future. BOX 8047, Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE, elderly sober man wishes job helping with any kind of garden, farm or general work with room and board; reasonable wages. BOX 8048, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, with son attending high school, desires position rural community, New York State or New England. Son to help with milking or light chores. BOX 8049, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, agricultural graduate, in forties, Catholic. Experienced fruits, vegetables, poultry, soils; interested dairying. BOX 8021, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, experienced, desires rural position. BOX 8050, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware. New bulletin free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia 2.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

MAINE Farms: Many to choose from. Low prices. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

500 ACRE dairy farm, southern New York State, five modern houses, modern air conditioned barn for 85 cows. Barn is full of hay, three silos full of ensilage. Ideal for family of boys. Borders river on main highway. Price $40,000. BOX 7848, Rural New-Yorker.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage. Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house, nice location. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, N. Y.

SMALL farm plots: Half acres or more, near lakes, fishing, hunting, boating. Two acre woodland plots $250. Larger ones also; easy terms. Safranek, Vineland, New Jersey.

NEW catalog, 300 listings. Farms, estates, homes and business properties. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchester, Vermont.

FOR Sale: Chenango County, N. Y. farm, 235 acres, 100 tillable, good buildings, good water, hard road, dairy-poultry. Low price. BOX 7961, Rural New-Yorker.

RETAIL meat market and slaughter house, stock barn, 15 stanchions, box stalls, 64 acres tractor tillable, 7-room house, electric hoist and track to 10x15 walk in cooler. New meat display counter. Retail sales over $100,000. Week of Sept 20th over $3,000. Large custom business, sales increasing. $21,000. Advise requirements, have largest list of best farms in Wayne County. One acre to 480, priced from $2,500 to $75,000. L. M. Warner, Realtor, Williamson, N. Y. Your farm specialist.

FARM of 180 acres, Frederick County; 130 tillable, 30 open pasture, wood, timber; ample buildings. Large brick house; bath, electricity, Baltimore milk market. Rolling land, well watered, fertile; old age; $15,000. Owner Southlea, Mt. Airy, Maryland.

FLORIDA: 29 acres, uncleared orange land, 600 ft. frontage on Caloosahatchee River, (ship canal). Six acres, beautiful oaks, palms; near Ft. Myers. $3,000 cash. BOX 3. Hypoluxo, Florida.

FOR Sale: 115 acre farm, three sheds, old 10-room house, 32x100 re-roofed barn, on paved road, mile from center of Dundee, N. Y.; $5,000. Easy terms. Robson Longwell, 14957 Greenleaf St., Sherman Oaks, Calif.

DAIRY farm, 248 acres, good buildings, 40 cows, equipment, tractor, best of land, large fields; price right. List of farms free. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 4-acre farm, new 5-room insulated bungalow, bathroom, cellar, two porches. Mile from nice village on highway. Electricity. $6,500, terms. BOX 8026, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL grocery store and home: 2-story frame store and 7-room house, lights, bath, furnace with oil burner; stock of merchandise, fixtures, cash register, meat slicer, soda fountain, electric meat case, refrigerator, scales, gas and oil pumps. Price complete $16,000. In village on Main St. and Highway. Last year business $28,000. Square Deal Agency, 143 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.

12¾ ACRE fruit farm, 1,400 bearing peach trees, 400 bearing blueberries, modern 8-room bungalow, 1 large packing house, 3 other buildings, 1¼ miles from center of town, city water, bus service; $15,000, terms. More acreage if desired. Also roadside market on busy seashore highways. Ideal for cabins and gas station. Well established business, works well with farm. $5,000, terms. Owner, A. E. Jacobs, Gro-Rite Farms, 12th St., Hammonton, N. J.

FARM: 50 acres, good house and barn, 40 miles to Buffalo; $4,200. 150 acres, large new barn, good house, level land on milk route, all machinery; $6,000. 120 acres, 20 cows, young stock, all machinery, splendid house and barn, large tract of timber; 35 miles to Buffalo; $15,000. Ernest Le Mieux, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

WANTED: County home within 15 miles of Trenton, N. J. High and dry location. BOX 8007, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Small cottage, acreage or small farm; 70 miles N. Y. C. $1,500. Near village and station. BOX 8006, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS — Farms — farms: Any type farm you have in mind, we have it here in Virginia, with long Summer season and short Winters. Good soil that produces any farm crop. Prices range from $1,200 up. Write W. R. Pitts, Scottsville, Virginia.

60 ACRES: 25 woodland, brook, mile village; house, bath, electricity; 10 stall stable on concrete, 3 hen houses; $6,600. Seven room, village edge home, $2,900. Farms, stock ranches to 600 acres. Country stores, homes, lunch, gas-tourist stas., etc. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Bros. (28th Yr.) Cobleskill Eastern New York.

FOR Sale: Dairy farm of 112 acres located on Route 7 near small village. Two story dwelling with all modern conveniences; dairy barn with large L, 33 stanchions, 2 silos, water buckets. Price includes 50 head of cattle, tractor and very nice line of farm machinery; $33,000. For more complete information, write Craine and Milner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Sherburne, New York.

MARATHON, N. Y.: Poultry farm, 17 acres. Double decker poultry house, fine cow barn; house, 9 rooms, electric, bath, furnace, hardwood floors, paved road. Exceptional $6,600. Dandy 75 acre farm, paved road, good barn, house 8 rooms, electric, bath, furnace; $7,500. Also, commuting distance Cornell, G. I. approved flat land farm, 35 acres, dandy buildings, 8-room improved home, $9,000. Jackson and Meade, Newark Valley, N. Y.

WANTED: Retirement home, acreage, in or near Pennsylvania Dutch settlement. BOX 8002, Rural New-Yorker.

BUFFALO, N. Y. area, 500 acres, grand dairy-stock farm, 3 houses, 110x40 ft. barn, L's 34x80, 30x 40, 3 silos; 100 woodland upwards 100,000 ft. in timber; get illustrated brochure; only $70 per acre; owner retiring. Hendrickson Bros., Brokers, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FROM owner, farm, 335 acres, good six room house, bath, electricity; stable for 48 cows, drinking cups, stable for 50 young stock; macadam road; $15,000. F. W. Green, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FIVE room, 3 year old modern house, insulated, half acre, oil furnace, 2-car garage, all improvements. Write for details. Price $4,200. Ernest Brown, Miller, Missouri.

FOR Sale: Feed store equipped and two homes available, all $8,000. Burt Talcott, Phoenix, N. Y.

BEST buy yet: 90 acres, dairy and poultry farm, 25 cattle, two horses, 300 hens, milking machine, cooler, all farm machinery; 10-room house, lights, bath, furnace, dairy barn, water buckets, poultry house, garage; $12,000. Cash $5,000. Many others. Square Deal Agency, 143 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.

WANTED: Cabin in deer country, moderately priced; prefer Greene County acreage with water also acceptable. Fred Becker, 200 Wheeler Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.

FOR Sale: 300 acres vacant, wooded, hunting or development; near Netcong, New Jersey. $50 per acre, cash or terms. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 87-acre dairy farm, stock and equipment. House in excellent condition; all conveniences. BOX 8014, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Small farm, house with six or more rooms, within 100 miles New York City. Not over $7,000. BOX 8024, Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, 120 acres. Dwelling, 10 rooms, electric. Cow barn, concrete, 14 stanchions. Other buildings. Seven cows, team of horses and farm machinery. Price $8,500. Reinhardt Agency, Greenville, Greene County, New York.

12 ACRE poultry farm on county highway, 60 miles north N. Y. C. Capacity 2,700 layers, modern throughout; large retail sales at door. Full price $15,000; liberal terms. BOX 8025, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: New 5-room bungalow with country store, filling station, two acres land, large chicken house, large shed, other outbuildings, electricity. On good highway. A very nice place. $7,500, terms. BOX 8027. Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIST business and greenhouses, Ulster County, New York. Nice home, profitable trade. Bargain at $20,000. Write Horticultural Realty Co., 135-18 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

FOR Sale: A brand new 5-room bungalow with bath. Beautiful hardwood floors, tiled kitchen and bath with inlaid linoleum, beautiful oak stairs. Insulated and has automatic oil heat and automatic deep well water system. Located in one of the most beautiful spots in Chenango Valley. For further details contact the Jemzura Lumber Company at Sherburne, New York. Telephone 75-Y-12.

ORLANDO: Delightful lakeview homesites $750. Stamp brings particulars. James Kimber, Winter Park Florida.

GOOD six acre poultry farm, six room house, inclosed porch, cellar, electric and furnace in, large hen house and garage; $3,750; terms. Productive dairy farm, hard road, near town, seven room house, electric, running water, 20 cow barn, water buckets, lights, silo; $3,850; terms. Large free list. E. W. Smith Realty Agency, Catskill, N. Y.

ELDRED, Sullivan County, N. Y., and vicinity. For sale, homes, boarding houses, hotels, taverns, stores, hunting land. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, N. Y.

MODERN equipped poultry farm; 3,000 laying capacity. Main highway. Write for particulars. Leon Goldfarb, East Taunton, Mass.

FLORIDA: 10 acre citrus grove with $3,000 yearly income; 6 room bungalow and 3 car garage. Available near Tarpon Springs. Bargain $14,000. Write for particulars. O. W. Lindquist, Route 2, Boonton, N. J.

128 ACRE all general crop land, 11 room stone house with bath and lights, 60x90 ft. barn, 30 ties, silo, housing for 1,000 turkeys, poultry house for 600; school and milk bus at door. Price $17,500. Owner will leave a good mortgage. J. I. Hummer, 635 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

FOR Sale: Near New London, Conn., in rural community, 20 acre woodlot, suitable building development. Never falling brook. On hard surfaced road near junction with Boston highway. Mile and half to nearest village, four miles to larger shopping center and railroad. BOX 8035, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Gas station, house, acreage on heavily traveled highway. State price, gallonage, description. BOX 8036, Rural New-Yorker.

POSSESSION, gentleman's farm, 27 miles Boston, 3½ acres, truck garden; fruit, berries; 5½-room house (1940); other buildings; $15,000, terms. Houghton, 12 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

FOR Sale: Boarding house, bar and grill; Catskill Mountains. BOX 51, Prattsville, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Orlando, Florida, "The City Beautiful," modern 5-room frame house, just outside city limits, on highway. Beautiful furniture and beautiful flowers. Lot 50x130. Renting three housekeeping rooms for $30, $30 and $50 per month. All have private entrances. $2,500 down, $50 per month, total $10,000. Immediate possession, guaranteed no insects. Good title, city water. Six-room farm house, off highway 441, seven miles north. Electricity, bus, three lots, $800 down, $50 per month, total $3,000. Good water. Extra lots $200. Insured title. Also city lots, about five blocks from new and most modern school $500, corner $700. 15-acre farm within walking distance of Orlando, 10 acres of muck, five acres citrus land. Electricity, bus, stores, no buildings, $3,000, $800 down, $10 per month. Write owner, BOX 321, Orlando, Florida.

FOR Sale. Cornwall. Hunting lodge-summer cabin, 3 1/7 acres, 800 feet elevation, 50 mile view. Two rooms, Celotex lined, large stone fireplace, stone foundation, good well. James Wylie, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

POULTRY Farm: Central Pennsylvania. 14 acres, on concrete road. 4,600 layer capacity. Electricity, running water and hot water heat in all pens. Jamesway ventilated. Modern equipment. Frame dwelling, 7 rooms and bath, concrete basement. Hot water heat. Everything in excellent repair. A going, profitable business. Sacrifice on account of ill health. $28,000 plus inventory of feed and stock. BOX 8042. Rural New-Yorker.

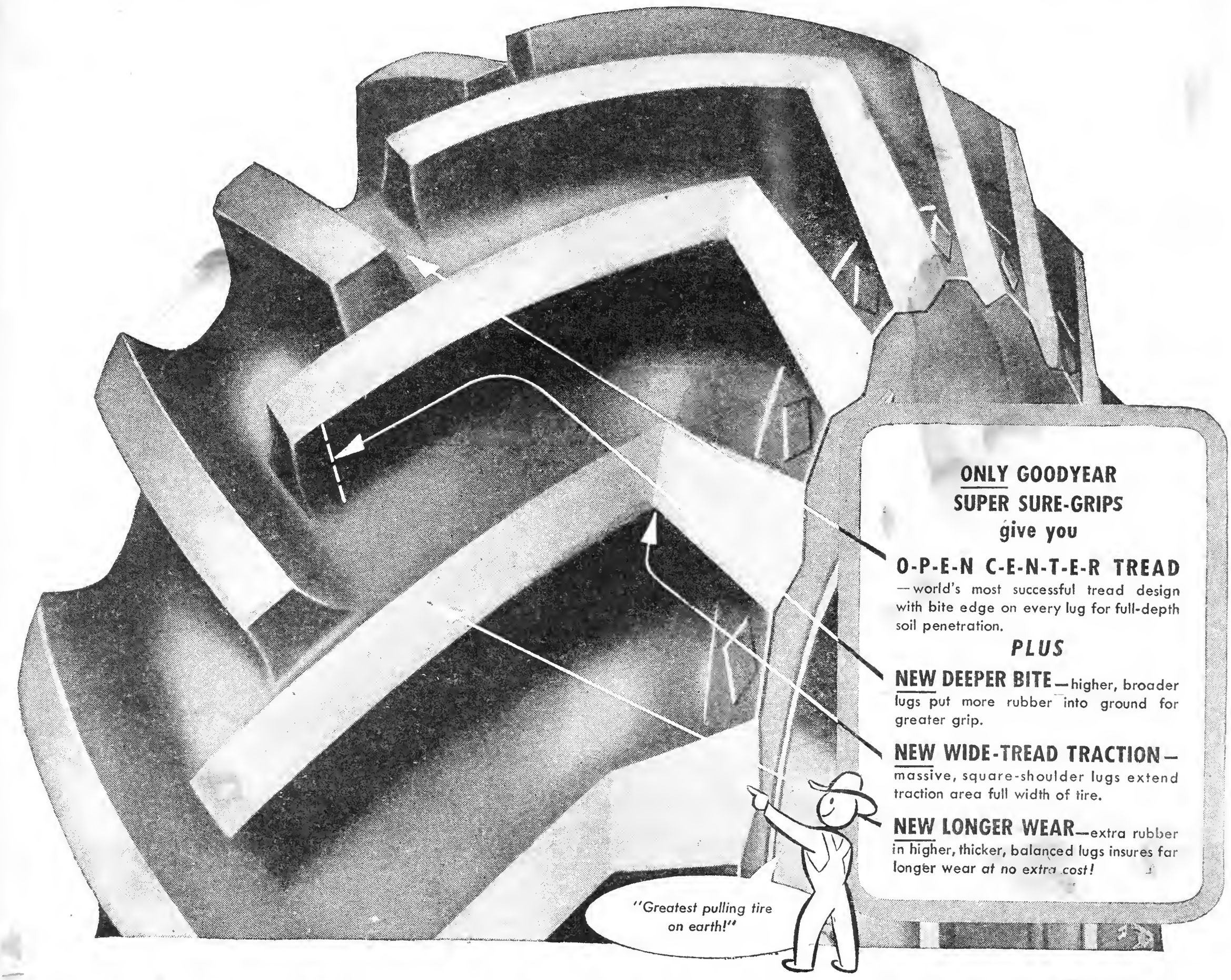
DAIRYMAN'S dream; gentleman's gem. 250 fertile acres, bottom land, modern scientifically planned dairy, herdsman's home, tenant house, luxurious year round estate home with four bedrooms, three baths, river frontage, near New Paltz. Opportunity $125,000. Babcock, New Paltz, N. Y.

ORANGE County, 60 acre farm, country road 1,500 ft. from state road. Seven rooms, bath, barn 25x50, brook, pond site; $8,500. Owner Henry L. Nielsen, Warwick, N. Y. Tel. Warwick 160.

TOURIST home, Main Street, Afton, N. Y., Route 7. 17 rooms, 2 baths, 2 sun parlors, laundry, 4½ acre park, circle drive, beautiful landscaping; other buildings for poultry or saddle horses. Good site for constructing a swimming pool; plenty of fruit. Clean dignified place at a handy price. $11,000 with $7,500 down payment; balance $30 per month and interest. Also, camp site 55x80 on Brackett Lake in the pinegrove, electricity and dock privileges; $265. J. R. Silverstein, R. F. D. 1, Nineveh, N. Y.

400 ACRE farm, 12-room house, 3 fireplaces, antiques, running water for house and barns, electricity, large garage, timber, finest tillage, maple sugar orchard, wonderful view. Sell with or without timber land. Mrs. Alice M. Long, Canaan, New Hampshire. Phone 84-13.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 698.***

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# NEW SUPER SURE-GRIP goes where other tires won't!

YOU'RE looking at the greatest improvement in tractor tires since Goodyear pioneered the o-p-e-n c-e-n-t-e-r tread 11 years ago—*a* NEW *tire that keeps tractors going where present tires slip and stall.*

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### Saves time when you need it

**Test this new Goodyear** against any other tire. See how much better SUPER SURE-GRIPS pull a plow in slippery going—how much sooner they get you around a field. They'll help you plow, plant and harvest faster—save crops when you're pressed for time! Get them as replacements for worn tires. Specify them on your new tractor!

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# GOODYEAR

## Super Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Photo — Hal Von Linden, Schoharie, N. Y

## Little Hands Do Many a Big Job on the Farm

# Wood Stoves Will Do It

## By Hal von Linden

WHEN the fingers of Fall reach over Northeastern hills and the sumac flames to their chilled touch, homeowners appraise the condition of their stoves against the zero months ahead. The high prices of coal and oil in the Northeast last season coupled with scarcities that entailed suffering in some communities aroused in woodlot owners the desire for home grown fuel.

A generation ago landowners would have been appalled at the thought of spending money on other fuels while wood rotted on their acres. Vigorous, costly promotion has lured countless logical users of wood to other fuels. The ease of operation has been an important factor for housewives who cannot be blamed for appreciating the steady heat and infrequent attention required by automatic oil and coal stoves. Also, there has been little or no promotion for the use of wood as a natural fuel.

Judging from letters that appeared in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER last Winter, it seems that many families are interested in wood for fuel but are unaware of the existence of modern wood stoves that require no more attention than other fuels. In a letter in the February 7, 1948 issue W. B. T. asked: "Why doesn't some bright fellow invent better ways of burning wood?"

Actually some bright fellows did — years ago. It is no secret that efficient wood stoves were developed long ago in Germany and the Scandinavian countries where conservation of natural resources is a matter not only of pride but of national necessity. Today it is apparent that this common sense practice of greater conservation might well be followed at home. No land can go on indefinitely without replenishing the resources upon which it has drawn so heavily for generations.

Prior to the war the Juno stove was imported from Germany. Following experiments with this foreign model, an American version of the highly efficient slow-combustion stove was developed by Prof. Lauren E. Seeley, then of Yale University, working in conjunction with the Northeastern Wood Utilization Council. Known as the "Char-Wood Heater," this American stove was put on the market. It gave general satisfaction, aroused much interest and produced amazing quantities of heat with little attention. Production of the Char-Wood ceased when the pressure of war work was felt by the makers. Research along the line of similar heaters continued and since 1945 various manufacturers have toyed with the idea of putting an improved model into production. Meanwhile Char-Wood models still in use are highly satisfactory for the most part. They have developed some defects which competent observers are confident can be overcome.

One drawback was the original all cast iron construction with its excessive weight and liability to crack under intense heat. With a low fire internal combustion tubes creosoted, although this might not be true where the area to be heated was sufficient to require a partially opened draft. The main fault, however, seems to be the lack of a thermostatically operated draft to regulate the fire automatically and to maintain constant heat. When the manually operated draft is neglected for even a few moments, the response of the fire is so rapid that the stove may become red hot with accompanying fire hazard and the heat in time tends to warp the soapstone front and to crack the castings.

Among users of the Char-Wood with whom I have personal contact is Royal Brown, the New England author, who has used one for years in his studio-workshop in the White Mountain of New Hampshire. Here the stove is used in a space of some 3,000 cubic feet with no cellar beneath and with only the ceiling insulated. It heats this space so easily despite plummeting mountain temperatures that the draft is closed much of the time. This results in a problem of creosote formation. Three cords of hardwood will operate it through a New England Winter when it replaces the fireplace from November until May. Mr. Brown feels that a stove of this type with a thermostatically operated draft would be approaching perfection.

Why is such a stove not in production when other fuels are scarce and costly and wood rots? In view of the apparent demand one wonders why there seems to be such little general knowledge of other types of improved, slow-combustion wood stoves which are readily available at reasonable prices and which in some respects are unquestionably superior to the Char-Wood. The Riteway stove is one such example. It is an all-steel, soundly built stove with a fully automatic, thermostatically controlled draft. It is refueled on an average of two to three times daily save in bitter weather when it quite naturally may require attention more often. When last Winter's temperatures went down to 35 degrees below zero here in Schoharie County, N. Y., one of these stoves kept the four downstairs rooms of a sprawling, old and uninsulated farm house entirely comfortable while operating on unseasoned fuel.

Evenness of heat is attained by a draft operated by a thermostat. At first this must be set by hand until you find the point at which the stove properly heats your rooms. After this it is automatic, opening and closing the draft, maintaining heat as evenly as coal or oil. Variations in outside temperatures are compensated for by turning the thermostat which in turn regulates the amount of draft admitted to the firebox. According to tests made by the executive committee of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests: "Mixed wood lasted nearly as long as all hard wood. A combination of 10.64 cubic feet of pine and 7.98 cubic feet of maple limbs lasted five days and 16 hours and figures out one cord consumed in 39.62 days. Burning all maple wood one cord lasted 40 days. Using pine slabs the heater burned from six to eight hours maintaining a 70-degree temperature." The size of the area heated and the outside temperature should have been mentioned in the test to make it conclusive.

This stove accepts up to 18-in. wood and has a capacity of 4.3 cubic feet of fuel. For those unfamiliar with the slow-combustion method, it should be noted that not all of this wood is burning at once. A higher percentage of the high gas content of wood, which in old fashioned stoves escaped up the chimney depositing soot and creosote as it went, is consumed by slow-combustion.

The burner itself is airtight and the flow of air is crosswise of the stove rather than from the bottom up through the grates and firebox. The large amount of wood stored in the stove at one time is actually distilled into gas that burns under more favorable conditions. Users of this stove have reported a minimum of creosote problems and that was admittedly when the stove was used with an excessive reach of pipe with several elbows before connecting to the chimney flue. It was believed that a short, direct connection with the chimney would nearly if not totally eliminate this problem.

A concensus of users' opinions is that the stove is economical to buy and to use, is simple, long-lived, safe and reliable. Users report that fires started in November have not gone out until the stove was dismantled for storage in May.

Another stove similarly designed for long periods of inattention and which is equipped with a fully automatic draft control is the Ashley Downdraft. These all steel units employ their own downdraft principle that admits air only at the top of the stove. Except in extreme temperatures its makers claim that it requires refueling on an average of each 12 hours.

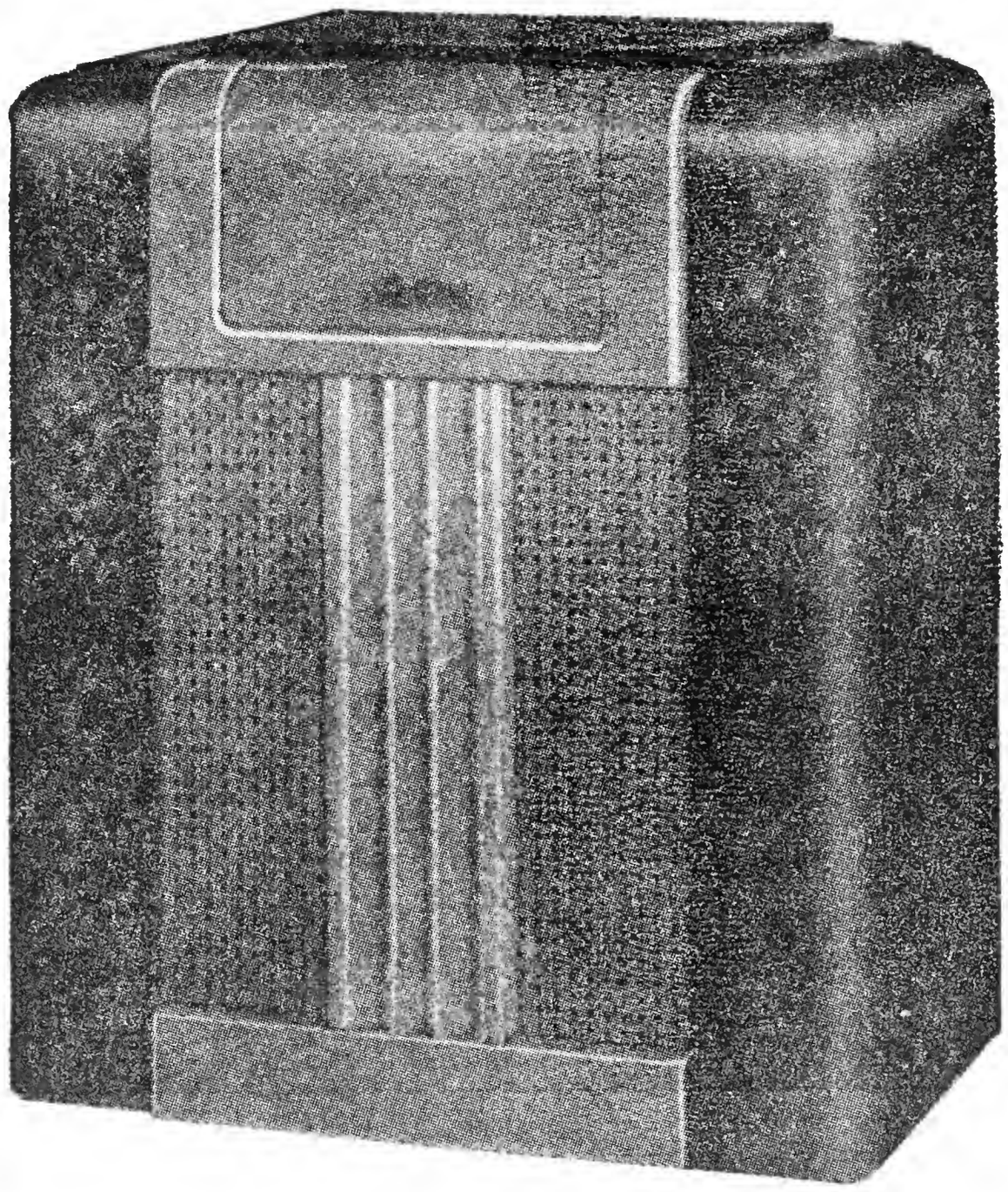
Of both these stoves the Connecticut Forest and Park Association says: ". . . . equipped with thermostats they (Riteway and Ashley) should give even heat and are designed to operate for long periods without refueling. . . ."

Another automatic wood-burning heater, the Tip Top, appears identical in construction with the Ashley and is produced under several U. S. Patent numbers under which the Ashley also is produced, leading one to believe that the stoves are without important differences.

Last, but by no means least, attention is directed to the chunk furnaces made by a long established company in an area where wood is a natural fuel. These units are built of steel, electrically welded, and designed expressly for chunks. The rectangular fireboxes range, in several models, from 30 to 60 inches in length to permit usage of large chunks or even cordwood without sawing.

The promotion of wood as a fuel and the publicizing of efficient wood stoves seem to have lagged during the comparatively few years that oil interests, for instance, have gone all out in promoting many types of burners with overlapping national distribution. That the field was perhaps overplayed was evident last Winter when in some areas officials temporarily banned installation of oil burners due to short oil supplies. Ironically, in some of these areas good fuel wood was rotting in large quantities.

Contrary to good common sense, wood has been perhaps even ridiculed as old fashioned by other interests; although in fairness at this point it should be mentioned that prohibitive costs of delivered wood have tended to bar its use, along with (Cont'd on Page 724)



*New Console Type of Wood Burning Stove.*

*Minnie F. Corder*

*May Jones*

*Eleanor Wuest*

*Dorothy Chase*

*Beulah Southwell*

# From Pin Money To High Finance

## By Lois Mattox Miller

*Louise Dehlendorf*

ON the grocer's counter it looks like a phonograph record, but the attractive label says: "Eula Edmond's Record Pie Crust." The surprised housewife takes it home, slits open the cellophane wrapper, fits the silky dough into a pie pan, pours in the filling, adds the top crust dough and pops the pan into the oven. The result is a homemade pie with crusts worthy of a great pastry chef.

Inventor of the packaged piecrust is Mrs. Eula Edmond Harris, one of the 10,000 New York State women who have sought guidance in launching successful small businesses in the past three years under the guidance of the State's Department of Commerce. In 1947 she was just another ambitious woman with a bright idea and an urgent need for cash. Lots of New York families love home-baked pies, Mrs. Harris reasoned, but many busy housewives lack the time or experience to make them. Why not market prepared crust, uncooked, foolproof, ready for the oven? Mrs. Harris, a skilled pastry cook, knew that her idea was a potential money-maker, but the practical problems involved baffled her. How keep the dough fresh? How package it? How get it on the market?

Mrs. Harris heard that New York State had recently set up an agency to solve such problems. So she took her idea to the Woman's Program of the State Department of Commerce. There food experts tested and approved her piecrust. Mrs. Harris perfected her package, designed her label. Merchandising experts analyzed the market and steered her to wholesalers who gave the unusual product a hearty welcome. "Eula Edmond's Record Pie Crust" hit the New York market early this year. Mrs. Harris now heads a tidy business where the main problem is keeping production equal to demand.

The files of the Woman's Program are filled with success stories of women like Eula Harris who capitalized on their talents. While most of them are still engaged in home or small workshop operations that involve "more than pin money, less than high finance," quite a few already have grown to factory size. Mrs. Dorothy Chase (Betty Lee Products), for instance, now employs 50 workers and has a daily output of 8,000 jars of herring "Smorgasbits" in wine or cream sauce.

Mrs. Chase's venture began with a sick husband, unpaid doctor's bills, idle time, the urge to do something. One day a friend sent over something to tempt the convalescent's appetite: home-prepared herring tidbits in delicious cream sauce. Mrs. Chase tasted and wondered; nothing as good as this was available in the shops, so why not, with the friend's consent, put it up for the market? She sold the first few dozen jars from door to door, then neighbors began serving the delicacy at parties. Dorothy Chase was in business, with a fancy label and a trade name — "Betty Lee Products."

She canvassed the food shops in New York City, persuading reluctant dealers to try a few jars on consignment. Soon orders poured in, and Mrs. Chase varied the line to include herring in wine sauce. After a department store placed an order for a large quantity to be delivered at regular intervals under the store's own label, Dorothy Chase moved into a sizable plant.

New York's program to guide the small businesswoman over the rough roads between the home workshop and the commercial market stems back to the time when Governor Thomas E. Dewey was studying plans for postwar employment in New York State. He uncovered a stubborn problem — What would happen to the thousands of women who had never worked before taking jobs in defense plants or replacing male workers in shops or offices? Many of them had become the sole or partial support of families. At the same time Governor Dewey was impressed by the fact that during the war 100,000 small businesses in New York State had closed down. Somehow these would have to be revived. Were there opportunities in this field for women?

The Governor made this a high-priority project and turned it over to his Department of Commerce. There it was taken on by Deputy Commissioner Jane H. Todd, who proved to be the ideal person for the job. She has been the head of a household since she was 17 years old. After 10 years of distinguished service in the State Legislature, she was appointed Deputy Comissioner of Commerce in 1945, the first woman in the country to hold such a job. Realizing that the woman engaged in small business was sure to meet keen competition, Jane Todd stressed a superior product as a first requisite. Even then, a home person would face problems of costs, packaging, advertising, distribution—of which the average woman knows nothing.

The New York Woman's Council was set up primarily as an "experience pool." At the Governor's invitation 34 leading women of the State agreed to serve on the advisory council. On the working level, Miss Todd rounded up a few experienced manufacturing, advertising and marketing consultants who would translate policies into action and, where necessary, "lead the New York woman into the market place by the hand."

To bring the program down to the community level, the Council in 1946 inaugurated a series of Career and Small-business Clinics, held at intervals in different parts of the State. Women are invited to come and receive advice about their products, ideas and problems. The star attractions are usually three or four women who tell how they made a success of their own enterprises. If any of the local women at the clinics appear to have promising projects, they are encouraged to discuss them further at the Albany or New York City headquarters of the Woman's Program or at regional offices of the Department of Commerce throughout the State. Much effort is devoted to getting the product perfected, planning production and distribution, advising on finances, trade practices, where to get information on sanitary or labor laws, etc. Such consultation often continues long after the business is operating successfully.

At the first clinic held in New York City, Mrs. Robert Dehlendorf of Scarsdale appeared with a jar of mayonnaise made according to a recipe handed down from her grandmother. Friends told her that it was so good she ought to go into business. But was it really marketable? The Woman's Program food experts tried the mayonnaise and agreed with Mrs. Dehlendorf's friends; but they also warned her that she was entering a highly competitive market. However, because of wartime shortages, mayonnaise was still a scarce item; many of the advertised brands were not back on the market. If she worked fast, she might be able to establish herself by the time the food market returned to normal.

Mrs. Dehlendorf started production in her kitchen, with Mr. Dehlendorf and their three boys pasting labels, packing jars and helping with deliveries. Market Basket Farm Mayonnaise went into food stores in the New York and suburban area. By the time older brands returned to the market, the product was established and dealers were enthusiastically asking "What else can you make?" Mrs. Dehlendorf dug back into grandmother's recipe book. Market Basket Farm products now include curried mayonnaise, hollandaise, tartar and hard sauces.

Mrs. Eleanor Wuest developed a $50,000-a-year business in soya bread and soy-flour products. ("I started with a few bread pans and a sympathetic husband," she says.) Beulah Southwell, whose little "Cottage Herb Farm Shop" is now one of the show places of Albany, does an extensive mail order business in herbs and spices. One of her best-selling items is (Continued on Page 720)

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## Winter Chores for the Orchardist

To the apple grower Winter is a time of relative ease, yet most good fruit growers will always have a number of essential jobs to perform. Only those producers who can get the maximum yield of marketable fruit per acre will continue to show a profit; therefore some essential jobs precede the Winter chores. For instance, very frequently in young or recently planted orchards, certain trees may be noted standing in depressions in which water collects. If left uncorrected, such trees may suffer root-killing or trunk killing during extreme cold. If possible, the depression should be filled with soil so that the water drains away from the tree. Where orchards are planted in level areas difficult to drain, it is often possible to ridge up the tree rows, so as to have the surface water drain towards the center of the rows. Protection of trees against mice is another necessary task. Both the field mouse and the pine mouse are quite capable of seriously damaging apple orchards. The pine mouse is more abundant in the south portions of New York, while the field mouse is well distributed throughout the State. In taking effective control measures, a knowledge of the habits of these two groups of mice is of the utmost importance. The field mouse usually builds above-ground burrows through surface litter and occasionally digs small burrows immediately below the surface. The pine mouse however, is more frequently found living underground. The pine mouse can be identified by its brown color, stubby tail and glossy fur; the field mouse has a fairly long tail.

The period of greatest danger to apple trees from these pests is during the Fall, Winter and early Spring. Control measures, therefore, should begin in November or December. Many growers have found that the use of hardware cloth, two to four meshes per inch, wrapped around the trunks of young trees, is an extremely effective preventive against girdling. The cloth is wrapped with enough slack to permit several years' growth, and is forced several inches into the ground. Another effective mouse control measure is to mound soil or cinders around the base of each tree. At the same time mulches and litter are removed from the base of the tree for a distance of about three feet: mice dislike coming out into the open. On small acreages, trapping may help. The ordinary spring traps, used at a rate of 30 to 50 per acre, depending on the severity of the infestation, will help control these pests. A practical poison bait for mice consists of: one-eighth ounce powdered strychnine, one-eighth ounce of baking soda, one quart of rolled oats, six tablespoonsful of tallow, and two tablespoonsful of paraffin. Mix the soda and strychnine, adding oats. Heat and stir in tallow and paraffin. This bait should be placed in cans, with the lids opened halfway.

During Fall and early Winter the orchardist should order trees to replace those that may have died during the year. This is a good opportunity to bring in for trial new varieties recommended by your State experiment stations; and if needed, varieties to provide good sources of pollen. All such out of season measures constitute the yardstick of next season's better business in fruits.

A. K.

## About Superphosphate

Would like to have some general information about superphosphate; also if sawdust will help to lighten up a clay soil. G. A. P.
York County, Maine

Superphosphate contains 18 per cent or more of available phosphorus and is especially useful for seed producing crops such as corn, beans and peas, also for fruits where the edible part is associated with seed production, as in the case of strawberries and the bush fruits. Superphosphate can be applied alone or in mixtures with other ingredients at any time of the year. The usual practice is to put it on the land with manure or other organic materials, about 400 pounds per acre.

Sawdust is excellent material to lighten clay soils. Weathered sawdust that is two or three years old is better than fresh material. In addition to phosphorus you will need potash and nitrogen, especially if no manure is used. For this reason it would be better to spread the sawdust in the Fall and apply a mixed 5-10-5 or similar formula shortly before planting.


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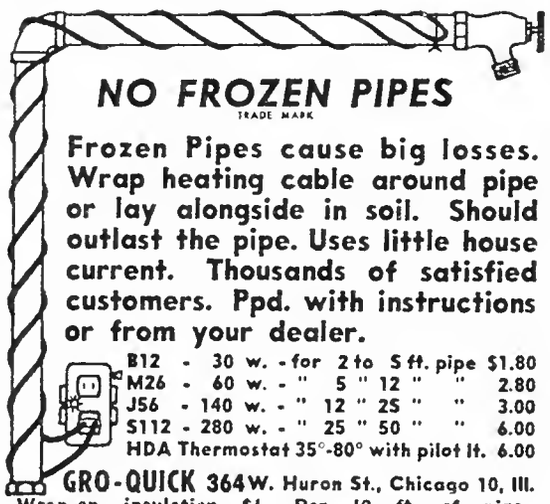

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## How to Find a Bee Tree

Have heard that you could tell how to locate bee trees. I live on a farm. When clover and alfalfa are in bloom, the flowers are covered with bees so there must be a place where they are. How far do bees travel?

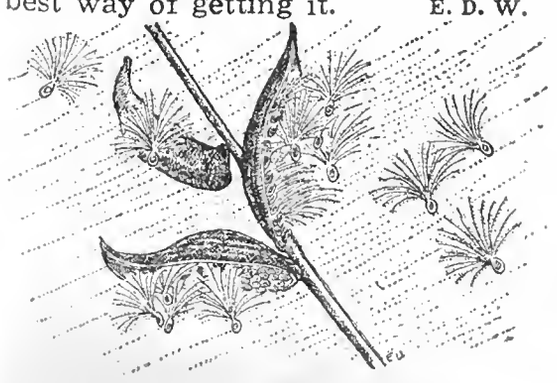
New York C. J. A.

To answer your last question first, so we don't forget it, bees don't travel any further than they have to. But that doesn't give you much information, does it? To be more specific, it is rather difficult to make any exact statement on such a subject because there are so many things to be taken into consideration. From my own knowledge I would say that bees seldom travel more than a mile from the hive, although I have books that claim that bees have been traced up to seven miles from their hive. If a hive is removed from its stand and settled down less than three miles away, some bees will return to the old location. On several occasions, I have been fishing in the middle of a bay and have observed bees flying to and from an island two miles offshore. A number of them have stopped to rest on the boat from which I was fishing. These bees were traveling at least two miles for their pasturage. On the other hand, a neighboring beekeeper about a mile away from my hives has enjoyed good honey flows when my bees were doing nothing. One thing is very certain. The closer bees are to the source of nectar, the more they will gather.

Now about the bee trees. This is a very pleasant way to spend a day especially in the Fall of the year. I have not done it for years, but we used to do it when I was a kid up in the Berkshires. I don't think that you would have much luck trying to line bees out of a clover or alfalfa field. As a rule, when a heavy flow is on, the bees would not be very much interested in your offering of a substitute for the nectar that is so plentiful in the flowers. If the bees are working fast and are very numerous, you can figure that the hive is fairly close and sometimes you can get your direction by watching their line of flight, but this would not help you any further than you could see them.

The best time to line up a bee tree is when the bees are working in the fields but are not getting much from the flowers. Take or make a small box about six inches square. Put a little dry comb with sugar water in it. Some say that a little oil of anise in the sugar water helps; maybe it does. This box must have a glass cover so you can see what is going on inside. Trap a bee or two in the box and put on the cover. After a time, the bees will go to work on the sugar water. After they have filled up a bit, take off the cover and let them fly when they are ready. When they take off, observe the direction of their flight, but don't move the box, and leave the cover off. The bees that have returned to their hives with the sugar water will be back shortly, depending upon the distance to their hive. They should be back in 10 minutes or so, and the chances are that they will bring a friend or two with them. Let them work on the syrup again, but watch as they take off and get their line of flight. It might not be an exact straight line, but it will be in the general direction of their hive. Walk that way as far as you can trace them, then set your box down again and open it up. Repeat this program until you see the bees flying back the way you came. That means that you have passed their hive. Then you can go back that way until you find the tree.

There are other fine points in bee lining. For example, after a couple of moves, you can go to one side or another and get a new line from there. Then, by judging the angles of their flight, you can get a pretty fair idea of just about where the tree is. That's all there is to it, but it is fun, especially on a lazy October afternoon when the bees are busy on the last of the goldenrod and aster. Once you have found the hive, the rest is up to you. There are so many ifs, ands and buts to getting the honey after you have found it, that it is up to you to figure out the best way of getting it. E. D. W.

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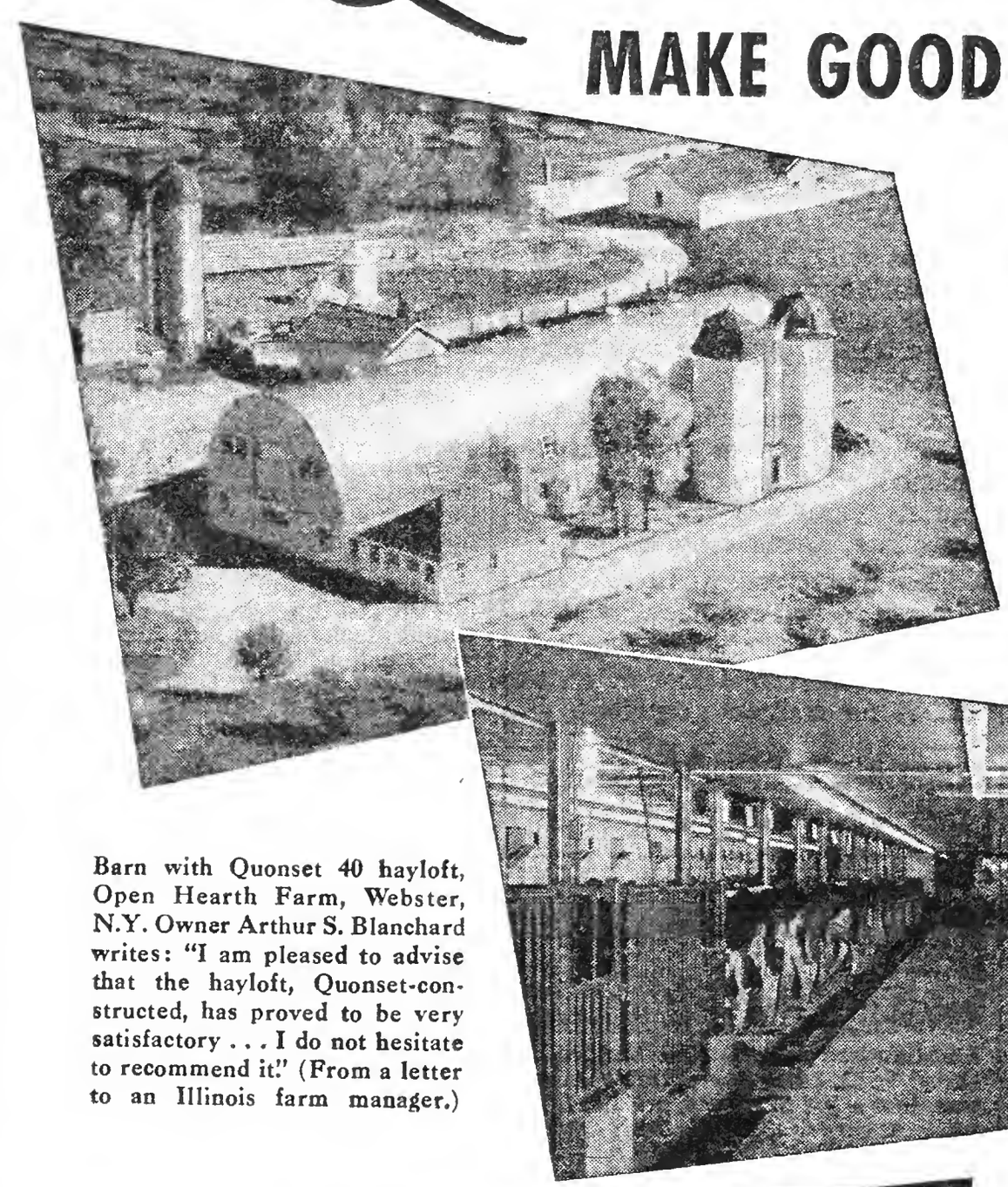
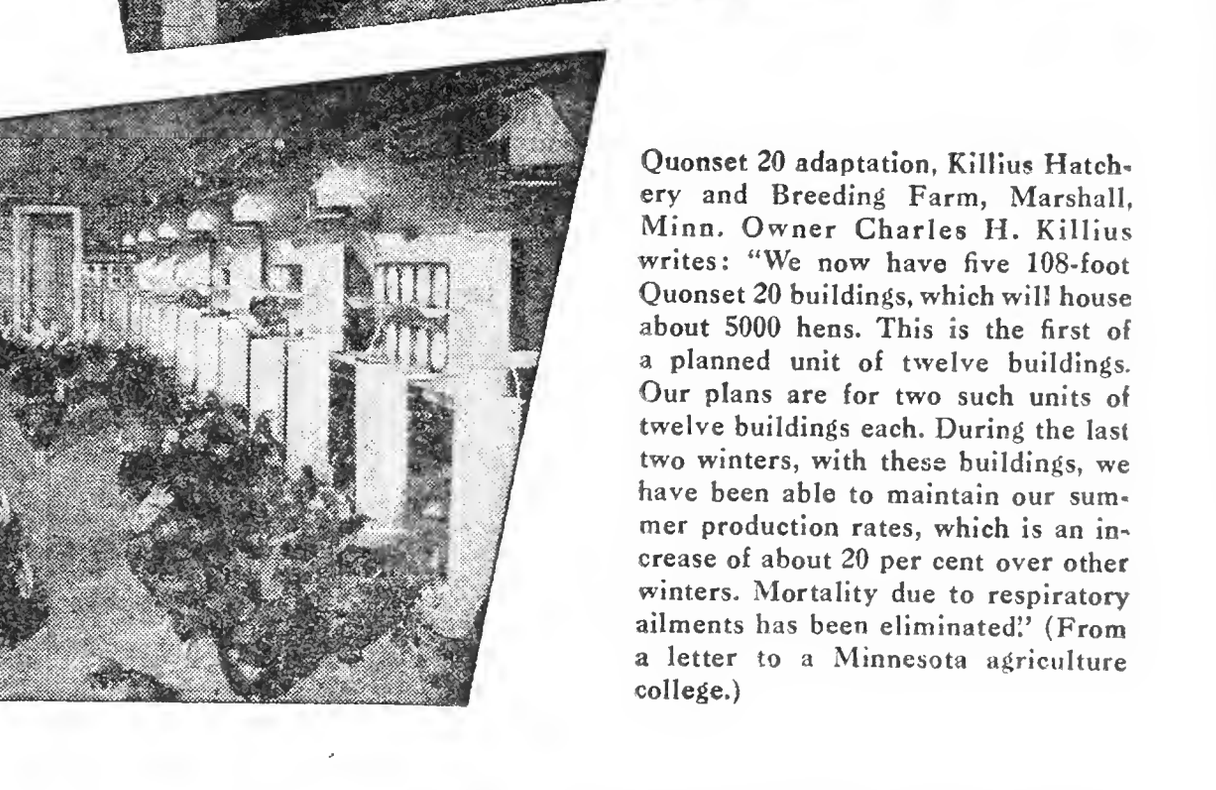
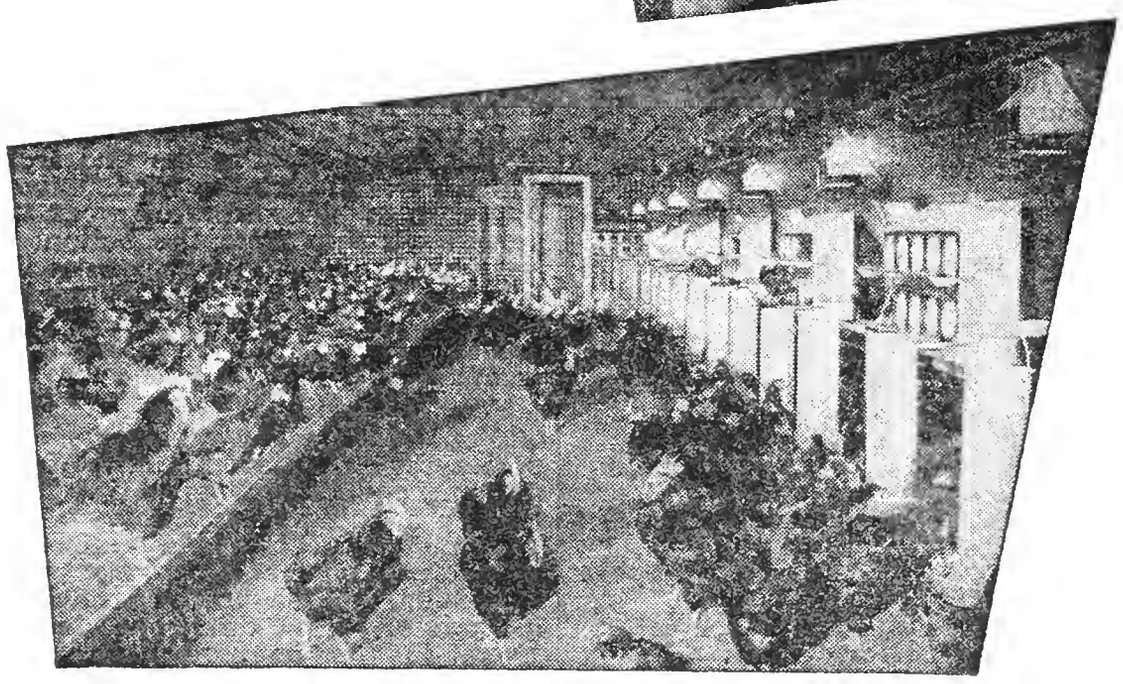


Barn with Quonset 40 hayloft, Open Hearth Farm, Webster, N.Y. Owner Arthur S. Blanchard writes: "I am pleased to advise that the hayloft, Quonset-constructed, has proved to be very satisfactory . . . I do not hesitate to recommend it." (From a letter to an Illinois farm manager.)





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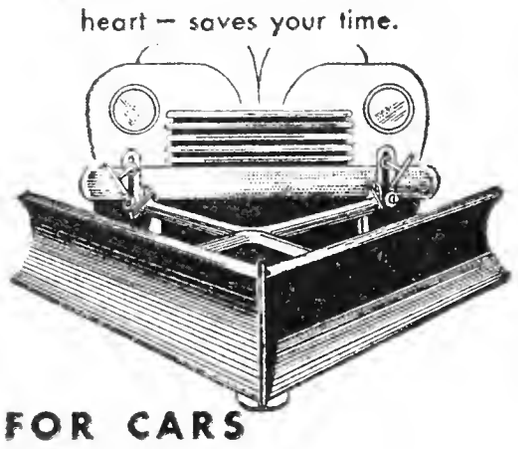

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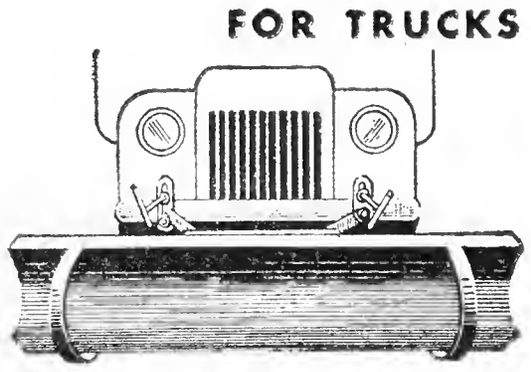

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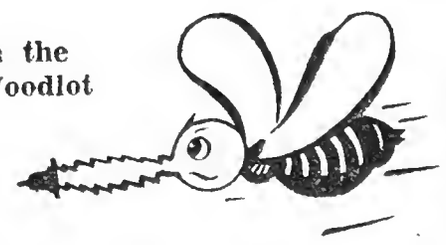

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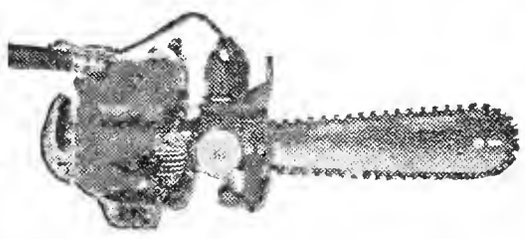

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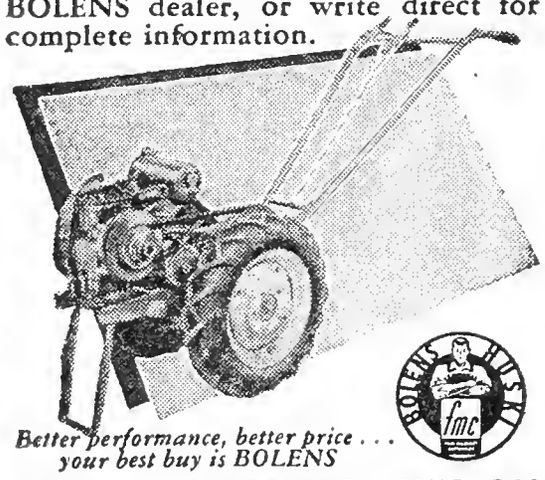

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# *Barbed Wire Fences That Will Last*

With labor so extremely scarce and high-priced everywhere and materials hard to find, it will pay to build your pasture fences for a long time. This has been my idea in my fence building for a number of years. My posts are all of bois d'arc, the hardest wood in America, and it will last for generations; I do not know how long they will last. Some of my neighbors have such posts that are hard and sound after 60 years in the ground. I have fences as sound and tight today as when they were built 10 years ago, and they require the least possible repairs. I have a few other things I want to do in this life other than build fences so I built one to stay built for a long time. Here are a few of the steps I take in building a four-wire pasture fence for cattle and horses.

First, I select big end posts—eight, 10, and if possible 12 inches thick. I set three of these three feet deep and eight feet apart at the ends of each quarter mile of fence. Other posts are smaller, set 18 to 20 inches in ground, and eight feet apart. All are of bois d'arc, sometimes called osage orange or just common hedge posts.

Second, not only do I want my posts to last for life, but I also want my wires to stay tight year after year. Hence, the importance of the right braces at the ends. My first brace is a horizontal 2x6 of oak six inches up from the ground that connects the three big posts at the end of each fence row. I did not use these at first with the result that when I put on the top wire, my bottom wire would slacken. My first big end posts take all the pull of the tight wires; it must be so secure that it cannot budge any at all. The horizontal brace makes this possible for if the big end post budges then the second and third post must also yield. The pull of the four wires is never enough to cause this to happen. I put crossed braces of 2x6's between each of the big end posts; all braces nailed on with 30d nails.

Third, all wire is four-point, standard weight, heavily galvanized. If there is a rusty spot in my wire, I cut the wire and leave out the rusty place, and splice the wire where I cut it. A little salt split on the wire, or a little chicken droppings or cow manure left on the wire while in storage, will cause it to rust. A rusty spot in the wire will cause it to break, and thus the strand becomes slackened the full length of the fence. I unroll a spool of wire, full length of fence, 80 rods or a quarter of a mile, and fasten one end of it securely to the first big end post at the end of the fence opposite the end from which I will stretch the wire. I staple this wire in place where I want the second wire up from the bottom to be, which will be 28 inches from the ground. I wrap the end around the post and onto the wire itself. I staple it down as securely as possible. It is there for keeps.

Fourth, I now go to the opposite end of the fence and set a temporary post eight or 10 feet in front of the first big end post. I nail a 2x6 from the top of this post to the top of the big end post. This is a temporary apparatus for holding my wire stretchers. I hitch up my stretchers, an ordinary hoist thing operated by hand, to the temporary post and stretch my wire fairly tight, and leave it on the stretchers for the time being.

Fifth, with my wire pulled straight and fairly tight as a guide, I now set all the posts in the fence row. The tight wire will be my guide in making a perfectly straight line of posts. Only a straight fence will stay tight year after year.

Sixth, after all the posts are set, I put two men on the stretcher, usually myself and my son, and we give the wire all the pull we have in us. This suspends the wire from the ground the full length of the wire, if the ground is fairly level; a quarter mile long wire that is suspended from the ground all its length is tight enough. To try to make it tighter may snap it in two. Sometimes we snap a wire as it is, in suspending it from the ground.

Seventh, I next staple this wire in place 28 inches up from ground, staple it down hard and wrap the end around the first big corner post and onto itself. It is there on that first big post for good. We then staple this wire in place all along the fence row, but do not drive the staples down hard, just about half way. We want the wire to move back and forth under the staple, as it contracts in cold weather and expands in hot weather. Now that we have in place the second wire up from the ground on our fence, the third and fourth follow, and the bottom or first wire last. As I have my braces, no wire slackens any other wire when the wire is put on. My wires put on in this fashion stay tight for years. A tight wire is the one that a cow never tries to go through. Only an outlaw ever tries to go over a four-wire fence four feet high.

Eighth, if there is a sharp depression, and it would appear necessary to pull my tight wires down into it, I let the wires go over it even if they are 10 feet above the ground. I fence the sharp depression separately. Tight wires here will eventualy lift the posts, and the wires become slackened if I try to pull my fence down a cut bank into a ditch or washout. Tight wires can follow gentle curves and stay tight but they won't stay tight if suddenly dipped over a cut bank into a washout.

Ninth, at convenient intervals during the first year or two in the life of the fence, I re-tamp the big end posts. After a year or so they become very securely set in ground and nothing budges them at all.

Tenth, I am fully aware of the fact that not everybody can find bois d'arc posts. I would like to remind my less fortunate fellow farmers that even a sap pine post will last 20 years if properly treated with penta (pentachlorophenol). Your county agent will tell you all about this new treatment for fence posts. The cost is slight.

Eleventh, if it is necessary to go through a tight fence where there is no gate, by all means build a style and walk over the fence, never on the tight wires.

Twelfth, if you have many posts to peel, you can build a peeler that will do the work of six men. A spindle of iron is secured and on it, within a space of 15 inches, short lengths of chain are welded and permitted to flap or dangle. On each side of the chains mount an old disk plate or cutter. Then mount this apparatus on a table, just as in the case of a planer or buzz saw; a metal guard behind this apparatus will prevent bark from flying back. Feed the post where the ends of the chains can strike it after the fashion of feeding a rough plank into a planer. The chains knock off all bark but do not harm the post.

Thirteenth, creosoted posts are all right, but very inflammable. The slightest grass fire along a fence row will burn up the posts which have been so treated. Creosoted posts should be creosted under steam pressure, so that the creosote will be forced all the way through the post.

Fourteenth, and most important, my fences keep my own cattle in my pasture, and keeps my neighbors' cattle out of my pasture. Surely that is one way to keep the peace in the community. H. SNYDER

## About Asphalt Shingles

We are planning to have our frame house shingled with asphalt siding, buff color. We know nothing about this kind of thing and before we discuss the work with contractors, we would like to know what we should look for in order to determine which quotation is most advantageous and complete. Could you possibly give us an idea of what to ask for in the way of materials to be used on the house, what guarantee we should expect for this kind of work? A.M.B.
New Jersey

Asphalt shingle consists of heavy asbestos felt and rag felt saturated with asphalt. Certain compositions are made of rags and paper; the greater the percentage of rags, the better the quality. Shingles vary in weights and prices. The amount of crushed slate or similar material imbedded in the asphalt determines the wearing quality of the shingles. Be sure to get the guarantee of manufacturer as to composition, weight, and durability. The quality of workmanship in doing the work is extremely important.

Novelty siding will need stripping to form a level nailing surface. For superior insulation value, use a vapor proof paper or roofers felt placed under the siding and shingles. Shingles should overlap and be nailed securely, each nail passing through three thicknesses of shingles; use rust proof nails. Windows, doors, corners, etc., should all be thoroughly calked. Naturally, the courses of shingles should be straight.

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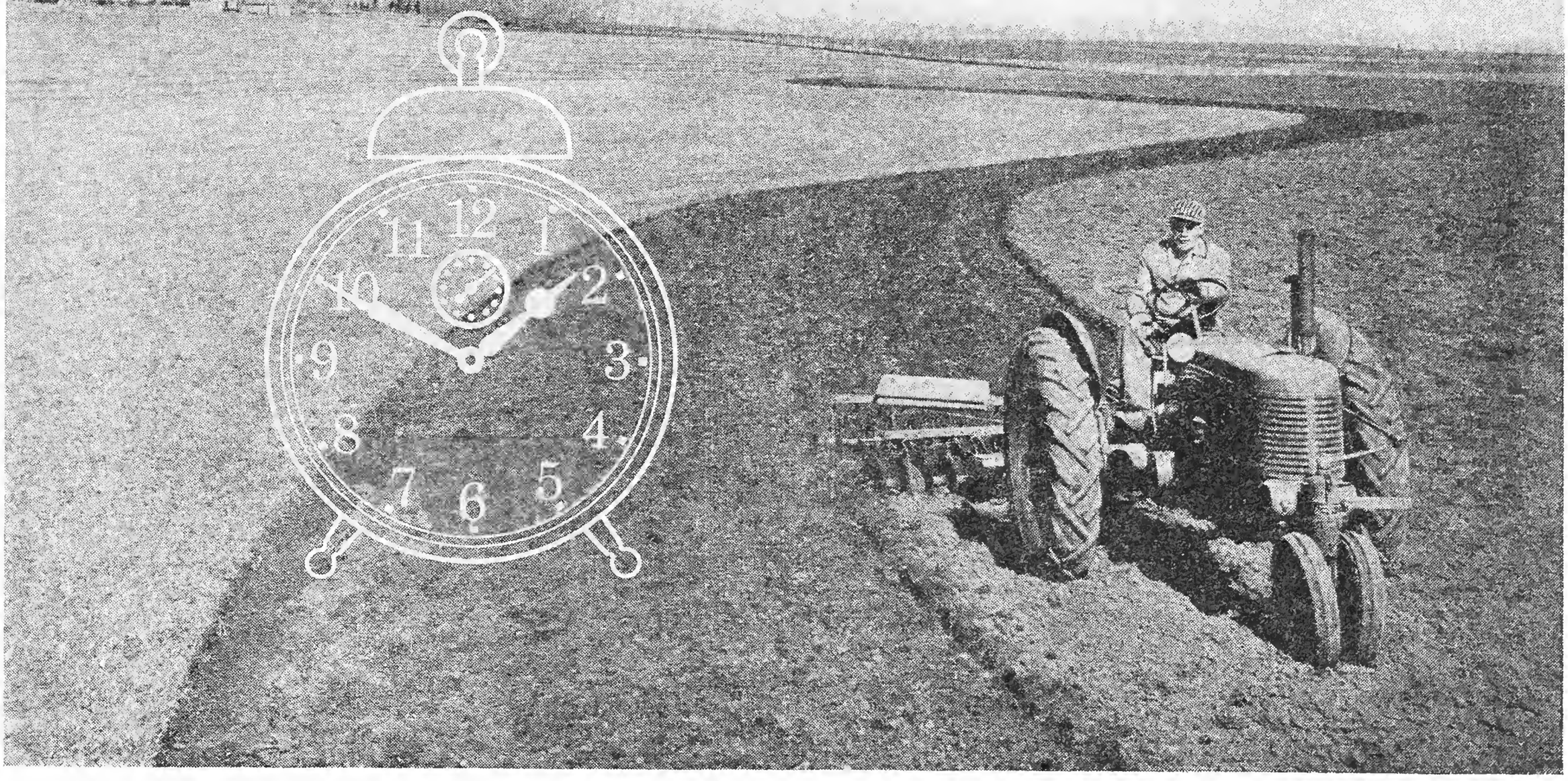

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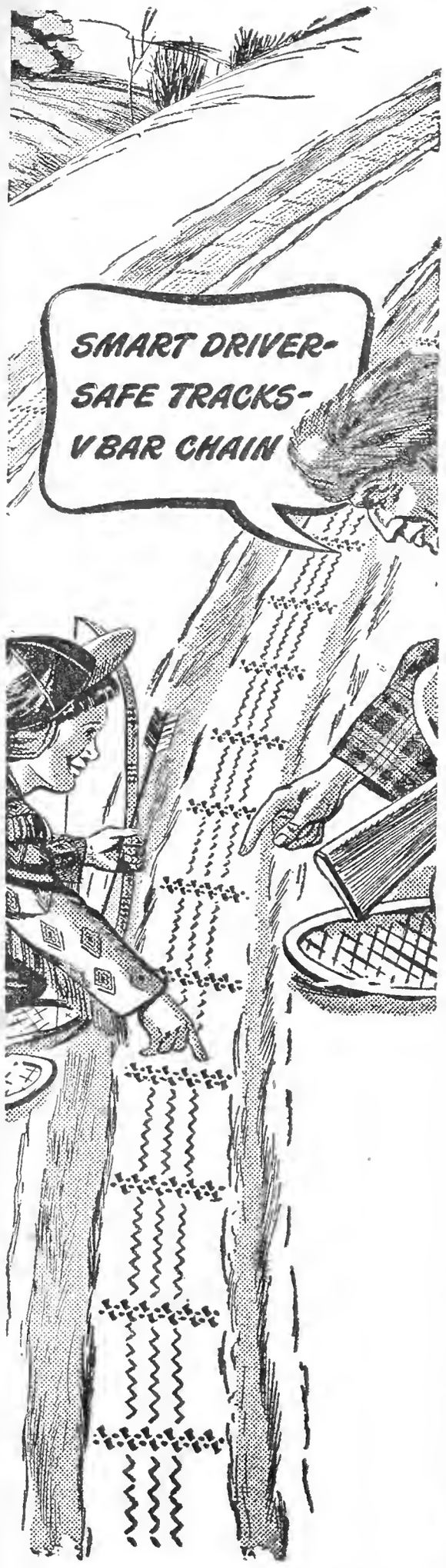


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# Rambling Along at Long Acres

The hardest, most expensive and most worrisome job that I know of is raising a family. It means sleepless nights, endless sacrifices, and a lot of care but in the long run it pays big dividends. Childless couples seem to have it all over us during their younger days; they come and go as they please and have many a good time that we must miss. But time goes by and in time they will find age creeping up on them and friends few and far between. From schoolhouse to schoolhouse, it is three miles and we live about in the middle. When we first came to the farm 30 years ago, there were 33 houses along that three mile stretch of road. Of the families who lived in those houses, only two are left. All the others have either died or sold out and moved away. Some of these places have changed hands two and three times. If we had to depend today on the friends we made when we first moved here, we would surely spend many a lonesome time.

Children grow up and leave home but in time they will come back home bringing their own little ones with them. Several times a week and almost always on Sunday, one or more of them will come home. That is why we have never gotten rid of our high chair, crib, and box of playthings. And now we are going to need them again for Calvin is a daddy, and of all things that brand new little tyke has blue eyes and red hair, something hitherto unknown in our family. That means that once again I can sit in the old rocker and hold a warm little bundle of sweetness while I sing the old songs of my own childhood until baby eyes close in sleep. If you are wise, you will not hurry to put the little one in the crib but just lean back, close your eyes, open the book of memories, and turn its pages one by one. Your own childhood and the many good times you used to have, your courtship and marriage, the coming of the little ones, the odd things they used to say and do, and maybe you will make some plans for the future. If this little one sees the world advance as far as it has since I was a baby, she is due to see marvelous miracles of which we do not even dream.

My own childhood dates back to the ox team, the kerosene lamps, the horse and buggy, and even log houses. This one is born into a tractor, combine, airplane age, where such things as radio, television, and wireless phones are no longer novelties. Think what tremendous strides the world has made and picture if you can what this little one will see as the years go by.

But getting back to my original theme, you will begin to see why I stated that all of that sacrifice would pay big dividends. Instead of being lonely and alone, the old house now rings again with the merry laughter of children. The floor is strewn with toys as in the days of our own children. There is something to talk about, something to think about, something to plan for and something to live for in these little ones whom our own boys and girls bring back to the old home. It seems almost impossible that Calvin could be a daddy but it just shows how the time does go by.

In his last letter to me my preacher brother used the common phrase, "How fast time does go." But time does not go. Time is here today just as it was when the world began. We are the ones who go and if there are no children in the family, that is the end. If we leave behind us a family of children to carry on, we will know that we have done our part to keep the old world moving.

In our community, the childless couples who were having a big time 30 years ago, now sit alone and lonely with no one to care what happens to them, no one to share their lonely evenings and endless Sundays. That is my message for you young folks who are struggling with your own little ones. Carry on and rest assured that it will pay, in those things that are worthwhile in life.

Here on the farm, these have been the days of ingathering, the days when we are reaping the reward for the hard work we did during Spring and Summer. It is joyful indeed to see the barn filled with feed, the crib with corn, and the basement with good things to eat. A neighbor gave me some logs from an extremely big tree which he did not have time to work up. With axe and saw and wedge, I went after those tough birds and now have the reward of several ranks of small wood and other ranks of chunks which will make many a Winter evening delightful and cozy. It was hard work but work is work and the ability to do work is such a blessing that I would be the last to complain.

L. B. REBER

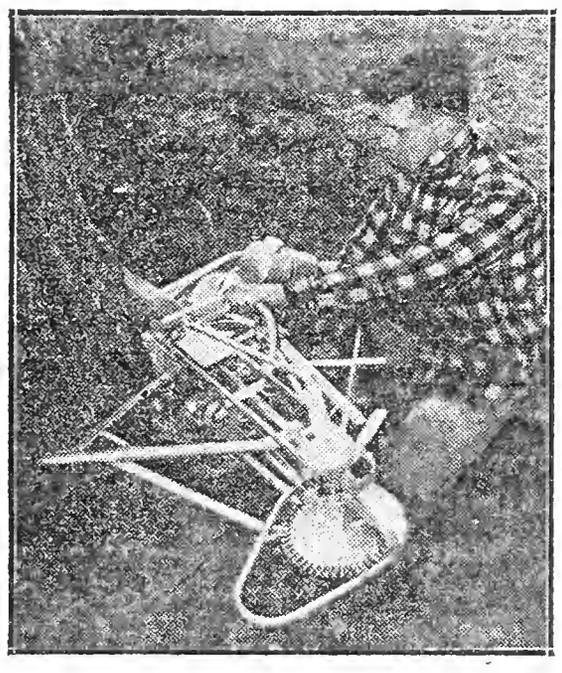
## Mature Boar Hard to Handle

I am writing for some information about castrating boars weighing from 200 to 400 pounds. I have always thrown them and tied their feet together, and used that method of immobilization, but it is rather dangerous and difficult. I was wondering if there might not be a better way to secure the animal, with a rope perhaps, or is there some kind of a cage or operating table that could be bought. Would like to know what you think about castrating these old boars. C. S.

Sussex County, Del.

There are crates and operating tables made by various firms which are suitable to use for the purpose you mention. However, the most satisfactory method we know for castrating mature boars is to make a slip noose, using half-inch, three-ply rope, and placing this as far back in the upper jaw as possible. The boar is first confined in a small pen, with a strong post or upright around which the other end of the rope can be fastened, taking two turns. An assistant handles the rope and keeps it tight. Do not get the boar's head much above the level of its back, and it will not struggle excessively. Surprisingly enough, the boar will pull back on the rope, but soon quiets down. Disinfect the operating site (a five per cent strength lysol solution is good), then make the incision either with an operating scalpel or a smooth backed safety razor blade; these should also be disinfected. Use an emasculator to crush off the cords and blood vessels, or excessive bleeding may result with older animals. Pull the cords well out and sever close to the body. Make a large opening into the interior of the scrotum to permit good drainage. The boar will usually struggle very little during the operation. Remove the slip noose from the boar's jaws, and turn him loose in a well bedded pen or, if weather permits, outdoors with shelter for the night. An application of salve, containing some of the sulfa drugs, will promote healing, and a light covering with a wettable DDT solution, following directions on the container, will keep off flies and other annoying insects from the operation site. Under these conditions healing is generally rapid and without complications.

It takes about six months or more for a mature boar to lose some of his primary sex characters, and he will never entirely overcome them. His meat will also never be as good quality as if he had been altered when young. The easiest and best time to castrate boar pigs is about two or three weeks before they are weaned. The operation is then easy to perform and there is no setback, resulting in a superior animal for fattening.



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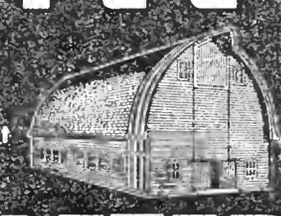


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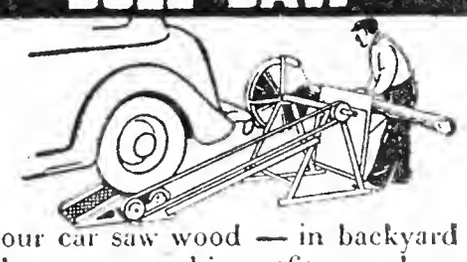

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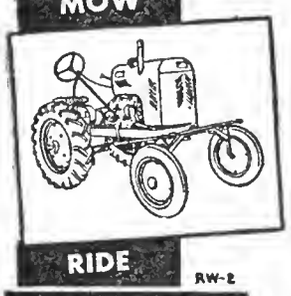

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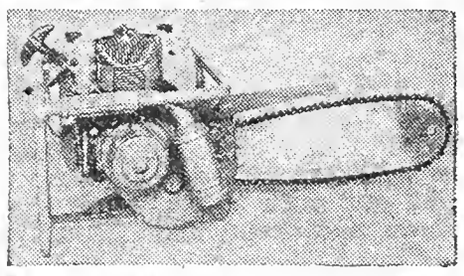

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## Myles Standish, Colonist

All of us know and do honor to the Pilgrims who, numbering about 100 souls, left the Old World for the New where on December 21, 1620, they began their life ashore and established Plymouth Colony, the first settlement on the shores of what is now New England. Having left England for Holland to seek greater freedom of worship, they sought still further freedom and sailed aboard the Mayflower from Delftshaven in July of that fateful year, touched at Southampton in August and finally left Plymouth, England, in September. Two ships were to carry the 120 voyagers across the Atlantic, but the other sailing vessel, the Speedwell, was abandoned as unseaworthy, and 100 or 102 passengers were crowded into the Mayflower which came alone.

We think of the Pilgrims as being the first to set foot upon Cape Cod, but records tell us that Bartholomew Gosnold, 18 years before 1620, had landed on this windy stretch of soil and it was he who gave the long strip its name. The Pilgrims themselves dropped anchor at Provincetown exactly one month before they disembarked at Plymouth Rock, using those weeks to come ashore to wash their clothes, to scout the land and to find the best place in that cold season to settle. Already they had given up their original warmer destination, and so did not use their patent for land within the bounds of the Virginia Company. Thus without patent and far from the South, they finally put into effect the Mayflower Pact signed in the ship's cabin on November 21 in Provincetown Harbor.

The military leader of this small band of English folk was Captain Myles Standish. But here too we must change some of our ideas about this Pilgrim because, for all the romance in Longfellow's poem concerning Standish, Priscilla and John Alden, the tale is now considered merely a legend. Moreover, Captain Standish was more than a military man in his new life; he was a colonizer as well. Not only did he help found Plymouth, but 10 years later he did the same for Duxbury where he died. As to the love story attached to him, history tells us that Captain Standish brought with him aboard the Mayflower his wife, Rose. She was one of those who succumbed to that first year's rigors, and died in 1621. Even before Priscilla Mullens and John Alden, a cooper by trade, were married in 1623, the Captain sent to England for Rose's sister who became his second wife.

Nothing definite is known about Myles Standish until, at about 36 years of age, he boarded the Mayflower, except that he was born in Lancashire, and probably of the Duxbury Hall branch of the Standish family. Thus it is easy to understand how, when Standish accompanied Elder William Brewster from Plymouth to found a new settlement in 1630, Duxbury should have been the name given to it.

Also members of this pioneer group were the Aldens. John, who had been taken aboard the Mayflower in Plymouth, England, because he was a good ship's cooper, became assistant to Duxbury's Governor.

When Myles Standish, Pilgrim, captain and colonist died in 1656 at the age of 72, half his life had been spent in the Old World and half in the New. For his role in the life of Duxbury, a tall monument stands in the town in his memory. O. P. Fox

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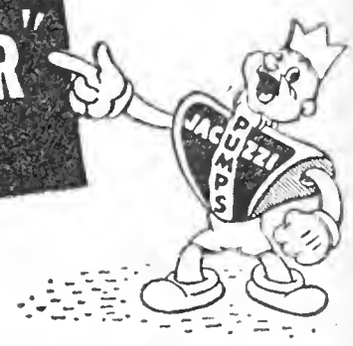


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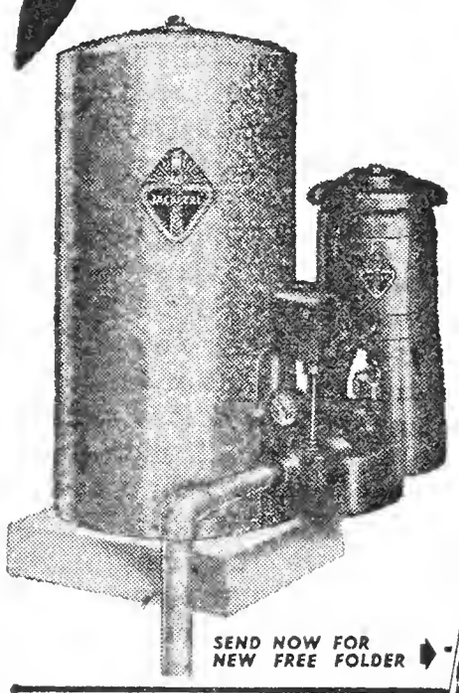

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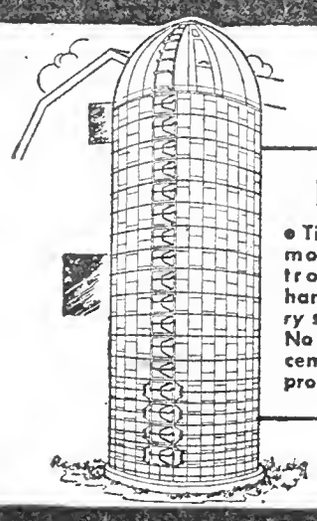

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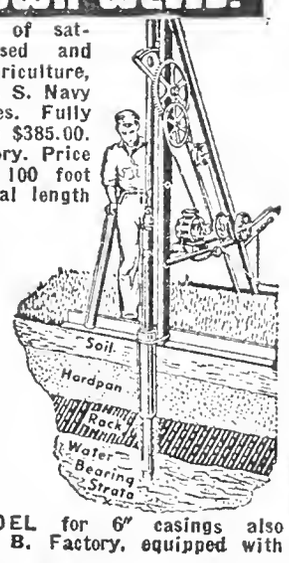


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## *You Can't Beat Santa Claus*

IF the results of the November 2 election proved nothing else, they at least established two facts: first, that efficiency and competence are not necessarily the winning combination in a political campaign; and second, that in any race for popular votes, it is next to impossible to win when Santa Claus is your opponent.

For the next six months there will be endless discussion and analysis of the amazing Truman victory. Poll takers and dopesters will be offering all sorts of excuses and explanations as to why their predictions were so wide of the mark. None of this is at all important because, as one politician explained the result, the simple fact is that Mr. Truman got more votes than Mr. Dewey.

What is important is the trend that seems evident in the election results. With due credit to the President for waging a lone, uphill, courageous fight, it is a fact that his whole campaign was based on demagogic appeals. He promised price control and rent control to consumers, bigger conservation allotments and stronger price supports to farmers, higher wages and less interference to labor. There are to be increased unemployment and old age insurance benefits, subsidies for low-cost housing, additional aid to education.

Some may minimize these pledges as campaign oratory, but we doubt it. Mr. Truman made specific proposals and evidently the people who were energetic enough to get out and vote for him, will raise a clamor if they are not carried out.

It is a bad trend. More and more, people seem to be looking to government as an instrument that will bring about the millenium—high wages to labor, low prices to consumers, high prices to farmers, guaranteed jobs and pensions for all. It has always been said that power grows by what it feeds on, and that a government bureaucracy is no exception to the rule; which has been amply proven in the past 16 years. Now the converse, even more unfortunately, seems to be true — the more that the government gives the people, the more the people want. Is it too late to remind the country that the people are the government and that a weak dependent people means a weak dependent government, followed by the inevitable dictatorship?

Mr. Dewey gave no guaranty in his campaign speeches that, in the event of his election, he would have followed any different course from the one outlined specifically by Mr. Truman; perhaps the results would have been worse. But, in the President's case, there is no room for speculation. He has laid down a positive program and the majority of interested people voted for him, presumably in favor of that program. It is a plan that is impossible of achievement without the complete subjection of individual rights to the domination of an all-powerful state.

## *Farmers Help With Food*

THANKSGIVING will take on a new meaning this year, both for American farmers and for thousands of hungry persons overseas, because it will bring many races closer together. Between Thanksgiving and December 10, at least 11 States will assemble food trains for overseas relief. This represents a high point in voluntary overseas relief sponsored by America's rural people.

The idea of sending food gifts from American farmers to hungering neighbors overseas was initiated in August 1947. It was then presented to Church World Service, the official relief distributing agency of 21 Protestant churches, and to Lutheran World Relief, the official agency of that church. These two groups decided to sponsor such a program, and the name, Christian Rural Overseas Program, was chosen. Today this program is known from coast to coast as C.R.O.P., with headquarters in Chicago. Last June, Catholic Rural Life became a co-sponsor of the program, making it one of the largest volunteer relief efforts ever undertaken. Today C.R.O.P. is administered by an executive cabinet, with these three religious sponsoring agencies. John D. Metzler, Church World Service, is chairman; Catholic Rural Life is represented by Father H. J. Miller, and Lutheran World Relief by Rev. C. F. Schaffnit. In each State where C.R.O.P. operates, an advisory committee has been set up with all major farm organizations represented. By the year's end U. S. farmers will have contributed between 2,500 and 3,000 carloads of food, including whole grains, beans, nuts, dried fruits, canned meats, wool and cotton. It is expected that between 25 and 30 States will soon be sponsoring trains; and over 100,000 volunteer canvassers will have visited their neighbors, soliciting food gifts for overseas.

It is good to see American farmers so far in the forefront when so much help is needed so desperately. But it is only natural because farmers, more than most folks, realize how much they have to be thankful for and they are therefore more acutely aware of the needs of those who are in want. Their willingness to share with the less fortunate is in the true spirit of Thanksgiving.

## *Still an Odor in Cheese Prices*

THE Federal authorities are now considering the changes needed in the Federal Milk Order as far as concerns the method of pricing milk for manufacturing purposes.

The biggest steal put over on dairy farmers has been, and still is, in the field of cheese pricing. The scandal was bad enough last year, but this year it was even worse. The Federal Order price for Class IV-B milk (cheddar cheese) is based on the Plymouth, Wisc., Cheese Exchange price. It is a dealer-dominated price and for the past two years has been deliberately kept far under the true, going value of a hundredweight of unapproved cheese milk. The milk approved for the New York market is produced under strict sanitary regulations; the milk going into upstate cheese factories is not. Yet the latter, costing much less to produce, has returned anywhere from 15 to 78 cents more per hundred than the quality milk made for the fluid market. Here is the record, April through September 1948:

| | Federal Order Cheese Price | N. Y. Cheese Factory Price |
|---|---|---|
| April | 3.474 | 4.027 |
| May | 3.75 | 4.093 |
| June | 3.786 | 4.132 |
| July | 4.085 | 4.237 |
| August | 3.809 | 4.126 |
| September | 3.519 | 3.951 |

This loss to the New York fluid milk producer has averaged 34.7 cents a hundred each month during the last six months. Or, put another way, he has been penalized $615,400 for making a better quality, more expensive product than the producer who has been drawing to a crossroads cheese factory.

It is not that the cheese factory price has been too high; actually that has been the true price of milk going into cheese, whereas the cheese price for Federal Order approved milk has been far under the market. And the cheese makers have been alert to capitalize on this price advantage to their own benefit. In the six months, April through September 1948, 180,000,000 pounds of approved milk have been bought at sub-market prices, 27,000,000 pounds more than last year's record purchases.

These facts and figures cannot be ignored in arriving at a new pricing formula for IV-B milk. New York dairymen must receive a price consistent with the true market value of their product.

## *Fable from the Poultry Yard*

AXIOMS of the poultry yard, along with many other things today, are undergoing change. No longer can we say that a few coins are merely "chicken feed"; feed is now a costly item on the farm. Again, seldom does Old Mother Hen reach her one-time status of respected age; culling takes her out of this life while she is still a comely matron. Before then, she sits on her nest to brood, not chicks, but upon the ways of incubation that deprive her of her natural maternity. As for the cock of the walk, science can rob him of his swagger, and of his lawful duty to waken man and beast at break of day.

Yet there is something almost prophetic in what once happened, in an old fable, to the youngest member of a certain flock. As we recall it, a baby chick one pleasant day went foraging in the garden. Suddenly from his corner of safety, he rushed out in a panic of fear, piping shrilly to all his farmyard companions, "The sky is falling!" Actually it was only a rose leaf drifting down on his yellow head. Nevertheless, for that moment, it blotted out the sun and to him it was destruction, the end of the chick's small world.

It is possible that this story is as timely today as the other practices are old fashioned. In our own world, there seem to be the shadows of quite frightening leaves upon the land. If they are dedicated to the end of blotting out the light of freedom — freedom in its original meaning and intent, the results could be a havoc we have never known. In this atomic age, indeed the sky would fall. Though fear never lifted darkness and the chicken-hearted always run amok, it would be sane at least to recognize the clouds before the land grows too black for man to see at all.

## *What Farmers Say*

I read with interest W. H. G.'s letter about organizing a cooperative dairy venture. It is my opinion some such plan will, of necessity, be worked out some time.

We farmers cannot continue to operate very much longer except on the basis of cost plus a reasonable profit. Why couldn't all farmers join in a cooperative plan and set a price on all farm commodities so as to insure a cost plus return to the nation's farmers? No one could deny us the right to a reasonable profit any more than it is denied to any other business concern.

On that basis and through orderly marketing, even distribution and the elimination of overlapping effort, we could probably deliver food to the ultimate consumer at a saving over the present methods.

For instance, stand on a street in most any town and count the milk delivery trucks that go up that street. Each will deliver a few bottles of milk, whereas under an organized plan one truck could methodically cover that street at a great saving.

Of course, I'm only a layman, my business being the production of milk. Perhaps I should let more learned men discuss this idea and hie myself back to my cows. R. E. C.

Columbia County, Pa.

My husband and I are very ardent readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. We are former members of the Dairymen's League Co-op. and, upon resigning and selling our milk to a privately owned concern, we had an additional $95 in our pocket the first month.

We are of the opinion that the dairy farmers as a whole are being taken for a sleigh ride by the big dealers and that includes the League.

Orange County, N. Y. MR. AND MRS. W.

## *Brevities*

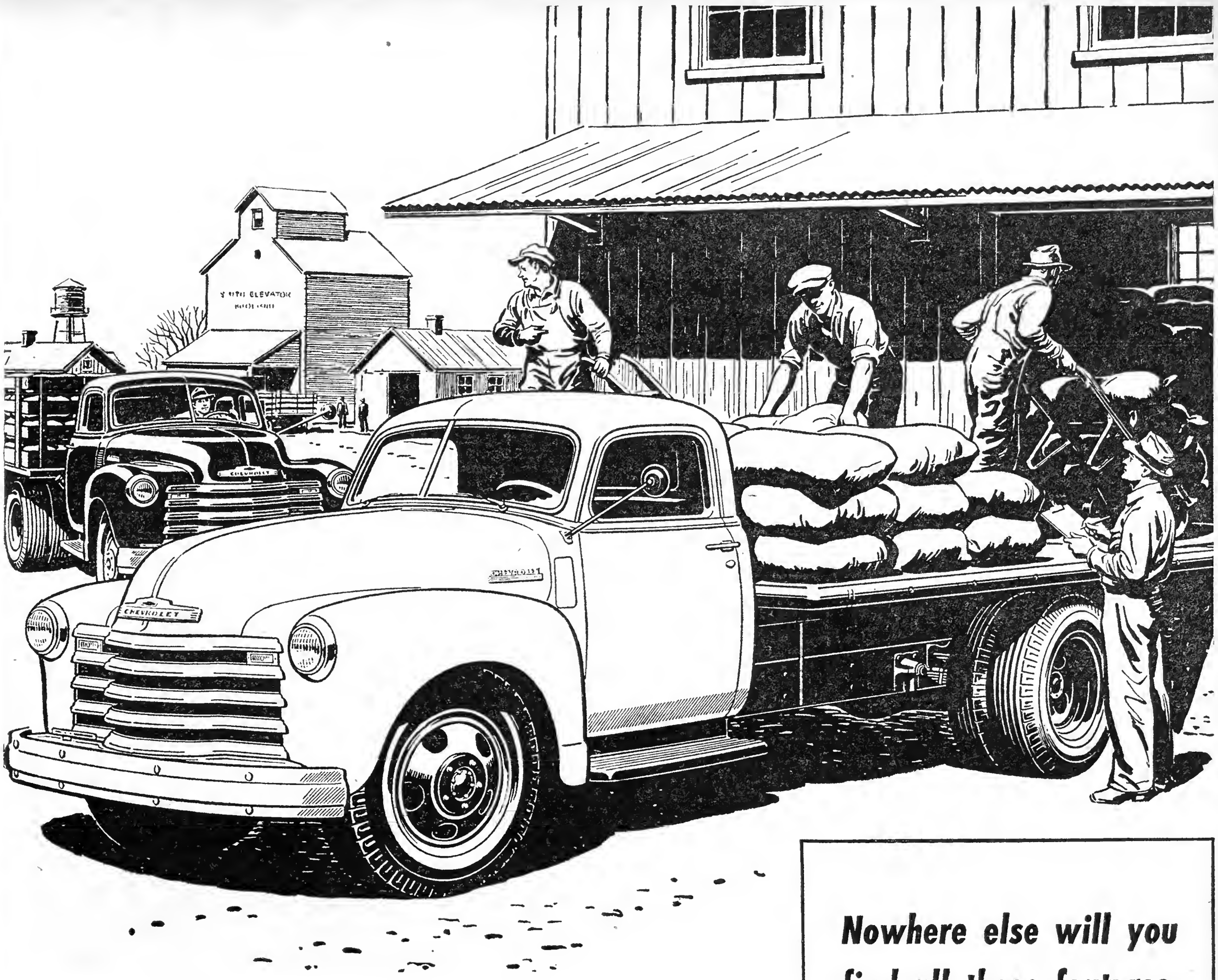
"FOR so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." — 1 Peter 2:15.

BETTER order your Thanksgiving bird early this year. The available supply of turkey meat will be only about three pounds per person, as compared with four and one-half pounds in 1947.

THERE will be plenty of cranberry sauce available to go with the Thanksgiving turkey this year, due to an unusually large cranberry crop. Some foods just seem to go together, such as ham and eggs, and cranberries and turkey.

IT will pay to give the farm tractor a thorough checkup before real cold weather arrives; this is especially true if it is to be stored for the Winter. Be sure to drain and flush out the cooling system if stored, or put in plenty of anti-freeze if continued in use. Lubrication will, of course, need attention too.

INSTEAD of destroying "surplus" potatoes at a cost of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money, or selling them back to farmers for 40 cents a hundred pounds after having bought them from the same farmers for $2.85, why not, it is suggested, build some potato starch factories and ship the product to Europe? Or why not, as an alternative, consider exporting dehydrated potatoes?



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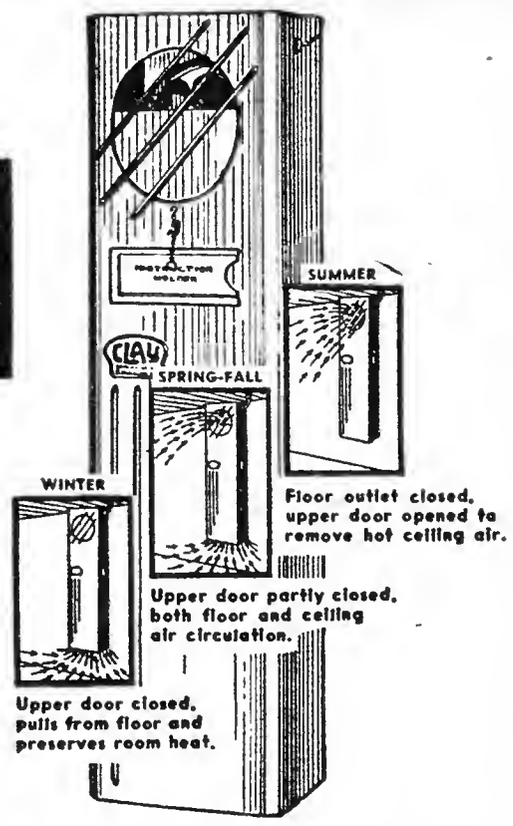


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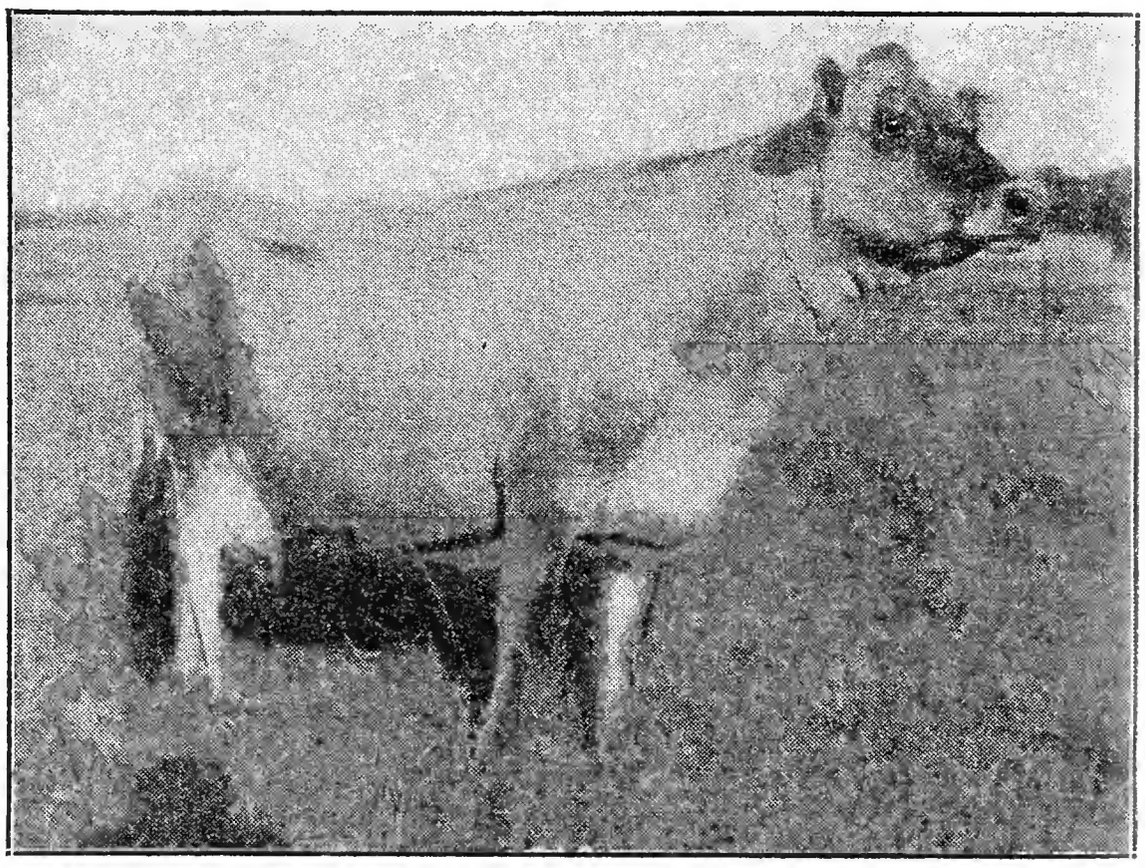
# Back in the Barn

*By R. W. Duck*

When the dairy herd goes back in the barn for the Winter, the most important thing that will influence the health of the animals is their general body condition at the close of the pasture season. Fall freshening dairy cows are, on the average, more profitable than Spring freshening cows, not only because of a more favorable Winter milk price, but also because they are usually fed more liberally than cows on pasture. As a result, they produce nearer to the limit of their physical and inherited possibilities, and high producers make the greatest return for feed consumed and general overhead.

The largest single item influencing the cost of making milk is the number of females annually replaced in the herd; and this is probably much higher than many realize. As an illustration, a review of some recent DHIA records in 205 herds involving 5,329 cows, shows that almost one-fourth of these cows were removed in one year. Approximately one-third of the discarded cows had not yet reached five years of age. When it is considered that it usually requires two lactations just to break even on the cost of raising a dairy heifer, this high replacement factor becomes serious indeed. It must also be noted that the dairymen in DHIA have usually been keeping milk records for sometime and generally have better than average cows. An analysis of the various reasons for disposing of these cows shows that 23 per cent were sold because of low production; 27 per cent were let go due to breeding and udder trouble; 28 per cent were sold to other dairymen for herd replacements, which females may or may not have represented some profit to the seller; the remaining 22 per cent went out of these herds for various reasons, none of which separately represented over five per cent of the total, such as accidents, reducing size of herd, bad disposition, slight abnormalities, general health, and various other matters.



*The fleshing condition of the cows in the Fall, when they go back in the barn for the Winter, will have an important influence on their milk production. This well conditioned Jersey cow is one of the many good producers on the Alfred Ewald Farm in Hampden County, Massachusetts.*

### Udder Troubles

Mastitis (inflammation of the udder) is the most common trouble, and cause of replacements, in the dairy barn. A recent report by Slanets and Allen of the New Hampshire Station, shows that outstanding results in the treatment of streptococcal mastistis have been attained either with a single udder infusion of a large dose of penicillin, or by the single infusion of a suitable dose of sulfamethazine together with a smaller dose of penicillin. The single infusion method has the advantage of being more practical than the repeated infusion method of small doses, formerly used. It was also established that the use of sulfamethazine together with penicillin was equally or even more effective in the treatment for mastitis, as compared to penicillin alone, because this sulfa drug has a wider range of bacterial activity than penicillin.

These methods were tested in a herd in which cases of mastitis, with swollen quarters, occurred repeatedly. At the time the experimental treatment was started, this herd contained a total of 53 milking cows, 24 of which were shedding streptococcus agalactiae (the causative organism of mastitis) from a total of 56 quarters. Following treatment, their quarters were considered as being recovered if no mastitis streptococci from them were found, by bacteriological examination, in milk samples taken at one, two and four week intervals after treatment. It was found that one udder infusion of 400,000 units of penicillin, injected through the teat canal, gave excellent results, and this method of administration proved to be as effective as several infusions of smaller doses. It was also found that equally favorable results were obtained with a single infusion of 200,000 units of penicillin together with 32 cc. of sodium sulfamethazine, used at the rate of eight grams in each 100 cc. of sterile water. This is good news for dairy farmers, as it indicates that streptococcal mastitis can now be eradicated from, and controlled in, a dairy herd provided that proper methods of diagnosis, treatment and herd management are regularly employed. Whenever a cow has an apparent abnormal udder condition, often indicated by giving flaky, off-odor, or clotted milk, she should be placed on the end of the string and milked last.

### Mastitis Milk

Neither mastitis milk, nor any milk from an abnormal udder, should be used for human consumption. On the other hand, it can often be used with advantage for feeding to pigs, chickens or calves. Some recent studies conducted at the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, show that, contrary to general belief, mastitis milk may be fed to heifer calves without affecting either their growth or the health of their udders. Moreover, using nurse cows with infected udders, rather than pail-feeding the mastitis milk, proved to be the most successful, economical, and practical means of utilizing the infected milk.

In one test 12 heifer calves were penned separately and pail-fed milk from mastitis infected udders. There was no streptococcus agalactiae infection in the udders of these heifers so fed at freshening time. In another experiment, six heifer calves were penned together and pail-fed mastitis milk. The milk from all four quarters of one heifer contained S. agalactiae at the first examinaton after freshening, although several subsequent examinations were negative. The udders of the other five heifers were all normal. A third group of heifer calves were raised on nurse cows which were infected with the causative organism of mastitis. From this group a total of 24 heifers had calved at the time of the report, and they showed no harmful effects to their udders. Several of the mastitis infected cows which were used to nurse these heifer calves improved a great deal, possibly as a result of this method of management. The favorable results of this management may have been due to their infected udders being nursed frequently; and also to the fact that they were placed

(Continued on Page 721)

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## HOLSTEINS

**100 REG. HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
PETZOLD FARMS BIG DISPERSAL
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1
Necessary because recent fire destroyed barn, feed, and bedding. Sale in heated indoor auditorium on Geo. Blewer farm, 7 miles north of OWEGO, Tioga Co., N. Y. 2 miles north of Route 38. Herd T. B. Accredited, blood tested, milkers mastitis tested, eligible for shipment into any State, mostly calfhood vaccinated.
25 Fall Cows — 25 Spring Cows
25 Bred Heifers — 13 Open Heifers and Calves
12 Bulls
Herd founded 35 years ago, officially tested for many years. Sale includes several over 500 lb. fat, 2 time milking. Money could not have bought these cattle only for the fire, at this season.
Sale at 11:00 A. M., lunch served.
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHOICE YOUNG FOUNDATION ANIMALS.
HARRY, FRED, and ROBERT PETZOLD, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.
**R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N.Y.**
Sales Manager and Auctioneer

**233rd EARLVILLE SALE 233rd**
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8 - 9
Heated Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. which is on Route 12-B, 35 miles south of Syracuse, and 50 miles northwest of Binghamton.
200 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 200
Healthy on all tests, sold under the strictest health protections, eligible for all States.
FIRST DAY: DEC. 8 — THE ANNUAL INVITATIONAL OFFERING of 60 head, personally selected by Dr. E. S. Harrison, Camden, N. Y., from leading herds of New York, New England, New Jersey, Penna., Maryland, Ohio, and Canada.
THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE
SECOND DAY: DEC. 9 — 100 strictly fresh and close springing good cows and first calf heifers, backed by high production and popular blood. 10 Ready for Service Bulls; 10 Bred and Open Heifers and many calves of both sex selling after their dams. America's oldest established series of Registered Holstein cattle sales.
Sale starts at 12:00 Noon first day, and 10:00 A. M. sharp, the second day, hot dinner served.
**R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N.Y.**
SALES MANAGER and AUCTIONEER

COLUMBIA COUNTY AUCTION
MONDAY, NOV. 29 at 11:00 A.M., Lunch Served
MARGARET E. OSTRANDER Dispersal at the farm midway between Hudson and Ghent on Route 66.
45 — HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE — 45
T.B. Accredited, blood tested, and mastitis tested. 23 Fresh and Close Springers; 16 Spring Cows; 2 Open Heifers. Offering consists mostly of first, second, and third calf heifers in excellent condition. LINE OF FARM MACHINERY, mostly new this year: Tractor, attachments, milking machine, milk cooler. 50 tons first cutting alfalfa hay. Margaret E. Ostrander, Owner, Ghent, N. Y. R. AUSTIN BACKUS, SALES MANAGER, MEXICO, NEW YORK

CATTLE AUCTION — 50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27 David Sheridan sells at his farm, 2 miles from VALLEY FALLS, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. which is on Route 40 and 15 miles north of Troy. T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated and eligible for shipment into other States. A home raised, good testing, well-bred, heavy producing herd, consisting of: 43 Cows including 26 fresh and close springers; 7 Bred and Open Heifers; 2 Bulls. Herd in excellent condition with good udders. Average age of milking herd—5 years. Sale starts at 12:00 Noon in large heated tent. Lunch available. David S. Sheridan, Owner, Valley Falls, N. Y. R. AUSTIN BACKUS Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

— FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGER COWS —
LIBERAL TERMS
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Sired by the bulls in the New York State Artificial Breeding Cooperative. Also a few young cows bred to approved sires. E. L. ROGERS, STILLWATER, N. Y.
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NORTH SALEM, NEW YORK
Westchester County
One of the East's Top Herds

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD FOR SALE**
Herd is registered, T. B. and Bangs accredited and consists of 18 cows with calves at side or bred, three heifers, five yearling heifers and Herd Bull.
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E. W. Amsler, Mgr., Tel. Sligo 4552 or Clarion 47.

FOR SALE
**SEVEN GRASS FAT ANGUS STEERS**
Weight 650 to 1,000 lbs.
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Phone or write best offer.

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Registered Aberdeen-Angus bred heifers and cows, good individuals—also bulls of good type and pedigrees, accredited herd. BROADWALL FARM, GREENE, RHODE ISLAND Telephone: Coventry 2065

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HEIFERS—Holstein and Guernsey Calves, Yearlings and Springers. Quality and prices right, one head or a truck load. O. V. DOELL, EAST LAKE ROAD, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

# Dutchess Co. (N. Y.) Angus Sale Plan

With always the forward view in mind the Dutchess County Abedeen-Angus breeders are inaugurating a new plan, the first sale of any beef breed to do so. Commencing with the 1949 Fall sale breeders anywhere in the United States and Canada who own Dutchess County Sale cattle sold in any previous sale, may offer the offspring of these cows for entry in the Dutchess County Sales. They will be subject to the same careful selection for individuality, breeding and health that has always characterized all the cattle entered in these sales and will have to compete with the home-raised product. Several prominent breeders have already evidenced their support of the program pointing out that this plan makes their Dutchess County purchases more valuable by furnishing a guaranteed market for all the outstanding offspring.

All owners of Dutchess County Sale cows may participate whether their cattle were purchased directly through the sales or not. Complete details of the plan will be mailed to all purchasers by the first of the year and other owners may receive their information by writing Myron M. Fuerst, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Since their inception Dutchess County Sales have always been among the top consignment sales of the country and on several occasions have been the top consignment sale of the United States and Canada for the year. Many winners at prominent shows have been sold including the reserve champion female at the last International. In the past the sale has been limited to 50 heifers but with the new program certain changes and expansions are planned including the addition of several carefully selected bulls.

The sale has always been held at Briarcliff Farms in Pine Plains, until this year when it was moved to Senator Bontecou's Rally Farms at Millbrook, N. Y., where it will be held again in 1949.

# Award to Ayrshire Breeder

A fourth Constructive Breeder Award has been recently presented to Marshall F. Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot, Clinton County, N. Y., by the Ayrshire Breeders' Assn. The latest attainment of this herd was an average test of 10,412 pounds of milk, 428 pounds of butterfat; 2x, 297 days, with the majority of the 20 producers, on test, in immature form. Converted to a mature equivalent basis, 2x, 305 days, this record is equal to an average of 11,231 pounds of milk, 462 pounds of fat. The producers in the herd were classified with a score of .873 which amply met the requirements. Ninety per cent of them were home bred, and 95 per cent were either bred by Mr. Cheesman or owned by him for four or more years.

# Eastern Brown Swiss Sale

The twelfth annual Brown Swiss Eastern Breeders' Sale held at Cobleskill, N. Y., on October 23, topped the State and district sales this year. A special feature of the 1948 sale was that it was an all-production sale including a heifer calf division with all animals out of dams with records of 400 pounds of butterfat or better.

A total of 38 head sold for $19,780 with 24 cows, bred heifers and four bulls averaging $639.60. Four sold for over $1,000 with the outstanding daughter of Duke Dan of Elmhurst 36887, consigned by Hans Hoskeer of Brewster, N. Y., topping the sale at $1,275 and going to Mrs. Kenneth Leavitt, Fraleigh Hill Farm, Millbrook, N. Y. F. G.

# Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 7.00 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 5.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 5.00 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Fur Farming for Profit, F. G. Ashbrook | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 4.00 |

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4 WEANLING REG. TENN. WALK. HORSE COLTS of good breeding, $150 each; 4 WEANLING CHESTNUT COLTS of ARABIAN and quarter horse breeding, $125 each; 1 PAL. WEANLING REG. TENN. WALKING HORSE STUD COLT, $300; 2 WEANLING REG. PALS. of ARABIAN and quarter horse breeding, ONE FILLY and ONE STUD, $275 each; TWO CHESTNUT COMING 2-YR. OLD REG. TENN. WALKING STUD COLTS, $150 EACH. FISHER PALOMINO FARMS, SOUDERTON, PA.

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Waldorf Farms real estate (546 acres) will be offered privately. 80 registered Guernseys, 10 grades, all with DHIA records. 75 are cows and bred heifers — over 60 milking, many fresh. 56 are daughters and Granddaughters of Douglaston Baron Rossmore, Douglaston Lord Conrad, Douglaston Cliffords Nobleman and Coronation Imperial. Big, deep, rugged cows, very productive, all dehorned. T.B. accredited and vaccinated. EQUIPMENT: new Fox field chopper, new Fox silage cutter and blower, new Diesel caterpillar, F-12 and F-20 Farmall tractors, 3 light farm trucks, orchard duster, side delivery rake, reaper and binder, lime spreader, manure spreader, tractor mower, plows, hay loader, harrows, 4 Surge units, dairy and poultry equipment.
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For Sale: 24 REGISTERED DORSET EWES — Bred; 12 REGISTERED DELAINE-MERINO EWES bred to Dorset Ram: 10 bred to Suffolk ram; 3 DELAINE-MERINO stud rams; 6 YEARLING RAMS; 10 RAM LAMBS — REGISTERED. These are the big smooth type of DELAINE-MERINOS.
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Telephone West Richfield 69.

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I STILL HAVE A FEW. WITH PLENTY OF SIZE AND QUALITY. SIRED BY BUCK AND DOE RAM. PRICED TO SELL. WRITE:
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**RELIABLE SHEPHERDS** ARTHUR GILSON, DeKalb Junction, N.Y

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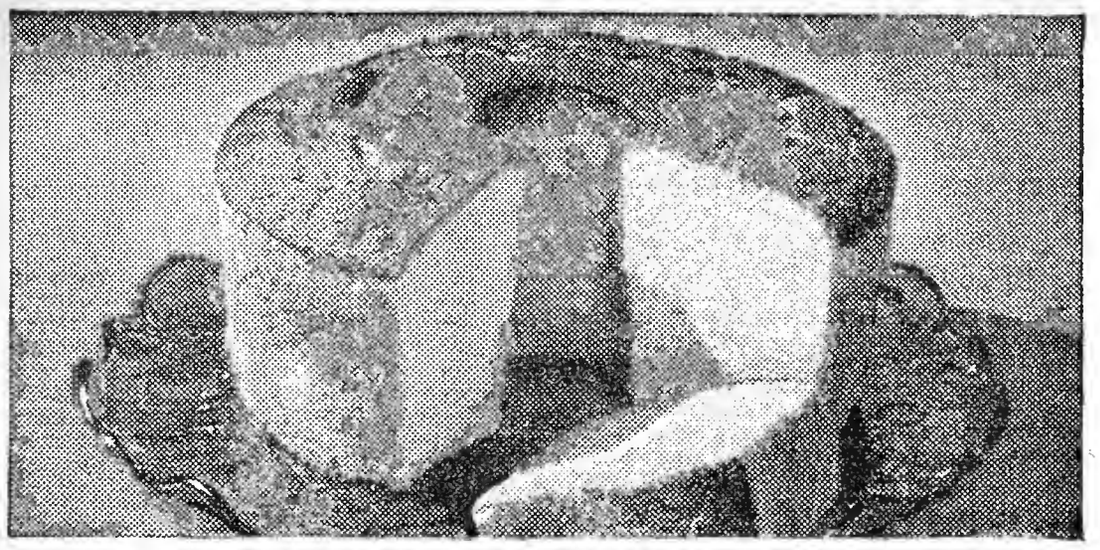

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*"Butter-Cake Rich"..."Angel-Food Light"*

**GOLDEN CHIFFON CAKE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 cups sifted Gold Medal flour (don't pack) | 7 unbeaten egg yolks |
| 1½ cups sugar | ¾ cup water |
| 3 tsps. Davis Double-Acting Baking Powder | 2 tsps. grated lemon rind |
| 1 tsp. salt | 2 tsps. vanilla |
| ½ cup salad oil, such as Wesson or Mazola | 1 cup egg whites (7 or 8) |
| | ½ tsp. cream of tartar |

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. (Important—don't risk failure...be sure to use Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder.) Make a well and add in order salad oil, egg yolks, water, lemon rind and vanilla. Beat with spoon until *smooth*. Place egg whites and cream of tartar in large mixing bowl. Whip until whites form *extra-stiff peaks. Do not underbeat!* Pour egg yolk mixture gradually over egg whites, *gently* folding with rubber scraper *just* until blended. *Do not stir* Pour into ungreased pan (use 10 inch tube pan, 4 inches deep). Bake 55 minutes in slow moderate oven preheated to 325 degrees F. Then increase heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) for 10 to 15 minutes or until top springs back when lightly touched. Turn pan upside down, placing tube part over neck of funnel or bottle and let hang until cold. Loosen with spatula and remove from pan.

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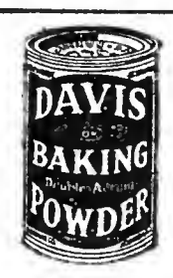


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It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

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## *Thanksgiving Prayer*

Today we join the Pilgrim band, praying for our goodly land:
Father we thank Thee for the day that lights the furrows of our way,
And most of all for dark of night which brings a respite to our sight,
Letting the visions of our heart dwell on the new day soon to start;
Rested then, we rise at dawn Thy guidance to rely upon.

Pennsylvania — *Fanny Bohlayer*

## Thought for Today

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It was not until I left New York State to live in Massachusetts (my three children are born New Englanders) that I realized how much Thanksgiving means to America's six most northerly States. Tradition and sentiment are one in making this season the time for family reunion at the festive board.

Indeed, if such gathering can be managed but once a year, Thanksgiving is the unquestioned logical and chosen occasion, while with us in New York the choice would have lain with Christmas. Stepping as I did into a family whose roots went down into Ipswich, Mass., back as far as 1640, I soon discovered that the last Thursday in November is unique in New England's mind and heart.

That 1640 date and those roots lead me, at this particular time, to tell you a family tale, strange but true. It seems that after many years in Ipswich, Sudbury became the home of those early Americans, where three generations, all Samuel Smiths, settled and produced large families. What with each of the three bearing the same name in the same small place, nicknames were the natural result. Thus Old Sudbury Sam, as he first was called, came to be known as Old Sud. Young Sud was his son; Sud's Son was the grandson.

It was Sud's Son who finally caught the fever for emigration to York State which then was sweeping New England. Not only did he decide to go West, but so did his 10 brothers, and the wives of those who had them. "Great was the uprooting therefor, and great the preparation thereunto." Time passed; the day inevitably arrived when all was ready and the exodus at hand.

If that day's weather was fair or foul we have never learned. Nevertheless, to the wife of one of Sud's Son's brothers it was black; so black that at the last second she refused to turn her back upon her own New England. Neither persuasion nor command moved her; as adamantine as rock itself she stood her ground, and would not budge. The 10 brothers left Sudbury; they left behind them the one brother and his wife. Those are the family roots I mentioned at the start for, up to that time, no single son nor grandson of the two abiding Smiths had been born elsewhere than upon Massachusetts soil.

As for Sud's Son who did depart, West for him meant going to West Winfield, N. Y., a long trek in those days. Next year at this time, I must tell you the sequel to this human history. But for now, let me wish you all, in every State, a happy family reunion on Thanksgiving Day. P. S.

---

Take soap out of water as soon as suds are made.

## The Little Brown House

Two matters I would like to catch up on are these: first, letters telling us that at least two other States welcome Negro fresh air children into homes, for which I am glad. Second, the query about black eyed peas.

As yet no southern pea resembles the old marrowfat, but years ago an uncle here received some vegetable seeds from Florida. They grew and he called in neighbors and friends to see the new plants. One row of husky plants was his pride, and he told all visitors they were black eyed peas. Visitors stoutly maintained they were beans. An old teacher present asked innocently what the fruit would be like, a pea or a bean. Uncle had to reply they looked like beans. "'Then they are beans," she replied, "for as the Bible says: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'" Recently at the local store we got some peas which, when cooked as Mother used to, had the old time flavor. We even planted some of them in a can and they grew; we are keeping the balance for seed. Nevertheless they are the white eyed marrowfat, not the black.

That rooting hormone seemed to help the Paul's Scarlet rose cutting to begin life, as it started growth sooner than the untreated ones. This is my report to you to date.

The menfolk have gone to a "raisin'", of the old-fashioned kind and I must do more toward Thanksgiving. May it bring many a happy homecoming. MOTHER BEE

## The Young Farm Wife

Perhaps I am too young in motherhood to talk about: Babies must cry . . . But why? It is only a brief eight weeks that I have assumed this new and interesting role, but this much, so far, I have learned. Babies cry for a reason, so rather than sit in the kitchen nervously chewing my fingernails to shreds because baby is indulging in a "tantrum," I stalk boldly into the nursery to discover WHY my young offspring is exercising her lungs in such lusty fashion.

I may find her drenched to the skin (though only a scant five minutes ago I had pinned her into a dry diaper!); or perhaps she wants to be "bubbled" and patted gently. Then again it might be one of those times when she desires an extra ounce of milk which I give her. I feel that because she is a big baby (weighed over nine pounds at birth) she probably requires an occasional extra nip. A little water sometimes does the trick. What amused me most was that on numerous occasions the little darling just wanted her hair stroked to the accompaniment of a softly-murmured "I love you!"

Babies need warmth and affection; show them that they are loved, and wanted. You can hardly spoil your infant by being demonstrative, especially during the first year.

Find out why they cry. . . . love them and enjoy them! V. V. M.

# An Old Fashioned Thanksgiving

Memories of Thanksgiving Day at the old homestead, snuggled cosily in the New Hampshire hills, have journeyed undimmed down the years from childhood. It seems only yesterday that we went "over the river and through the wood" to Grandmother's hospitable door on Thanksgiving Day.

In our family, as in many New England homes, Thanksgiving was the one big day of the year, surpassing even Christmas in importance. It was the day when all roads led to the old white farmhouse at the end of the lane; for Grandmother expected all her children and grandchildren to gather round her table. If, by necessity, one chanced to be absent, her cup of happiness lacked the drop which would fill it to the brim. Plans always began early.

Preparations began in earnest, however, in early November when she made her mincemeat, rich with fruit, spices and boiled cider, and stored it away in a stoneware crock in the cool north buttery. About this time, too, she gave over a day to the making of fruit cake, also the plum puddings for Thanksgiving and Christmas; for Grandmother knew that both cake and pudding must ripen well to bring out their flavors. In all of these preparations, she was ably assisted by Rosie, the hired girl who served Grandmother faithfully for many years, and who was looked upon as one of the family by us all.

As the great day drew nearer, Grandfather, too, came into the picture. In fact, some weeks before, he had selected the best turkey in the flock, along with three or four Spring cockerels, and placed them in a special pen for fattening. Two days before Thanksgiving, the birds were killed, dressed and hung in a cold place until needed.

Day-before preparations included making of the stuffing for the lordly bird, and cranberry sauce, not a jelly; china, glass and silver were gotten out and washed and polished until they gleamed.

Then came Thanksgiving Day itself with everybody up and stirring early. Dinner was always served in the old farm kitchen, for no other room was large enough! In the morning, Grandfather put all the extra leaves in the extension table, stretching it to the utmost. Over the table went a thick "silence cloth," then two of Grandmother's long, snowy white, linen tablecloths—it took two to cover that long table. Rosie usually attended to this, while Grandmother was busy with the dinner itself. Because the turkey filled the oven to capacity, the chicken pie—always there was a rich crusted chicken pie, baked in a milk pan—had been made the day before. It was slipped into the oven for reheating, along with the mince pies, after the turkey came out. Here, because it was so much a part of the scene, I must mention Grandfather coming through the kitchen at intervals with great armfuls of fragrant birch, pine and applewood which he deposited noisily in the cavernous woodbox back of the stove; the fire must be kept burning briskly under the covered kettles of boiling vegetables.

While Grandmother was stirring up a batch of her famous cream of tartar biscuits — there would have been a wail of disappointment if these hadn't appeared on the table, along with a pat of freshly churned butter — Rosie was giving her attention to the table. This was set with Great-grandmother Wilson's blue-and-white china, already down from the highest shelves of the dish cupboard and used only on special occasions, the most special being Thanksgiving, of course. It was also her sparkling Sandwich glass saucers that held the cranberry sauce. At Grandfather's place were the carving knife and fork (the former well sharpened), near the space reserved for the enormous turkey platter. At Grandmother's end of the table, the chicken pie would be placed, its milk-pan container swathed in a large white napkin. From the laden cellar shelves had come piccalilli, spiced pears, apple butter, quivering crimson molds of crabapple jelly.

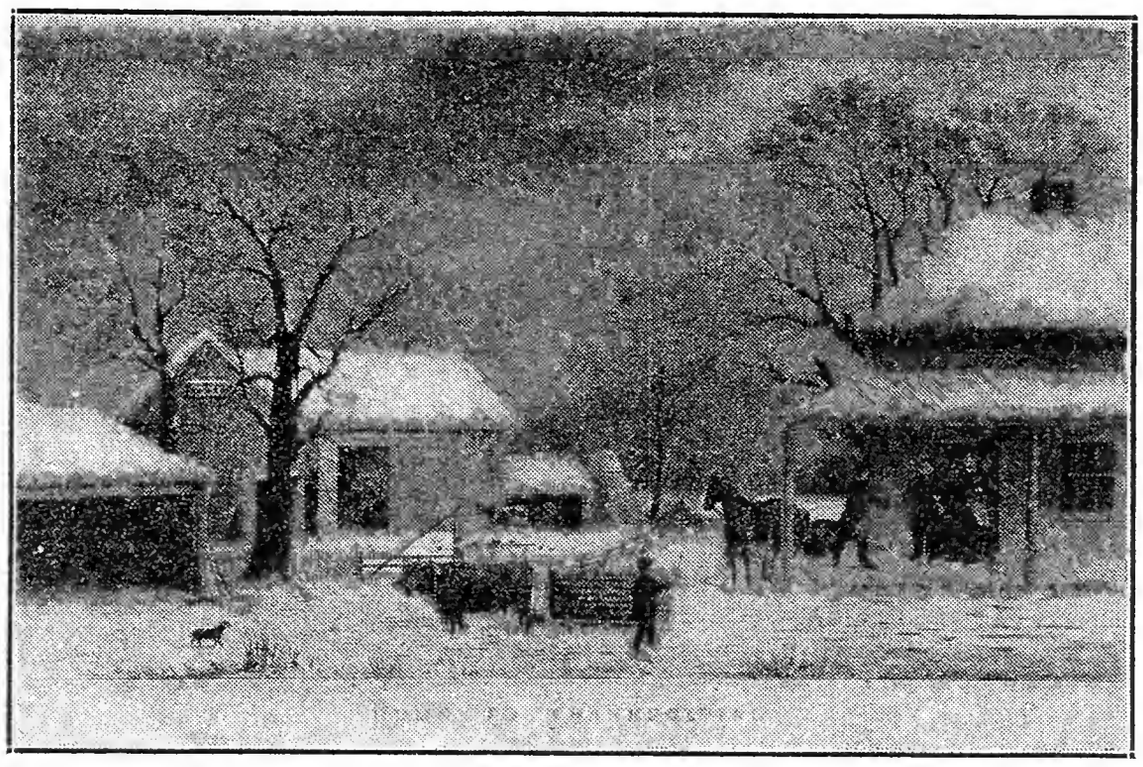
Uncle Jed and Aunt Abbie were usualy the first to arrive at the old home; they came from farthest away and had to make an early start, driving over the road behind a pair of handsome black horses. From 11 o'clock on, other members of the clan came in at various times, some having first attended the Thanksgiving service at the village church, five miles away. The "boys" liked to visit with Grandfather in the barn, while their wives, who weren't all together very often, chatted happily in the sitting room, having left their wraps in Grandmother's bedroom, which also opened off the kitchen. Grandmother would allow nobody "under-foot" in her kitchen, but would converse pleasantly with the others through the open door. The children, who preferred to run about out-of-doors until called in at dinner, always kept an ear cocked in the direction of the kitchen door! But we knew the signal: Grandmother would give us time to wash our hands at the kitchen sink, all of us taking turns at the pump. It was while we did this that Grandmother hastily slipped off her gingham work apron and put on an ample, lace-edged white one, its wide ties making a stiff bow at the back.

At last the big moment! Grandfather, tall and white-whiskered, stood at the head of the table; Grandmother, a little flushed but smiling happily went to her place at the foot. After Grandfather had said grace — a bit longer than usual, as there were so many blessings for which to give thanks — we all sat down. Rosie assisted Grandfather in serving. Nor must we forget Grandfather's russet apple cider. No dinner for this day would have been complete for us without the tall goblets of this good, pale gold beverage. Once again the family was gathered for the feast, a true old-fashioned Thanksgiving, every mouthful relished, and everybody glad to be back home again.

There is an after-dinner custom I should like to relate, for it belongs distinctly to an earlier time, and it was always the finale to Thanksgiving dinner at Grandmother's. She served a unique tidbit which she herself had prepared in the Fall — bits of candied flagroot. We children did not care much for it, but the grown-ups muched on it with apparent enjoyment.

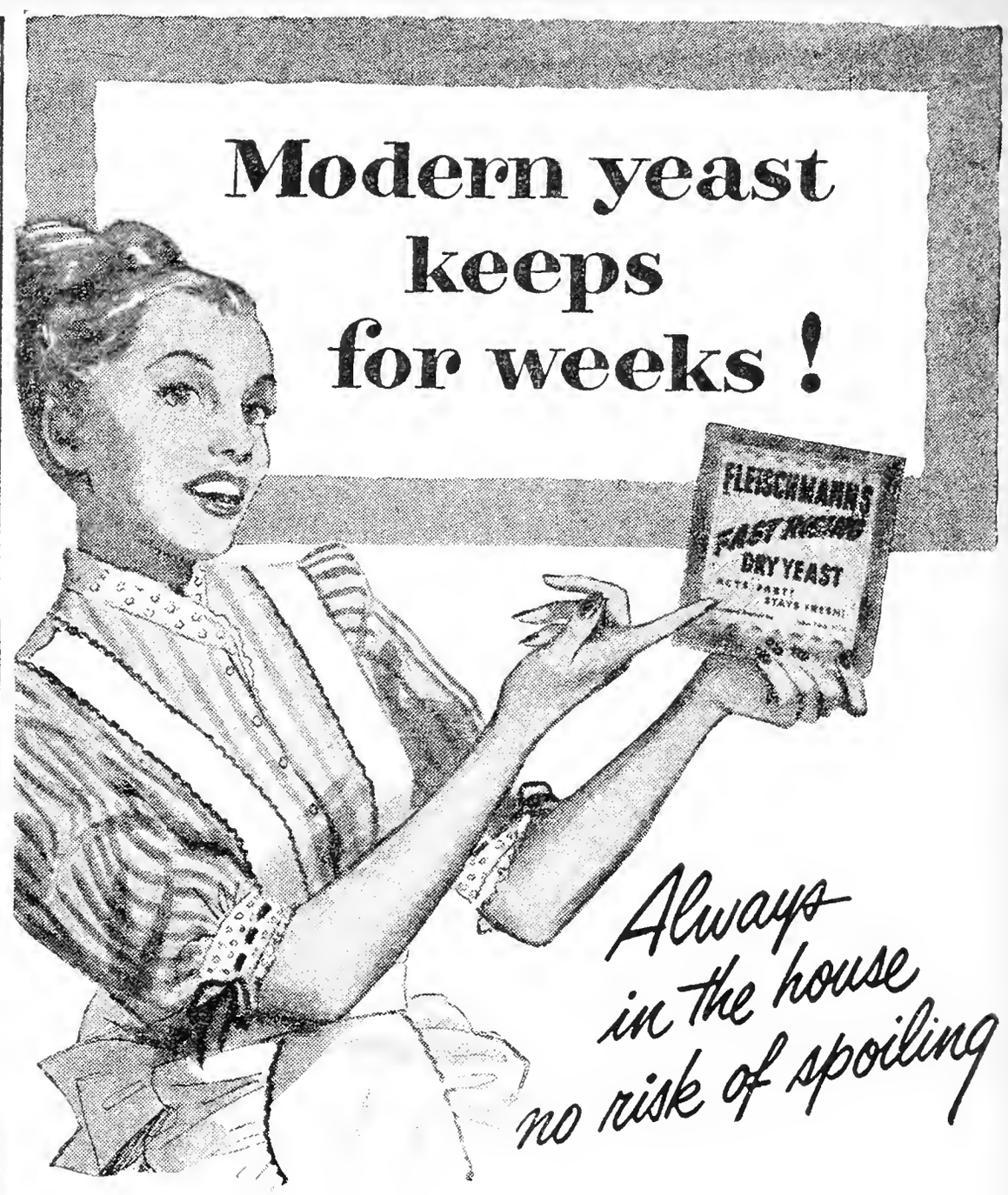
Late on Thanksgiving afternoon, much in the manner of their arrival, the guests departed. Aunt Abbie and Uncle Jed usually were the first to leave in order to reach home in time for evening chores; our family, living nearer than the others, was usualy the last to go. I can see Grandmother now standing at the door, waving a last goodbye as the horse rounded the curve in the lane at a trot, heading toward the main road and home.

ETHEL M. EATON



Courtesy of The Old Print Shop, Inc., New York, N. Y.

*"Home to Thanksgiving" is a reproduction of the Currier and Ives print.*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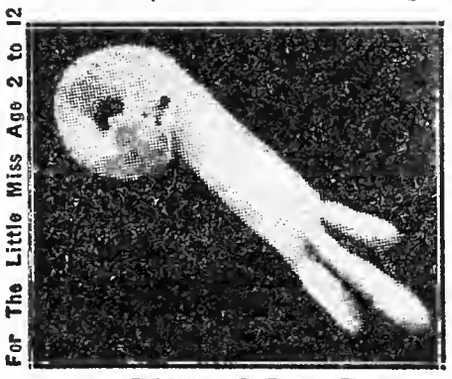

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WANTED — Old dolls, old doll's furniture, children's toys of long ago by convalescent beginning a Collection. State price. Cash immediately.
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If a head cold clogs up your nose . . . if stuffy congestion makes it hard to breathe, put a few Vicks Va-tro-nol Nose Drops in each nostril and *feel relief start instantly!* You get such fast, comforting relief because Va-tro-nol works *right where stuffy trouble is!* It relieves head-cold congestion, soothes irritation, opens up cold-stuffed nose and lets you breathe again. Try it!

**VICKS VA-TRO-NOL NOSE DROPS**

**CHAIR CANE** All long selected East Indian Fine fine $3.25. Fine, $3.25; Medium, $3.75. Common, $4.25 per hank Post Paid. The Go-Cart Shop, 1 Sears Court, New Bedford, Mass.

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☐ FLOWER BOX
☐ ALL THREE BOXES

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## From Pin Money to High Finance

(Continued from Page 707)

a Christmas card bearing a package of fragrant poultry seasoning, "Seasoning Greetings for the Christmas Turkey." "All you need to grow herbs," she says, "is four square feet of ground and a slightly green thumb. Sunshine and rain do the rest."

By no means do all these New York business women turn out food products. They are making money out of needlework, leather goods, fancy dolls, baby clothes, novelty jewelry. "We have women who manufacture cigars, mattresses, even stone monuments," Miss Todd declares. When the clinic was held in Glens Falls in 1946, Mrs. Llewelyn Jones brought in a sample of the silk traveling cases she was then making for handkerchiefs, lingerie, jewelry, etc. She had been doing business on a small scale, selling to friends and neighbors. Wasn't there a bigger market for such novelties? The State's experts showed her how to make up the cases in matched sets, and sent her to several department store buyers in upstate New York.

Mrs. Jones came away from an Albany department store with a $150 order; a larger order came soon after from Schenectady. Then she faced production problems. The Woman's Program put her in touch with a large lingerie factory which sold her scrap material at a low price. Her husband, a machinist, designed a die for stamping out the silk squares. Without sacrificing the handmade quality of her product, a few mass production methods quickly shifted Mrs. Jones from the pin money to the professional class.

Every woman knows how easily her sewing box becomes a hopeless mess of tangled silk threads. Mrs. Minnie Federman Corder, who was once a buttonhole maker, remembered that things were even worse in men's clothing factories where buttonhole makers use between 36 and 72 different shades of "twist." The thread is usually kept in a shoe box, and sorting through the disorderly mass wastes time. So Mrs. Corder invented a neat contraption called a "silk conserver"—a sturdy box in which the assorted twists are always accessible and in the right place. With the help of Department of Commerce consultants she convinced clothing manufacturers that the gadget saved several hours of a worker's time each week. She now has an office in the garment district of New York City and sells "silk conservers" as fast as she can make them.

A baby formula service was started by two Syracuse girls, Evelyn Schwenn Costello and Helen Wilson, ex-lieutenants in the Army Nurses Corps. Six bottles of a baby's feeding formula, made exactly as prescribed by the doctor, were delivered by refrigerated truck on regular schedule every day. After investigating the possibilities, the girls were told they had a sound idea but one which could succeed only if operated under the strictest supervision. Then they set up an advisory board of Syracuse baby doctors, obtained a license from the State Milk Control Board, and arranged for regular inspections by the local Health Board and Department of Sanitation. With a local bank loan for the purchase of equipment, Nurses Costello and Wilson were off to a flying start. The service has been a boon for busy mothers and enjoys an excellent reputation among doctors. With the Syracuse birth rate averaging 700 babies per month, the girls don't have to worry about new business.

The Woman's Program consultants have a sharp eye for new markets, materials, processes — anything that might suggest opportunities for women in small businesses. They also carry on a continuous educational campaign to make their proteges better businesswomen. Booklets are sent out frequently on such topics as loans and financing, insurance protection, credits, inventories, price markups, cost control.

The New York idea is beginning to spread. Other States wonder how such a big and complex job can be done on such a limited budget, for the New York Woman's Program costs the State less than $75,000 per year, including salaries. Jane Todd and her co-workers are eager to explain the Program to everyone interested. Last July the Program staged one of its "career and small business clinics" in Fort Worth, Texas, so that the convention of National Business and Professional Women could see how it operates. Many of them went home determined to get a similar project started among the women in their own states.

They will work on the same premise that has made the program so successful in New York State — "Women have everything it takes to succeed in small, independent enterprises — imagination, courage, the capacity for hard work. What they lack in experience we try to hand them in a package. That's our job."

## Mellow Pumpkin Cake

And here is another way to serve this colorful and healthful food — mellow pumpkin layer cake. To prepare use 2 cups sifted flour; 3 teaspoons baking powder; 1½ teaspoons soda; 1 teaspoon salt; 2 teaspoons cinnamon; ½ teaspoon nutmeg; ¼ teaspoon allspice; ¼ teaspoon ginger; ½ cup shortening; ½ cup sugar; ¾ cup of sour milk or sweet milk; 3 eggs; and 1 cup cooked strained pumpkin. Sift dry ingredients. In separate bowl cream shortening and sugar until light and fluffy; add eggs one at a time, and beat well after each addition. Mix pumpkin and sour milk alternately with dry ingredients. Stir entire batter together thoroughly. Bake in two greased 9-inch pans in moderate (350 degree) oven for 45 to 50 minutes.

Quick Caramel Frosting: To ice this pumpkin cake we use this Caramel Frosting made as follows: 2½ cups brown sugar; 1¼ cups top milk; ¼ cup butter; 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cook sugar and milk to a soft ball stage (when a little dropped in a glass of water forms a soft ball); add butter and vanilla. Cool slightly. Beat until ready to spread.

L. O. T.

Water in which vegetables are to be cooked should be boiling before the vegetables are added to preserve vitamin C.

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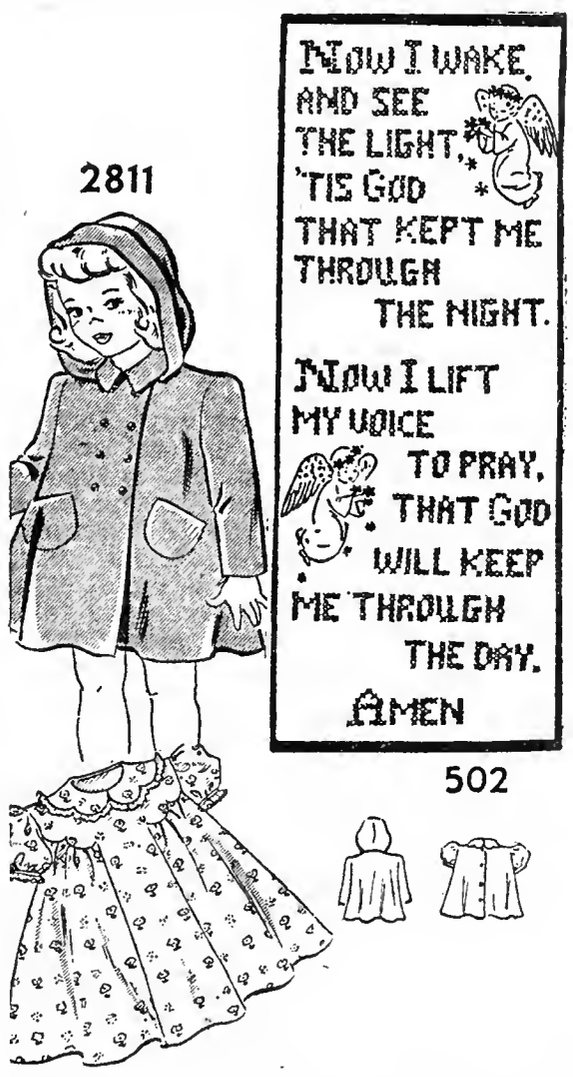


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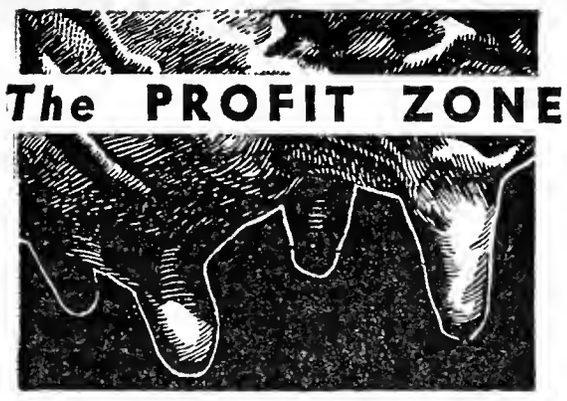

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## Back in the Barn

(Continued from Page 716)

on a restricted grain diet, with consequent lowered milk stimulation to their udders. In addition to these favorable factors, they were given a three months dry period, before being allowed to freshen again. Suitable udder infusions were administered to those which still remained infected, with the result that most of these mastitis nurse cows were later returned to the milking string.

### External Parasites Can Transmit Bang's Disease

Experimental tests have demonstrated that ticks, bedbugs and fleas can become infected with Brucella organisms which cause Bang's disease, and in some cases transmit the infection to laboratory animals on which they have been allowed to feed. It was mentioned in these reports that this may be the possible explanation for the appearance of Bang's disease in previously clean herds of livestock where no direct contact with infected animals has occurred. It may also be the reason for occasional cases of undulant fever in humans who have had no contact with infected animals, or who may not have consumed any food or milk possibly contaminated with living Brucella organisms.

In the tests mentioned, it was found that when ticks, bedbugs and fleas were infected with the various species of Brucella, and these parasites were then allowed to feed on guinea pigs, they could transmit these organisms to their host. In this test the various species of Brucella were used, including B. melitensis (goat species), B. abortus, (cattle species), and B. suis, (swine species). Brucella suis proved to be the most infective strain. It is possible that the increasing spread of undulant fever among farmers may in some cases be due to being bitten by hog fleas which have become infected with B. suis. Fortunately there are now many effective insecticides, such as DDT and some of the newer insecticides, which will rid both animals and the premises of these pests. Daily cultures of the excretions of the infected experimental parasites showed that fleas shed Brucella organisms for three days after sucking infected blood, while both bedbugs and ticks continued to eliminate this infective material for as long as three months after sucking infected blood. Since it has been demonstrated that these external parasites can transmit Bang's disease (brucellosis), the complete isolation of infected animals must be more rigidly observed than ever, if the spread of this disease is to be controlled.

## 4-H Club Congress

In Chicago, Ill., on November 28 to December 2 inclusive, the Nation's top 4-H Club members, their leaders, and invited guests from here and abroad will assemble for their Annual Congress with headquarters at the Stevens Hotel. Anticipated attendance is approximately 1,600 including delegates and leaders from 47 States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in Canada, and international representatives from about 10 other countries.

The Congress is designed to recognize and highlight the contributions that 4-H Club work is making to better rural living. This is achieved by bringing together the nation's outstanding 4-H members and leaders so that they may take stock of their accomplishments, exchange helpful experiences, gain new inspiration and vision, and set new goals for building citizenship.

The trip winners are selected from the 1,800,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs, chosen by State and County Extension workers on the basis of proficiency in handling projects which they own and conduct themselves. Credit is given for increase in size of enterprise over a period of years, income from the projects, use of improved methods, competitive record and leadership accomplishment. As a culmination to the year's work, national winners named at the Congress will receive 117 scholarships valued at $23,000. Each State is limited to an attendance quota of approximately 25 boys and girls with leaders in addition. The delegates have at least three years of 4-H project work to their credit and are a minimum of 15 years of age.

For the 27th Anniversary Congress this month, the theme will be "Creating Better Homes Today for a More Responsible Citizenship Tomorrow." Delegates will hear noted speakers each day and will then form into small groups to discuss their ideas.


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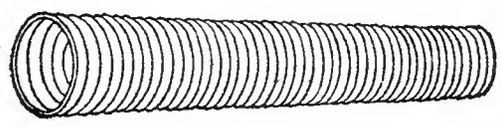

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## Satisfy the Customer

In order to hold the market for dressed poultry that developed during the war and has been at least partially sustained since then by the high prices prevailing for red meat, we poultrymen must realize that we have to maintain a high standard. If complaints reach us that dressed birds are not measuring up to standard, we must take the criticism seriously and try to correct the situation. This was brought home to me this past Summer by two ladies who were dissatisfied with birds that had been sold them. Living in rather widely separated parts of the Northeast, they nevertheless had a similar experience. They had ordered fryers and were naturally disappointed when what they got turned out to be fowl. Fortunately one of these ladies realized that hers was a fowl, so she proceeded to pressure cook it after she had cut it up. The other lady cooked her chicken in deep hot fat and, of course, it was not like a young fryer.

The whole point in mentioning these two instances is to call attention to the fact that any farmer or poultryman who retails dressed birds must familiarize himself with the various types of dressed poultry, and learn to prepare the birds of the kind ordered, and in a manner that is satisfying to the customer. The various types of dressed poultry are broilers, fryers, roasters, fowls and roosters. (I do not mention capons because I assume that any one dealing in such a specialized product would know about the special problems of marketing it). A broiler is a young chicken, usually from eight to 12 weeks of age, weighing between two and one-half and three and one-half pounds; a fryer is a young chicken from three to four and one-half pounds, usually not over 16 weeks of age; a roaster is a young chicken from four pounds up; fowls are so termed when they are at least a year old; while roosters are male birds that should be thus defined any time after they become staggy, which is usually after they are five or six months of age. These are simple, broad classifications, and anyone who retails much poultry is well aware that some customers want the smallest possible broilers while others will insist upon having roasting chickens split and calling them broilers. So long as the customer knows what she wants, and gets it, it is not particularly important how she classifies the bird; but it is very important for the retailer and the customer to know just what each one is talking about, and what each one means when a specified type of bird is asked for.

Proper killing, plucking, preparation of the dressed bird and the packaging are most essential and cannot be too strongly emphasized. Attention of poultrymen has been called to the fact that Canada has been exporting to this country, especially along the border, superior dressed poultry; and it seems to me that if we are to compete, we must maintain high standards. Only healthy plump birds should be killed for sale; and they should be carefully plucked, by whatever method is used, without tearing or bruising the skin. All retail customers would like to have the bird ready for cooking.

Broilers should be split down the back. A pair of poultry shears are indispensible for this operation. I have a pair that I bought from a large New York department store about 15 years ago, and they are still good for years to come. Fryers and fowls should be dismembered at each joint, except the wing, which is cut off from the body. The breast is dismembered by cutting through the middle of the ribs and cutting the muscles at the wing sockets. It is usually best to leave the breast whole unless the customer asks to have it split into four pieces, when the poultry shears are again handy. The backbone can be left in one piece or split by bending the front and back together thus snapping the spine. Remove the lungs, cut the gall sack from the liver, clean the gizzard, snip off the top of the heart containing the arteries, and put all the giblets into a clean wax paper. Roasting chickens are left whole, the giblets and lungs are removed, and then the cleaned giblets are put into the cavity of the chicken. Fryers and fricassee chickens should be wrapped in waxed paper or containers, and then wrapped in clean wrapping paper or paper bags. Waxed cardboard containers like those used in meat markets are excellent for cut-up chicken.

Only a little more time and effort are involved in preparing chicken properly than in doing a poor job. Where the poultryman does not know how, or when he does not want to be bothered with retailing properly dressed poultry, he should dispose of his birds alive at wholesale.

T. FOSTER
Vermont

## North Jersey Egg Auction Meeting

More than 250 members and their friends filled the meeting room at the North Jersey Co-operative Egg Auction Assn. (Paterson Egg Auction) at its annual meeting late last month.

Manager Frank Gorman reported that the Co-op's dollar volume broke all records for the past year, but that the only new mark established in actual commodities handled was in eggs when 46,574 cases were sold. The poultry volume was 9,000 crates, just about the same as last year. The entire gross dollar volume of business was well over the million dollar mark, although the average selling price for eggs had only increased four cents per dozen on the wholesale market and the price for poultry had decreased a few cents.

W. C. Hale, Sussex County, was elected president for the coming year; C. M. Hess, Mountainview, vice pres.; Walter Klammer, Jr., Preakness, treas.; and George Lendrim, Preakness, secy. Elected to the board of directors for three-year terms were: Walter Klammer, Jr.; Richard Reinhardt, Sussex County; and Lawrence Barr, Morris County. Ernest Staudt, Sussex County, was elected for a two-year term. Other board members are: W. C. Bennett, Essex County and Walter Duffy, Sussex County.

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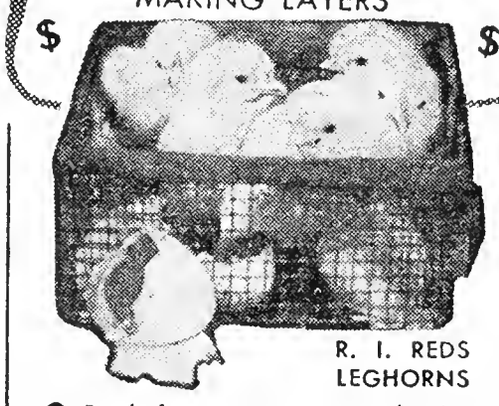

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# When Winter Comes

If we could read a hen's mind, we might be greatly surprised, or perhaps pleased, as to her opinion of us. While some people think a chicken has little brains, it still has enough to choose what it needs if all feed ingredients are given in separate hoppers. On the other hand, the complete mixed ration which is hopper fed gives excellent results, although it does not permit the hen to be choosy. She must eat it and like it, and most hatchability records from its use have been very satisfactory.

It is very fortunate that the hen has such great ability to adjust herself to a wide range of conditions and still do a good job. If you were in the hen business during the war, you can still wonder how the birds did so well on such a greatly changing ration. (No doubt we have been too prone to believe that the hen can't stand rapid changes in feeding and management). Nevertheless she did take it, and gave outstanding production. We have a great number of friends reporting through these columns their personal experiences, and the things they find important to secure good results; many of them make feed changes as needed, with satisfactory returns.

It is my objective here to list and briefly discuss a few of the major problems facing the farm poultry grower as we approach a Winter of yet unknown weather conditions.

Litter problems will surely pester most producers. Until such time as we find it financially feasible to use air conditioned hen houses, many of us will continue to have wet litter and damp, messy quarters. I can appreciate the fact that a built-up litter of well pulverized and thoroughly dry material is a big help in maintaining dry pens as Winter progresses, but this does not solve all our litter problems. Limed litter is also a great help in many cases. Hydrated lime can be used in either a shallow or deep litter program. It should be used as soon as the litter has a tendency to pack around the waterers. One pound for five square feet of floor space is recommended.

Fans for the control of ventilation in laying houses are coming into more common use. They are simple to install and effective within limits. However, a fan running continuously will frequently result in a high moisture litter. The explanation is simple: cold air is pumped through the house and its moisture dumped into the litter. Use your fan ventilator during the warmest part of the day, and then restrict its use during early and late in the day; use it little, if any, at night in extremely cold weather. The complete answer to a wet pen is proper insulation and heat, but the latter has not yet been proven practical or economical in most of our present day hen houses. The narrower your houses and the smaller the unit of hens, usually the greater your litter problem. Water messed around the waterers by the birds is another cause of wet litter, and every effort should be made to have the area around the waterer kept dry. Mechanical litter stirrers are being developed and will, no doubt, be an aid in helping to keep the litter dry. Contrary to popular belief, the less absorptive the litter the drier the pens. A litter that soaks up the moisture like a sponge is sure to result in a wet house, as the moisture is trapped and cannot escape. Feeding grain in the litter is still an effective method of letting the hen do the litter stirring.

Clean eggs should be produced if possible, and clean dry litter is a big help in keeping them clean. Clean nesting material is very effective in helping to save a lot of labor in egg cleaning. Make it routine to put in fresh nesting material at regular intervals; this may also save you trouble with egg breaking and eating. Egg eating may be started by accident or due to some deficiency in the feed. Weak, thin shells certainly are easy to break, and dropped into litterless nests can easily start trouble. We know that in battery brooders some cases of cannibalism can be stopped by feeding grit, so it is not out of reason to believe that grit, cheap as it is, can well be kept before the birds all the time in the laying house. Trace minerals may have an effect on eggshell strength; grit feeding may thus have a direct effect on control of cannibalism and egg eating.

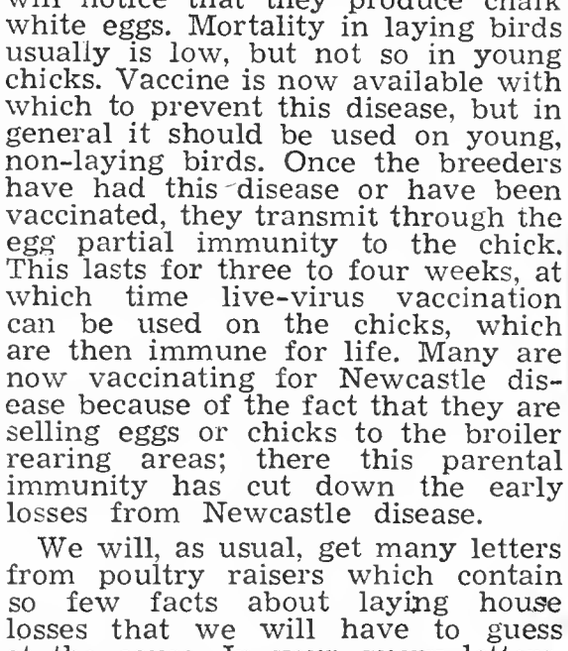
As cold weather suddenly hits us, we should be prepared for it and close up windows and ventilators to make our pens as snug as possible. Feed consumption can be more easily kept at a high level where the birds are comfortable. Cold, drafty pens do not lead to contentment and high production. If all Winter we could provide Spring conditions in the hen house, it would no doubt help keep the birds eating a lot of feed daily and thus maintain high production. For the benefit of newcomers to the poultry game, it should be noted that total feed consumed per day is more important than the exact proportion of mash and scratch feed. Many people check on the weekly intake of each pen. However, some of our most successful feeders check on the total daily intake per pen, and therefore know at once when the birds fail to eat the necessary pounds of feed. Thus they can immediately change their feeding practice to get more feed into the birds by supplementary feeding of laying pellets, scratch feed, moist mash, or other convenient practical methods. One good feeder I know plans to use a light meter and adjust the amount of light in the pens to keep it uniform, and at a high level during the Winter months. You may say, "Why the bother?" Well, it is careful attention to detail that pays off in the egg basket.

As usual your flock will be depleted as the Winter months go by through regular culling of birds or poor producers. In addition, where feeding is not on a good basis, birds may lose body weight and stop laying. Disease control measures should be applied on a year round basis. About half of the disease losses reported by our readers have for some years been due to leucosis. Symptoms of this disease are paralysis, blindness, big livers, and tumors. Rigid culling in the laying pen is the only thing that can be done after the flock shows these symptoms. Bronchitis is widespread and can be identified by the respiratory symptoms; also by poor shell texture and thin shelled eggs that may be produced over a long period of time, in some cases. Production drops appreciably when this disease hits the flock. Pullets on range can be innoculated and the disease produced in birds before they are housed, thus avoiding the severe losses occuring with a natural outbreak.

Newcastle disease is the new enemy which usually knocks production to a near zero in from three to five days. As the birds start laying again in three to four weeks, you will notice that they produce chalk white eggs. Mortality in laying birds usually is low, but not so in young chicks. Vaccine is now available with which to prevent this disease, but in general it should be used on young, non-laying birds. Once the breeders have had this disease or have been vaccinated, they transmit through the egg partial immunity to the chick. This lasts for three to four weeks, at which time live-virus vaccination can be used on the chicks, which are then immune for life. Many are now vaccinating for Newcastle disease because of the fact that they are selling eggs or chicks to the broiler rearing areas; there this parental immunity has cut down the early losses from Newcastle disease.

We will, as usual, get many letters from poultry raisers which contain so few facts about laying house losses that we will have to guess at the cause. In your query letters, please give all the details of your feeding methods, age and condition of birds, and detailed symptoms; all such information makes it possible for us to be more specific in recommending control methods.

T. B. CHARLES



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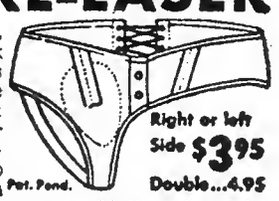

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## News From New Jersey

The sweet potato crop of the State, produced primarily in Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, will be harvested completely by the middle of this month. The crop may yield about 2,240,000 bushels, slightly better than last year and better than the 10-year average. The State ranks second to Maryland in yield per acre and ninth in total production. New Jersey's average yield this year will be about 140 bushels. At the Gloucester County Agricultural Association at Swedesboro, one of the largest handlers of the crop, farmers received between $1.80 and $2.25 per bushel during the last week of October. The price a year ago averaged about $2.16 to $2.48 per bushel. Two growers' organizations last year inaugurated marketing programs of grading, washing and waxing sweet potatoes to insure keeping quality. The Vineland Cooperative Produce Auction Association will again begin processing "Sweets," and the South Jersey Produce Cooperative at Vineland is also ready to begin the second year of washing and waxing.

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There seems to be a change of attitude on the part of dairymen toward barn widths. In the experience of the Hunterdon County agent a few years ago it was difficult to get dairymen to consider anything much wider than a 32-foot barn. Thirty-six feet has been the recommendations of the Extension Service for a standard barn accommodating two rows of cows. During the past year two barns in Hunterdon County of 40-foot width have been built, one on the Krieg farm at Jutland and the other on the farm of Klein Brothers in Rosemont. Both these dairymen are well pleased with the room that the extra width provides. The Klein barn which was recently completed is 120 feet long and accommodates 60 cows. It is so constructed that it is possible to drive through from one end to the other. The extra width makes for less danger of slipping when the herd is turned out.

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"Woodland properly managed is as valuable as cropland" stated Austin N. Lentz, Extension Forester at the Woodlot Management Demonstration held in Clarence Alles, Jr.'s woodlot near Voorhees Corner, Hunterdon County, early this month. The forester pointed out that many woodlots are badly in need of corrective cuttings. Undesirable trees of poor species such as maple and some others that do not make good timber as well as crooked, poorly branched and shaped timber trees, that merely take up space and nutrients should be removed. The removing of such trees will give the more valuable timber trees space to grow. Through thinning, woodlot owners can grow more wood on better, straighter trees. Lentz also explained some of the fine points in planting trees, in pruning pines, locust and other forest plantings.

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Honey production per colony in New Jersey may exceed 35 pounds compared to only 19 pounds last year according to a special Fall survey of Garden State Apiaries recently completed by the State Bee Deputy, Paul L. Holcombe. The State has 31,000 colonies and at the estimated rate of production will produce well over one million pounds of honey this year. Not only is the State's bee population valuable from the point of view of the honey produced but it is of possibly even greater value for use in pollinating fruits, vegetable and berry crops. The beautiful weather of late Summer and Fall this year has been responsible for unusual activity in the hives and the larger than usual crop.

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The Stanton Grange of Hunterdon County was selected as New Jersey's best in the National Community Service Contest and is one of the seven to be considered for National awards to be made by the Sears Roebuck Foundation at the National Grange Convention in Portland, Maine, this month. Six other States have winning Granges which will compete with Stanton. The Stanton project which was submitted along with projects by other Granges in the State is known as the "Prescott Brook Watershed Clean-up."

The object of the contest is to stimulate the many local Granges in promoting community service aspects of their programs. Stanton Grange selected as its most worthwhile contribution to the community life a cooperative attack upon water pollution in the Prescott Brook Watershed area. D. M. BABBITT

## Wood Stoves Will Do It

(Continued from Page 706)

a general lack of supply and a knowledge of efficient stoves in which to burn it.

The high price of wood need not, however, hold true in areas where homeowners have access to their own or neighbor's woodlots where it can be bought on the stump at comparatively cheap prices. With a chain saw often available, with two men for three to four dollars per hour, two competent operators can in one or two days produce enough stove length wood to last the average family a year. Reckoned against the cost of $25 coal, it is apparent that decided savings can be made.

Some woods, per cord, exceed the gross heat value of a ton of coal. Two are Shagbark Hickory and White Oak. Measured in BTU's (British thermal unit, which is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water through one degree Fahrenheit), Hickory is rated at 27,600,000 units against the rating of 25 million units for a ton of domestic anthracite. Other common Northeastern woods such as Beech, Sugar Maple, Red Oak, Birch and White Ash closely approximate per cord the heat in a ton of coal. The comparative value of oil can be determined on the basis of 140,000 BTU's per one gallon of domestic fuel oil.

Sane precautions should be followed in using wood as a fuel and should be followed regardless of the type of fuel. Safe chimneys are basic, yet we may hazard that tragically few are safe, often including those of recent construction. Perhaps not everyone can put up a new, flue-lined chimney with double brick all around. Much could be accomplished if chimneys were pointed up tightly and cleaned at monthly intervals. Chimneys not cleaned regularly present a fire hazard. Such cleanings should of course include the stove pipe and stoves.

Worthwhile literature is available for the asking to those who contemplate wood as a fuel. An excellent booklet, "How to Burn Wood," is free from the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, 215 Church St., New Haven, Conn. This booklet includes details for building a slow-combustion furnace that will take four to eight foot wood. In a large, country home in cold weather a full charge of wood in this furnace lasts about 24 hours. A smouldering fire sufficient to keep the house from freezing can be maintained from three to five days without attention. Costs of construction are within reason.

It may not be economical for many householders to use wood if their source of supply depends upon delivery at high retail prices. But an investigation as to the economy and advantages of wood for fuel may well be made by many who own their woodlots or who live in rural areas where they can buy their wood on the stump from woodland owners.

## *Feed Prices in the Northeast*

The following is a list of average quoted prices reported to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as of Nov. 9, 1948:

| | Buffalo | New York | Boston |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bran | $55.50 | $59.75 | $60.50 |
| Middlings or Brown Shorts | 56.00 | 60.50 | 60.50 |
| Flour Middlings or Gray Shorts | 63.50 | —— | —— |
| Cottonseed meal, 41% protein | —— | 79.15 | 74.30 |
| Linseed meal, 34% protein | 76.50 | 84.15 | 86.25 |
| Soybean meal, 41% protein | 79.70 | 83.75 | 81.50 |
| Gluten feed, 23% protein | 61.63 | 61.48 | —— |
| White hominy feed | 70.50 | 61.75 | 62.00 |
| No. 1 Fine Alfalfa meal | 48.50 | —— | —— |
| Distillers' dried grains, dark | 73.00 | 76.75 | 75.65 |
| Distillers' dried grains, light | 72.00 | 75.20 | —— |
| Brewers' dried grains | 60.00 | 64.25 | 64.75 |


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# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## Moisture Problem

We have a moisture problem in our hen house, as we get a heavy accumulation. We are housing 400 hens in a pen 18 feet by 50 feet, but could use a whole wing to make a total space of 18 feet by 100 feet, if you think best. Will heat help solve this problem? What suggestions do you have? T. F.

Your hen house problem is not unusual. The heavy accumulation of moisture is a sure indication that you do not provide enough air movement in and out of your pens. If you put 400 hens in a pen 18 feet by 50 feet, your moisture problem is considerably due to having too many birds per unit of space. If you use the whole wing 18 feet by 100 feet for your 400 hens, then you are all right on space. You would gain your greatest advantage by insulating the ceiling, but until you can improve your ventilation, you will still have a moisture problem. Heat would help solve the problem.

## Corn for Feeding Hens

Can you give me any information as to the amount of corn required in the scratch and mash mixture for hens, and how much feed is needed per bird per year? This is for New Hampshires, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. I have homegrown corn. About how much corn per bird would this figure to? L. W. M.

For the breeds you mention, it requires about 105 pounds of total feed per bird per year. This should be about one half scratch grain and the other half mash. If you have plenty of corn available, their scratch grain mixture could well be approximately one-half corn, with the rest consisting of one-fourth oats, and one-fourth either wheat or barley. You can also use up to 30 or 40 per cent of ground corn in their mash. This would figure to about 45 pounds total corn per bird per year.

## Runner Ducks Lay Well

Can you tell me how a good strain of White Runner ducks compares with the production of laying hens, and if their eggs will be strong tasting? C. B. H.

A good laying strain of White Runner ducks should equal or exceed the production of laying hens. There are on record some cases of nearly an egg a day for the year. The taste and flavor of the egg depends on the diet of the bird. If the duck is fed in confinement on a good ration, there will not be a strong taste. If the bird ranges and picks most of its own living, that is quite a different story.

## Blindness from Leucosis

Will Leucosis cause blindness in chickens? Can it be controlled? When is it present? What is the thing to do? F. C. S.

Blindness in chickens may be due to several different causes. Mainly, however, it is due to Leucosis complex. This disease is caused by a virus-like agent and cannot be controlled. Your only course is to watch all your birds and at the first indication that a bird is going blind, cull it out. In most cases these birds can be used for meat if the carcass appears to be otherwise normal.

## Feed-Egg Ratio

What is meant by the feed-egg-ratio, and how important is it? Suffolk County, N. Y. P. J. T.

The feed-egg-ratio is the number of dozen eggs it requires to purchase 100 pounds of feed. Personally I am not much impressed with the value of the egg-feed-ratio, as a basis of estimating the favorable economic condition of the poutryman, because feed will only represent from 50 to 60 per cent of the total cost of producing eggs, while the other items may be more important; such as eggs per bird, mortality and later efficiency.

## Heat for Winter Broilers

Do broilers reared in the Winter need heat for the whole period? Hartford County, Conn. F. R.

Broilers reared in the Winter may need heat for the whole period. The problem is based on how successful you are in hardening off the birds to go without heat after eight weeks. Also the severity of the Winter and type of housing used, would have a direct effect on the length of heating period.

## N. Y. Chick Ass'n Officers

At the annual meeting of the New York State Baby Chick Association held in Syracuse, N. Y., on October 22, the following officers were elected for the new year: President, Walter H. Schait, Dryden; vice-pres., Andrew Danish, Troy; Sec-Treas., Robert Ball, Owego; and IBCA director, Henry Kreher, East Amherst.

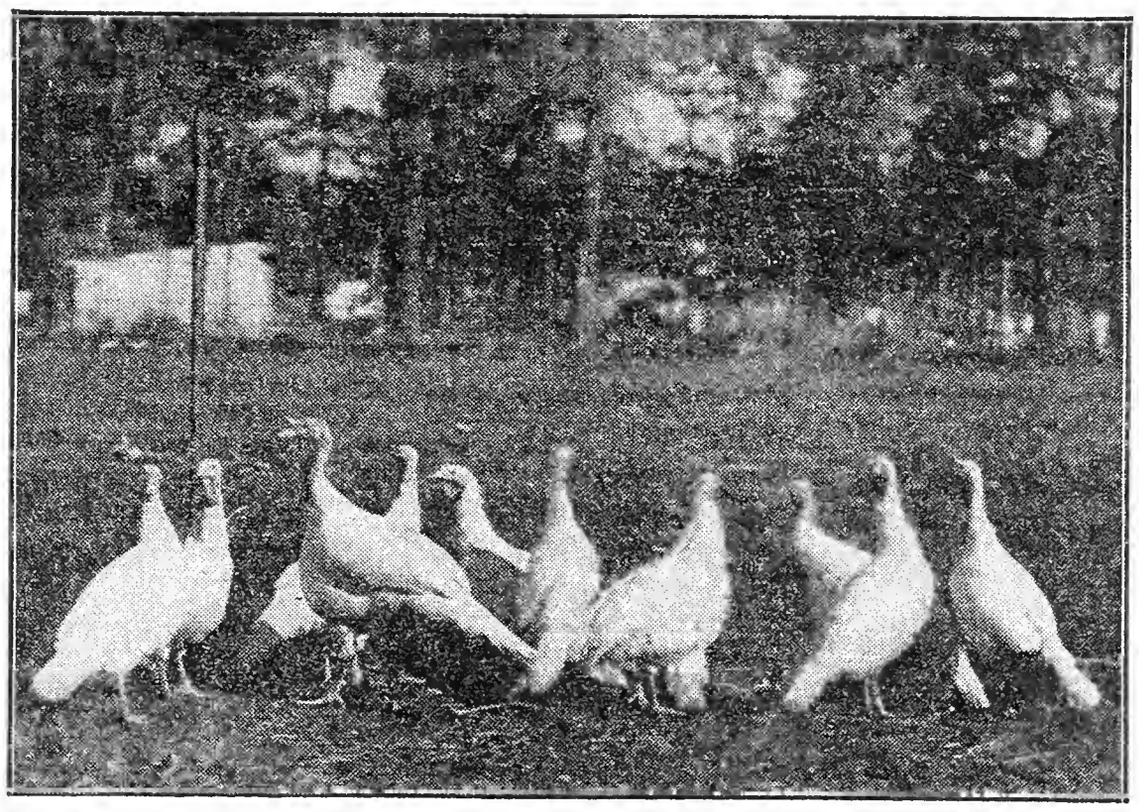
## Correction

The name of Mrs. Elizabeth Buch, Cape May Nubians, Califon, N. J., should have been included in the list of prominent winners in the milk goat division at the 1948 New Jersey State Fair. She received six awards, including the reserve championship in the Nubian classes.

## Useful Poultry Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin | $4.50 |
| Commercial Poultry Farming, Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart | 4.00 |
| Poultry Production, Lippincott and Card | 4.00 |
| Hatchery Management, Hartman and Vickers | 4.00 |
| Diseases and Parasites of Poultry, Barger and Card | 3.75 |
| Raising Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Game Birds, Morley A. Jull | 3.75 |
| Roberts' Commercial Poultry Raising, Clarence S. Platt | 3.50 |
| Successful Poultry Management, Morley A. Jull | 3.50 |
| The American Standard of Perfection, American Poultry Association | 3.50 |
| Domestic Geese and Ducks, Paul Ives | 3.50 |
| Successful Broiler Growing, Hoffman and Johnson | 3.00 |
| Starting Right with Turkeys, G. T. Klein | 2.75 |
| Egg Farming, Willard C. Thompson | 2.50 |
| A-B-C of Poultry Raising, J. H. Florea | 2.50 |
| Making Pigeons Pay, Wendell M. Levi | 2.50 |
| How to Run a One-Man Poultry Farm, Haydn S. Pearson | 1.49 |

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)



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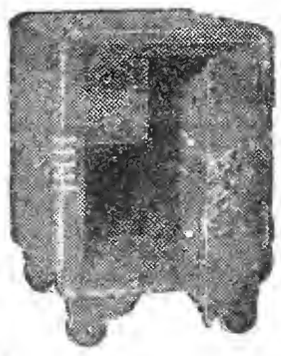

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# Publisher's Desk

Would it in your judgment be correct to say that farmers work as long hours and as hard now as they did 100 years ago? R. G.
New Jersey

That is difficult to answer. At the present time farmers have more mechanical help. They are contending, however, with high prices and inability to get proper help. A dairy farmer with 15 or 20 cows or more, with no help, works as hard, though in a different way, as the farmer did 100 years ago. They have smaller families, as a rule, and children often do not cling to the farm. The 4-H Clubs are correcting this to some extent and the modern equipment does help. One hundred years ago the pioneers had to start with a wilderness and clear the land often having only a hoe and a shovel to help them. There were pests, droughts, tornadoes and hurricanes and the forests were at their door and wild animals a menace. As a rule, they had larger families and hired help was available — many working for room and board. Neighbors were miles away and maurauding bands of Indians caused loss and hardship. The present day farmer evidently has an easier time because these hardships have been eliminated, but without help all the equipment in the world does not seem to make a farmer's work hours shorter, although the work may be a little easier.

I returned an insurance policy to a company because when I received it it showed that I was not protected for everything and anything and everywhere, as the agent stated. Therefore, I asked for a refund of $26 which I had paid. They have refused to give me the refund and have returned the policy to me. It seems to me that the agent misrepresented the policy and the company has protected him. If I had seen it before I paid for it I would not have taken it. Can you induce them to return my money? H. J. K.
Ohio

The company refused to refund the amount paid inasmuch as they claimed the insurance was in force and automatically lapsed for nonpayment of premium. There may have been some misunderstanding with references to the terms of the payment and H. J. K. may have misunderstood the conditions. However, the incident proves the point we always emphasize — one should have the policy in his hands and read it over before signing an application for the insurance. Know what the policy covers before you order it or make any payments. The proper course would be to ascertain whether the company is in good standing and whether policies are limited. In any event, one should know exactly what the policy offers before signing for it.

We saw an advertisement in a paper for socks and stockings and sent an order, with $5.00, to the Southern Sales Corporation, Knoxville, Tennessee. I have been trying to get the goods or my money back ever since March 24, 1948. The company never sent the goods and did not reply to any of my letters. The check was cancelled by my bank, so I know that they received the money and order. We are old subscribers. Please help me. MRS. F. B.
New Jersey

After several letters to them, the Southern Sales Corporation promised to look up the records and give the complaint their attention. In September they advised that they went into bankruptcy April 1948 and were absolved from responsibility because of the bankruptcy. If in the future conditions warranted, efforts would be made to send the goods. An order received less than a month before a concern goes into bankruptcy, indicates that they were accepting orders when they were really in no position to fill them.

The enclosed letter came inviting me to invest in some broadcasting stock. Before doing so I want to ask your opinion. Thank you. C. E. B.

The literature presents an opportunity to help in establishing a radio station. It does not appeal to us. In our opinion the small investors are usually asked to help out in many of these investment propositions because the larger and experienced investors are not interested. Those who can buy stock and forget about it, and accept a loss if the investment does not succeed, are the only ones who should venture into speculative propositions. They are not for the small investor.

A civil suit was filed by the State Attorney General in the Supreme Court against the Cedar Grove Cemetery (a non-profit organization) and its nine officers and directors. The charges against them were gross profiteering, illegal stock operations and the misuse of the funds paid them for burial plots and various other services. It is alleged that six of the nine defendants, in control of the cemetery association, divided among themselves more than $2,268,000 in fees, salaries and dividends during the last seven years in violation of the membership corporation laws covering cemeteries. It is also alleged that six of the defendants controlled the property through an alleged illegal issue of 20,000 shares of stock held by a holding corporation organized by them under the name of the "Mount Hebron Corporation"; that the operators divided over $800,000 among themselves that should have gone into the treasury, and divided another $1,425,000 among themselves from the sales of graves, which never received any care. Some sections of the cemetery were so neglected it was impossible to locate family plots. This is a disgraceful and outrageous record. How anyone can trade on the credulity of people planning for care of themselves and their family in a burial place, is beyond our comprehension, and we hope ample punishment will be meted out to the individuals.

I have five acres of ground and am much interested in growing something profitable. I am receiving literature in regard to growing Ginseng and Golden Seal and would like to know if in your opinion is it profitable to do so. E. F. R.

If a grower has a specific contract for his product the growing of Ginseng might be a profitable venture. It takes four to five years before the products are profitable and the market is said to continually fluctuate. Prices also change continually. The demand is not too great just at this time. The Golden Seal is more in demand and if a grower can weather the five or six years until it comes into production he may make some money. We feel it would be a question whether one would succeed. We do know that much alluring literature is going out with glowing promises of success in these lines and many will be disappointed if they rush into them without careful consideration.

A fraud order has been issued against the Veterans' Magazine, Inc., and their officers and agents, denying them the use of the mails. The plan was that a customer paid $10.75 for a two year subscription to the magazine and a history of World War II. The first issue of the magazine was put out August 1946, and thereafter complaints were received of non-delivery. The magazine claimed a paper shortage and financial difficulty caused temporary delay. However, in July the magazine company's telephone had been disconnected. It is understood, however, that substitution of another publication may be made to cover the remittance for the Veterans' Magazine.

This is to advise you that a satisfactory settlement has been made. Thanks to your efforts. It is the first time I have ever had to call on you and I was a little skeptical about it, although I have read of your many cases and their happy conclusion. It was not the amount but the principle involved and I was pleasantly surprised at your prompt and courteous attention to this small matter. I shall never be without your paper as long as I live, and if there is any expense in this case, I shall be pleased to pay the bill. H. L.

We are not always able to be as helpful to our readers as we would like because it is not possible to adjust all of the accounts that come to us, but we do find that the responsible concerns are very glad to get these difficulties cleared up. We of course have no bill for anything we do. Thanks for the subscriptions.

An Oklahoma farmer is suing a telephone company for $500 because they cut down two big cottonwood trees on his farm. He claimed his hogs were deprived of beneficial shade in Summer. We do not know whether the suit will be successful but we do believe utility companies should have the permission of farmers or home owners before destroying their trees.


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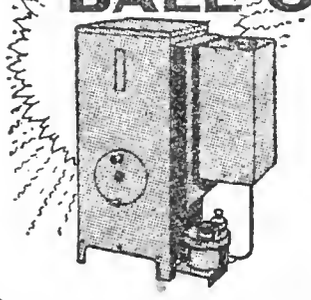

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**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worids largeat herd of Pure Brod Guernseys.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Unlon, New Jersey.

MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

WANTED: White couple for country boarding house; no liquor. BOX 7896, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: An experienced and reliable man to take charge of the outstanding Jersey herd at Bassett Farm. Derby, Connecticut. Excellent cash salary, and the usual perquisites. Please send references and state salary desired in first letter. BOX 8003, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in state institution for mental defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

GIRL for general housework; small family; $30 per week for experienced girl; write details. Mrs. G. W. Cornell, 72 Greenacres Ave., Scaradale, N. Y.

GIRL or woman, to make self useful on farm. Poultry and other light work. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

WANTED: Middleaged couple for general domestic work at tourist camp; 23 cabins and restaurant in Maryland. Write BOX 8018, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN who likes boys to work with manager and 5-6 teen age boys on 350 acre mechanized farm; 33 Holsteins, some beef and hogs. Salary plus room, board. Start immediately. Give personal details, education, experience, references. George Junior Republic, Freeville, N. Y.

MOTHER'S helper to assist with care of two small children; live in; private room and bath in comfortable, interesting surroundings. BOX 247, St. James, Long Island.

ELDERLY couple, caretaker, handyman; Camp Monticello, N. Y. Excellent living quarters, free heat and light, nominal salary, year round. Write BOX 121, New York 20, N. Y.

COUPLE, childless, wanted on poultry farm in New Jersey. Good living quarters, references wanted. Call after 6 P. M. Mr. I Cowen, 285 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. Telephone ACademy 2-2245.

HERDSMAN, De Laval machines, artificial insemination (collection and breeding). Maintenance man, knowledge of electricity, plumbing, carpentry and combustion motors. Only single or married men with small family, capable, reliable, sober need apply. State salary and references. Laurel Ridge Farm, Litchfield, Conn.

COUPLE: Caretakers' position, experienced florist. References. Interview. Child 5 mo. H. Mayer. 2170 25th St.. Astoria, N. Y.

WANTED: Young, single man for dairy farm. Wright Tabor, Dover Plains, N. Y.

COUPLE Wanted: Housekeeper, good cook, pleasant, likes children. Man help on large poultry farm. Modern equipped house and farm. Pleasant surroundings. $200 monthly, room and board. Highest references. Max Brender, Ferndale, N. Y.

MANAGER for old established Jersey farm in Central Massachusetts. About 75 head of stock, retail milk route, plenty of good tillage. Houses on the farm for all employees. Extra good brick house for manager. Prefer experienced New Englander between 40 and 50 with small family. Position open. Inquiries promptly answered. Burlingame Co., 518 Turks Head, Providence, R. I. Gaspee 5116.

WANTED: Girl or woman. Plain cooking, housework. Own room, bath. Two adults, boy 11. 20 miles New York. Write Mrs. Albert Simmons, Indian Trail, Harrison, N. Y.

WANTED: Dependable, sober, single man; about 40 years or so to help on modern dairy farm. Good home and board. State salary, experience and references. BOX 8066, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl for small nursing home, good home in preference to large salary. Duffy, Oxford, N. Y. Chenango County.

COOK-generals, housekeepers, chef-assistant couple, school, no baking. $200 month, maintenance. Barton Employment Bureau, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

WANTED: Married man to pasteurize and bottle milk in farm plant. No drinking, preferably no smoking. Four room house with electricity, bath, furnace. Also man to milk and operate farm machinery. References. Clearview Farms, Swedesboro, New Jersey

WORKING superintendent, 200 acre apple orchards. Diesel tractors, sprayers, duster. Knowledge machinery essential. Daniel Cook, 229 South Manning Boulevard, Albany 3, N. Y.

WOMAN with or without child. Housework, plain cooking for adult. No washing. Modern home, rural community, excellent school. Good wages. Mrs. Mary H. Bacher, Rock Tavern, Orange County, New York.

A WIDOW and daughter desire a housekeeper, in exchange for a good home, all improvements, pleasant surroundings. Reply Box 282, Whitehouse Station, New Jersey.

MAINTENANCE man: Married man as assistant to chief maintenance man for general repairs at institution on North Shore of Long Island. Home, rent and heat free, and salary offered to right man. State qualifications, previous experience and references. BOX 8075, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER preferably married. For two-man Aberdeen Angus farm in Ulster County. Must know machinery. Wages $180. Plus good house. BOX 8078, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN 60 to 70, kind, motherly, reasonably healthy, wanting home. Couple on small farm working part time, BOX 8079, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Middleaged or older, cook and general houseworker for family of two adults and one 12-year old daughter. Privacy and $150 month assured. BOX 245, Waterville, N. Y.

GIRL wanted for office work the first of December. Steady employment. C. J. Lawton, Burt, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN: Married. Capable of taking charge of small herd 10-15 cows and act as assistant to superintendent of farm. Permanent position with 6-room unfurnished house and heat. State qualifications, salary and references. BOX 8083, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Girl or woman for general housework, fond of children, some knowledge of cooking. Good home for right person. State references, age, salary. Mrs. M. Grossman, 107 Dwyer Ave., Liberty, N. Y.

COOK-Housekeeper, live in, experienced, responsible woman, who likes living in country, fond of dogs. Two adults. Telephone collect Bedford Village 536 or write BOX 152, Bedford, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER elderly, two adults, suburbs, own room, radio, good home, small salary. P. O. BOX 186, Thornwood, N. Y.

COUPLE: Housekeeper, caretaker, country cottage, secluded. 85 miles New York. Must have car. Ideal for retired couple. Permanent. Bachelor owners visit weekends only. Small salary, full maintenance, BOX 8091, Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL or woman for housework who will appreciate good home. Reasonable wages. F. Mann, Finney Farm, Croton, N. Y.

40-HEAD Guernsey dairy farm near Princeton, N. J. Excellent 6-room house adjoining owner's; oil heat, hot and cold water, private garage, basement; vegetable plot; milk and eggs. School bus. Good pay for man with one or two sons high school age, or single brother. Give experience, references, family and salary required. BOX 8089, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppilers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

MANAGER, large farms; specialty profitable farming; draw plus share net profits. BOX 8031, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man and two sons would like modern farm and dairy work by December 1. Middleaged and experienced. Can give references. Howard Reeder, R. 1, Snowhill, Maryland.

MARRIED gardener wishes position with school or estate needing capable grower in charge greenhouse, vegetable, flower gardens, fruit. Housing, permanency required. BOX 16, Fine View, N. Y.

**NOTICE !**

When you answer advertisements under a box number, write the number of the advertiser on the envelope.

EXPERIENCED young married man desires work on New York dairy farm. Please state wages, particulars. BOX 8062. Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 45, seeks position as housekeeper for one adult, good appearance. BOX 8063, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, experienced horses, cattle, machinery; seeks position, manager. Married, one child. Separate quarters desired. BOX 8067. Rural New-Yorker.

POLISH cousins seek advance passage. Work for you and repay. Dunham, Belona, Virginia.

EXPERIENCED farmer, married, two children, wishes position on general or dairy farm in New Jersey, Pennsylvania or New York. Can supply references. Write or telephone PLainfield 5-4086.

COUPLE, one child, experienced poultryman layers or brollers; can take complete charge; salary or share basis. References furnished. BOX 8069, Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW, middleaged, seeks position as housekeeper with Catholic family. BOX 8070, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager and herdsman. Have experience, initiative and executive ability to handle operations of modern purebred dairy farm. Highest references as to integrity and capabilities. BOX 8071, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, cook; middleaged, experienced, capable. Suburb or country. References. BOX 8076, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 40, single, conscientious, sober, references, wants position on poultry farm or hatchery. BOX 8084, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware. New bulletin free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia 2.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D, 1 Clinton. N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

MAINE Farms: Many to choose from. Low prices. Free catalogue. Albert J. Dostie Agency, 65 Patterson St., Augusta, Maine.

500 ACRE dairy farm, southern New York State. Five modern houses, modern air conditioned barn for 85 cows. Barn is full of hay, three silos full of ensilage. Ideal for family of boys. Borders river on main highway. Price $40,000. BOX 7848, Rural New-Yorker.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

SMALL farm plots: Half acres or more, near lakes, fishing, bathing, boating. Two acre woodland plots $250. Larger ones also; easy terms. Safranek, Vineland, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: Chenango County, N. Y. farm, 235 acres, 100 tillable, good buildings, good water, hard road, dairy-poultry. Low price. BOX 7961, Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL grocery store and home: 2-story frame store and 7-room house, lights, bath, furnace with oil burner; stock of merchandise, fixtures, cash register, meat slicer, soda fountain, electric meat case, refrigerator, scales, gas and oil pumps. Price complete $16,000. In village on Main St. and Highway. Last year business $28,000. Square Deal Agency, 143 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.

60 ACRES: 25 woodland, brook, mile village; house, bath, electricity; 10 stall stable on concrete, 3 hen houses; $6,600. Seven room, village edge home, $2,900. Farms, stock ranches to 600 acres. Country stores, homes, lunch, gas-tourist stas., etc. Wants? Lists. Hendrickson Bros. (28th Yr.) Cobleskill Eastern New York.

FOR Sale: Feed store equipped and two homes available, all $8,000. Burt Talcott, Phoenix, N. Y.

BEST buy yet: 90 acres, dairy and poultry farm, 25 cattle, two horses, 300 hens, milking machine, cooler, all farm machinery; 10-room house, lights, bath, furnace, dairy barn, water buckets, poultry house, garage; $12,000. Cash $5,000. Many others. Square Deal Agency, 143 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 300 acres vacant, wooded, hunting or development; near Netcong, New Jersey. $50 per acre. cash or terms. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

FLORIST business and greenhouses. Ulster County, New York. Nice home, profitable trade. Bargain at $20,000. Write Horticultural Realty Co., 135-18 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

ELDRED, Sullivan County, N. Y., and vicinity. For sale, homes, boarding houses, hotels, taverns, stores, hunting land. H. Von Ohlen, Broker, Eldred, N. Y.

MODERN equipped poultry farm; 3,000 laying capacity. Main highway. Write for particulars. Leon Goldfarb, East Taunton, Mass.

FOR Sale: Boarding house, bar and grill; Catskill Mountains. BOX 51, Prattsville, N. Y.

POULTRY Farm: Central Pennsylvania. 14 acres, on concrete road. 4,600 layer capacity. Electricity, running water and hot water heat in all pens. Jamesway ventilated. Modern equipment. Frame dwelling, 7 rooms and bath, concrete basement. Hot water heat. Everything in excellent repair. A going, profitable business. Sacrifice on account of ill health. $28,000 plus inventory of feed and stock. BOX 8042, Rural New-Yorker.

SUDDEN death of my wife makes necessary immediate sale of our self service country store which we ran together. Delightful, high, healthy, beautiful trading center town, nicely stocked, good fixtures, low overhead, very profitable, sales over $1,000 weekly. Large lot, good building. Price everything, only $9,975. Terms. Harry E. Welch, Owner, Center Ossipee, N. H., Telephone 40.

FOR Sale: Two-family home, 14 rooms, 2 baths, attached garage, out buildings, fruit trees, 3½ tillable acres, spring fed brook, close to stores and school. Ideal for retired man. Also good paying dairy farm equipped with stock and good farm machinery; located on hard road close to town. Make inquiries to: I. W. Adams, Roulette, Pa.

NEW catalog. 300 listings. Farms, estates, homes. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchester, Vermont.

FARM: 37 acres, good 9-room house, electricity, furnace, bath, barn; one-half mile to village; $800. F. W. Green, Cooperstown, N. Y.

86 ACRE farm must sell on account of illness. Mrs. V. Melions, Box 462, Bainbridge, N. Y.

VETERAN desires to rent small farm with option to buy in Columbia County or Catskills. Improvements not necessary. BOX 8064, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, New York.

EQUIPPED, near Seneca Lake. Productive fruit-general farm on macadam highway overlooking resort lake; attractive residence, 7 rooms, 1½ baths, electricity, nicely landscaped; two year old barn 34x52; double garage; poultry house; other buildings; 135 acres, 60 level loam, balance pasture-woods; quick sale includes tractor, practically new line of equipment; '47 fruit income $8,000; everything goes for only $16,000. E-5615. West's Farm Agency, J. M. & C. D. Winch, Box 11, 3093 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.

64 ACRE Bucks County highway farm. Stone house, modern conveniences. Barn and usual buildings. Price $12,500. Write BOX 21, Ferndale, Pa.

FLORIDA: Furnished cottage for refined couple. C. Kellogg, Clarcona, Orange County, Florida.

WANTED: Gas station, house, acreage on heavily traveled highway. State price, gallonage, description. BOX 8036. Rural New-Yorker.

WILL pay cash for best bargain in cheap house with small acreage; near town. Preferably in central New York. Give details. BOX 8073, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Beautiful stock farm, 325 acres in Northern Pennsylvania hills. Modern, in outstanding condition, complete with fine buildings, implements, hogs and good foundation herd of Herefords. Excellent hunting. A fine, going farm available now with good tenants. BOX 8072, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: House, barn, few acres. Never failing water, electricity. Priced $1,500 or less. No brokers. BOX 8074, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Largest and most successful chicken hatchery in Western New York. Must be sold immediately due to family conditions. Attractive proposition. Approximately $15.000 in cash required. BOX 8077. Rural New-Yorker.

NEW 6-room house. Basement, water and electricity. two acres cleared land. In southern Pennsylvania. Two miles North National Highway. Terms. $3,500 cash or $600 down, balance $40 per month. Francis Smith, R. F. D. 1, Hancock, Md.

## *Have You a Farm For Sale?*

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 300,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at 15 cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order.

RETAIL milk route. 1,000 units per day. Sole distributor thriving village. Complete cooling system, latest type bottle filler, bottle washer. Separator, cheese vat, large supply bottles, caps, cases, syrups. Two delivery trucks. 20 cow river farm with 21 head, tractor, tools. Adequate barn, other buildings. 7-room house, all conveniences. $7,500 annual gross. Price and other details on request. Poultry farm, 7 acres, 3-story poultry house for 3,000 layers. Equipped. Excellent house, 7 rooms, bath, oil heat, fireplaces. Garage. $10,800. 250 acre river farm, 40 cow capacity. Excellent modern barn, 36x140, 50 ties, buckets. Other buildings. Good house, 9 rooms, bath, furnace. Ten acre farm, 1 mile industrial village on macadam. Level, fertile soil for fruit, truck crops, etc. Barn, poultry house, garage. Attractive house, 7 rooms, bath. $7,950. Many others, 5 acres to 450 acres. Seth Wheat, Bainbridge, N. Y.

WANTED: Store, give full information, price, location, etc. BOX 8080, Rural New-Yorker.

UPTON LAKE, Dutchess County: Lake front cottages, all have electricity, 3-4 and 5 rooms; end of season sale. Price $1,500 to $4,000; nine cottages left, act quickly. Upton Lake Site Cottages, Inc., 175 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. W. P. 9-8000.

FOR Sale: 80-acre farm, a beautiful location on Route 28, 12-room house, bath both floors, owner has had as high as 14 roomers in Summer, 46x75 dairy barn, water buckets, 22x40 horse barn and garage; $16,500 bare. Can be purchased with 22 head cattle and equipment. For complete information write Willis E. Beeker, Milford, N. Y. Salesman for Craine and Miner, Licensed Real Estate Brokers.

FOR Sale: Two adjoining farms; 145 and 242 acres. Price $7,700. Norman Bull, R. F. D. 1, Angelica, New York.

FOR Rent: Two farms in Arkansas. Also land for sale Florida. Write owner. BOX 8082, Rural New-Yorker.

52 ACRES, 12 acres woods, two miles from nice village and railroad. Trout stream, drilled well water, fruit, seven tons hay, five tons straw, some tools. Good 9-room house, electricity, furnace, toilet, bathroom not completed, two barns; $4,750. Roy C. Shadduck, 30 James St., Binghamton, N. Y. Phone 2-4371.

WANTED: Country home within 15 miles of Trenton, N. J. High and dry location. BOX 8007, Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm for sale: 5½ acres on state highway on Long Island. 2,000 layer or 5,000 broiler capacity. Borders on beautiful lake; 8-room house, all modern improvements, hot water heat, oil burner, domestic hot water combined. Price $20,000. BOX 7984, Rural New-Yorker.

ORLANDO: Delightful homesites $750. Stamp brings particulars. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

WANTED: Reasonably priced retirement farm for cash. BOX 8087, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farm Eastern Pennsylvania or Western New Jersey. Not over $20,000. BOX 8090, Rural New-Yorker.

ULSTER County: 135 acres, concrete highway; 50 acres in apples, balance loamy tillable. Some woods; 12-room stone house modernized, heat, barn, hen house, 2-car garage, several other buildings. Would exchange for income property or chicken farm. BOX 8085, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale or rent 90 acres; 50 apples, balance tillable. Clintondale, N. Y. BOX 8086, Rural New-Yorker.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

BOARD wanted in responsible private home for middleaged woman physically fit, mentally unbalanced but quiet. Does not require much care. State rates, accommodations, etc. BOX 8068, Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW with lovely home, town, will board congenial ladies, winter; $25 weekly. BOX 8081, Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD and care reasonable. For elderly persons in Berkshires. Home cooking. BOX 8088, Rural New-Yorker.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERY'S golden wildflower honey; 5 lbs. $1.65; 10 lbs. $3.00 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

STOP in, Long Island headquarters for the best in honey. Harry Merrill, Merrick Road, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY-Clover, wildflower or buckwheat. Five pound pails delivered $1.50. E. G. Cornwell, Mansfield, Penna.

HONEY: 10 lbs. white clover postpaid third zone $3.17. Light amber $3.07. Dark buckwheat $2.81. Send for new low prices on five gallon cans and glass honey. Wixon's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY: Delicious new crop buckwheat, 5 lb. pail $1.35. Case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.20. 60 lb. cans $9.50. Also white mixed flowers $1.45, $7.50 and $10 80. All postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

WHOLESALE Oranges, 275 pounds (5 bushels) for $10. We can mix with tangerines, grapefruit, navels, Triumphs, other varieties in season. Will ship one bushel monthly if wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pomona Citrus Packers, Pomona Park, Florida.

YELLOW Jersey sweet potatoes for sale, $2.00 per bushel F. O. B. Painter; Porto Ricans, $2.50. Cash with order. R. U. LeCato, Painter, Virginia.

HONEY: 60's; light clover, goldenrod, buckwheat. Write for prices. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

TREE ripened oranges and grapefruit. No color added. Shipped express prepaid as follows: 1 bu. oranges $4.25, ½ bu. $2.75; 1 bu. grapefruit $3.75, ½ bu. $2.50; 1 bu. mixed $4.00. ½ bu. $2.60. Send your Christmas orders early. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Cortland, Romo, Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Red Delicious, Winesap, Golden Delicious. One or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

ORANGES and grapefruit, tree-ripened, direct from Grove. Express prepaid, delivery unconditionally guaranteed. Bushel special pack mixed fruit or all oranges trimmed with kumquats, leaves and cellophane $4.95. Home-economy pack untrimmed $4.50, west of Mississippi and to Canada 10 per cent higher. Send money order or check to Burkhart Groves "The Home of Personalized Gifts of Fruit" and ask for color folder and price list of super deluxe baskets and boxes. Post Office Box 126, Dept. R, Clearwater, Florida. Bonded shippers and licensed by Florida Citrus Commission.

ORANGES $3.00 per bushel express collect or $4.75 prepaid. All fruit is tree-ripened sweet and juicy, satisfaction guaranteed. Solve your Christmas shopping problem by sending fruit to friends and relatives. Send list of names now to insure early delivery. Check or money order. D. U. Duncan, Post Office Box 435, Lakeland, Florida.

INDIAN River citrus fruits. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.25; ½ seed grapefruit, ½ oranges, $4.30; ½ seedless grapefruit, ½ oranges, $4.45; oranges, $4.65. Holiday assortment (grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, kumquats), $4.95; red or pink grapefruit, $5.45; navel oranges, $5.65. Pure tupelo-blend Florida honey (shipped with fruit only), 5 pounds, $1.45. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

TREE ripened fruit. Shipping date about November 25th. Express collect. No colors added. Oranges $2.00 per bushel; tangerines $2.50 per bushel; grapefruit $1.50 per bushel. W. C. Van Alstyne, Pomona Park, Florida.

PECANS: New crop extra large Stuarts, 10 lbs. $4.50. Shelled halves, 2 lbs. $2.75; 5 lbs. $6.00. Delivered, Insured, guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Grower, Dillon, South Carolina.

HONEY: A-1 clover, 6 5-lb. glass $6.00; amber, no buckwheat, $5.00 F. O. B. Francis Lamica, Whitter Road, Malone, N. Y.

CREAMY butternut and chocolate fudge $1.25 lb. delivered. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, Deposit, N. Y.

HONEY, quality light clover. Also maple sugar products. 3-lb. can honey, $1.00; case of 4 3-lb. cans, $3.50; case of 6 5-lb. pails, $7.50. Fancy combination Christmas box of: 1 qt. maple syrup, 1-lb. jar maple cream, 1 lb. hard sugar, 1 lb. soft sugar, $5.75 All packages postpaid into third zone. Oswegatchie River Apiaries, Heuvelton, N. Y.

TREE ripened oranges, grapefruit $2.25 bushel, not prepaid. Fancy gift basket prepaid $5.00. A. Shaw. 1511 6th Avenue, Bradenton, Florida.

THE very best unheated white clover honey. One 60-lb. can $11.85 postpaid to third zone. Homer M. Dunn, Lisbon, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey, 5 lbs. $1.50; 10-lb. pail $2.90. Buckwheat, 5's $1.25; 10's $2.40. Postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER honey: 60 lb. can at $9.60; light amber 60 lbs. can $8.60, not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. George Hand, R. 2, Cazenovia, N. Y.

"NORTH Country" clover honey, the same unsurpassed quality for your breakfast toast. One case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

OUR DeLuxe Indian River gift fruit packages contain choicest oranges, tangerines and grapefruit with one pound each of pure guava jelly, orange marmalade, tropical honey and paper shell pecans, decorated with kumquats and holiday wrappings. May we send them to your friends with your gift card? Bushel 55 lbs. $8.50; ½ box, 45 lbs. $7.50; large 90-lb. crate $12. A remembrance always in good taste. Enjoy our lovely fruit throughout the season. One bushel mixed oranges and grapefruit or as specified, $5.50; ½ box $5.00; large crate $8.50. Terms arranged for interval shipments throughout season as desired. Send check for first order to Ingram Groves, Box 15 RN, Rockledge, Florida.

HONEY, fine flavor. White clover $10 per 60 lb. can. Clover, Autumn flowers mixed, good flavor $9.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER honey. Five pound pail delivered third zone, $1.45. Six pails $7.50. Buckwheat $1.35 pail. John Mosher, Moravia, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Butternut meats $1.65 a pound. Postage included. Mable Garland, Putney, Vermont.

DELICIOUS sun-ripened oranges or grapefruit or mixed $3.75 bushel prepaid. 10,000 orders shipped since 1943-1949. Crop best yet. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: Second hand chain saw. Write stating condition, make, price. O. Rundle Gilbert, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED: Baled mixed hay, clover or alfalfa. Also rye and wheat straw. State price at farm. Wire bales preferred. BOX 8065, Rural New-Yorker.

INCUBATORS for sale: Petersime 20,000 capacity, $800. Buckeye, two setters, one hatcher, 33,000 capacity, $900. Both good hatchers; excellent condition. L. Strickler, Sheridan, Pa.

FOR Sale: Ford-Ferguson tractor, 16" plow, harrow, cultivator, saw, scoop, terracer, power take-off, jack and stone boat all in first class condition. Turkey picker, scalder, electric brooders, feeders and feed box all at reasonable prices, can be seen at 73 Weed Hill Ave., Springdale, Conn. K. B. Spaulding.

FOR Sale: 1948 Massey Harris rowcrop tractor, model 20. Complete with cultivator and power lift. Used three months, A-1 condition; $1,500. Ronald Hurtgam, Ransomville, Niagara County, N. Y.

DOLL curtain pulls, 3 for 50 cents. All colors. Nice Christmas gifts. Mrs. James L. Stewart, 5 Orchard St., Amesbury, Mass.

AMERICAN sawmill complete. Reconditioned Novo power unit, blowers, etc. Best offer. Arthur Brand, Roosevelt, N.Y.

FOR Sale: Farm bobsled, excellent condition. Write George Phillips, Southampton, N. Y.

WANTED: Steel trusses for building with 50 feet or more span. Also steel windows, and galvanized corrugated sheets. State condition and price. Nelson Sawmill, Croton, N. Y.

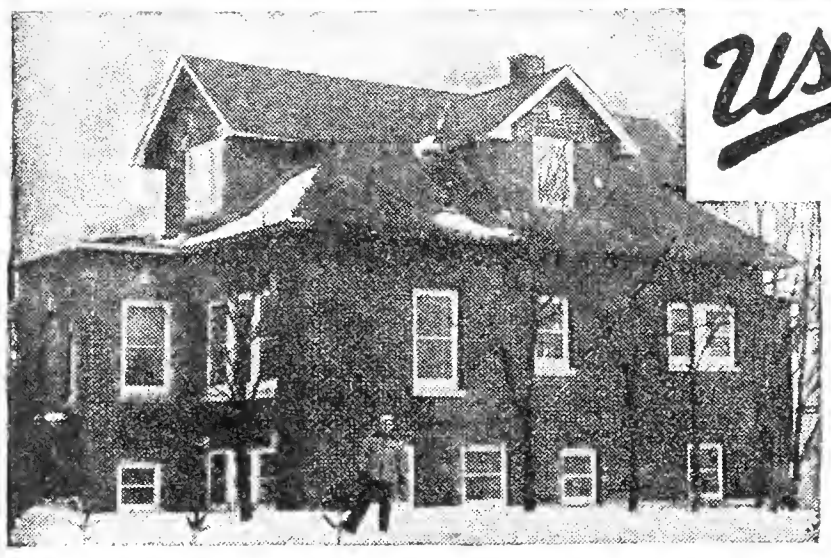
FOR Sale: 1947 pickup baler, Oliver hydraulic thresher; 1947 Oliver 70 tractor; tractor mower; tractor two way gang plow. Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, Franklinville, Route 2, New York.

# Make Your Own Storm Doors and Windows

## HOLD IN HEAT—KEEP OUT COLD

### Cheaper Than Glass—No Waste—No Putty

No Breakage—Just Cut With Shears and Tack On



use **Warp's** SPECTRONIC* **TOP QUALITY WINDOW MATERIALS**

## 38% FUEL SAVING by TEST

This test of Warp's Window Materials was made on a modern, insulated, 10-room brick house, heated by gas, in winter weather averaging 29° F. Inside temperature thermostatically controlled at 72° F. day and night. For one month, **without** storm windows, gas used cost $31.50. But the next month, **with** storm windows of Warp's Material, the gas used cost ONLY $19.50 — a cash saving of $12.00. This 38% saving would have been EVEN MORE if test had been made on poorly insulated house with no weather stripping around doors and windows.

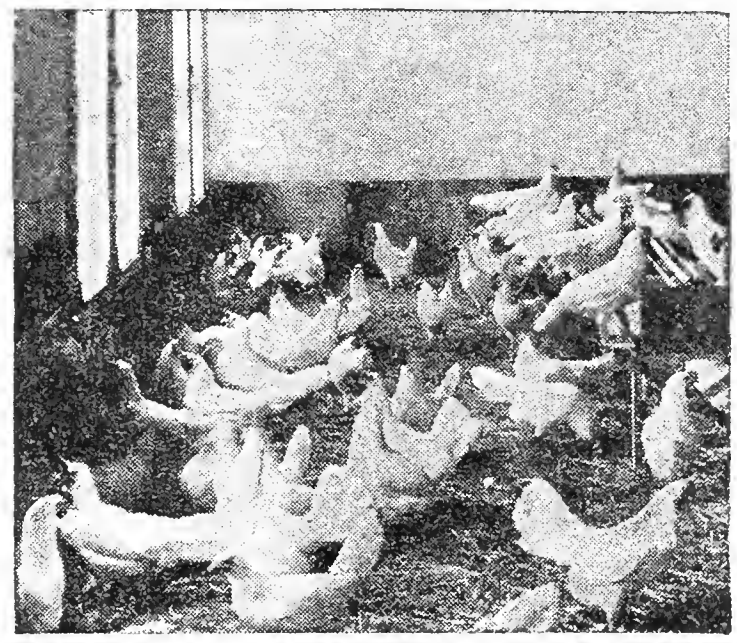
## WARP'S WINDOW MATERIALS LET IN SUNSHINE SUPPLEMENT D*

## 90% MORE EGGS—by TEST

Tests at Warp's Experimental Farm showed that pullets started laying when only 5-¼ months old, laid 90% more eggs during the first two months, when kept under Warp's Spectronic Window Materials, as compared with hens kept under common glass. Identical rations, consisting chiefly of farm grown grains† were used for both test flocks.

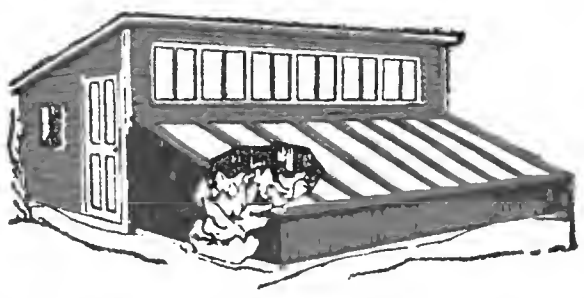
Poultry and livestock **must** get Vitamin D. Why not let the Sun do it, instead of buying expensive Vitamin D? Warp's Window Materials are guaranteed to let in these valuable rays, which ordinary glass shuts out.

(† *Farm grown feeds do not contain Vitamin D*)

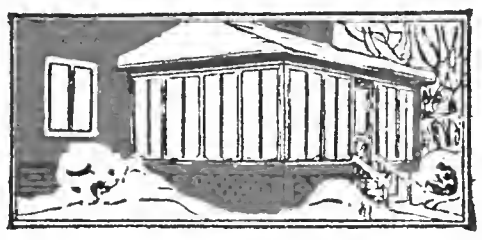


**EASY TO INSTALL—Warp's Window Materials are as flexible as screening. Just cut withshears to desired size and tack on frames.**

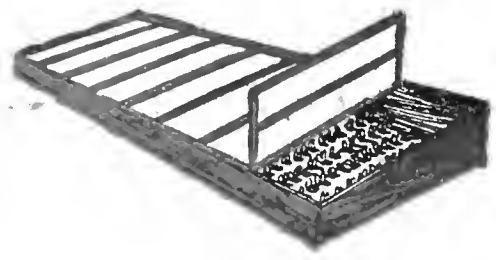
**Poultry House Windows**



**Porch Enclosures and Covering Screen Doors**



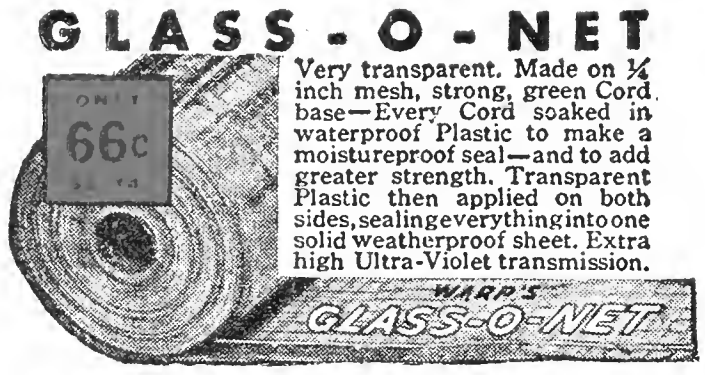
**Hotbeds and Greenhouses**



*When you select a Window Material at your dealer's be sure the name "Warp's" is printed on the edge—it is your Guarantee of Years of Satisfaction.*

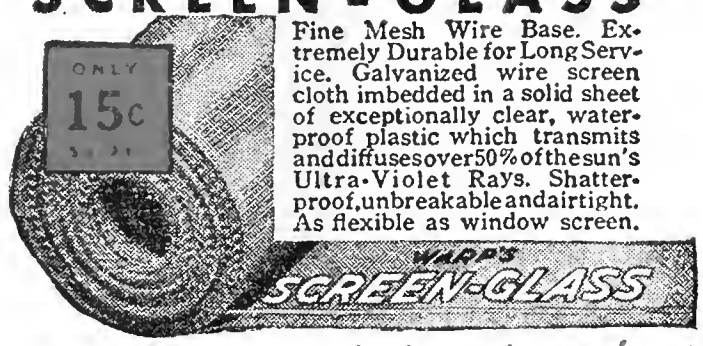
## There Are No Better Window Materials Than Those Made By Warp Bros.

### GLASS-O-NET




Very transparent. Made on ¼ inch mesh, strong, green Cord base—Every Cord soaked in waterproof Plastic to make a moistureproof seal—and to add greater strength. Transparent Plastic then applied on both sides, sealing everything into one solid weatherproof sheet. Extra high Ultra-Violet transmission.

### SCREEN-GLASS




Fine Mesh Wire Base. Extremely Durable for Long Service. Galvanized wire screen cloth imbedded in a solid sheet of exceptionally clear, waterproof plastic which transmits and diffuses over 50% of the sun's Ultra-Violet Rays. Shatterproof, unbreakable and airtight. As flexible as window screen.

### WYR-O-GLASS

A tough galvanized, fine wire base—¼ inch mesh. Every joint and wire imbedded in a cushion plastic for double reinforcement. Transparent Plastic applied on both sides, fusing everything into one solid weatherproof sheet. Highest Ultra-Violet transmitting and most transparent, flexible Window material on the market.

### FLEX-O-GLASS

Absolutely Waterproof — Unbreakable. 124 strong, preshrunk threads per square inch. Impregnated with extra high melting point Composition that will not run, discolor or melt in a window. Extra Heavy. Extra Durable. Guaranteed 2 years. Admits lots of healthful Ultra-Violet Rays from the sun.

**Warp's** Printed on The Edge Means TOP QUALITY WINDOW MATERIALS

### PLASTIGLASS

Warp's *new* all-plastic window material—yet thoroughly tested in actual use. Tough plastic cords, perfectly laminated between two sheets of clear waterproof plastic. Strong, durable, weatherproof, very transparent. *Stays* taut on windows; elasticity of plastic cords increases resistance to abuse. Supplies Sunshine Supplement D.

***SOLD BY RELIABLE HARDWARE AND LUMBER DEALERS EVERYWHERE***

* T.MS. Reg.

**WARP BROTHERS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Pioneers and Leading Producers of Flexible Window Materials

Warp Brothers Sponsor the WLS National Barn Dance Every Saturday Night 9-9:30 P.M. Tune In!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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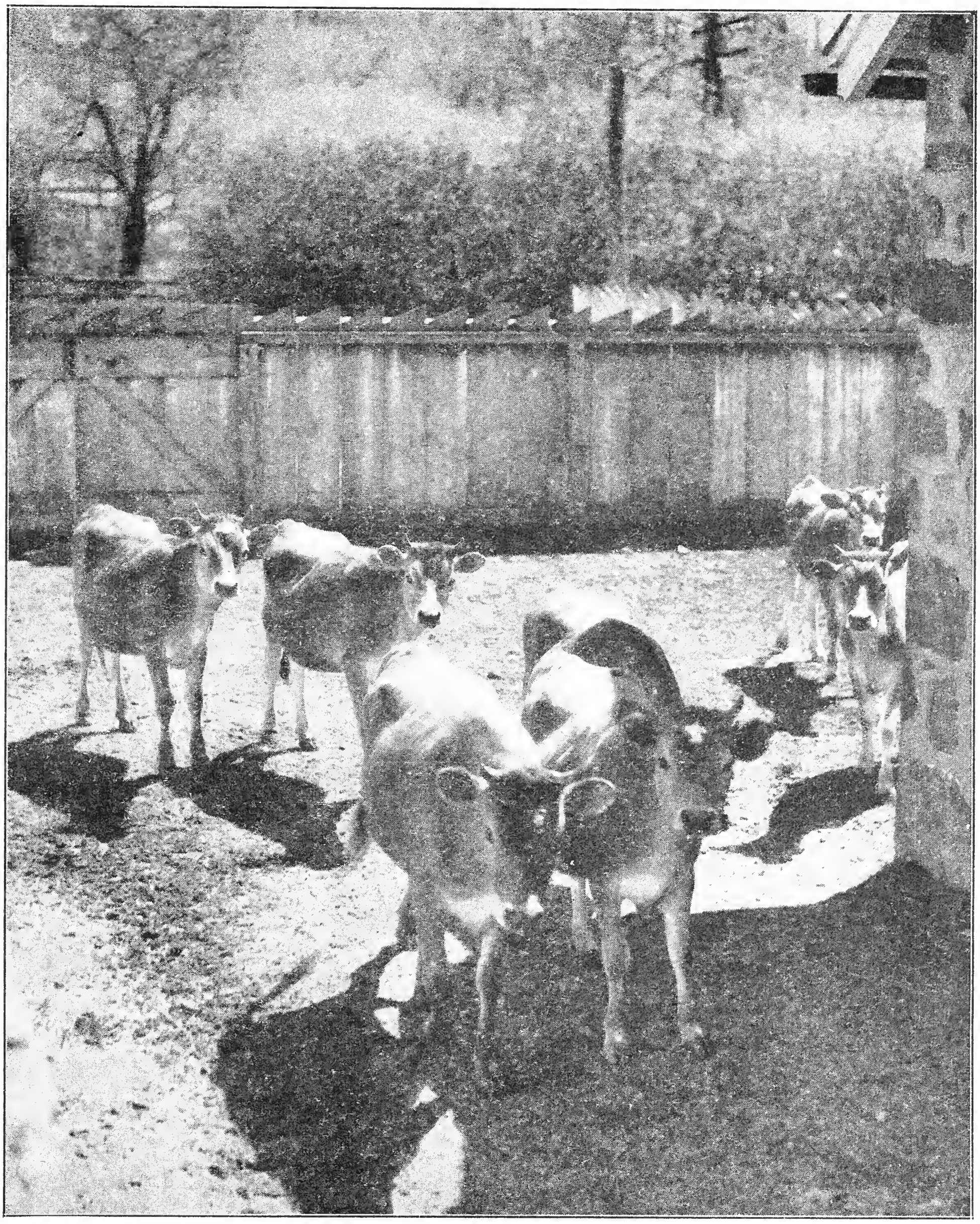


Photo — H. Armstrong Roberts, Phila., Pa.

# Plenty of Vitamin D in December's Midday Sun

# More Dollars From Fruit

## By H. A. Rollins

THE Northeastern fruit grower should give serious thought to ways and means of reducing labor costs and improving operation methods, just as about every other industry does. Even with large scale operations in fruit growing, many of us are still using methods developed by our grandfathers, whose era was very different from ours. It is only in recent years that fruit growers have given much attention to labor efficiencies. Experiment station men and farm machinery manufacturers have been working to help the fruit grower in modernizing his business, but there is still a long way to go before the efficiencies in the fruit business can equal those of many manufactured products.

It is natural to expect that the larger acreage operators in the tree fruit business should be the first to demand and then put into effect worthwhile labor efficiencies. On most fruit farms, however, many of the laborious jobs in fruit production are still done by hand labor. Some of them include pruning with saws and long handled pruners, then picking up the brush by hand and hauling it away to burn. There have been some labor saving devices developed in parts of New England, such as the pneumatic pruner for speeding up the actual pruning, the brush pick-up rake that pulls the brush out from under the trees and leaves it in windrows for the brush pusher to move it out to a pile for burning, and the brush shredder that shreds the brush and leaves it on the ground to decay. However, relatively few of these labor saving devices have been generally accepted. Perhaps they are not adapted to all orchards or are not economical under certain conditions.

### Mechanical Pruners

Let us first consider the compressed air pruner. Some growers are enthusiastic about this piece of equipment. It should speed up the operation of pruning and reduce labor costs. Though not too many men have the judgment and experience to do effective pruning of fruit trees, the pneumatic pruner makes it possible for the few men who can and will prune well to do more pruning in a day. This is one of the first developments in mechanizing our pruning operation. Brush pushers of various types, used by fruit growers for the past 15 years, have proven to be great labor savers. Whereas some growers say that their orchard land is too rough to permit the use of a brush pusher on the front of their tractor, others with just as rough conditions have found a way by constructing a narrower pusher, perhaps with shorter fingers.

Types of brush pushers range from an elaborate affair operated by hyrdaulic lifts to the simplest form which has three freshly-cut poles attached to a cross bar and extending out in front of the tractor to pick up the windrow of brush. Any one of these will cut labor costs greatly. Most fruit growers who have been using brush pushers have found it necessary to hand pick the brush from under the tree and throw it into a windrow between the rows of trees for the brush pusher to pick up. More recently a type of brush picker has been developed that reaches in under the tree, hauls the brush out, and leaves it in a windrow for the brush pusher. The construction of this type of equipment also may be varied to meet the needs of a particular orchard. In general, it consists of an arm extending out at right angles to the tractor, with teeth something like a hay rake. If possible, a hydraulic lift should be used for easy dumping of the brush. By using both the brush picker and the brush pusher, a fruit grower can practically eliminate the hand labor of picking and hauling brush, that annual Spring chore that is dreaded on every fruit farm.

Some fruit growers are taking advantage of the brush shredder which shreds the brush and leave it on the ground to decompose. This heavy piece of equipment cannot be used on some types of land when it is wet in the Spring; it also requires a good-sized tractor to operate it effectively. However, it might well be used cooperatively by several fruit growers. There is merit in conserving the organic matter in the form of shredded wood rather than continually removing the brush from the orchard area.

### Sprayers and Dusters

Another orchard operation that generally has been done by manual labor is the distribution of fertilizer. Hand labor in this operation can be greatly reduced by using an endgate fertilizer spreader or a duster. Although this type of spreader often can be used to advantage, the duster with a careful operator can be used to place the fertilizer just where it is wanted. The use of liquid fertilizer of one type or another is a more recent development that may prove to be very satisfactory. When it has been available at a reasonable cost and has been applied with an hydraulic sprayer, it has been both economical and effective.

A number of chemicals are available for apple thinning by spraying during bloom or soon after. Most of them have been extensively tested by the manufacturers, various experiment stations and fruit growers. In spite of the extensive information now available, there is always the danger of poor bee weather or frost to reduce the crop. This is just another example of the gamble that the fruit grower has to take in the Northeast.

### New Spray Materials

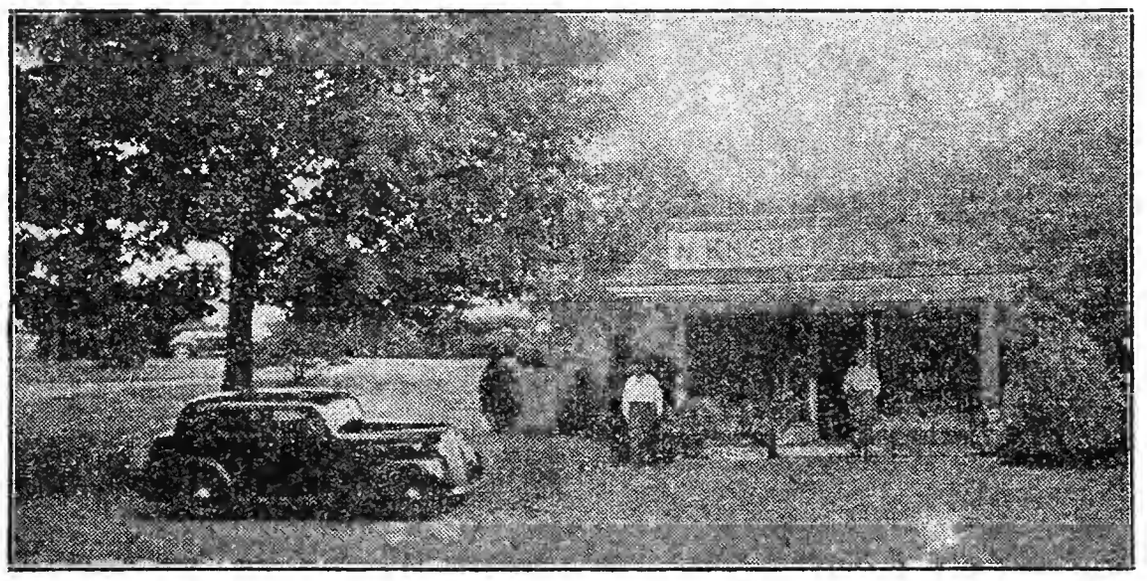
In recent years numerous improved insecticides and fungicides have been developed in research laboratories. Some of them are a decided improvement for certain controls over the old standard materials that have been used for nearly half a century. DDT is probably an outstanding example of an insecticide that has greatly affected the fruit industry. It has shown not only miraculous control of that dreaded insect in the apple orchard, the codling moth, but here in the Northeast it has also given excellent control of the Oriental peach moth and the peach borer in peach orchards. Controlling the peach borer with either Paradichlorobenzene or ethylene dichloride emulsion was a laborious job that usually had to be done when the crew was busy with other Fall work. Now, with sprays of DDT properly timed and directed onto the peach tree trunks, the control is simple.

The same applies to the control of the Oriental peach moth where parasites have been liberated for control in the past. Although the parasites gave reasonably good results, their liberation was an extra and labor-consuming chore. The resulting control from parasites was often dependent upon the weather and the toxic effects of sprays or dusts applied in midsummer. Now, with properly timed DDT sprays, the Oriental peach moth appears to be a minor pest in the peach orchard.

Parathion promises to be equally valuable for certain orchard pests in the Northeast, although it is a newer material that has not had as extensive tests reported to date as DDT. Today a fruit grower, when considering the use of any new spray material, should know how well it controls the pest, if there is any danger of spray burn, if the material is harmful to the spray crew and if there is any danger of a harmful residue on the fruit. Until he has this information, a new spray or dust material should be used only in a small way on a few trees.

When considering new spray materials, serious thought should be given to a reduced spray schedule that has been developed recently by Dr. Philip Garman of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. With special combinations of spray materials and stickers, Dr. Garman has been able to produce fruit free from insect and disease blemishes by using five spray applications when commercial growers have been using 13 to 15 regular applications for equal control. It does seem that fruit growers must find a way to reduce the laborious, expensive spraying that is now being used to control (Cont'd on Page 734)

*The Rogers Orchards, Southington, Conn., retail fruit sales operated during peach and early Fall apple harvest. Here 12 sales clerks keep very busy handling the sale of a large variety of high quality fruit.*



*Small, attractive and very effective roadside market at the Kneuer 100-acre orchards in Branford, Conn., where over 10,000 bushels of apples per year are sold.*

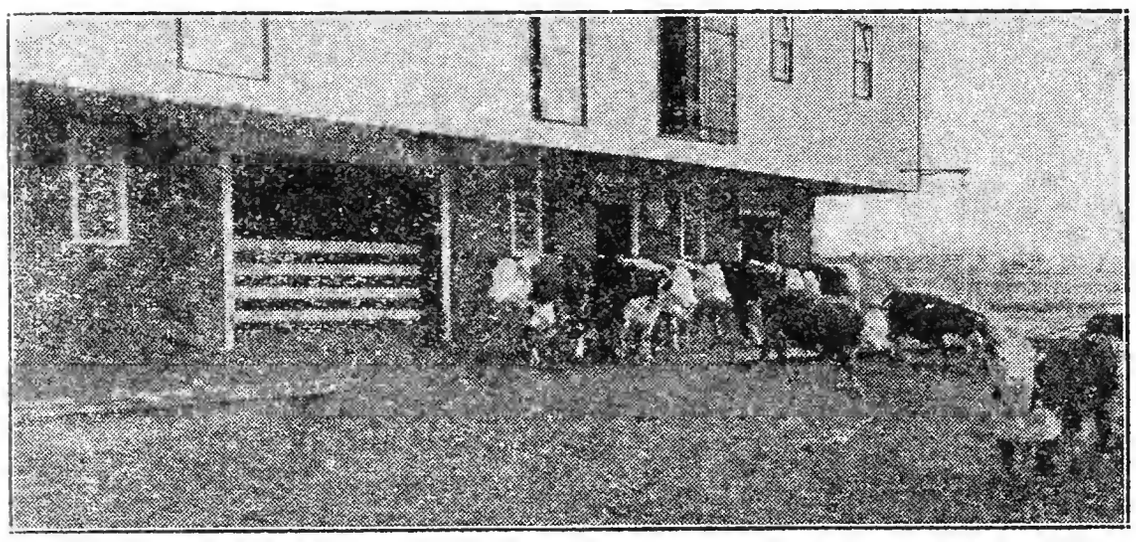
*Modern roadside market and dairy bar at Hilltop Orchards, Branford, Conn., owned and operated by Harry G. Cooke and Sons. Note large parking area for cars. Building contains 1,000 bushel cold storage, a walk-in quick freeze and holding room. There are also facilities for making ice cream used at the dairy bar. A large variety of high quality fruits, vegetables and preserves are for sale here.*

## Successful Steer Feeding Operation

*By Thomas H. Wittkorn*

IN Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, steer feeding is traditional; practically every farm has from one to 100 feeders for some period during the year. A traveler through the county would not realize it because very few of the steers ever get out on pasture. The basements of the big barns, for which the county is famous, are the beef factories.

Since their dad, William Sangrey, used to feed steers, it was only natural, when the two sons, John W. and William W. Jr., in 1944 took over their father's farm of 127 acres, three miles southwest of Millersville, that they should do the same thing. But they are using a different system from Dad's; they believe that if more farmers would copy them, they would make more money. Their idea is to feed practically the year around instead of from November to April as is the general practice. As proof of their belief they point to the carload of 27 steers which they put in the barn last February at a total cost of $6,989.77, slightly over 30 cents a pound, and which they sold in August for 38¾ cents a pound, or a total of $12,069.14. Then on September 17 last they bought another lot of 45 head for $13,596.65 which they are now feeding with the idea of selling them sometime after Christmas when the market recovers from its poultry meat holidays. The brothers buy and sell all their steers through commission men in the Lancaster stockyards which is the largest livestock market east of Chicago.



*The Sangrey brothers, Lancaster County, Pa., have successfully fed beef steers for several years, and believe that it pays to use only the best grade and quality feeder cattle. At present they are feeding 45 head of Herefords, of the kind shown, on their 127 acre farm near Millersville. Note the well drained feed lot.*

Both John and William believe that it pays to start with the best feeder steers available, weighing from 700 to 1,000 pounds each, with deep, blocky bodies and big middles. They prefer high grade Herefords or good Shorthorns, but the latter are hard to find now in the Lancaster yards. "When you are paying 30 cents and more a pound liveweight for cattle to fatten," John remarked, "you want to be sure they are good, because the better they are, the more gain you will get from each pound of feed they eat."

The reasons for fattening cattle, aside from the profit to be made, are to have a market right at home for the farm products and to provide needed fertility for the tobacco crop. So, let's look how their 127 acres were cropped this year: 35 acres were in barley, 25 in corn, 15 in wheat, 15 in clover hay, 11 in tobacco and the remaining 26 acres comprised the farmstead, woodland and pasture. There is only one dairy cow kept for home milk production. As to the yields, the barley averaged 65 bushels to the acre, wheat made 35 bushels, and on our visit in the Fall, the corn looked as if it would make the usual 100 bushels to the acre. All of the hay and straw are harvested with a pick-up baler; this year it amounted to 4,000 bales, 60 to 70 pound bales for the hay and 40 to 50 pound bales for the straw, twine bound, for the main harvest. Second cutting of the clover-alfalfa gave another 500 bales and a third cutting added 360 more. The tobacco yielded about the same this year as it did last but the quality was far superior. This was the first time for three years that hail had not left its mark on the farm's tobacco. Just what the cash return for it will be cannot be known until after it is processed this Winter and sold next Spring, but it is no secret that the farm's 15 acre crop in 1947 sold for considerably over $9,000 last Spring.

The big barn, according to a diamond shaped white stone set into the wall, was built in 1869 by Abraham and Elizabeth Kendig, who owned the farm at that time. It measures 107 by 60 feet and is a typical Lancaster County bank type barn with an eight foot overhang on the stable side, which provides a dry sheltered passage from door to door in rainy and Winter weather. There are two barn floors, ground level entrances on the opposite side of the overhang, with large mow space between them. In the basement where the steers are kept, there are no partitions, just the necessary post supports. There is a 16 foot long feeder open on both sides for the steers to eat out of at will as they roam free. There is also a hay rack for them to get a nibble at when they want it, but the 27 in there during the past Summer ate only about a bale of loose hay a day.

Their grain feed is prepared on the barn floor over the feeder. A mill is used for about 15 minutes to grind their feed, and it is powered by a tractor, which delivers about 35-hp. on the belt. Shortly before the steers were sold, a feed mixture for them was made with nine bales of good clover hay 500 to 600 pounds; eight bags of barley, about 700 pounds; 400 pounds of cob-corn; 200 pounds of 25 per cent protein supplement; 100 pounds of flax screenings, and seven to eight pounds of salt. These proportions were changed from time to time according to the weather and the appetite of the animals, but the main thing is to note the large use of home grown feeds.

In making the mixture one man shovels the grain into the mill and another feeds it the hay. The resulting mixture forms a pile on the barn floor. The protein concentrates and the salt are mixed into it with a shovel as the pile is pushed into a 16-foot opening of the base board directly over the feeder in the basement. There have been times when more than 100 steers have been in the basement at the one time and this feeder supplied all of their grain. A watering trough six feet long is in the basement so that steers can drink from either side when they are thirsty. An automatic float valve controls the water so that the supply is constant and fresh. They are also allowed salt to eat, as desired, at all times.

When a new lot of steers is started on feed, they are given a generous amount of hay in the rack; a larger proportion of hay is ground into the grain mixture. As soon as it is evident that the animals have no shipping sickness, their real feeding begins. The present 45 steers, from Kansas, do not seem to know what a man is on his own feet. On a tractor or a horse, John can mingle with them in the pasture but can get nowhere near them on foot. They are gradually being worked into the barn for feed but at the end of two weeks all of them had not been in at the same time. Usually the steers come from Virginia, West Virginia or Tennessee and these are easier to stable. In the barn plenty of clean straw is used for bedding, indeed all of the straw grown on the farm, and 25 tons more, which are bought each year, eventually finds its way down there. During the Winter about 40 pigs run with the steers in the basement. The manure is taken out whenever it has accumulated enough to notice low headroom. That is when the farm's especially equipped Caterpillar tractor does its good work. Father Sangrey bought it new some years ago but when the boys took over, they had a special hyrdaulic lift manure fork built onto it, and it goes right into the basement and cleans it out in no time. If conditions are favorable, the manure is dumped into a spreader and hauled directly to the field; otherwise it is dumped in the barnyard. When taken out to do custom work, the "cat" will load fast enough from a pile to keep four or five spreaders going. At home the steers and hogs make enough manure to cover 50 acres of the farm each year. All of the corn and tobacco ground is always given eight to 10 spreader loads to the acre.

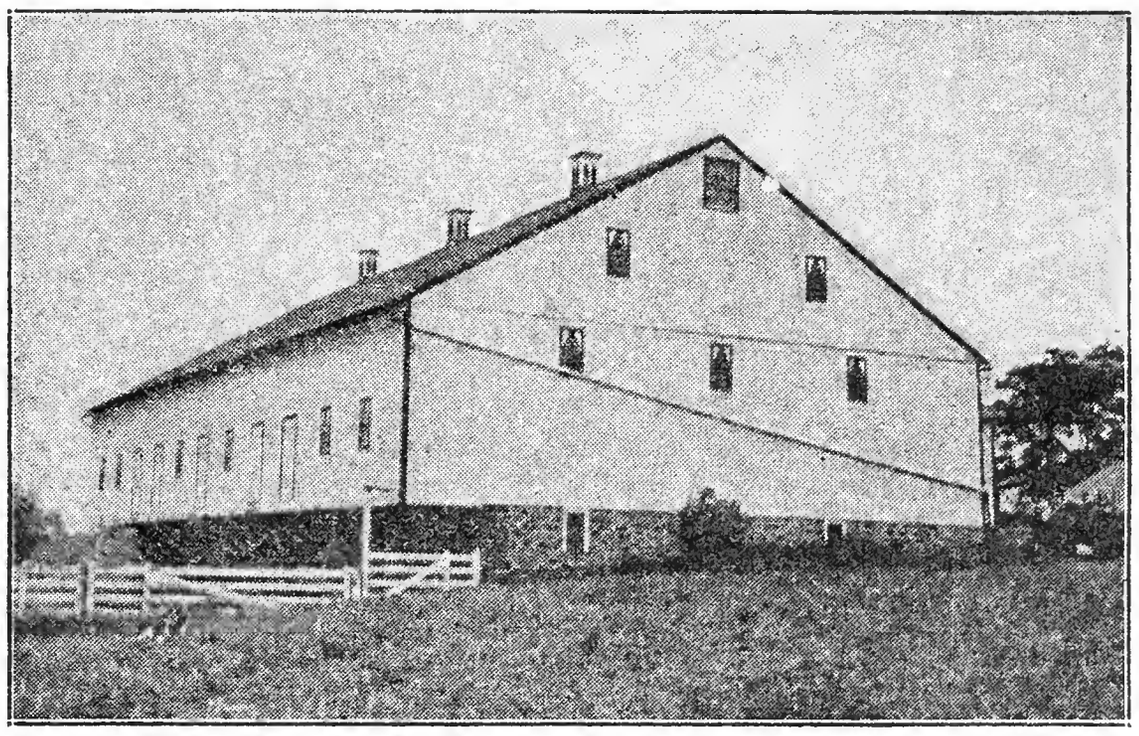
The farm is now completely mechanized since the two tobacco cultivating mules were sold this year and a new light tractor bought to take their place. In all there are four tractors which now provide the power needed. A self-propelled combine was also added this year, and about 100 acres were harvested with it. Being able to take care of their own jobs with the best of equipment, and having no evening chores to call them home at a specified time each day, both of the brothers do considerable custom work for neighbors. John has been doing mostly farm work while William, by substituting a bucket for the fork on the caterpillar tractor, has been able to take care of many contracts for excavating and earth moving jobs.

Besides the big barn (note how its windows look: as if they had curtains when in reality it is white painted wood in back of the normal glass sash), the farmstead has two modern dwelling houses, two big tobacco sheds and other smaller buildings — everything kept in tip-top shape. All the buildings, for instance, were recently given a coat of white paint at a cost of $2,000. Good management of this tidy farm permits this family to enjoy the rewards which come from intelligent and honest toil with the soil of Pennsylvania.

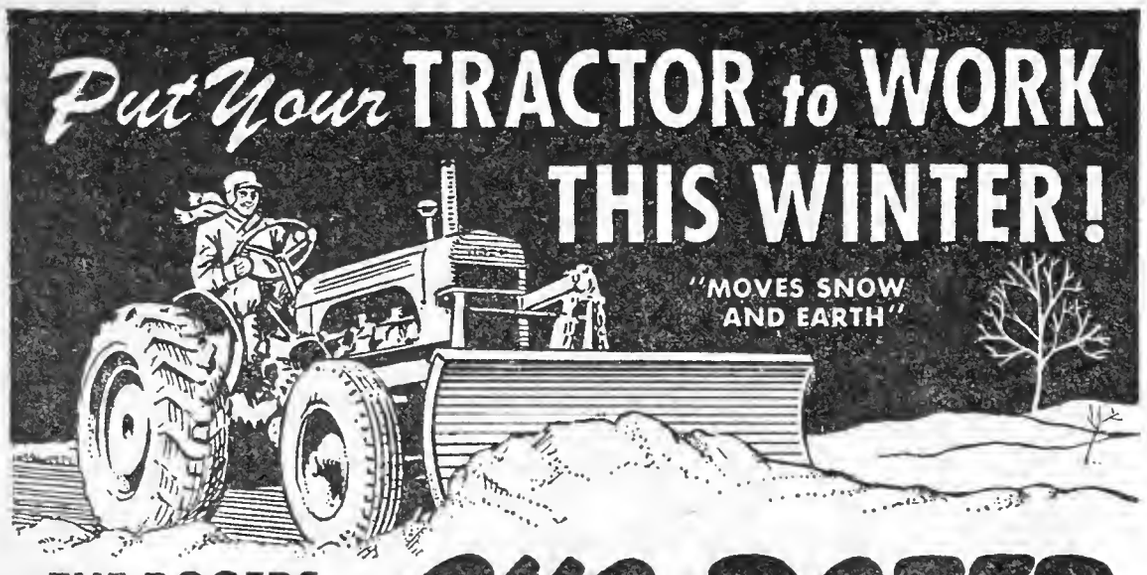
## Early Winter Liming

IT was formerly thought that the best time and place for lime in the crop rotation was on land just after it had been plowed for wheat. The trouble with this practice was that the time limit was short and the soil was often too wet to permit the dressing being applied. Experimental work at the Wooster, Ohio, Station has demonstrated that there are other times in the crop rotation program that are just as satisfactory and more suitable for liming than an application just before sowing to wheat. One of the recommendations is to lime the land that is going to be seeded to corn. It is easier to apply lime to the solid sod before plowing, and the practice also gives the farmer a much longer time within which to make the lime application, as a considerable period elapses between the last cutting of a hay crop and plowing the sod for corn.

The late Fall and early Winter months are a good time to lime land, especially if it is to be seeded to corn the following Spring.



*A well built barn is a valuable asset to any farm. The Sangrey barn was built in 1869 by Abraham and Elizabeth Kendig, owners at that time, and measures 107 by 60 feet.*

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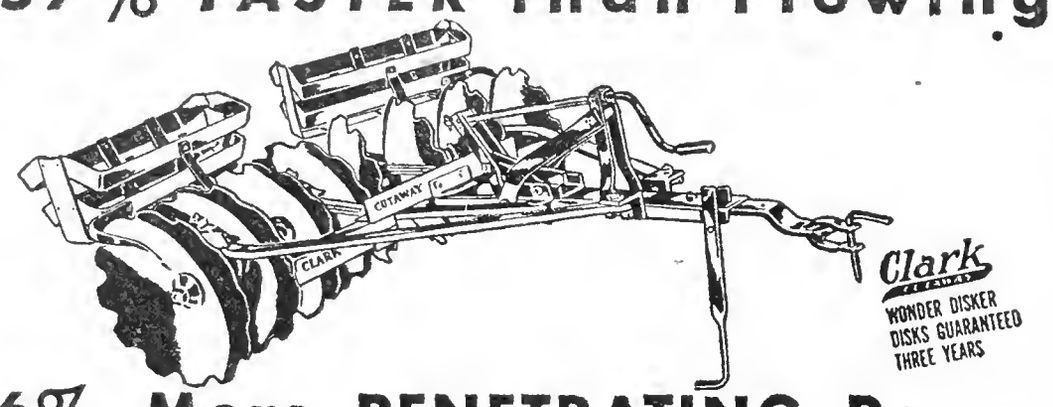


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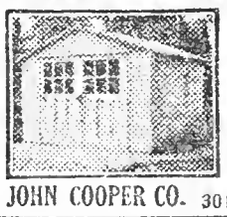

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## Flailing Beans

One major reason, perhaps, for the tangled currents today is that people are too far removed from the fundamentals. We are a nation of some 145,000,000 people, 80 per cent urban. Food is fundamental and four-fifths of us go to stores and buy what we want, or can afford. A century ago the situation was just the reverse.

Before the time of flailing arrived, there was a definite schedule of work. "Light soil for best-flavored beans" was an axiom of the countryside. Many farmers set aside a patch of light upland soil just for the beans. Some good men raised the beans along with the field corn, two bean seeds in each hill with four kernels of corn. Until comparatively recent years bugs and diseases left beans alone. They had to be cultivated a few times, but that was all. Along in the Fall, after the first black frost, they were stacked around birch poles with eight inch stubs of branches left on. There was a bit of art to stacking beans. The root ends were shoved in among the branch stubs and the heart of the stack was kept two or three inches higher than the outside to shed Fall rains. The stacks stood for a few weeks in the outdoors until completely dry; then they were hauled to the barn and placed under the west scaffold until a windy day of late Fall or Winter.

It would be interesting to know who conceived the idea of a flail—a four-foot handle, with a two-foot section held by a leather thong. Flailing day had to match the weather. The big barn doors were opened through, the floor swept with the birch broom. Then a foot-deep layer of the brittle plants with their clusters of crinkled, dry pods was spread. It took time to flail over the area. Many a farm lad has given himself a smart thump on the back of his head because of overconfidence. It takes a bit of time and practice to get the rhythm and technique.

Each thump of the flail sent beans popping into the air. When the area was gone over, the vines were fluffed up with a pitchfork and the process repeated. Then the vines were forked off into a heap; the beans, broken bits of pods and vines, dirt and debris were swept into a pile. Layer after layer of the beans were flailed until the last bulky stack had been pulled to pieces, spread and flailed. The beans were winnowed (cleaned) by pouring them from one old tin tub to another while the wind swept away the chaff and dirt. Half a dozen pourings back and forth gave a harvest of beautiful, clean beans—food for another year's suppers and breakfasts. The yellow-eyes, kidneys and Jacob's Cattle were stored in big wooden buckets beneath the bottom shelf of the buttery.

As we said at first, we don't know the answers to the uneasy and unsatisfied lives of our peers. But perhaps some of it is due to the fact that men and women no longer work with their food from planting to harvest.

H. S. PEARSON

Massachusetts

## Evergreens Need Water

In spite of recent rains, the soil around evergreens on home grounds may still be quite dry, and therefore should be thoroughly soaked for a depth of 18 inches or more before the ground finally freezes.

Drought throughout New York State during late Summer and Autumn has made it particularly wise to supply evergreens with soil water to help them through the coming Winter. Unlike trees that shed their leaves, evergreens are not constantly dormant during the Winter, and consequently lose moisture through their foliage. If the lost soil moisture isn't replaced, their foliage will die. After the surface soil is frozen, a mulch of leaves, straw, or other litter will prevent a deep freeze. The mulch should be added after the soil is somewhat frozen so that mice will be discouraged from nesting in the mulch for the Winter, as mice can injure evergreens.

Evergreens with shallow root systems, and those near buildings with artificial drainage systems keeping basements dry, especially need the water treatment before Winter shuts down. Unsightly Winter injury doesn't necessarily mean an evergreen is dead as new growth will often replace dead foliage and twigs. As for the dead foliage on evergreens during recent weeks, that is a normal, annual occurrence, and is no cause for alarm.


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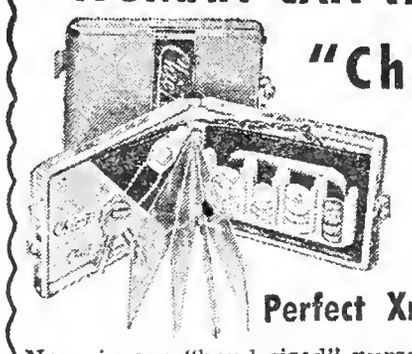

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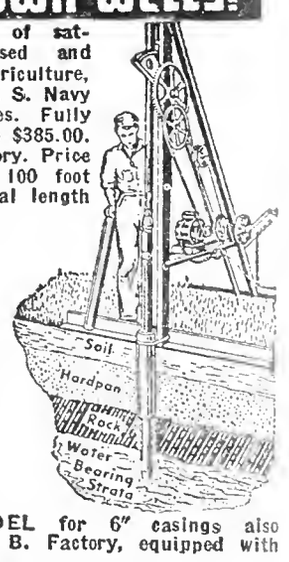


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# The Garden Forum

By D. F. Jones

## Melons Lacked Flavor

Last year I planted some Iroquois muskmelon seeds; they developed well for size and growth of vine, nice fleshed and juicy, but they were absolutely flat in taste, without any sweetness. This past season I planted Hale's Best and also Netted Gem; they also grew fine and looked all that a melon should be, but again they lacked flavor. What would you recommend? O. H. W.
New York

During cool wet seasons, such as we had up to the middle of August in the past year, melons do not grow satisfactorily in this area. This is due to the many foliage diseases that injure the plants so severely that the melons are not able to develop any sweetness. The varieties you suggest are as good as any, as there are no varieties that will produce satisfactory results each year. All you can do is to plant several varieties at two or three different times during the season. The soil should be built up to a high level of fertility, well limed, and abundantly supplied with potash. Spraying or dusting with Bordeaux, neutral copper or some of the newer fungicides will help to control the diseases.

## Easily Grown Crops

Please let me know what crops, in the line of vegetables and bush fruits, can be most easily grown with the least amount of care and labor. I want to plant them next season on some vacant land I own. This land is suitable for blueberries if they do not require much attention. H. B.
Somerset County, N. J.

Vegetable crops that are most easily grown include bush beans, dry shell beans and lima beans, potatoes and squash. Asparagus is a perennial crop that requires very little attention after it has once been established, provided the plants can be mulched to control weeds. Of the bush fruits, blueberries require the least attention and grow quite satisfactorily in many sections of the Northeast, provided the soil has not been limed heavily. Blueberries grow very well when mulched and require no cultivation. It may be necessary to cover the bushes to protect the fruit from the birds.

## Walnuts Did Not Fill

My black walnuts failed to fill this year. Some of the nuts had mold on them. I only have one tree, just starting to bear. When should the outer hulls be removed? MRS. R. L. M.
Lehigh County, Pa.

Either your black walnuts did not mature properly this past season or the tree was not properly cross pollinated. Single, isolated trees frequently do not become properly pollinated and for that reason the nuts fail to fill out. To insure proper pollination, you should have more than one tree of a different grafted variety. Trees grown from seed are sufficiently diverse as to insure proper pollination. The best practice is to remove the outer hulls before they turn black. The nuts should be dried thoroughly, but I do not believe the presence of mold on the surface of the nuts would have any effect on the kernels inside.

## Pea and Bean Vine Disposal

I plant several patches of garden peas each Spring and later patches of snap beans; I innoculate the seed. How can I handle the vines to get the most nitrogen back into the soil? Is the nitrogen stored in the vines as well as the roots? Shall I cut the vines off and store them on the compost pile? I follow the pea crop with cover crops and then plow the ground in November. Is this all right? J. G. M.
McKean County, Pa.

Nitrogen is stored in both tops and roots. Small lots of pea and bean vines in the garden should be pulled or cut at the surface of the soil and used as mulching material around tomatoes, corn or berry bushes, and later put in the compost pile. Large fields are usually disced and planted with a cover crop of rye, buckwheat or grass and clover mixtures, following peas.

## To Keep Carrots

Which is the best way to take care of carrots by putting them in the cellar for over the Winter? One tells us to do this, and another tells us to do something else; everyone has the best way. What would be your advice in storing these carrots so that they will keep through the Winter?
Erie County, N. Y. V. B. M.

Small lots of carrots will keep well in stone jars. The tops should be cut off and the roots washed clean. Larger lots should be mixed with clean, slightly moist sand or sawdust. They should be kept in a cool place slightly above freezing.

## Spent Mushroom Soil

Is spent mushroom soil any good to apply to the garden to improve the organic content and mechanical content of the soil? H. C. S.
Berks County, Pa.

Spent mushroom soil is excellent material to apply to the garden to improve the organic content and the mechanical content of the soil. It will contain some potash and a small amount of nitrogen but should be supplemented by a good garden fertilizer such as the 5-10-5 formula.

## From the Finger Lakes

A box of sea shells arrives from Maine and stirs anew our admiration for the beautiful and curious wonders of Nature. The shells also bring to us a breath of the sea and a vision of a lonely rocky coast. Of course we at once begin to form ideas for using them that we may keep them in sight to enjoy. A large, heavy one that will set upright by itself will hold water and some partridge berry vines. How lovely it will be in Springtime, too, with a yellow lady's slipper and blue violets! A handful of small shells can be mounted on a mound of plaster of paris for a flower holder in a shallow dish and one odd one can be likewise mounted for a fountain pen stand. The handyman finds that with care he can drill tiny holes in some of the plain, heavy ones and fasten them on a stick so we'll have individual feeders for the birds keeping seeds, nuts and crumbs separate.

We are often asked how we manage to feed birds and have gray squirrels too. In answer may I say it was a problem that had to be solved. Our solution was a swinging cafeteria. An old radio aerial was strung between two trees about 20 feet apart. At an equal distance from each tree an iron ring was attached and four pieces of stove pipe wire, about two feet in length, fastened to it. These wires are each held in place by small brass screw eyes on the four corners of a board about 10 by 14 inches. A very light, shallow box somewhat smaller than the board and made from a thin gray beech slab, is the suspended feeder, held in place on the board by more screw eyes and small hooks thus making it possible to remove it for cleaning. There it swings, and has never broken even in the highest wind, and the birds' food remains for them alone. We think sometimes the little chickadees actually enjoy sitting in there, eating and swinging; while the squirrels find they cannot travel on aerial wire, but must sit on the ground five feet below and sniff the walnuts so near and yet so far.

Somehow we never thought of the chipmunks as planters of poison ivy seeds until we saw them doing just that. The striped fellows always gather grain, seeds and nuts constantly and bury them all over the place as well as put them in a length of pipe, or perhaps in a bird house atop a post. However, one afternoon this Fall we saw one chipmunk gather his cheek pockets five different times full of white berries from a poison ivy plant growing on the beach, and tuck them away in separate locations about the yard and even under the house.

Right now the living room looks like a workshop and the floor is strewn with shavings while birdhouses are in the making. Some for Christmas gifts to those we know as bird lovers like ourselves, some to sell later and more for our own supply of course to put up any time from now on until Spring. Nosey, the nuthatch, is alway chief inspector.

It is a night as crisp as the first bite of the big McIntosh we've taken from the old polished wooden butter bowl that is heaped with the ruddy fruit. A maple chunk is burning steadily while the firelight flickers over the big brass kettle filled with driftwood. The same light seems almost to seek out and bring to our attention, too, a new calendar on a farther wall which reminds us of the present year's near farewell.

E. R. Hawkes
Seneca County, N. Y.

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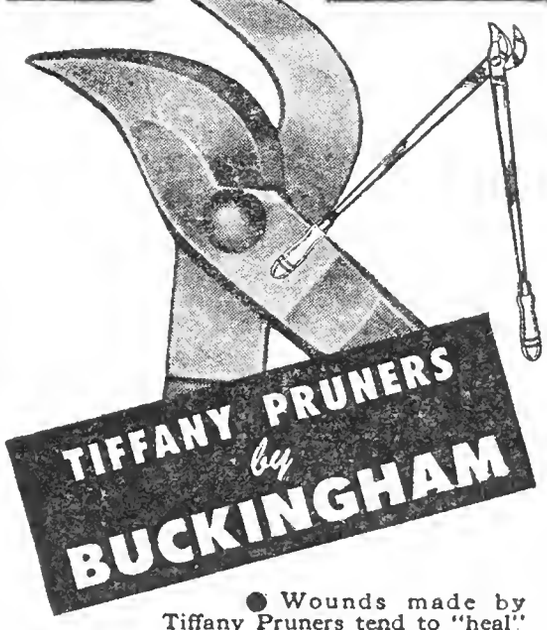


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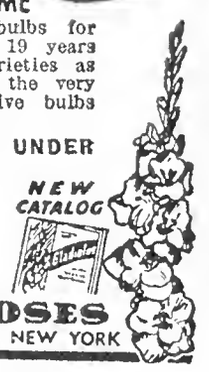


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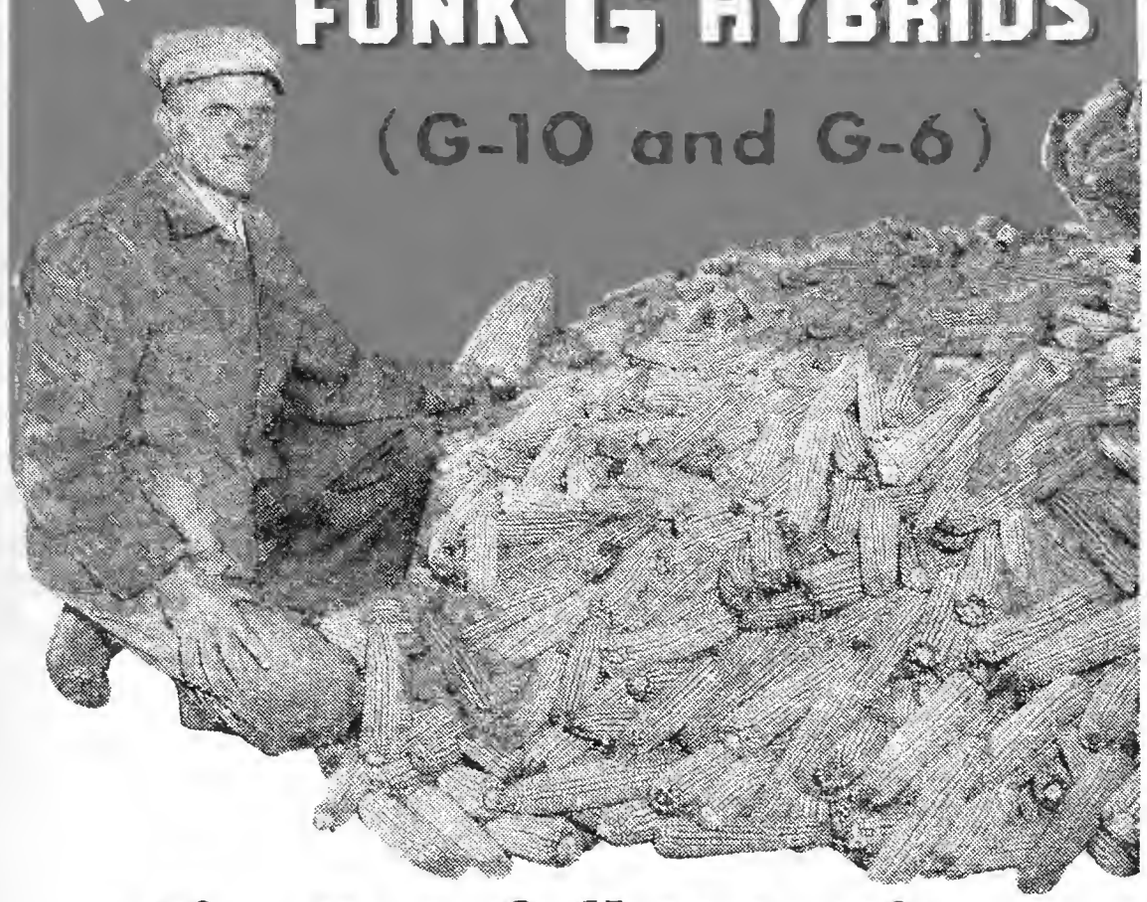

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## More Dollars From Fruit

(Continued from Page 730)

insects and diseases in the Notheast. New methods of applying spray and dust materials for insect and disease control offer a real opportunity for saving labor on a fruit farm. Such developments as the speed sprayer, the spray-boom attachments, one-man spray rigs, various types of concentrated mist blowers and the power dusters may all have a place in American orchards. Many fruit growers are hoping that some type of spray machine can be perfected that will use a concentrated spray mixture so that it will not be necessary to haul heavily loaded hydraulic sprayers through the orchards. Even if such machinery is soon perfected, there will be the problem of developing spray mixtures that can be used effectively in them.

Then too, spraying and dusting from the air are becoming popular in some areas. There are at least two good reasons why the use of the airplane or helicopter may be extremely helpful. First, the grower does not have to wait for the ground to dry out in Spring so that he can haul that heavy sprayer without getting stuck in the mud —this can be a real factor during a rainy season when those early sprays are especially needed to control apple scab. It often is extremely important to spray at the correct time. Second, the speed of application from the air is something worth consideration, especially where large acreages are involved. During 1948 there have been very favorable reports on the use and economy of helicopters for orchard spraying and dusting. It is entirely possible that this development may gain in popularity during the next few years.

### Hormone Sprays and Dusts

The use of hormone sprays and dusts to prevent pre-harvest drop of apples has certainly been a practical labor saver on the fruit farm. Because fruit growers with a large percentage of McIntosh trees in their orchards have a limited time in which to harvest the crop, they need an extremely large crew of pickers to prevent what would otherwise be a tremendous loss from fruit drop. By using a hormone spray of dust, it is possible to delay the drop and thus delay the critical picking date for at least a part of the orchard. In addition to spreading the labor peak on harvest, hormone sprays or dust also have enabled growers to profit by more highly colored fruit. It is well to realize that McIntosh apples, which have been picked later because of hormone applications, are more mature at the time of picking; they therefore will not keep as long under the same cold storage conditions as apples that have been picked at an earlier date. In some orchards dusting has proved to be more practical than liquid spraying for the harvest application. There are at least two reasons for this. First, less labor is required for dusting at this critical season than for spraying; second, the dust can be applied more quickly which means that a larger acreage can be covered in a given period. In any case, to obtain the best results it is extremely important that the harvest spray or dust be applied at exactly the right time, and that a thorough application be made.

### Labor Costs

After studying some of the cost accounts from fruit farms, it appears the cost of labor in handling the apples after they have once been produced, is of even greater concern. In other words, the greatest costs involved in a bushel of apples ready for the consumer are those which include picking, handling, storing, grading and packing. There seems to be no one pattern that fruit growers should logically follow in making some of these economies starting with harvest. However, every grower should be on the alert to watch for ways and means of reducing these costs on his particular fruit farm. Some producers find that they can reduce their picking cost per bushel by having their pickers on piece work; others believe that piece-work picking results in badly bruised fruit. One practical solution to this problem seems to be a rather definite supervision of the apple pickers and paying them only for the bushels of fruit that are not bruised.

The handling of apples from the orchard to the storage through the packing house, either before or after storing, is often much too expensive. A careful study of this procedure will often show where to make reductions in this labor cost. At present, when ordinary labor receives about three times the older wage, the need for watching such efficiencies is extremely important.

### Selling Fruit

It is interesting to note the difference in attitude between the fruit grower, who sells most of his fruit at retail at the roadside market, and the grower who sells mostly at wholesale. The man who operates the roadside market is most likely to heed the desires of the consumer and try to grow those kinds and varieties that the consumer wants most. On the other hand, the grower who sells at wholesale is most likely to consider the varieties that he can grow most economically and trust that he can find a market for them. There may be some question as to whether the latter is a desirable attitude if we consider the apple industry for the future. In any case, we should consider the need for a satisfied customer whether it be the variety of fruit, the quality of fruit, or the grade of fruit desired.

There is much to be gained by diversification on a fruit farm, especially when there is a roadside market as an outlet. Roadside marketing is an important factor in the fruit industry of the Northeast and should continue to be. The grower with a small acreage, who can sell most of his products at retail prices at the roadside, often has a very profitable business.

## *Pastoral Parson*

Far back in the dim recesses of memory the Parson holds the faint recollection of a chill November twilight when a little lad followed his father along the rows of corn stubble. It was then that he first learned that dry corn stubble could be very sharp, and could cut through a small boy's stocking to inflict such pain as would make him fight back the tears, lest grown-ups tell him to go back to the wagon and wait until they should come.

There is no corn stubble on the Parson's land now. The newer practice is to plow it under to prevent pests from wintering over in it. Then, too, the Parson's ground is badly in need of humus. So, wherever the land is clear enough for Fall plowing, a mixture of winter rye and vetch has been sown. The old driveway at the parsonage was a problem. Many times, in slippery weather, it was necessary to use one car on level ground to pull the other up the incline. That was all right while there were two cars on the place. But now the Parson's son is married, living elsewhere, so the Parson had to find a better way. Today, a new driveway cuts across in front of the house, down through the place where, a few years ago, sumac grew so thickly a person could not get through.

As late as October the everbearing strawberries put forth a blossom, impatient for another year. Over in the birch thicket the pup lets out an excited yelp in surprise at having stirred up a rabbit. She will lose it in a minute and spend the next hour wondering why. If persistence counts, she will be a rabbit dog, though her whole pedigree is against it. In what recent spare time the Parson has had, he has been working on the honey house and hencoop. Last year he was content to make them useful, setting new foundations of cinder block and repairing windows. It was back-breaking labor for one not accustomed to it. But it was worth it for, after 28 years of beekeeping, he could at least say that he had a honey house large enough in which to store all of his equipment.

The chickadees have taken the leading part in the bird chorus that entertains the Parson while he works; while a cock pheasant crows just often enough to torment the hunters. The Parson stops just long enough to find a new home for the little salamander whose rock he has inadvertently removed. Over at the church, the clear golden light of a few weeks ago is gone, for the trees have undressed for their Winter's sleep. The steeple looks taller now, and the clean, strong lines of the building are no longer hidden from the passerby. The contractors are putting in a new heating plant and it is hoped that we may be able to worship in the building all through this Winter without having recourse as formerly to the chapel.

Rev. Andrew A. Burkhardt

# European Episodes

PART XVI

SANTA AND YULETIDE

During the first few days of every December the children of Holland are the sweetest little darlings of the entire world. They behave like saints and nobody has any trouble with them for they simply aim to please. Naturally, they have very good reason for this perfect conduct. Sinterklass (Santa Claus) arrives on the night of December 5.

This, in itself, would produce only an undiluted joy, and would not necessarily be the reason for their unnaturally good conduct, except for the fact that when he is ready to operate in Holland, Sinterklass takes the precaution to dispatch his "private detective" to Holland just a few days before Santa himself turns up. His aid is a big black Moor, named Zwarte Piet (Black Peter). Piet is able to sneak up quietly at night to each house where children are. On what he finds out rests the decision of Santa whether he will come with a gift or a grilling. I still remember, when the calendar began to show the first of December, we children decided it was about time to become perfect, especially at night. Piet gave us the cold creeps. At night, Father or Mother could suddenly say, "Hush, children, didn't I hear something?". And sure enough, we all heard somebody at the window shutters. Without doubt

*Early in December Sinterklass and Zwarte Piet make their annual visit to Holland.*

it was Zwarte Piet, checking on our behavior and in silence we promised ourselves and the whole world to be still better children tomorrow.

In Holland Sinterklass does not come from the North Pole, but from Spain whence he travels by boat to Holland. On arrival he rides horseback, always on a white horse. He is a real bishop, so he carries a bishop's big staff, wears a bishop's high miter, and is richly dressed in scarlet robes. Walking right behind Sinterklass' horse comes that terrible Piet, ready to hammer it deep into the young minds that crime does not pay. For the nice children he has loads of presents from Santa; those who could be better hear a last warning while the real "bad" ones are simply put in a big burlap bag "to be taken along to Spain," a measure which often brings a revolting and rebellious little Dutchman to his first breaking point.

The appearance of Sinterklass in his full regalia is limited to visits in the schools and on the city streets during the day of December 5. But at night each youngster gets a personal visit. The white steed has no trouble in taking any roof, and down through the chimney slips Sinterklass in person. Before retiring that night, each child places a wooden shoe — the biggest one he can find — right beside the fireplace, and oftentimes a pail of water and some carrots for the horse, right next to it. In the morning of December 6 it is a jubilant young Holland that makes an early race to the wooden shoe, which never disappoints.

As far as I know, Holland is the only nation which has a Santa Claus absolutely separated from the Christmas feast. The youngsters of Belgium, in the Flanders territory, have no Santa Claus but they get the nearest thing to it on January 6 when the feast "Drei Keuningen" (Three Kings) is the call for the children to mask as Moors and to hold out a little hand for a "franksken," or some sweets, after they have given a fast and quite non-understandable rendition of a rhyme about the Star of Bethlehem and "Drei Keuningen" who came from afar.

Whether the celebration of Santa Claus varies in some countries, or is totally absent in others, the celebration of Christmas is uniform, both in date and character, throughout all parts of the Christian world. In Holland, however, they add one more day to this feast, the 26th of December being known as "Second Christmas Day." It is entirely dedicated here to the birth of Jesus, since Santa Claus already had his day a few weeks before. In Germany, as well as in America, the Christian character of Christmas is more or less interwoven with a more worldy friend of children. In America it is Santa and in Germany it is the "Weihnachtsmann." The German custom of celebrating Christmas around a spruce tree has well nigh spread over the entire globe as a symbol to us that we stand before something that does not change when all other things may change in a world so cold, so dreary, and bleak as is December.

With the coming of radio, the entire Christian world is completely united for at least one night into one brotherhood, when the international radio program brings us the Christmas carols of so many nations. We hear "Oh Come, All Ye Faithful", sent out over the airwaves from faraway America; the chimes of London bring us the warmth of British hearts; France starts in with its beautiful "Noel"; a German choir contributes that unsurpassable "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht"; and then, when a home studio winds up with the Dutch "Eere Zy God", we feel in our inner being a mighty hope, a crushing disappointment. Why cannot we always have a world like we have tonight? Why do we make war with each other? Sadly do I remember our gloomy Christmas in 1944 when we tried so desperately to feel that real Christmas feeling. We sang our songs, though our room was dark and our table held no more than a half ration of black rye bread without butter. In the midst of our effort a faint droning announced that a mighty fleet of bombing planes was going high overhead. Then we knew that not even on Christmas night was there to be a pause in total warfare, that hundreds, maybe thousands, of human beings would be phospho-burned or shell blasted into eternity in the next half hour. It ruined our night and destroyed something within us.

Saint Nicholas, a Russian Bishop of Myra in Lycia, lived his life a thousand years ago and his bones found a last resting place in the year 1087 at Bari, Italy. But his code of kindness to children has become a personification for the virtue of giving and unselfishness throughout the ages, throughout the world. Many centuries before this friend of children was to come, another little town, in Asia Minor, gave to the world a greater, an eternal, Friend of Man. It is now 1948 years ago since Jesus' birth was heralded with the message we welcome so warmly and destroy so completely. We can and must keep this message alive and pass it on to those who follow us.

This writer wishes to all of you the lost treasure of "Peace On Earth."

HERMAN A. BENNINK

## 4-H Electric Contest Winners

Five 4-H Club entrants, three boys and two girls in the Northeast, among the 38 State winners in the "Better Methods Electric Contest," were competitors for the six top national places at the annual 4-H Congress, Nov. 28 to Dec. 2, in Chicago, Ill. Representing New York State, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and awarded a trip to the Congress, all expenses paid, the young farm people are: Robert Fredrick Scheg, Fairport, N. Y.; Lloyd Allen Bolstridge, Corrinna, Me.; Demetrios Haseotes, Valley Falls, R. I.; Lucia A. Peirce, Hingham, Mass.; and Florence L. Shelley, Concord, N. H.

Each of the six national champions, chosen for "figuring out better ways to do farm chores," is to receive a $300 college scholarship, under the sponsorship of the Westinghouse Educational Foundation, maintained by Westinghouse Electric Corp. and directed by the Cooperative Extension Service.

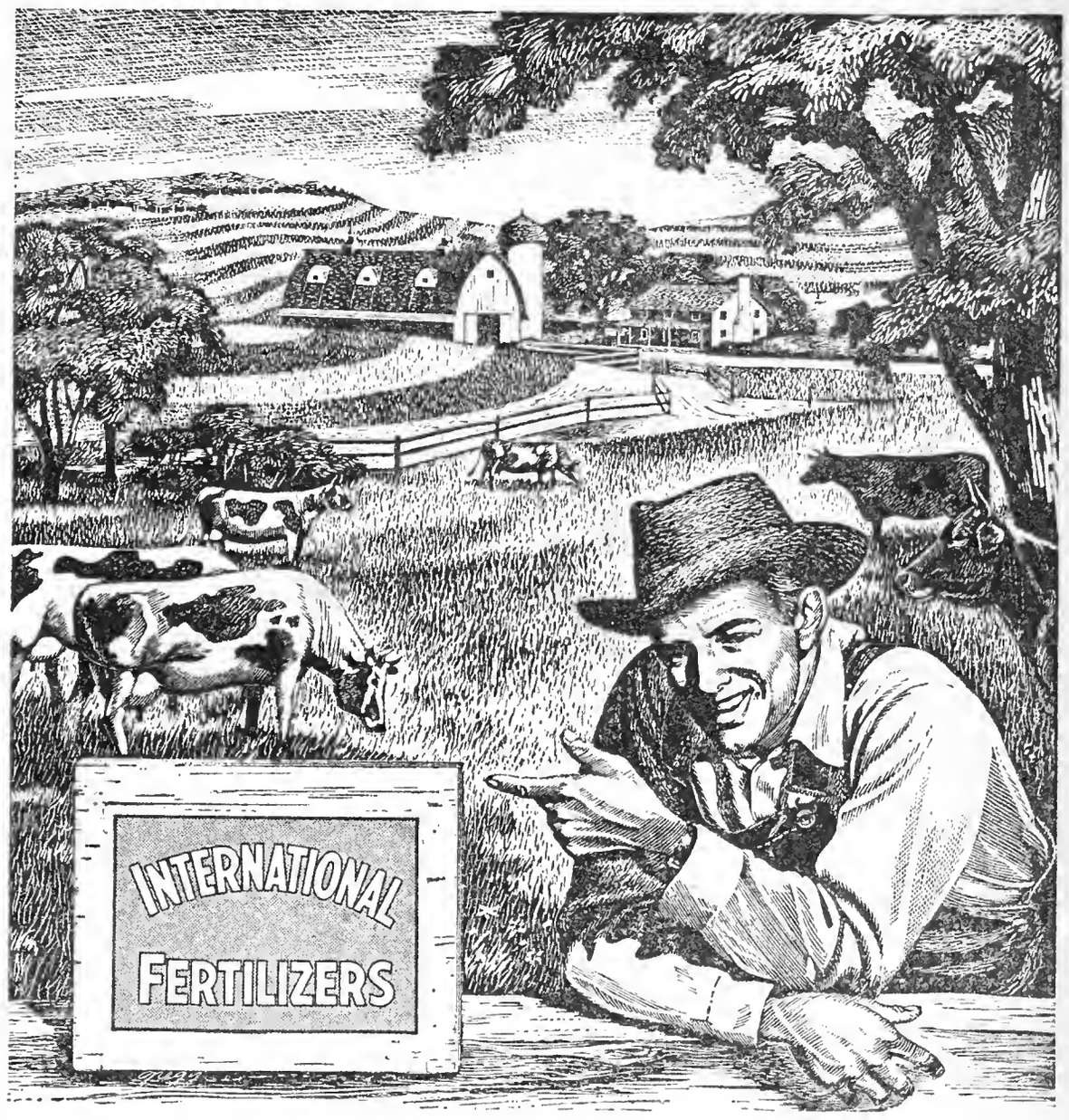
## Dog-Chick Picture

Did you notice the double picture on your November 6 cover page? The dog is so marked that on his head there is the picture of a black baby chick. The dog's eye is the chick's eye too. The beak is there, also the breast. The dog's ear makes the chick's tail.

I wonder if the dog's owner has seen this oddity.

MRS. H. B.

New Jersey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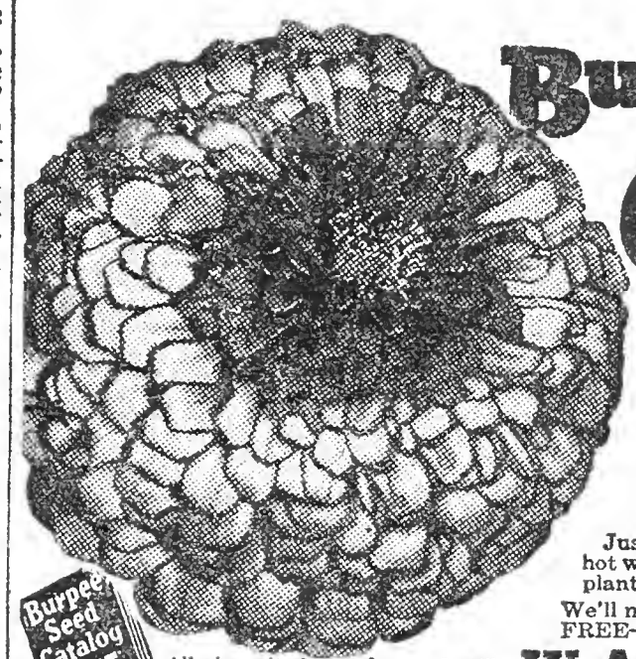

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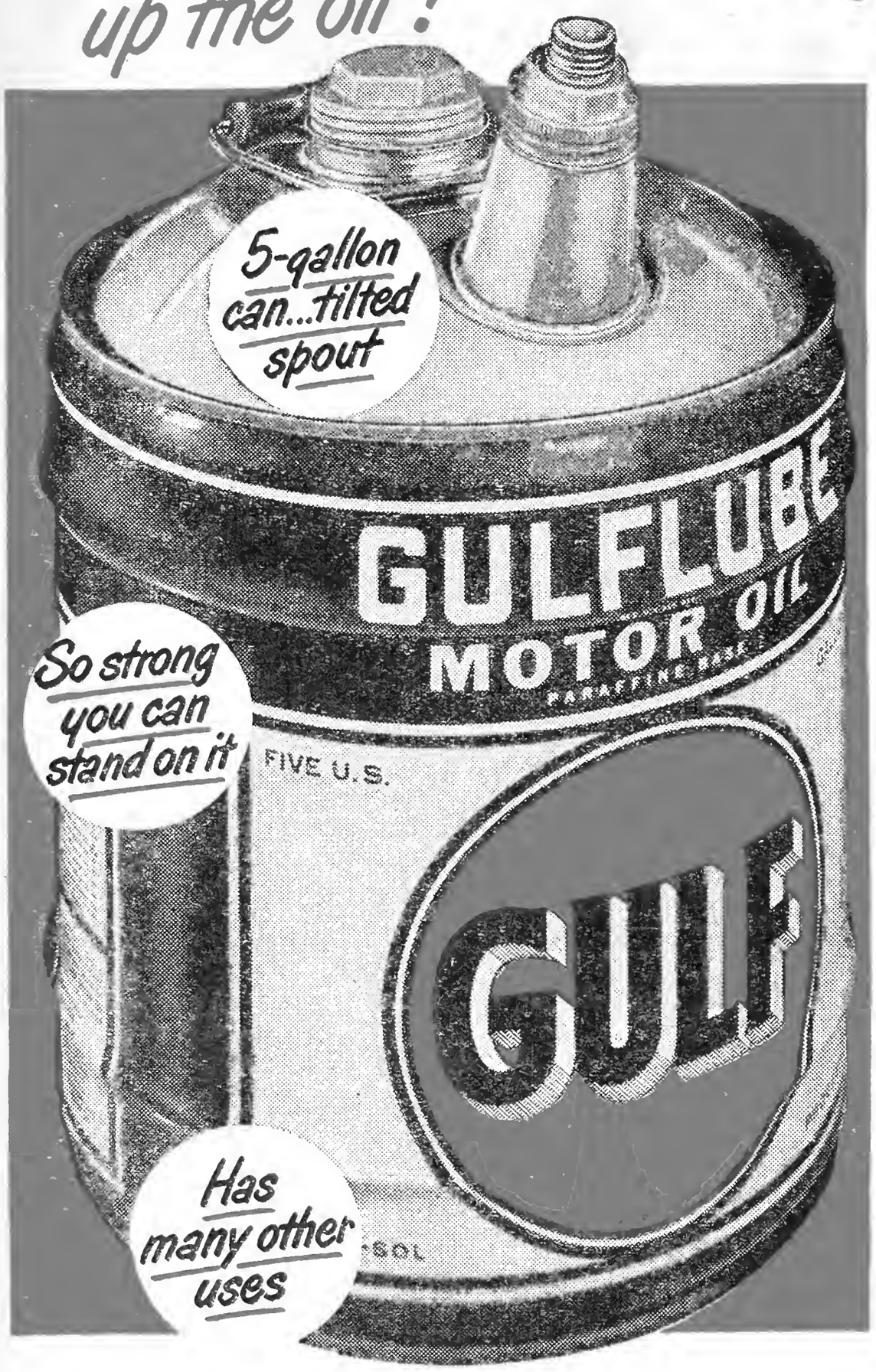


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# *Books for Christmas*

When the Christmas Season begins to loom up on the horizon, folks automatically start thinking and planning about gifts — gifts for friends, for teen-agers and for the small tots too.

A book is one of the best possible gifts. It is always appreciated because it means that the giver has devoted some little time to a proper selection. Because of The R. N.-Y. family's constant interest in books, we have, for the past few years, made a year-end book survey at just about this time. The response has been most enthusiastic and we hope that this year's list will prove similarly helpful.

First there is a list of agricultural books to suit many needs and interests. They may be purchased by mail direct from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER at the prices stated (New York City residents add two per cent sales tax). Place your orders now to avoid the Christmas post office rush. There is no simpler way to answer your questions of how and what to shop for this season.

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FEEDS AND FEEDING — By Prof. F. B. Morrison. The 21st edition of "Feeds and Feeding" has just been published. This new compilation carries several additional features relative to nutritional matters, particularly with reference to poultry. Two new chapters are included on the essential facts pertaining to poultry feeding, summarizing all the available experimental data on the subject.

The other parts of this notable book give, as in the past, a complete discussion of all matters relative to feeding all classes and kinds of livestock. The conclusions and discussions are based on summaries of all available experimental work at the various State Stations. The material is therefore not only comprehensive, practical and fundamental, but it is founded on facts. There is no phase of livestock husbandry that is not covered in this 1,207-page book. In addition to the exhaustive material presented, there are numerous illustrations. Throughout the world this book is accepted and recognized as the greatest work on livestock feeding that has ever been published. It is a library in one volume, and no farmer or student of livestock husbandry can afford to be without it, because every possible question that might arise on the farm in regard to feeding animals is comprehensively answered. Price $7.00.

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ARITHMETIC IN AGRICULTURE, by Theodore H. Fenske, and AGRICULTURAL AND BUSINESS LAW FOR THE FARMER, by V. O. Braun.

Here are two handy reference books that we recommend for every farm family. In the first book separate chapters are devoted to basic arithmetic; measures on the farm, which include all of the various calculations that would be involved with linear, square and cubic measure as well as square root; weights and their use, including measures of weights, such as seeding rates of farm crops by weight, pounds per bushel, and weights of livestock as correlated to heart girth; farm credit and the use of money with methods of computing insurance and taxes; calculations for crops, soils and fertilizers; calculations concerning the dairy herd, including figuring production records and standardization of milk and cream, as well as many other necessary milk and dairy herd computations; livestock and poultry, covering calculating rations, feed budgets and management problems; farm buildings and engineering, with all phases of necessary computations such as mixing concrete, brick laying and plastering; farm economics and management, covering many graphs and charts; and in the appendix, the metric system of hay tonnage and numerous other farm arithmetical considerations.

The law reference book covers in detail many of the legal problems frequently encountered on the farm regardless of location. It contains chapters dealing with farm boundaries; fixtures and their relation to realty and personalty; protection of farmers' property covering such matters as trespassing of both animals and people, theft, legal use of dogs and ejection of undesirables who have possession; rights of land, covering surface water and drains, as well as waste by tenants and others; bailment law, including borrowing and loaning; contract law as related to the farmer; sales including warranties and their consequences; and legal financial problems of the farmer covering negotiable instruments and mortgages.

Each book is attractively priced at $1.00.

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HOME GARDEN — Vegetable Crops, Homer C. Thompson, $6.00; New Garden Encyclopedia, E. L. D. Seymour, $5.00; 10,000 Garden Questions Answered, F. F. Rockwell, $4.95; Modern Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture, E. V. Wilcox, $4.50; Gardening with Shrubs, Mary D. Lamson, $3.00; Greenhouses, W. J. Wright, $2.50.

FRUITS — Modern Fruit Production, Gourley and Howlett, $4.75; Deciduous Orchards, W. H. Chandler, $4.50; Hormones and Horticulture, Avery and Johnson, $4.50; The Hive and the Honey Bee, Roy A. Grout, $4.00; General Horticulture, Thos. J. Talbert, $4.00; Dwarf Fruit Trees, Lawrence Southwick, $2.50.

LIVESTOCK — Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison, $7.00; Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp, $5.00; Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer, $5.00; Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek, $4.00; Fur Farming for Profit, F. G. Ashbrook, $4.00; Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker, $3.50.

POULTRY — Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin, $4.50; Commercial Poultry Farming, Charles and Stuart, $4.00; Poultry Production, Lippincott and Card, $4.00; Hatchery Management, Hartman and Vickers, $4.00; Diseases and Parasites of Poultry, Barger and Card, $3.75.

FARM SHOP — Farm Buildings, J. C. Wooley, $4.00; Home Mechanics, Johnson and Newkirk, $3.95; Farm Machinery, A. A. Stone, $3.25; First Aid for the Ailing House, Roger B. Whitman, $2.75; Farm Tractor Maintenance, Ivan G. Morrison, $2.50; The Farmer His Own Builder, H. Armstrong Roberts, $2.00; Fitting Farm Tools, Louis M. Roehl, $1.00.

GENERAL — Farm Management, J. D. Black, et al., $5.50; Fundamentals of Soil Science, Millar and Turk, $4.00; Practical Field Crop Production, Ahlgren, Snell, et al., $4.00; Soils and Fertilizers, Firman E. Bear, $3.75; Fish Ponds for the Farm, F. C. Edminster, $3.50; Success on the Small Farm, H. S. Pearson, $3.00; Hunting Small Game, Bert Popowski, $2.95; A Practical Guide to Successful Farming, Wallace S. Moreland, $2.95.

WOMAN AND HOME — The Joy of Cooking, Irma Rombauer, $3.00; The Countryman's Cook Book, H. S. Pearson, $3.00; Into the Freezer—and Out, Evans and Tressler, $2.50; Pressure Cookery, Leone Carroll, $2.00; Soy Cook Book, Demetria Taylor, $1.50; Nutrition Simplified, $1.00; American Wild Flowers, $1.00; 1949 Garden Calendar, Helen V. Wilson, $1.25; Flower Arrangements, Biddle and Blom, $2.75; Dahlias—What to Know About Them, M. T. Riley, $2.50; The Gladiolus, Forman T. McLean, $3.00; Birds in the Garden, M. McKenny, $5.00.

"SEVEN DECADES OF MILK," by John J. Dillon is the latest and most complete reference book on the dairy industry and its history in New York State. Price $3.00.

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## CHOICE OF CURRENT FICTION

The following list is printed with the idea of sharing with our readers some of the books we have read and liked during the year. Here you will find biographies, autobiographies, political, historical and popular novels, mystery and travel books. Whether one agrees with our recommendation is not material. Reading a book diametrically opposed to our ideas will either crystallize and strengthen our sentiments, or point out the error of one's own thinking. In any event, reading is a stimulating pursuit. The majority of these books are pretty lusty, but some of the so-called historical novels show that our forefathers did not mince words either. A spade was called a spade in every generation, but the courage and daring offset a little bold language.

(Continued on Page 756)

## Protect Farm Machinery

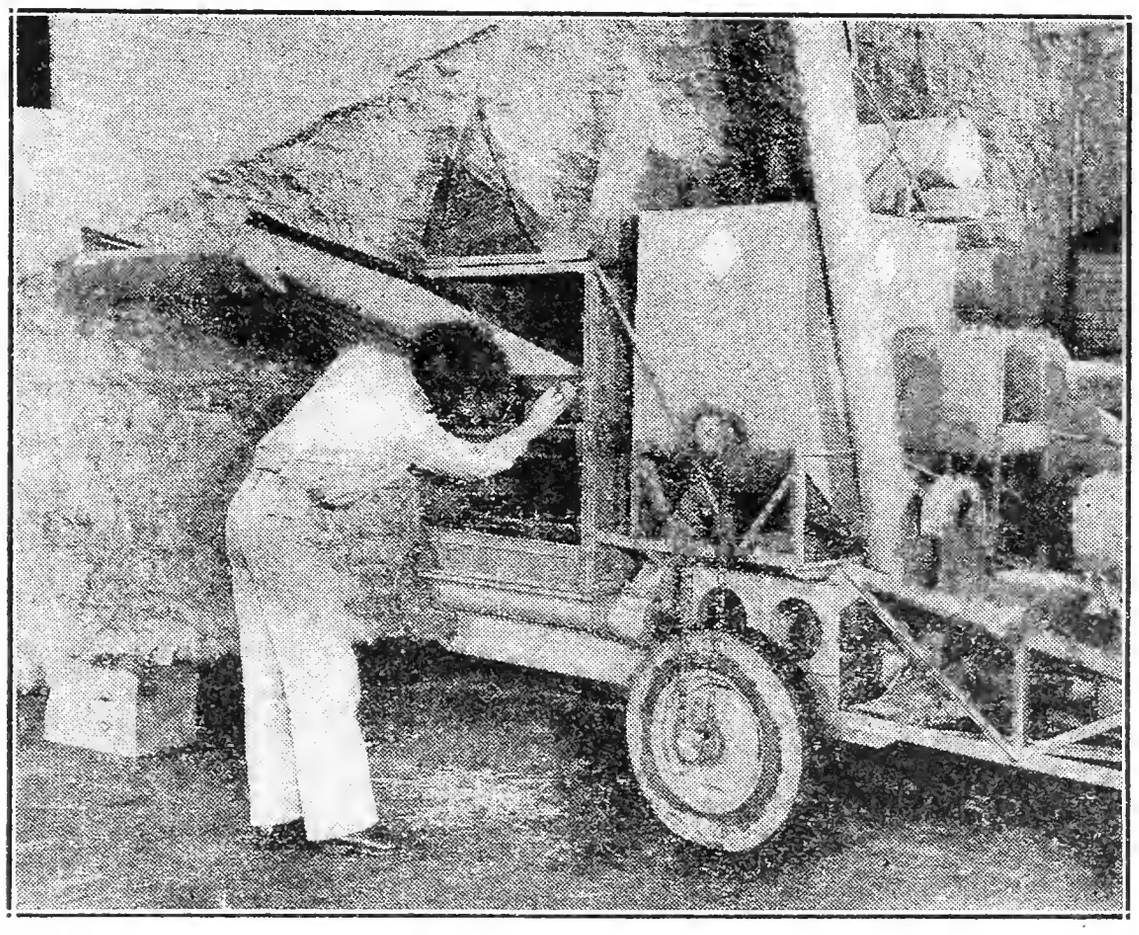
Inadequate protection of farm implements during idle periods often produces more wear and tear on equipment than actual use. The following protective measures should be adopted for the benefit of all farm implements: (1) Implements and machines, even if laid up for only a few days, should be thoroughly lubricated immediately after being used. This affords protection to bearings, and other critical points, in the event re-use is delayed by adverse weather conditions. (2) Implements and machines that are to be laid up until the next season should have special attention, particularly bearings, wood, rubber and canvas parts. Rust may not harm structural parts to any great extent, but will seriously damage ball and roller bearings, plowshares, moldboards and other parts that depend on smooth, highly polished surfaces for efficient performance.

The first step in preparing machinery for seasonal storage is a thorough cleansing by removing all dirt and refuse from cracks and other places that may accumulate moisture resulting in rust. After cleansing, paint over all spots where the metal is exposed. The unit should then be given a thorough lubrication and a good rust preventive applied to shares, moldboards, sickle sections and guards. Finally storage should be in a clean, dry place. The maintenance needs of sheds, garages and barns should also be noted and repaired immediately or at least considered when storing equipment. It is rather futile to service equipment which will be exposed to a leaky roof all Winter.

An air-tired machine should never be stored with the weight of the unit on the tires. Always jack the machine up taking the weight off the tires, preferably taking tires off and storing them in a cool, dry place. Before storing, however, it is advisable to remove all grease and oil from tires (many manufacturers recommend washing with gasoline), inflate to normal pressure, and paint with a rubber preservative.

Canvas drapers, elevators, etc., should be removed and brushed as clean as possible, then rolled up and stored in a clean, dry place. To avoid damage by rats and mice, suspend the drapers from rafters by wire; then cover with building paper to prevent damage by birds. Whenever possible, screen the storage place to keep out refuse accumulations from birds, chickens and animals.

While preparing machinery for storage, a careful inspection should be made for damage or worn out parts. Order needed parts immediately, and if possible make repairs as soon as the parts arrive.



*A thorough check-up and replacement of worn parts will prolong the life of farm machinery. It will be time well spent.*

## Pennsylvania Farm News

Double the yields formerly harvested from spouty "coal blossom" fields on their Venango County farm now grow as a result of tile drainage installed a year ago, says Charles Campbell and his two sons, Kenneth R. and G. Homer Campbell. In fact, it is estimated that the increased yields will be sufficient to defray the entire cost of the drainage program in a year or two. Last year the Campbell drains ran water steadily. Now better established, they run water only in wet seasons.

Drainage has permitted Spring field work 10 days to three weeks earlier than formerly. They put in 9,000 feet of tile in 1947 and on some of this land they have corn which is twice as good as any that ever grew there before. Most of their cultivated land is in contour strips which prevent washing, and also are easier to work. Rows are on the level, and longer with less turning. It takes less power. They are now able to keep the tractor in the same gear all the time. Of other farmers, one of these is Frank Turner and his sons, Harold and Glenn, of Franklin, who use water from one of their tile outlets in making spray for their 35-acre apple orchard. Fields, which formerly had to be farmed by chance because of wet places, are now in condition early enough in the Spring for following a regular crop rotation.

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Artificial breeding of dairy cattle in Pennsylvania continues to increase rapidly according to Albert Madigan, Towanda, Bradford County, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Artificial Breeding Cooperatives. On the basis of figures compiled for the first half of 1948 by R. H. Olmstead, in charge of dairy extension at Penn State, new all-time records in number of cows bred and in breeding efficiency will be established for the year. For the first six months a total of 88,090 cows were bred, a gain of 28 per cent over the first half of 1947. Breeding efficiency during the first half of 1948 rose to an average of 74 to 76 for the five centrals in the State. This compared to a 70 to 75 range as of a year ago. The association has adopted new rules and regulations, believed to be among the most stringent in the country, for further safeguarding breed purity. The new rules conform generally with those drawn up earlier by the Purebred Dairy Cattle Assn. and the American Dairy Science Assn., but contain supplements applicable only to Pennsylvania.

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The 1949 Pennsylvania State Farm Show will open Monday, Jan. 10, at Harrisburg, and continue through Jan. 14. The largest indoor farm products exposition held annually in the United States, it occupies the biggest farm show buildings in the world under one roof, and is operated by and for farmers of the State. The first show was held in 1917 in the cramped quarters of a Harrisburg implement dealer's building. The 33rd annual event next month will have 570,000 square feet of floor space, 60 times the amount needed for the first event 32 years earlier. Premiums for livestock and farm products have increased from $735 to $51,559.

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The tomato crop for canning in Pennsylvania in 1948, because of reduced acreage and losses from blight, was less than two-thirds that of 1947. The number of tons for 1948 stood at 117,000 as compared to 192,500 a year ago, and a 10-year average of 131,000 tons. The acreage this year was only 22,500 as compared to 27,900 in 1947. Sweet corn produced for canning totaled 24,200 tons as against 23,200 tons in 1947, and an average of 24,860 tons.

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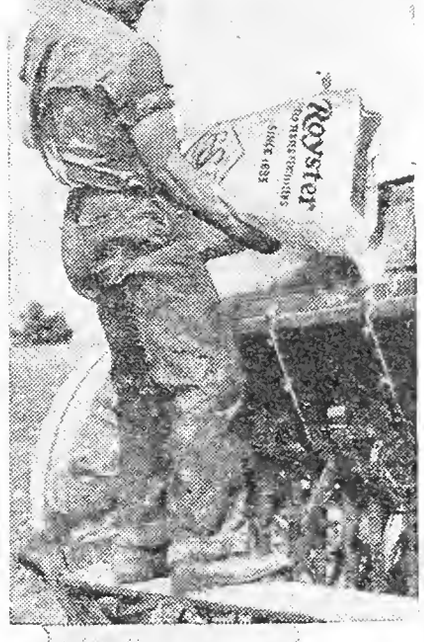


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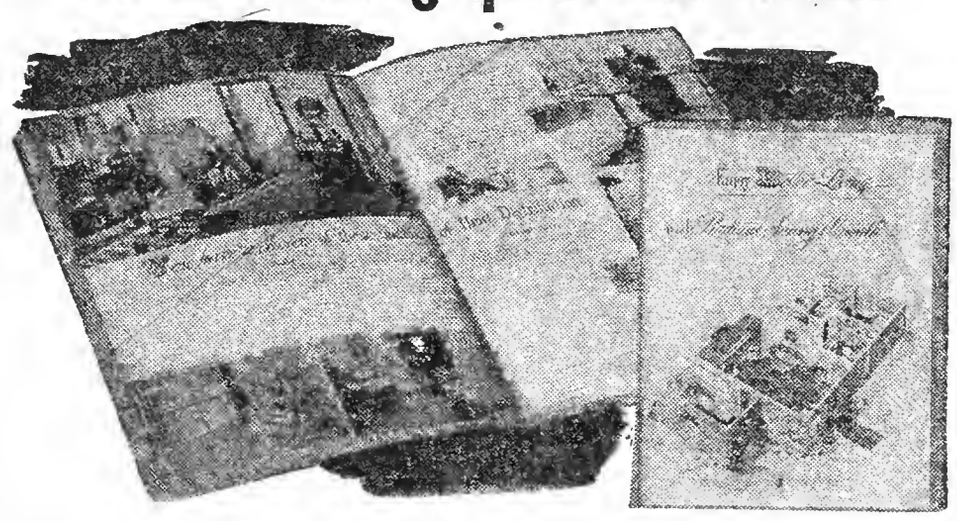

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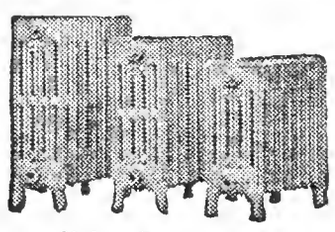

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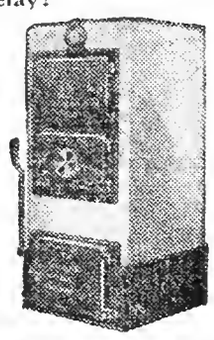

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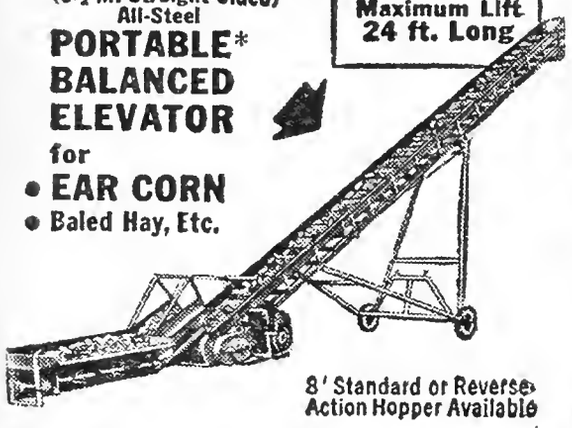

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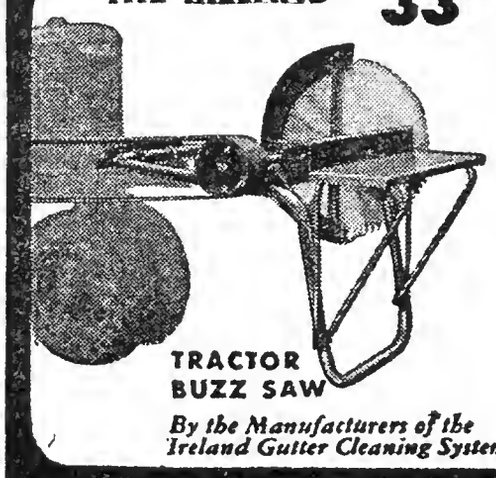


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## Timber Problems

There is a company here that has several hundred acres of cord wood. The cord wood in some places is hard to get and I would have to furnish the trucks, saws and horses to get this wood. In other words I will have to furnish all of the help and they furnish the wood. What would be my share of the wood or what the wood was sold for? They are only furnishing the wood. I will have to cut, haul and sell the wood.

My second problem is they have quite a lot of saw timber for lumber and they want me to cut the logs and haul them to the mill and help the sawyer and furnish the help around the mill and the tractor to run the mill. Now they will furnish the mill and a man to do the sawing and the gasoline to run the tractor. What would be my share of the lumber? This is the way they want me to do the job. I will have to be in full charge of all the work that is to be done. Please give me all of the information that you can and thank you.

G. T. E.

Cumberland County, N. J.

The first problem concerns cordwood which I assume to mean fuelwood and probably hardwood. You want to know what stumpage would amount to, that is, the value of the wood in the tree presumably measured in standard cordwood piles as it is cut in the woods or at some convenient place. Usually fuelwood has relatively low stumpage value because the market is limited and therefore there isn't much competition among buyers; in other words, fuelwood stumpage is normally sold on a buyer's market. In general terms the value of fuelwood stumpage represents not to exceed 10 per cent of the selling price of the product as compared with from 15 to 25 per cent of the selling price of lumber. If the cost of getting the fuelwood is high, the stumpage value may be considerably less than 10 per cent of the selling price.

You can get at the problem somewhat in this fashion: Stumpage value equals the selling price of the fuel minus the costs of cutting, hauling and selling, plus a margin which you consider ample to cover the risks and possible profit. For example suppose:

| | Cord | |
|---|---|---|
| Selling price of fuelwood | | $20.00 |
| Cost of cutting and piling | $7.00 | |
| Cost of hauling | 7.00 | |
| Selling and handling | 2.00 | |
| Total | $16.00 | |
| Reasonable margin of 15% | 2.40 | 18.40 |
| Net per cord for stumpage | | $ 1.60 |

The price to which the owner would be entitled.

In the second problem you would like to know your share of the lumber to be made from a stand of timber where the owner of the timber would furnish the stumpage, also a sawmill to cut the lumber, and pay the wages of a sawyer to do the cutting and furnish the gasoline for the tractor to supply the power for the mill. As previously stated, competition for sawlog stumpage is usually keen and the owner gets from 15 to 25 per cent of the selling price of the lumber, sometimes more.

The actual calculations are complicated by the fact that log scale and lumber tally do not coincide. If the Doyle rule is used and your timber is good size, the overrun, i. e., the difference between log scale and lumber tally, may not be over 20 per cent. I have, in the examples below, assumed a Doyle rule and a 20 per cent overrun. You could get the answer to your problem in this way: Stumpage value equals the selling price of the lumber minus logging and hauling costs, reduced by the amount of the overrun plus milling costs, including handling, plus a reasonable margin on the two preceding items to cover risk and profit.

For example, on the basis of assumed figures, it should work out as follows:

The assumed selling price of rough lumber at the mill is $70 per thousand feet. The following items must be substracted from this price in order to arrive at the stumpage value of the timber in terms of the lumber cut by the mill:

1. Logging and hauling costs. Since logs are being handled, they must be measured by a log rule and costs are necessarily figured in terms of log scale — in this case the Doyle rule. Suppose, for example, the costs are $36 log scale. The assumed overrun is 20 per cent. This means that the logs will cut out 20 per cent more lumber than the log scale indicates. Therefore, the cost will be reduced by 20 per cent, or approximately $6.00; so the lumber tally is $30.

2. Milling costs, which are calcu-


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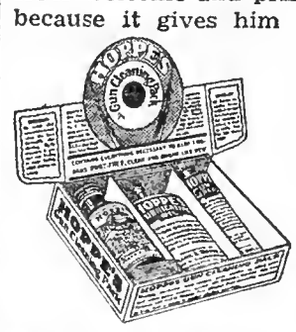


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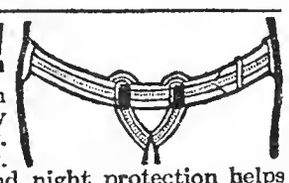

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NO PUMPING—NO ODORS—NO DIGGING
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lated on the basis of the actual lumber produced by the mill. In other words, milling costs are already in terms of lumber tally. Assume milling costs of $12; the total of items 1 and 2 is therefore $42.

3. Operator's margin to cover risk and profit, on small operations, is usually figured as a percentage of the sum of items 1 and 2; 20 per cent is very often used. Twenty per cent of $42 is $8.40.

4. Stumpage, which is the selling price of the lumber less the total of items 1, 2, and 3. So, selling price of $70 less total of items 1, 2, and 3, $50.40, equals indicated stumpage of $19.60, or roughly, $20.

If the owner is to be paid for his contributions to the undertaking in terms of lumber, he would be entitled, on the basis of your statement of the problem, to $20 for stumpage, plus a fair rent for the mill, the sawyer's wages, and gasoline for the tractor. Suppose the last three items amounted to $30 per day and the mill turns out 10,000 feet of lumber daily. They would come to $3.00 per thousand lumber tally. The owner of the timber would then be entitled to $20 plus $3.00 or $23, if paid in dollars. His share of the lumber would be 23 divided by 70, or about one-third; your share would be two-thirds.

The foregoing are assumed figures, intended merely to show how to arrive at the solution of your problem. The closest actual costs should be substituted for the assumed figures, including a margin considered suitable for the risks involved. It is important that you estimate your costs very carefully before undertaking the job. J. P.

## Award to N. Y. Grange in Community Service Contest

The Greene Valley Grange of Holcott Center, N. Y., was awarded second place over nearly 1,400 Granges in 37 States competing in a community service contest, the first of its kind ever to be held on a national basis. The contest's objective, attained by almost every Grange that competed, called for building a better community in which to work and live. Projects carried out by Grange contestants centered around community clean-up campaigns, soil conservation, building rural telephone lines, home beautification, community meeting halls and recreation centers.

The second place award, which included $1,500 in Grange hall equipment, was given to the Greene Valley Grange for its outstanding work in building a community meeting and dining center, constructing ponds for fire protection, building a cemetery vault and conducting cow testing work. Of equal importance, in the opinion of the contest's judges, was the teamwork which the Greene Valley Grange achieved, welding the entire community of 300 persons into a group which is working, playing and living together more closely than ever before.

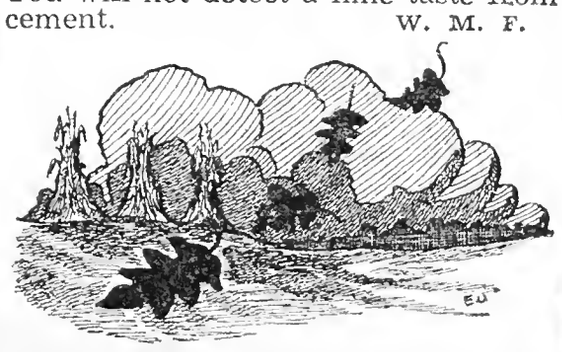
First place was awarded to the Schley Grange near Raleigh, N. C., while third place went to the Indian Trail Grange in Indiana. In New York State, largest of all the Grange states, 140 local Granges participated in the contest, which will be held again in 1949.

## Muddy Well Water

We dug a well 11 feet deep and five feet in diameter. The well caved in once and a brass drive well point was used and filled in around it. The water continued to be muddy after hours of pumping. Should it be dug out again and be lined with stone, cement or tile pipe? Will we get a lime taste from the cement or tile pipe? C. B.

Warren County, N. Y.

It is possible that this shallow dug well is in quicksand, or receiving so much surface water that it is unfit to drink. The wisest course would seem to be to attempt to drive the well point deeper to a strata where quicksand will not enter. If you do not wish to do this, the well can be dug out and lined with either stone cement block or well tile, whichever is cheaper in your locality. You will not detect a lime taste from cement. W. M. F.

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Spiral-rail rims use engine power to set rear wheels at the desired spacing, without jacking up tractor. Wheels properly spaced for plowing give you more effective power.

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The new WD 5-WAY hydraulic system provides flexible touch-control of two 14-inch or 16-inch moldboards mounted directly on the tractor. The plow is lifted, lowered and controlled by a hydraulic fingertip lever at the steering wheel. The WD hydraulic system also controls draft, acting as a drawbar governor to balance load with power. Above all, you have the steady-governed power to help implements do their best work.

The new 5-WAY hydraulic system also operates cultivators, planters, listers, disc plows . . . even mowers...all Matched Tools for the great new, more powerful WD Tractor.

☆ **5-WAY HYDRAULIC CONTROL**

A single touch-control lever at the steering wheel answers every command of the operator in controlling implements.

☆ **TWO-CLUTCH Power Control System**

Tractor may be stopped and started without interrupting power-takeoff or hydraulic system.

**17 NEW FEATURES Include:**

New light-pressure foot brakes; hydraulic shock absorber seat; easier steering; new low-pitch muffler; ASAE swinging drawbar.

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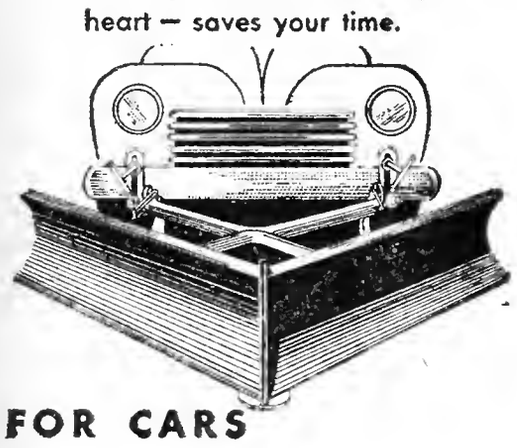

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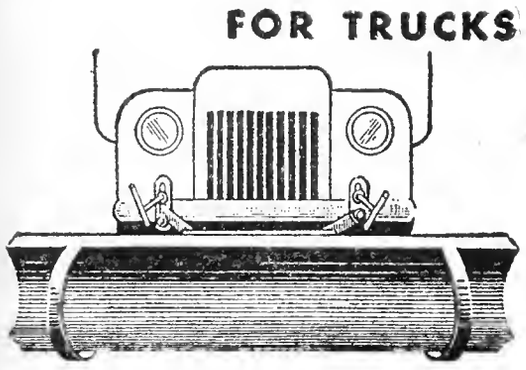

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ONE MAN OPERATED
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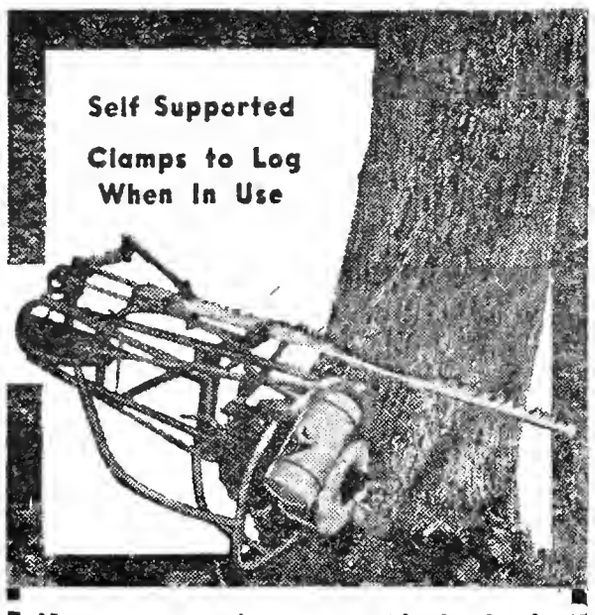


Now you can do away with the back-breaking labor of holding and steadying your equipment while sawing. The new, light-weight Stenn "60" is self supported . . . clamps onto the log while it does the cutting. Works many times faster than hand operation. Takes up to 4'x3" diameters. You can easily handle the Stenn "60" by yourself and carry it from one cut to another. Equipped with standard cross cut pattern blades and complete set of maintenance tools and accessories. Quick-starting reliable 4-cycle engine uses less than a gallon of gas per day. Guaranteed. Hundreds in successful operation.

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## Fur — A Slack Season Cash Crop

After you have harvested and stored your last field crop, after you have cut enough firewood to last out the cold season, and after you have taken care of all those minor details that were shelved during the busy Spring and Summer, you still have another crop that is best harvested during the cold, not-so-busy, Winter months. This slack season cash crop —trapping the common furbearers— is also a task of many pleasures. Anyone can trap the small furbearers that are common to rural localities. It requires no professional skill, nor a wealth of background, woodsmanship, or knowledge, to harvest fine furs. Moreover, the time, equipment, and the overall expense is small.

First, look over your land. A little prospecting will give you an idea of the types of animals, and their approximate numbers, that inhabit your acreage. Have you a river, stream, lake, pond, or some marshland on your farm? Look it over for signs of muskrats, mink and raccoon. Since these animals are generally found along waterways, look for dens, feeding grounds, routes of travel, springholes and play areas. Inspect all drains, culverts and tributary branches. Perhaps you have a stand of timber or a brush lot; most likely, you have hedgerows separating your fields. Scout around these places for skunk, opossum and weasel signs. Do not overlook your buildings and hen houses, for many animals welcome a free chicken dinner.

When you have looked over your land and have formed a plan as to the kinds of animals that are found there, you are ready to purchase the necessary equipment. The basic items are traps and lures. Get steel traps in sizes: No. 0 for weasels, No. 1 and No. 1½ for muskrats, mink, skunk, and opossum, and No. 2 for raccoon and fox. Buy only traps put out by a reliable manufacturer for a lost animal will pay for a dozen traps. Old traps should be free of rust, dirt, and foreign odors; they should be clean and in working condition.

If you buy new traps, remove the grease and oil, then put them in a wash boiler of water that contains about a pail of hardwood ashes. Boil for about an hour, then remove the traps and sprinkle with sawdust. The sawdust will take up any grease that may still be on the traps. Put the traps in running water for a few days. Then place them in a boiler of water, add some oak bark, bring to a boil and allow the mixture to simmer for an hour. Remove the boiler from the fire and let the traps remain in the solution for a few days. If necessary, even your old traps should be given this treatment. This color, the traps will be hard to see.

After your traps have been cleaned and treated, they should be kept in a clean box, holding a good supply of dry leaves. Now, your tools are ready to work for you, free from all unnatural odors, dyed, and in tip-top operating condition.

Scent lures are an aid in making call and bait sets, especially when trapping the more clever animals, like mink, fox and raccoon. Get some from the various animals you intend to trap, using your first catches for this purpose, or buy from reliable working trappers or fur supply houses. Most of the other equipment you probably have on hand. Boots, gloves, belt axe, handgun, trowel for making sets, and knife, can be set aside for the trapline.

About the easiest animal to trap is the muskrat. A prolific furbearer, he is found along practically every body of water where there is an ample supply of natural food. Along running streams, he lives in dens with the entrance usually below water level. In marshes, he constructs houses of reeds and various plants; there, too, the entrance is below the waterline. Best muskrat sets are den sets, placed at feed beds. Slide sets may also be used; they are placed upon old logs and debris piles; others are runway sets, and bait sets. For bait, use the common fruits and garden vegetables of a root stock. It will pay you to mark all dens and springholes for under-ice trapping, later in the season because the muskrat rarely hibernates; you'll be able to trap him beneath the ice, provided you know where the dens and underwater runways are. Wherever you find the muskrat, you will invariably find mink. This animal, however, is a clever traveler. He can be taken in springholes, at old muskrat houses and dens, at small branches that flow into larger streams, at drains and culverts, with both bait and scent sets, and with blind and trail sets. If traps are placed under water, the mink will be less apt to steer clear of the set. Great care, however,

He'll be truly grateful for this perfect gift, the WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE HAND TOOL for the work shop, home garage, sportsman—for EVERY USER OF TOOLS. Adjusts to plier action or locks to the work, freeing both hands. ALWAYS THE BEST—NOW, BETTER THAN EVER!
New INVOLUTE JAW CURVE gives tremendous holding power. New KNURLED JAW TIPS hold to the very tip. New THIN NOSE. New SUPER WIRE CUTTER. Easier to open. Fine alloy steel. Nickel plated. With cutter 7", $2.25; 10", $2.50. Without cutter 7" $1.85; 10", $2.25.

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*Postage paid if price accompanies order.*
**Petersen Mfg. Co. Dept. K-12, Dewitt, Nebr.**



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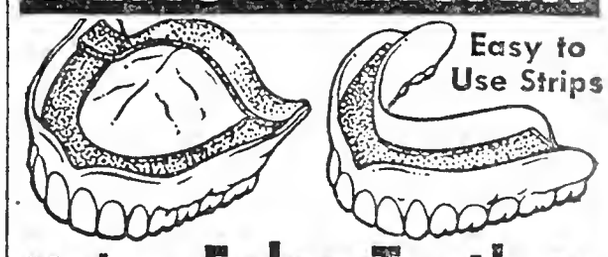


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***For the Life of Your Plates***

If your plates are loose and slip or hurt, use this amazing, pliable, non-porous strip to refit them yourself, for instant and permanent comfort. It's easy. Just lay the strip on your upper plate or lower plate, **then bite and it molds perfectly. Hardens for lasting fit and comfort.** Helps stop the embarrassment of slipping, rocking plates or the misery of sore gums. Eat anything and talk freely without fear your teeth will loosen. Ends forever the mess and bother of temporary applications that last only a few hours or months.

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PLASTI-LINER is tasteless and odorless. Won't injure your plate. **Guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back.** Removable as per directions. Users say: "Until I used Plasti-Liner I used several kinds of liners without success. Now **I can eat anything.**" H. H. M. "My plates are now **better fitting than new.**" E. H. C.

**SEND NO MONEY:** Just order a $2.25 package of PLASTI-LINER to reline both upper and lower plates, or $1.25 to reline one plate. Deposit money with your postman when he delivers. **Or send the money now, and save C.O.D. charges.** Generous sample of special plate cleaner supplied free.

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**Of Tired Kidneys**

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.



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should be used in trapping mink since the least bit of foreign odor or unnatural surroundings will make him wary. Use fish, crawfish, frogs and muskrat carcasses for bait. Place the bait so that it will appear as if it were washed ashore by the stream current, or as if some other animal had tried to hide it. Scent, wisely used, will double your chances of catching this sly creature. It is well worth the extra effort in making a good mink set since the fur commands an excellent price.

The raccoon also follows the water routes. Sets that take mink will also catch this nocturnal prowler. Attracted by bait set out for mink, the raccoon will also go for apples, honey and will make raids on gardens, berry patches, orchards, cornfields and hen houses. In northern localities the raccoon hibernates during a cold spell. Traps placed and left at their dens will insure a catch as soon as the cold spell breaks. Then, hungry and rested, the raccoon is eager to prowl. By constant observation of streams, which are the lifelines of muskrat, mink and raccoon, you will be able to work out the best sets.

As much as possible, all sets should be staked so that caught animals will drown. The muskrat, especially, is noted for wringing off. He will often leave his foot behind if he cannot otherwise free himself. If it is not possible to make a drowning set, then it is wise to use more than one trap. Entangled in two traps, your catch is almost certain to be there when you next inspect your line.

Around your barns and hen coops, along the hedgerows, and in the woods, you may find signs of skunk and opossum. Den sets, bait sets, and runway sets are best for them. Disposing of a trapped skunk is a problem that is best handled by shooting the animal in the head, using a small calibre pistol or revolver. Not much damage is done to the pelt, and you are safe from skunk odor. Where you find a skunk den, you will generally find a half-dozen or more entrances. Traps should be set at all these openings. Since the skunk is mostly found near civilization, you can expect to meet up with him in the nearby fields, pastures, or around buildings. Too, skunk will feed around carcasses of horses, cows, pigs, and other animals. Look over these places and make your sets where skunk are feeding.

The opossum has habits similar to the skunk and raccoon. His den is usually in a hollow tree, log, stump, or in a pile of stones. Bait sets of tainted meat will lure him. Sets, similar to those used for raccoon around orchards, cornfields, hen houses, and berry patches, are good for catching skunks. All sets made on dry land should be lightly covered with leaves or grass similar to that found in the near vicinity. Care used in leaving the surroundings in a natural state will often result in the catch of other valuable furbearers.

Ordinarily, weasels are not especially trap shy. This little furbearer can be taken along hedgerows, piles of brush and debris, rockpiles, rock rows, and around old, abandoned builings. Adjust the pan of No. 0 traps so that they will spring off at the slightest pressure, since the weasel treads softly. Although the weasel is small, his pelt is valuable. Do not cover the trap. It is best to leave the trap uncovered because any covering may lodge between the jaws of the trap and form a cushion, thereby permitting the weasel to pull out. Bloody bait, such as chicken heads, rabbit, and similar fresh meat, is best to lure this small killer.

Since the fox is a shy and clever animal, trapping him is of a highly specialized nature. Bait and trail sets that have aged and are absolutely free of human odor will usually catch fox. Out in the back pastures, along hedgerows, or in sandy patches of soil, are good places to trap fox. Scent used at a bait set will often make any passing fox curious. If the set is right, the fox may stop long enough to investigate and be caught.

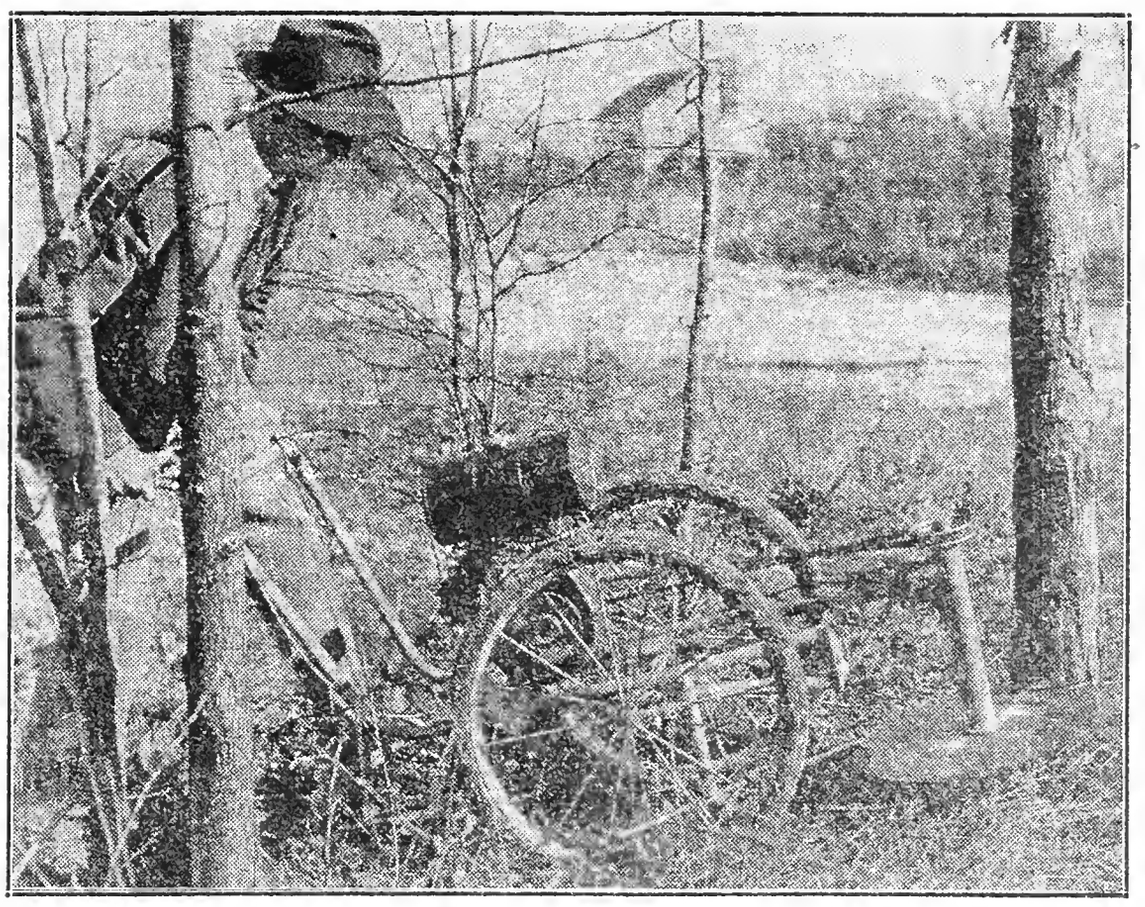
Unless you have had some experience in skinning animals, it is best to sell them without skining to a local fur buyer or professional trapper. The proper skinning methods are most easily learned by watching an experienced trapper do it. Skinning and stretching the pelts is an important factor, for if the job is not done right you have lost time, labor and money. Since laws vary throughout the country, you should familiarize yourself with the local game laws. For instance, in some States it is unlawful to trap raccoon. In other States, den sets are prohibited. Get a copy of the game laws from your local warden or the State conservation commission. Many States and some counties pay a bounty on fox and other furbearers that are placed in the predatory class. You should be aware of this since it means an extra revenue for your catch.

Prepare thus for the harvest of your farm fur crop. When you start your line, inspect your sets daily; daily observation will pay dividends. Do not destroy dens or den trees. Never trap too close. Always leave some animals for reproduction purposes. For when the next slack season rolls around, you will have another cash crop waiting to be harvested. S. G. G.

## A Harvest of Trefoil Seed

Cattaraugus County, N. Y., farmers harvested more than a ton and a half of bird's-foot trefoil seed this past season. This is in contrast to a few years ago when they were scouring the countryside in order to obtain enough of the seed to get these plants started in the county. This harvest is good news to the many farmers who wish to use bird's-foot production for hay or pasture, as the plant has proven equal, and in many respects superior, to alfalfa. It is hardy, slow to get growing but once established, gives farmers all the benefits of any legume in their pastures and meadows, and on soils not adapted for raising clover or alfalfa.

An important feature of bird's-foot is the way it stays green all through the Summer, making for a superior pasture in the dry season, likewise making it possible to put up good hay after the seed has been combined. Bird's-foot trefoil is proving to be the perfect answer for many farmers in their hay and pasture problems. E. W. G.



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## *Milk at Albany in 1949*

THE results of the November 2 election should not, speaking statewide, do the New York dairy farmer any harm, and it may do him a lot of good. While the Democratic trend was not as nationally effective in New York State as elsewhere, the unexpected defections from the Republican ranks in rural areas helped to reduce the Republican majorities in both the Senate and Assembly. The Republicans lost nine seats in the Senate, reducing their majority to a bare six, while in the Assembly the Democrats gained 20 seats, bringing their total to 62 as compared with the Republicans' 88.

For the past six years, and especially for the past two, Governor Dewey has directed all legislative activity on any controversial issue, whether on milk, state aid, budget or highways. Opposition was crushed before it could even shift into first gear. From the dairy farmers' standpoint, the results have not been good. Mr. Dewey has aligned himself too closely with the so-called farm leaders and been too much persuaded to their way of thinking. We hope he realizes now that this alliance and reliance on his part have been of little political help to him and that he would do well to listen more attentively in the future to the voice of the little man in agriculture. If he does not, but elects to follow his previous course, he will not be able to exercise the full authority to which he has been accustomed. There are some independents in the new Legislature, both Republican and Democrat. There are a few old timers who, up to now, have not been able to speak out; they will now rebel. A non-partisan combination of these groups is already being formed and their common ground is milk. They are fed up with the expensive bungling and delay on the milk spread investigation. They do not like the monopoly-breeding license laws that Mr. Dewey not only refuses to change, but actively supports and protects. They believe, with good reason, that the big milk dealer lobby has had too much to say in Albany and that its powers must be curbed.

There is a real opportunity for men like Fred Young and Paul Graves in the Senate, and Jim Lyons, Sharon Mauhs, Orin Wilcox, Harry Reoux and Orlo Brees in the Assembly. to lead the dirt farmers' milk fight to a successful conclusion.

## *Consider the Apple*

APPLES are, as they well should be, an important item on the fresh produce counters in retail markets and at roadside stands. A recent study of retail sales in Syracuse, N. Y., showed that consumers spent 13 cents for apples out of every dollar used for fresh fruits and vegetables; only potatoes and oranges ranked higher in the amount spent for each. Because of the importance of apples in the budget, and because there are usually several varieties from which to choose, consumers should become familiar with some of the varieties and their good qualities, purchasing those that best suit the family's needs and taste.

There are several outstanding varieties of apples in the Northeast — McIntosh, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greenings, Cortland and Delicious. Some of these varieties are better suited to certain purposes than others. For eating raw, McIntosh, Cortland (which was developed from McIntosh), and Delicious are excellent. The Cortland does not turn dark on standing after it is peeled and cut. For apple sauce and pie, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin and Northern Spy are very good. When the order is for baked apples, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy are on the preferred list.

Firm apples of good color and flavor are always the most desirable. A well colored apple usually has the full flavor of that particular variety. Skin defects, such as russeting from cold weather or mechanical injuries that have left the skin too firm, are important in considering the matter of waste. They may, however, keep just as well as unblemished apples and can sometimes be bought at bargain prices. Fruit with visible soft bruises or decay should be purchased only for immediate use. Small apples, if offered at a lower price than large ones, may be an economical buy. Since apples keep longer than many other fruits, they may be bought in quantity and kept for future use.

Truly, the apple is a versatile fruit ready to be served in various ways at any meal. Whether it be baked apples or apple butter for breakfast; apple juice, apple sauce, raw apple salad, or the old reliable apple pie for the midday meal and for supper; or a good raw crisp apple after school or before bedtime, there is no other fruit quite as tasty and healthful.

## *Straws in the Wind*

STRAWS in the wind usually indicate that a storm is brewing and may break at any time. Some indicative straws which portend possible financial difficulties ahead for the unprepared include a decided decrease in bank savings and a tightening of bank credit. Loans are more difficult to negotiate than they were a year ago. Loose spending and high living are easy habits to acquire, but they are hard to change suddenly. All over the country money has been thrown like dirt, and a dust storm always leaves barren lands. Farmers who either have paid off or materially reduced their mortgages, and made improvements and replacements largely on a cash basis, need have no worries; they are secure. On the other hand, others who are heavily in debt and extended far beyond their means, should begin to trim their sails and reduce their overhead and outstanding obligations as much and as soon as possible.

Europe is making rapid recoveries and has had a good crop year. American farmers will not have such a favorable export market for their surplus products too much longer. Prices of many farm products are already finding their levels and more will follow. There is no need for any special concern because government spending will be continued and there will also be large cash outlays by private business of plant replacement and expansion. In other words, while the postwar boom is unquestionably levelling off, there is little indication of any immediate, sharp recession. Nevertheless, it is a good time and therefore a wise precaution to take stock carefully, secure the hatches and adjust ourselves to saner standards than those to which most of us have been exposed in the past few years.

## *The Grange Plank on Oleo*

THE National Grange has taken a sound position on oleomargarine. At its annual convention last month, the Grange voted to support repeal of oleo taxes if and when effective means are taken to prevent deception in its sale in imitation of butter.

It is considered most likely that there will be renewed pressure from the oleo lobby to repeal oleo taxes at the coming session of Congress. Last year's efforts failed because it was apparent that oleo manufacturers wanted to have their cake and eat it too — that is, no tax *and* butter-colored oleo. Beause of the high butter prices then prevailing, consumers gave their support unwittingly to the oleo lobby. Equally unfortunate was the arbitrary positon taken by some of the farm organizations in opposing oleo tax repeal without suggesting any constructive alternative.

The Grange is therefore to be commended for its present stand. As has been previously pointed out in these columns, the real issue is the butter color, not the tax. So long as oleo is sold on its own merits, there can be no objection from the dairy industry.

## *Cost of New Fair Site $50,000,000*

ONE of our friends in Onondaga County, N. Y., tells us that the $10,000,000 figure mentioned in a recent issue on representing the cost of a new State Fair site is far too low. Actually, he says, the cost will run close to $50,000,000 and further, that the State Legislature will be asked to appropriate half of that sum, or $25,000,000, at the next session along with a request to pass a bill that will create the Empire State Exposition Corporation.

With an expected deficit in next year's State budget, the Legislature would do well to dig into this problem thoroughly and at length before giving its sanction to any such impractical, expensive project. It would also do well to heed the "grass roots" rumblings that are beginning to stir in opposition. Just recently, the Onondaga County Farm Bureau, the Sennett Grange of Cayuga County, and the New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association adopted resolutions for a full scale State Fair in 1949 on the present fairgrounds. It is expected that similar action will be forthcoming from other farm groups.

## *What Farmers Say*

### CONFUSED ABOUT GOVERNOR DEWEY

In reading your October 16 editorial page, I was quite confused. Therefore I am writing you for a bit of an explanation. In your item "Down the Home Stretch," you laud the qualifications of Mr. Dewey as being very good. In the following article, "Murtagh Blasts Big Milk Dealers" you very rightly expose the milk grafting of the Milk Trust.

Now my problem is this. If, as you say, "Mr. Dewey is young, efficient and energetic" and "has proved himself to be a capable executive," why are New York State farmers exposed to the machinations of the Milk Trust and what has Mr. Dewey, the farmer, done about it?

I myself am a poultryman, but I have read your paper for a good many years. I have followed your blasts at the Milk Trust for ever so long, and have found your articles very interesting reading. As the New York State milk farmers have contended with these grafters for so long, why hasn't Mr. Dewey done anything about straightening out this mess? He's been Governor long enough.

Connecticut M. W.

(Ed. — M. W.'s question is a logical one. It has been bothering us for a long time, too.

Why a man of Governor Dewey's admitted excellent qualities — intelligence, fearlessness and executive ability, has been unable, either willingly or unwillingly, to smash the milk racket in New York State, is hard to understand. One possible answer is suggested in an editorial on this page.)

### WISE WORDS FROM A PUBLIC OFFICIAL

Excerpts from U. S. Secy. of Agriculture Brannan's talk before Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18:

"I don't want to talk to farmers about restricting production. A farmer just isn't made that way."

"Increased meat consumption in this country would point to shift of some of our grain land to a grass and livestock economy and that would be good soil conservation practice."

"We would be kidding ourselves not to expect a shift of the weather cycle back to drought some time in the future. The Lord gave his chosen people only seven good years, and we've had eight."

## *Brevities*

"WHILE the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and Summer and Winter, and day and night shall not cease." — Gen. 8:22.

OATMEAL is the best bait we have found for either mouse or rat traps of the spring-type kinds. Wet the oatmeal, press it well down over the trigger and let it dry. A dead rodent is the usual finding the next morning.

IF apples are stored in either field crates or wooden boxes, the containers should be well moistened shortly after storage because, if left dry, the wooden crates may each absorb as much as one-half pound of moisture from the storage room air, which is needed to keep the apples in good condition.

LONG ISLAND potato growers are storing their excess potatoes by "pitting." This is done by digging a four foot deep pit on well drained land, lining the bottom with straw, filling with potatoes to about eight inches of the top, packing with earth to ground level, and covering with about one foot of straw. The spuds keep well for several months this way.

## Observations on School Trends

I have been greatly interested in the letters which have appeared in your columns from time to time relative to the activities of the State Education Department in foisting upon various communities Central School systems which the taxpayers have not had an opportunity to vote upon by districts. A writer from the Honeoye district points out only too clearly the unconstitutional methods employed by the Department in establishing their district, and in your issue of October 16 the story behind the Kiantone outrage is fully set forth by the secretary of the Kiantone School Committee. These people are entitled to praise for their courage and determination to get their rights.

We have a similar situation in my district and, in a long series of letters to the local newspapers, I have endeavored to do my part in acquainting the people with what has been done to them by this bureaucracy. An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court by the taxpayers here in which we demand that the Coxsackie-Athens Central School be declared illegal on several grounds, including that of fraud in its inception, and an injunction is demanded. The action is now on the Greene County calendar, but its prosecution has been delayed by dilatory motions by the defendant school. One motion by the defendant to amend the complaint with the object of moving for its dismissal has been denied by Justice Schirick.

The feature about this Kiantone affair which particularly irks me, as a member of the bar, is the uncontradicted fact a Mr. Sidney T. Hewes, an assistant district attorney of Chautauqua County, took it upon himself to summon State troopers to help him break the locks on a schoolhouse door. What this attorney appears to have done is to use his official position to obtain the assistance of troopers for an enterprise instituted in behalf of his personal client, the Frewsburg Central School Board. When I was in active practice, such an act would have been considered unethical, to say the least, and probably ground for disbarment. As the facts of this incident do not seem to be disputed, I am taking it on myself to send a copy of this letter to the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association with the suggestion that Mr. Hewes be summoned to explain his conduct in this instance. J. O. T.

Greene County, N. Y.

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Your article "On the Trend in Education," published in the October 2, 1948 issue, deserves commendation. The way our educational structure has been built up, the citizen has nothing he can do except pay the bills. The local school board may be a good springboard to a political career but outside of that it takes order from a State board which seems more political than educational.

First, comes the consolidation school with its bus system. This is supposed to cost about the same but actually costs considerably more. Then, we are supposed to be ready for a new school plant. This will make necessary a big bond issue which in turn will mean a boost in taxes. There is the usual booklet prepared by experts who, by the way, don't work for "nothing." There will be the purchase of certain land although there is no shortage of land, in fact some might be given them. Then, contracts for building, etc., all of which may come within the bond appropriation, but usually is considerably more. This is what is called modern education.

Not so long ago, back in the 30's, a good deal of property was foreclosed for taxes. At the present time we have a housing shortage. As I see it, this boils down to the fact that building contractors won't invest in real estate. The hope is that the government will take the risk. Looking at it from these different angles, "On the Trend in Education" should be commended. W. H. P.

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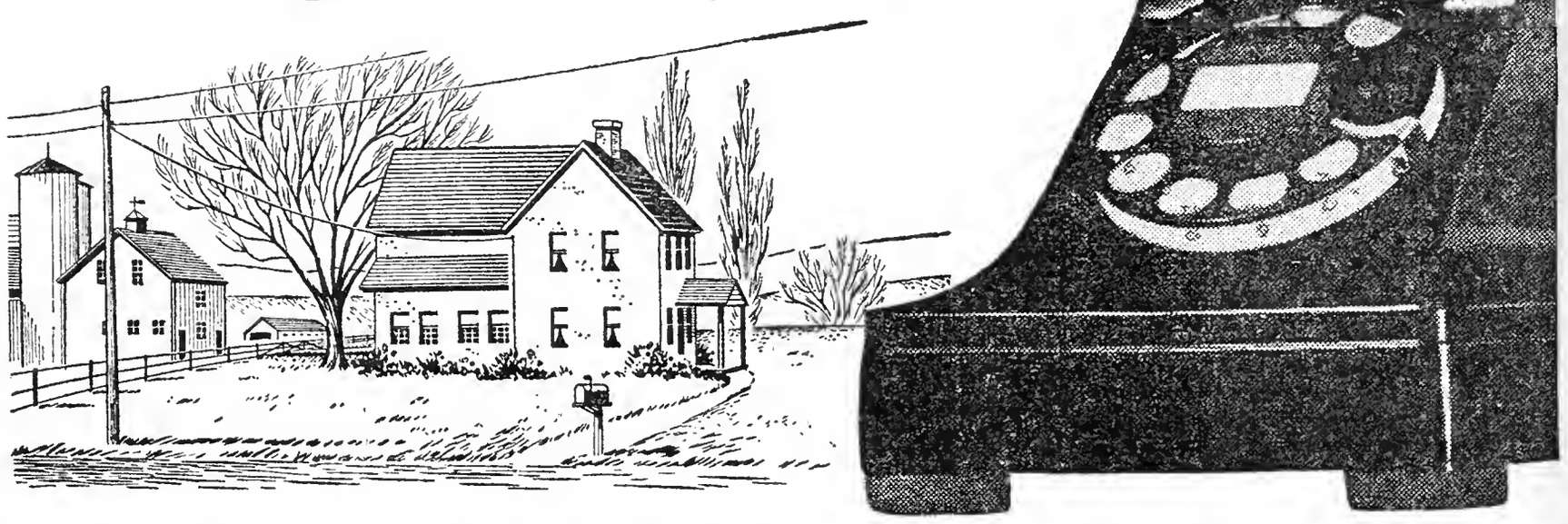

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## *Let's Butcher A Hog*

*By R. W. Duck*

The production of good quality pork is the result of proper feeding, correct methods of slaughtering and dressing, plus the right kind of curing as well as the use of desirable type hogs. Farmers who regularly home-kill hogs and cure their own hams and bacon, have found, from years of experience, that feeding corn alone will not result in healthy hogs and good meat. Corn, however, is the best feed to use as the base feed for a hog that is to be home-killed. In addition plenty of protein should be fed, in order to obtain a well matured, firm, good keeping carcass. Regardless of what the scientifically proven requirements for protein are, the addition of some extra amounts will be beneficial when fed to a hog which is to be butchered. The usual recommendations for fattening shoats are one pound of protein supplement with each nine pounds of corn. However, for hogs that are to be home killed, a ratio of one pound of protein supplement with each seven to eight pounds of corn will be found helpful in making a firm carcass. If skim milk is available and supplied in sufficient amount, then one part of protein supplement to each nine pounds of corn will be enough. In addition though, the hogs should be allowed constant access to best quality alfalfa hay kept in slatted racks, plus water, salt and a suitable mineral mixture.

### Just Before Butchering

The hogs to be killed should be placed in a clean dry pen, and kept well bedded for several days prior to being slaughtered. Contrary to common practice they should not be starved just before being killed, but should receive their regular ration until about 48 hours before they are to be butchered. At that time they should be fed from two to three pounds of sugar, this to be substituted for a corresponding amount of their usual grain feed. Feeding sugar in this manner will result in improving the appearance, flavor and keeping quality of a hog's carcass. We have had favorable reports from several farmers who have tried out this pre-slaughter method of feeding sugar.

Under no circumstances should a home slaughtered hog be roughly handled, beaten or made unduly excited just before it is killed. The majority of farmers favor stunning before sticking because it makes the killing operation easier, causes less disturbance and consequently results in a better stick and bleed. A sharp blow with a good sized hammer or axe in the middle of the forehead, approximately one inch above the eyes, will do the trick. The hog can then be easily moved to a suitable position on its back, in order to insure a good stick. Cut the arteries on each side of the neck. If the animal is placed on a slight slope it will permit the blood to drain away from the carcass, thus avoiding a messy job.

### When Hogs Are Skinned

A good many farmers, especially in the Northeast, follow the practice of skinning their home butchered hogs. The meat is just as good, and it cures more quickly and more thoroughly. Tests at the Pennsylvania State College on this method show that skinned pork keeps equally as well as a scraped carcass. It also has the advantage that one man can easily do the job, while scalding and scraping need two persons to perform a good piece of work. In many areas a local butcher will come to the farm, kill the hog, skin it, and hang the carcass just for the hide.

If it is desired to skin the hog, it should be opened down the legs, and then through the middle of the belly. The legs should be skinned out first, followed by the belly and then the sides. By keeping the skinning knife tight against the inside of the hide, unsightly gashes made into the pork can be avoided. Do not try to hurry the operation. After the skin has been removed, it can be salted and rolled. If it is desired to dispose of the skin, an early sale is recommended because it may become injured or spoiled from improper handling. There is usually a hide dealer located in some nearby town or city. After the legs, belly and sides have been skinned, insert a gambrel through the tendons of the hind legs and hoist the carcass in the usual manner, by using a block and tackle; then finish skinning out the back.

### Cooling the Carcass

In order to avoid bone splinters and wasting valuable meat, it will be found more efficient to use a bone saw, instead of an axe or cleaver, for dividing the carcass down the middle of the backbone. A bone saw can usually be obtained at any hardware store; or it can be ordered from a butcher supply house. This operation should be done shortly after hanging the carcass, so that it will assist in quick cooling. The quicker that meat is cooled to a proper temperature, the better it will keep. It is also a good practice to remove the head entirely or else cut out the face, leaving only the jowls on the carcass. The leaf (kidney) fat should next be removed; it can be hung over the ham on the outside.

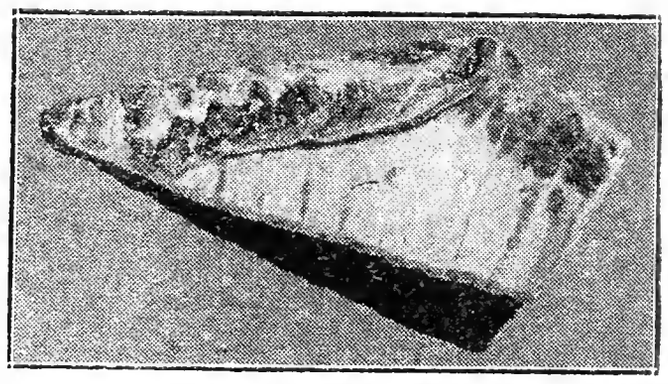
There are two serious mistakes which can be made when cooling the carcass. The first, and most common, is to butcher in the morning and then cut up the pork carcass and start curing operations in either the afternoon or evening of the same day. As a result the meat will not be sufficiently cooled; bone souring and spoilage often result. The second frequent error is to hang the carcass at a temperature below 32 degrees F., with the consequence that the meat freezes; this likewise may mean an inferior and poor keeping product. The carcass should be allowed to hang for not less than 24 hours, and preferably twice as long, at a temperature between 33 degrees and 38 degrees F., before curing operations are started.

### Cutting the Carcass

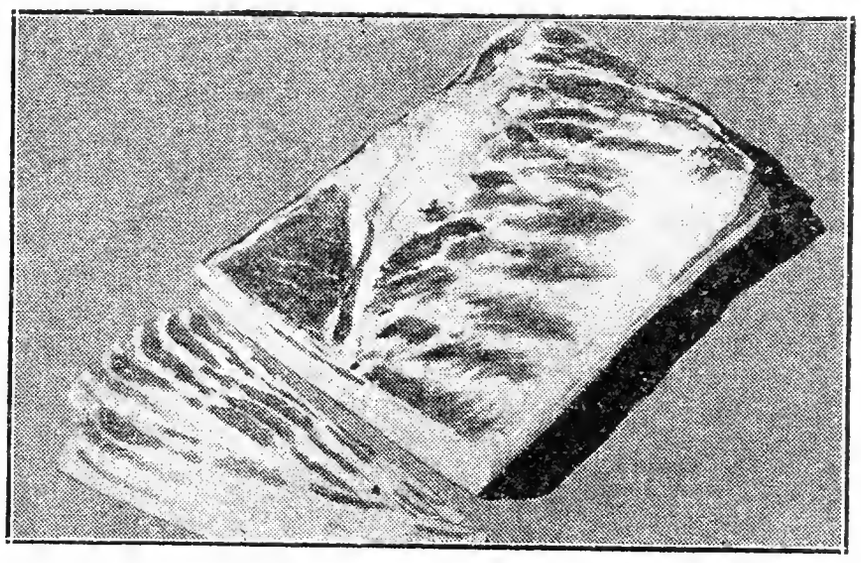
Farm families usually prefer a comparatively large shoulder piece. If so, the cut should be made between the fourth and fifth ribs; for a smaller shoulder, cut between the third and fourth ribs. The cut should be made straight across the ribs instead of parallel to them. If the shoulder is to be cured, remove the spareribs by inserting a knife under the ribs and cutting them out reasonably close to the bone. Trim off the surplus fat as desired, from each cut when it is made. Remove the shank just above the knee joint. If desired, the upper part of the shoulder may be removed and used as a fresh pork roast; this is known as a shoulder butt. After trimming, the rest of the shoulder can either be cured or sliced into chops.

Cut the ham from the middle piece, just in front of the pelvic bone or, if a larger sized ham is wanted, make the dividing cut farther forward. Make this cut at about a 45 degree angle. Trim and shape the ham, after which the shank may be removed just above the hock joint. There will be considerable fat to be trimmed from the ham; a good procedure is to cut this in such a manner that about one-half inch or more of fat remains on the face of the ham. This ham fat can be rendered out to make good lard, and should be cut into small pieces.

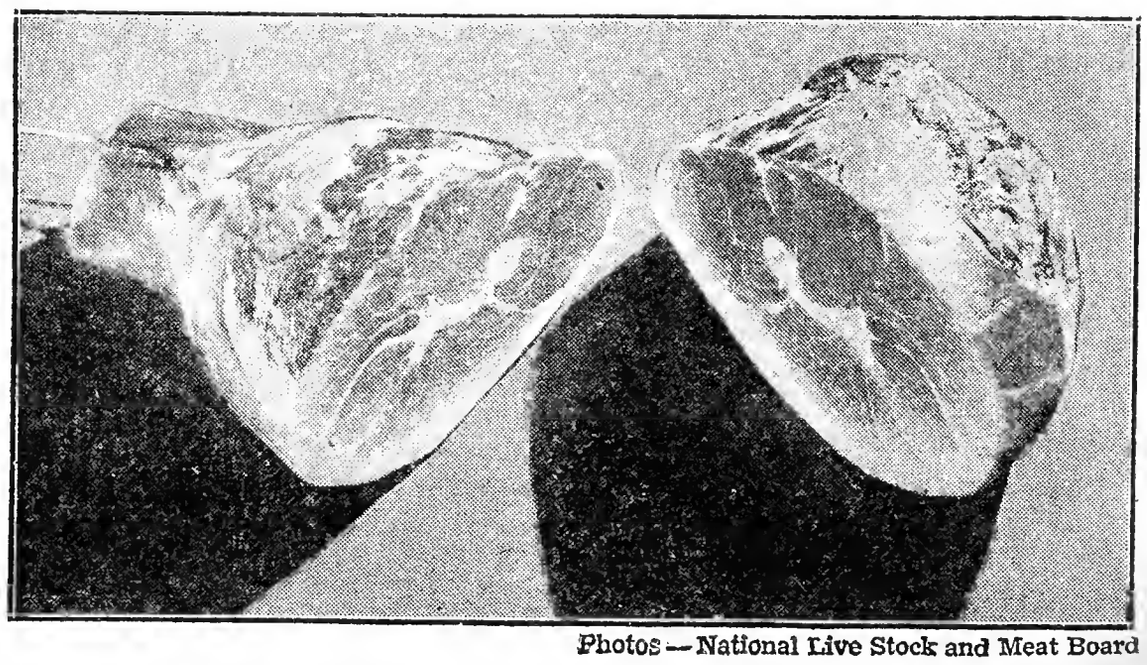
The next cut is to separate the bacon piece from the loin. Keep the blade of the knife parallel to the lower edge of the bacon piece, using a smooth, straight stroke. Saw through the ribs across to the front end, and then complete the cut. Remove the fat-back from the top of the loin; make this cut even and avoid cutting into the lean part of the loin. This piece of fat may either be cut into small pieces and rendered into lard, or made into suitable sizes for curing into salt pork. It is best to use straight, dry salt for this purpose. There is no food so high in energy value as salt pork, and it has many uses for the farm table. Cooked with either beans or greens, it adds just the right touch to give a distinct and delicious flavor to these otherwise plain foods. The lower part of the bacon piece is likewise good to use for making salt pork. After completing this operation, remove the ribs from the bacon piece. These spare ribs are much superior to those from the shoulder, and for home butchering are not closely trimmed. They are wonderful eating, either baked, boiled or barbecued, and make a hearty,



*When spareribs are cut on the farm, they are not the thin scrawny kind so often sold in retail shops. This prime spareribs cut will make a hearty and wholesome dish when broiled, barbecued, or boiled with sauerkraut.*



*When suitable type hogs are properly fattened, they produce a strip of lean and a strip of fat as shown in this appetizing, sliced bacon.*



Photos—National Live Stock and Meat Board

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### Curing the Carcass

Salt is the basic pork curing agent, and for many years it was the only ingredient used. While the keeping quality of straight salt cured pork is excellent, such a product is rather dry and very salty as compared to the new and improved formulas now generally being employed. At the present time most pork curing formulas combine some sugar with salt, and a small amount of saltpeter is also added in order to preserve the meat color. There are several good commercial curing preparations which can be obtained; several of them contain a form of concentrated smoke, and as a consequence the operation of curing and smoking can take place simultaneously. A dry cure, especially for farm dressed pork, is safer to use than placing the meat in a so-called sweet pickle cure, because a dry cure penetrates faster, cures the meat quicker, and temperature variations will not influence it so much.

A good formula to use in curing pork is one consisting of eight pounds of salt, three pounds of either brown or granulated sugar, and three ounces of saltpeter. This amount of mixture is sufficient to dry cure the carcass obtained from a hog weighing from 225 to 250 pounds liveweight. If it is desired to use a sweet pickle cure, the amount of mixture mentioned should be added to four gallons of water, which will make what is known as an 85 degree pickle. For farm cured pork a sweet pickle mixture of the suggested strength is preferable to a weaker solution. Measure and weigh the ingredients carefully. It does not pay to guess; meat is too valuable to lose. Use large vitreolized jars for the pickle cured meat.

For the dry cure, a safe rule is to cure the hams and bacon seven days for each inch of thickness; measure the bacon at the thickest place from the shoulder end, and the hams at their thickest part just back of the bone at the top. For the sweet pickle cure using the strength mentioned, it will be best to cure pork nine days for each inch of thickness, measured as suggested. It should be noted that four gallons of an 85 degree pickle is only enough to cure about 100 pounds of pork. It is a desirable plan to overhaul the meat at least once during the sweet pickle curing period, and twice is even better. On the average when using the carcass from a 250 pound hog, the bacon pieces are ready to come out of the sweet pickle in 18 days, the shoulders in 30 days, and the hams in 50 days. When using the dry cure, it is best to give the pieces three rubbings at from three to five day intervals. The bacon pieces, from the size hog mentioned, will need about 14 days to cure properly, the shoulder pieces 20 to 25 days, and the hams 35 to 40 days.

It is important that the temperature be suitable in order to obtain a good cure; a great deal of pork is lost each year on the farm because the curing temperature was too high. The most favorable room temperature for dry curing is from 35 to 40 degrees F. When the sweet pickle cure is being used, the temperature can range up to 10 degrees higher than those mentioned for dry curing, but if it gets much above 50 degrees, the brine is very liable to become sour and ropy. When this occurs, take the meat out, rinse it off with cold water and start all over, allowing for the time in the cure, and keep within the temperatures suggested. Scald out the containers before using any fresh pickle.

If some sweet pickle is injected around the bones inside the ham, using a syringe with a long needle, it will help to prevent bone souring. As a measuring guide for such injections, use about eight per cent of the weight of the ham. Syringes suitable for this purpose can be obtained from farm supply houses. If meat is to be smoked in the regular manner, an excellent color and smoke flavor will be obtained by allowing from 30 to 40 hours of continuous smoking at a temperature of between 100 and 120 degrees F. Either corn cobs or hardwood chips are satisfactory to use; both hickory and apple tree chips are considered especially desirable by many farmers.

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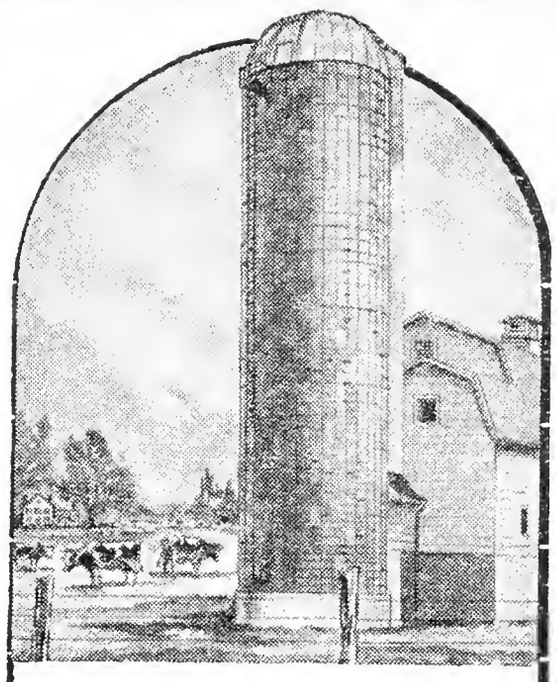

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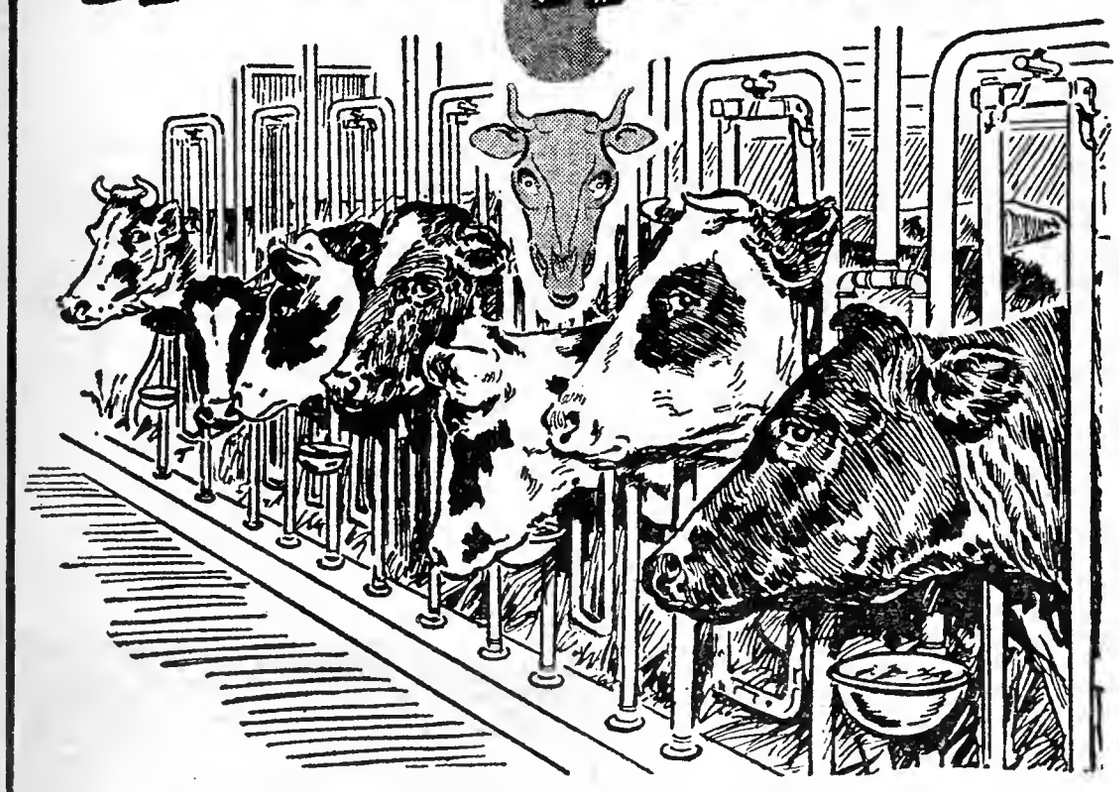

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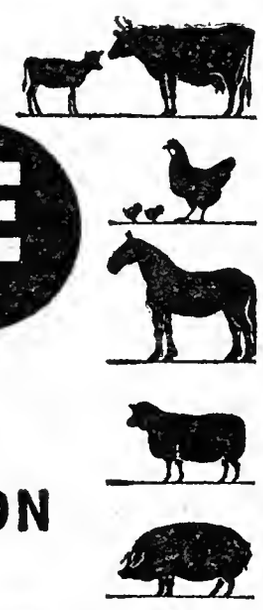

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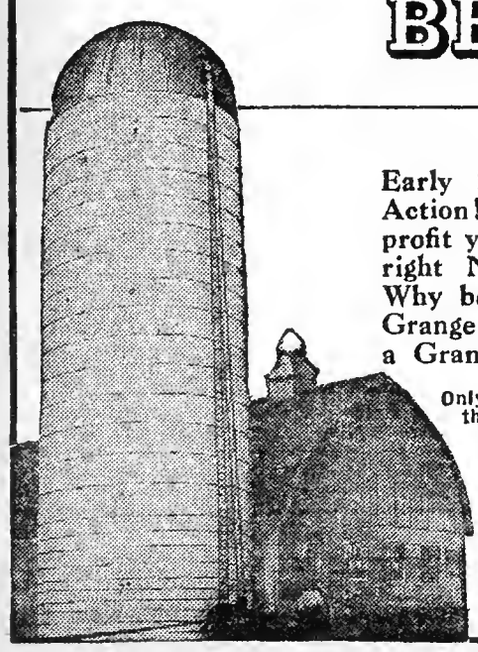

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# *News From New Jersey*

Fifteen outstanding 4-H Club boys and girls of New Jersey won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, November 28 to December 2, for outstanding records in farming and homemaking projects. Those who represented the Garden State were: Achievement — Walter Wengryn, Somerville; Canning — Dorothy Bryan, Neshanic; Clothing — Mabel Terhune, Deans; Dairy Production — Franklin Wainwright, Bordentown, Richard Duckworth, Phillipsburg, and Jack Fielden, Sussex; Dress Revue — Julia Parmelee, Woodstown; Field Crops — Ellsworth Faubell, Franklinville; Food Preparation, Ruth Fischer, Somerville; Garden — Betty Lee Aprill, Caldwell; Girls' Record — Gloria Emrich, Port Jervis, New York; Home Improvement — Sarah Wilson, Cranbury; Leadership — Joan Garthe, Dover; Poultry — Roger Crawford, Skillman; and Tractor Maintenance — Joseph Blakeslee, Newton.

In addition to the trip winners, seven 4-H'ers have been awarded savings bonds for their excellent club work and two have been honored with gold watches. Those who received bonds are: Dairy Production—Joann Cray, Stockton; Joseph Donahue, Tranquility; Arthur Pfefferle, Milford; Earl Snook, McAfee; Anna Marie Hoser, Stewartsville; Jane Adams, Franklin Park; and Frozen Foods — Marion Lambert, Monmouth Junction. William Emmons of Somerville for excellent in leadership received a watch as did Eleanor Wojciechowski of Cranbury for excellent in her meat animal project. The trip and prizes were made possible by contributions by organizations and business concerns, interested in 4-H Club work.

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Henry H. Barlow, Alder Creek Farm, Califon, Hunterdon County, was awarded a Tree Farmer Certificate by N. T. Kessler of the State Department of Conservation at the annual meeting of the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture on November 20. In making the award Kessler explained that a Tree Farm is an area of privately owned forest land devoted primarily to the continuous growth of merchantable forest products under good forest practices. To accomplish this purpose tree farmers agree to: (1) Maintain a specified area of land for growing forest crops; (2) Protect it from fire, insects, disease and excessive grazing; (3) Harvest timber in a manner that will assure future crops; (4) Furnish information when requested concerning their Tree Farm. On the Barlow Farm there are about 100 acres of hardwood forests, some of which has been cut over recently by the former owner. The woodlot is operated in conjunction with the general agricultural farm set-up. No woodlots are to be pastured and fire protection is in cooperation with the State Forest Fire Service. All cutting by the present operator has been on a selective basis with the removal of matured damaged trees or undesirable species for saw logs and fireplace wood. Regular crops of fireplace wood were taken out during the years 1940-45 and in 1946 and 1947 annual harvests of $700 to $900 worth of saw logs were made. One acre was planted to Chinese Chestnuts in 1947 and an acre planted to pine spruce and black locust in 1948.

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Some farmers give too enthusiastic reception to new and unproved bug killers and plant disease cures. Others seem to believe that if a little insecticide is good, a lot of it is better. Agreement on these points was reached recently at a Rutgers University conference of insecticide and fungicide manufacturers and dealers. Dr. William H. Martin, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, said he thought manufacturers have become too anxious to put new products on the market. He recommended more tests and experimental use of a product before it is offered for farm use, and blamed inadequate tests for some of the unfavorable results, especially with newer insecticides. Quick agreement came from Lee S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, who conceded "over-enthusiastic promotion" within the industry at times. According to Hitchner, the first reports of discoveries often do not tell the whole story and the original laboratory work may not be backed with sufficient research.

The conference concluded in agreement that an educational campaign is in order to show farmers the limitations and dangers of some of the newer chemicals, and also to impress upon them the need of following directions implicitly.

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Twenty New Jersey FFA boys attended the 20th anniversary national meeting of Future Farmers of America at Kansas City recently. New Jersey's official delegates were Donald Springle of Regional High School, Springfield, and Russell Pullis of Sussex High School. John Eisenbeil of Lambertville and Eugene Durkce of Freehold were members of the National Band which played at the convention and Harry Nicholas of Sussex sang in the National Chorus. Leslie Applegate of Freehold was the first president of the National FFA. He, with Prof. H. O. Sampson head of the Vocational Agricultural Department of Rutgers University, appeared on Phil Alampi's WJZ farm program at the time of the convention. Alampi holds the FFA American Farmer Degree, himself having been a pioneer in the FFA organization.

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Richard Schomp of Stanton, Hunterdon County, is well pleased with his 6-acre seeding of Balbo Rye which he sowed late in August for Fall and Spring grazing. Twenty-six head including 12 milkers were turned on it in October for a 10-day period. It provided much needed grazing and stepped up milk production an average of two quarts per cow per day. It also saved hay which is needed for Winter feeding. It will carry over Winter and be ready for early Spring grazing. Schomp's Balbo Rye was sown on a seedbed prepared by plowing an old sod which had played out and which will be used for corn next year following Spring grazing. D. M. Babbitt

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## October Milk Prices

The price paid for 3.5 per cent milk by co-operatives and dealers reporting for the month of October, 1948, are as follows:

| | Per 100 Lbs. | Per Qt. |
|---|---|---|
| Hillsdale Prod. Co-op... | $5.95 | $.1265 |
| Lehigh Valley Co-op.... | 5.89 | .1253 |
| Bovina Center Co-op.... | 5.665 | .1205 |
| Monroe Co. Co-op..... | 5.65 | .1202 |
| Four Co. Creameries, Inc. | 5.63 | .1197 |
| Sullivan Co. Co-op..... | 5.55 | .118 |
| Mt. Joy Farmers Co-op.. | 5.52 | .1174 |
| Crowley's Milk Co..... | 5.445 | .116 |
| Fly Creek Valley Co-op. | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Rose Lake Dairies..... | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Buffalo Unity Co-op.... | 5.42 | .1153 |
| Erie Co. Milk Prod..... | 5.42 | .1153 |
| Grandview Dairy..... | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Arkport Dairies..... | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Cohocton Creameries.... | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Rock Royal Co-op..... | 5.44 | .1157 |
| Sheffeld Farms..... | 5.43 | .1155 |
| Dairymen's League..... | 5.33 | .1134 |

Fat, freight, bonuses and other differentials and charges vary, and the actual return is more to some and less to others, especially in the case of dealers and co-operatives owning more than one plant. The Market Administrators' prices are: New York, $5.44; Buffalo, $5.27; Rochester, $5.62.

## *Feed Prices in the Northeast*

The following is a list of average quoted feed prices reported to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as of Nov. 23, 1948:

| | Buffalo | New York | Boston | Philadelphia |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bran | $57.50 | $62.50 | $62.50 | $62.38 |
| Middlings or Brown Shorts | 58.50 | 63.20 | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| Flour Middlings or Gray Shorts | 61.00 | —— | —— | 68.00 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41% protein | —— | 84.15 | 82.30 | 80.38 |
| Linseed meal, 34% protein | 81.50 | 90.65 | 92.75 | 82.50 |
| Soybean meal, 41% protein | 89.70 | 88.93 | 90.50 | —— |
| Gluten feed, 23% protein | 64.33 | 63.48 | —— | —— |
| White hominy feed | 60.50 | 63.10 | 62.00 | 62.50 |
| No. 1 Fine Alfalfa meal | 50.50 | —— | —— | —— |
| Distillers' dried grains | 79.00 | 80.00 | 78.50 | —— |
| Brewers' dried grains | 70.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 70.50 |

# Livestock and Dairy

## Experience With Feeding Goat's Milk to Calves

You ask what experience we readers have had raising calves on goat's milk. I had two new milking goats last Spring, and three dairy cattle. One Jersey cow gave birth to a half-bred white-faced heifer calf, and I tried feeding it one and one-half quarts of new goat's milk, and three quarts of skim cow's milk. Then I bought another calf from an auction sale, which had scours all the time. I took away the cow's milk from her and gave her all new goat's milk, and it cured her. So I went back to one and one-half quarts of goat's milk and three of skim cow's milk, and both calves made the same gains as though they had all new milk.

I was very much pleased with these results. I also raised a pig to 250 pounds at seven months of age, on all goat's milk, and ground grain. I now have another pig about eight weeks old, which I am raising on goat's milk and grain.

I am milking about four quarts of goat's milk a day now, separating it through a cream separator, and making about three pounds of goat's butter a week. The goat butter is sure delicious. Those who have tried it says it is grand.

My goats had rather stay in the barn, and let me feed them, than go out and pick. I get just as much milk keeping them in as letting them run out in all kinds of weather. They can't take much wet weather. That may be one reason why a good many do not have good results with goats.

I am going to raise another calf in the Spring on goat's milk.

MRS. C. G.

## Crossbreeding Hogs

Wish you would discuss crossbreeding and grading as a breeding practice with hogs. W. L. K.

Crossbreeding involves the continued practice of crossing one or more breeds; such animals must be either registered in a recognized herd book, or be eligible for such registration. On some farms a few sows or gilts may be available which are of mixed or unknown breeding, and they may be either white, red, black, or varying combinations of these colors. These females are often bred to a boar of a different color, and perhaps of another type and conformation. To call this crossbreeding, as is often done, is not correct and very misleading. The pigs produced from this kind of breeding are nothing but mongrels. They may show some improvement over their parents which, if apparent, is probably due to environmental influences rather than inheritance factors. If an unrelated boar, of still another breed, is next obtained and used on some of the best gilts from this first conglomerate cross, then the next generation of pigs are indeed of mixed breeding; consequently they will usually vary a great deal in type, color, conformation, feeding and breeding ability. If, on the other hand, a registered but unrelated boar of the same breed, which entered into the original foundation breeding, is used for the second generation, and this procedure is continuously followed, then the program becomes one of grading rather than crossbreeding. On most farms it will be found that for commercial purposes a grading program for hogs is more profitable and superior to one that involves crossbreeding.

## Balanced Cow Ration

Will you tell me what I need for a balanced ration for my Holstein milk cows? I have oats and barley for grain, and corn silage and mixed hay for roughage. H. E. R.

The so-called balancing of the dairy ration is not as much in vogue as it used to be. In the early days of nutritional work the word "balanced" was used to indicate the need for certain nutrients and their relation or balance in the total ration. However, with increased knowledge, it has been found that there are so many contributing factors, such as vitamin and mineral needs as well as nutrient requirements, that the various components of a ration are now stated more in their entirety, and in their qualitative relationship rather than their quantitative balance to each other.

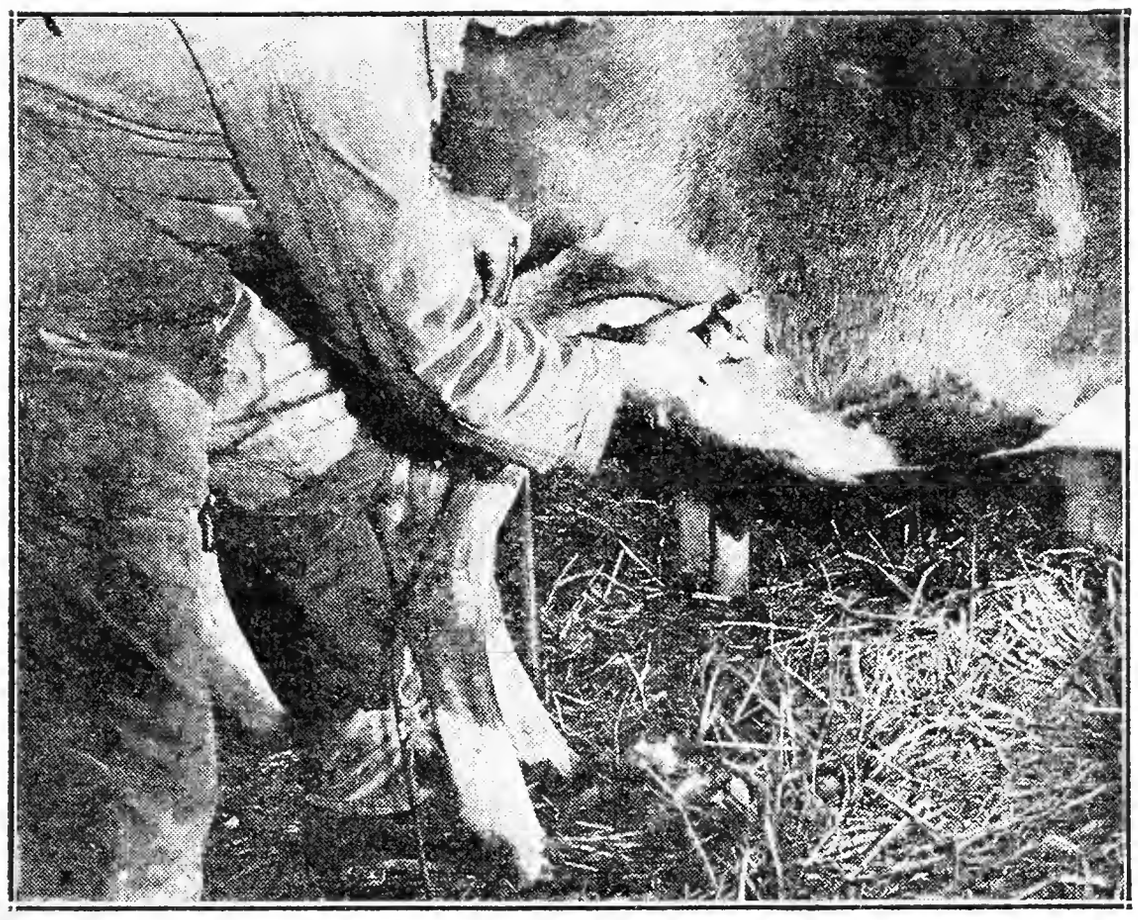
Considering the feeds you have on hand and for Holstein cows, a dairy concentrate ration containing approximately 16 per cent protein would be adequate and satisfactory if fed in the proper amounts. The normal needs for such a concentrate feed are one pound of the feed mixture for each three and one-half pounds of milk produced daily. For the roughage, the mixed hay should be fed at the rate of one pound for each 100 pounds bodyweight, plus three pounds of corn silage at the same rate.

In regard to mixing a ton of 16 per cent dairy ration, using the feeds you have on hand for their maximum amounts, the following is suggested: ground barley 750 lbs., ground oats 750 lbs., soybean oil meal 280 lbs., wheat bran 200 lbs., and salt 20 lbs.

## Feed and Care for Mares

Please send me full information on the care and feed of mares in foal. How long can they be worked? B. S. M.

A mare in foal should receive best quality hay, preferably giving her timothy in the evening and alfalfa in the morning. A good grain mixture for her feed, used in sufficient amounts to keep her in good flesh, is one consisting of: corn five parts, oats three parts, wheat bran two parts, and linseed oil meal one part. Keep salt before her at all times. She could be used at medium work, up to within a week or 10 days of foaling time, but do not make her do much backing. Be careful and do not work her on slippery grounds or roads. A mare in foal is able to do normal work without any injury provided she is not subjected to a heavy strain over her loin muscles. If she should slip, it would put an undue and sudden strain upon this region.



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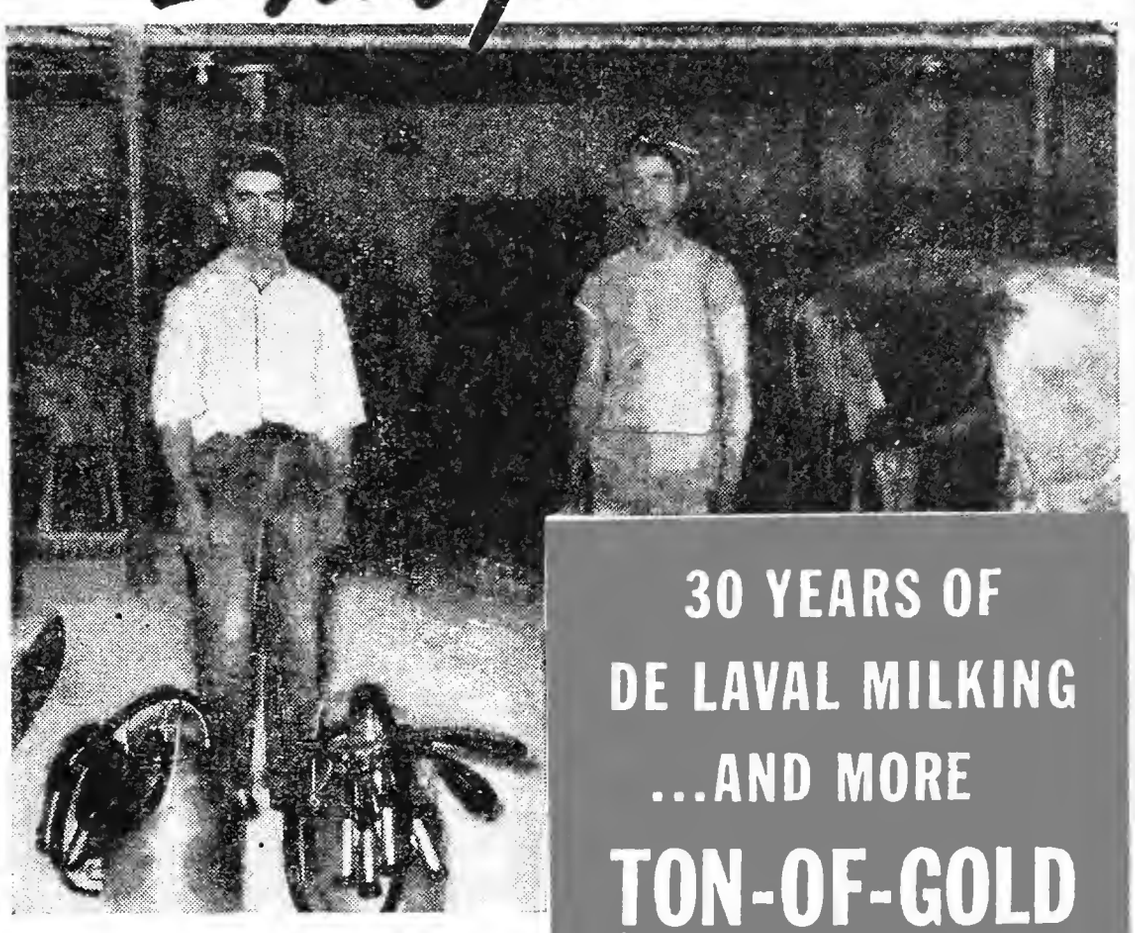

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**• 10-year herd average is 513 lbs. butterfat on more than 100 cows.**

**• For seven successive years herd average on more than 100 cows exceeded 500 lbs. (See table)**

| Year | Cows | Milk | Test | Fat |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 | 111 | 9,942 | 5.3 | 530 |
| 1946 | 127 | 10,529 | 5.29 | 543 |
| 1945 | 143 | 10,058 | 5.24 | 527 |
| 1944 | 141 | 10,171 | 5.11 | 520 |
| 1943 | 127 | 10,053 | 5.26 | 529 |
| 1942 | 112 | 10,116 | 5.11 | 517 |
| 1941 | 124 | 9,739 | 5.26 | 512 |

(Each yearly average is a record for the Jersey breed)

**• 81 Brigham Farm bred, owned and developed cows have Ton-of-Gold Award. (More than any other herd in the world.)**

**• 586 individual records have been made exceeding 500 lbs. fat per year.**

**• 178 exceeded 600 lbs.; 5 exceeded 700 lbs.**

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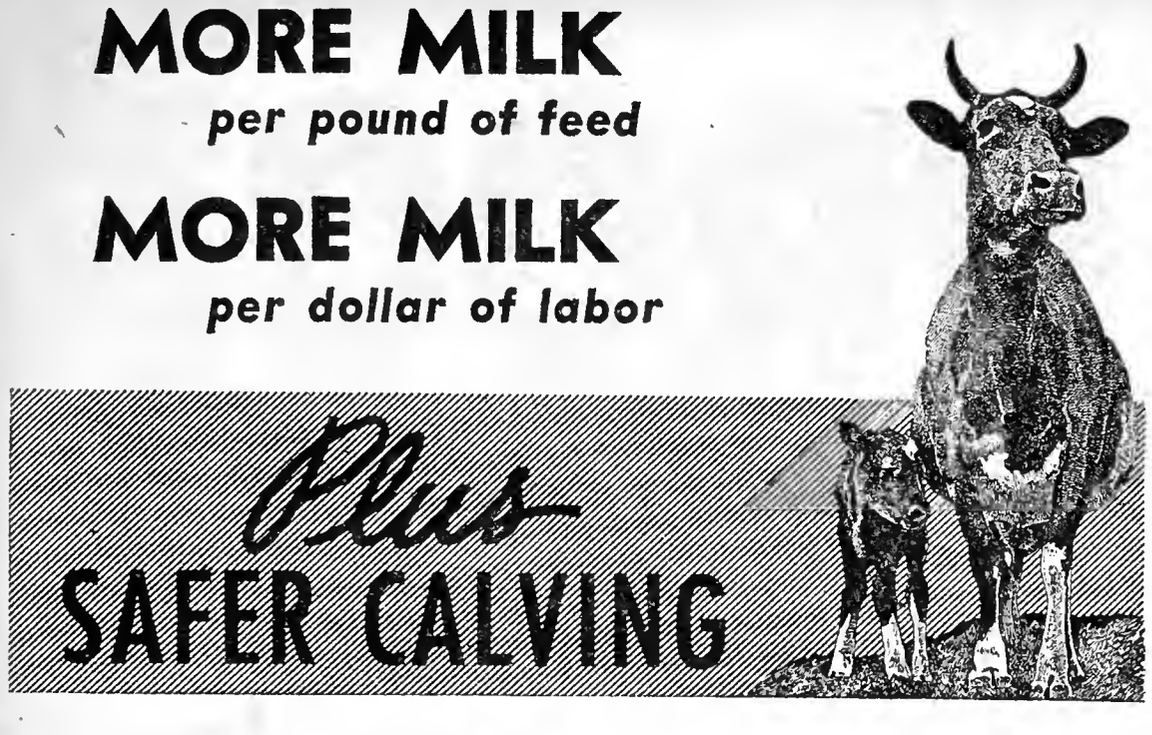


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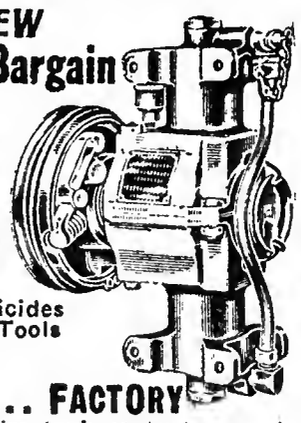

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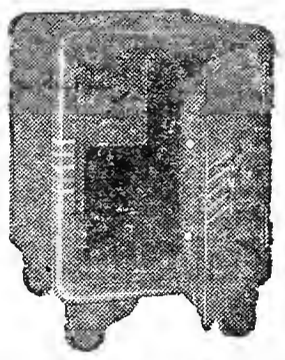

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# *Junior Farmers*

Several 4-H poultry club members were recently honored by the Connecticut Farmers' Cooperative Auction Assn. at a dinner in the association's plant in East Hartford, Conn. Rosette ribbons from the State 4-H Club office and cash awards by the association were awarded the three members with the highest producing flocks in each of the three classes which were determined by the size of the flocks.

Victor Durgy of Bethel, Fairfield County, took top honors for the third consecutive year. For a period of 12 months, Durgy's flock of Rhode Island Reds laid an average of 295 eggs per bird, winning first place in Class A; his flock of White Leghorns laid an average of 284 eggs per bird, winning second place in Class A. First place winner in Class B, a flock division of 26 to 75 birds, was Arthur Reuman of Glenbrook, Fairfield County, whose flock averaged 253 eggs per bird. In the Class C division, flocks over 75 birds, Alfred Goldstein of Amston, Tolland County, was first with a flock producing 291.5 eggs per bird.

With a standard production for Connecticut poultry flocks at 200 eggs per bird, the egg production for this contest averaged 202 eggs per bird. Sixteen members entered flocks that bettered the standard production. This 24th 4-H Home Egg Laying Contest, which began October 1, 1947 and closed September 30, 1948, had an enrollment of 85 Connecticut youth. The purpose of the contest is to encourage more economic production of eggs through keeping and using records; and to locate high producing stock of quality for breeding purposes.

---

Massachusetts held its first annual 4-H Club Congress on November 10 in Worcester. Over 50 state and county winners in dairy, poultry, gardening, better methods, and tractor maintenance attended this Club Congress.

Hampden County, Mass., baby beef club members exhibited and sold 25 animals at the Eastern States Exposition Sale. The liveweight of the animals was 22, 790 pounds, and the average sale price 45.7 cents per pound.

A soil conservation field day recently held at the Keith Farm, Chilmark, was arranged by the Soil Conservation Committee. Nine different soil conservation practices were demonstrated including contour strip seeding, diversion terrace, drainage ditch, land clearing, digging of a pond, and tree planting; the latter done by 4-H Club members dismissed from school to take part. More than 100 club members had the opportunity of attending.

The recent Northampton Fair had 236 boys and girls either exhibiting or judging in the 4-H Department. There were 153 who received prize money ranging from 50 cents to $75. The lunch counter was moved to new quarters and operated throughout the week with the assistance of local leaders from the various towns. The proceeds of the lunch counter are to assist with further development at the county 4-H camp.

---

Catherine Anne Reagan, a 4-H Club member from Rathbone, Steuben County, N. Y., is the winner of the recent 4-H National Fire Prevention Contest. She has received a $100 award and a free trip to St. Paul, Minn., where she addressed the National Convention of Mutual Insurance Companies. As executive secretary of the companies in New York State, R. M. Stanton of Albany, said that Miss Reagan is the only 4-H member from New York ever to win the national contest. This youthful club member lives with her parents on a 125-acre farm; there are 16 in the family. To win the fire prevention award, she made a thorough inspection of her own and other farms in the area, took special note of fire traps, checked on safety devices, and wrote a report on her findings plus recommendations for farm and home fire safety. She was also top exhibitor in the homemaking department at the county fair the past two years, a blue ribbon winner at the county and district dress revue this year, and second-prize winner in a national poster contest conducted by the Holstein-Friesian Association. Catherine has been a club member for eight years, and assistant leader of her group, the Addison 4-H Club.

The Pompey Center Greenmore Club, Onondaga County, recently had a Spider-web Social. The Pompey Creators Club was also invited. They have also been busy with arranging the Memorial Association Library and planning to send a package to Germany. The Country Comrades decided to take the outdoor cookery project this year. Their community projects include sending a sunshine basket to an ill neighbor and planting flowers in unsightly spots on the Pompey Center Road.

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Esther Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hart and a member of the Maine Appleton Boosters' 4-H Club, won a blue ribbon on her Guernsey heifer calf at the State 4-H Dairy Show held this Fall at Windsor Fair Grounds. Clinton Jewett, Jr., of Whitefield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Jewett and a member of Sheepscott Valley 4-H Club, also won a blue ribbon on his Ayrshire heifer. Esther purchased her heifer from Clifton Walker's herd in Alna, and Clinton's father has a herd of purebred Ayrshires. A total of 21 animals were entered in this State Show from Knox and Lincoln Counties and a total of 212 animals were exhibited by club members from all over the State.

*The Keystone Association, FFA, livestock judging team won a bronze emblem at the recent judging contest at the American Royal Show in Kansas City, Mo. Left to right: Prof. Carl Davis, coach; Dale Croop, Berwick; Paul Perkins, Youngsville; and Carl Hagerman, Bangor, Pa.*

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Alvin Moyer, Jr., 18-year-old farmer from Chalfont, Bucks County, Pa., is the new president of the Pennsylvania State organization of Future Farmers of America; he is also an active member of the Grange. Moyer has demonstrated great ability in leadership among local chapters of Future Farmers. In the Keystone State this organization numbers about 8,200 members, distributed among 250 local chapters, and is one of the most active youth groups in Pennsylvania. Moyer is a member of Chalfont Grange in Bucks County, and is active in church and Sunday School affairs.

R. W. D.

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Judging teams representing the Keystone Association, FFA, made excellent records in the recent national contests. The dairy cattle judging team, consisting of J. Rohrer Witmer, West Lampeter, Lancaster Co., Pa.; Carl Kloos, Mercer; and Kenneth Ewing, Derry, Westmoreland County, was awarded a bronze emblem. As a milk judging team the same young men were awarded a silver emblem. The poultry judging team won a silver emblem. It consisted of Harrison Bornman, Bedford; J. Lewis Snyder, Polk, Venango County; and David Love, Millcreek Township, Erie County. These contests were held at Waterloo, Iowa. In the general livestock judging contest, held at Kansas City, the team, consisting of Dale Croop, Carl Hagerman and Paul Perkins, won a bronze emblem. In meat judging this same team won honorable mention.

A. H. IMHOF

Drawn by Miriam Roussin, 17, New Jersey

### MEMORY VERSE
### CHRISTMAS CHORISTERS

Poets who have raised to wonder
What was only sweet before,
Who o'er earth with rouse of thunder
The quick rains of heaven pour,
If I might but turn the pages
Heaven keeps of ye, its own,
Ah, perchance, for other ages
There would be none brighter shown,
Never morning more star-bringing,
Than some winter dim and early
When your little breaths grew pearly —
Children of the Christ-Child singing!

— By George V. A. McCloskey

Drawn by Alma Martin, 15, Pennsylvania

Dear Friends: I want to drop a line to my friends and tell all other Pagers that I still am having a lot of fun writing and have a lot of pen-pals now. I know that Our Page is a great place to meet other boys and girls. I have had over 1,500 letters since I started the first of the year. I write to more than 30 now and that keeps me real busy in the evenings. — Keith Ward, 18, New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have never written to Our Page before but I sincerely hope that boys and girls will write to me. I am studying to become an artist. I like all sports especially swimming and tennis. I don't have much spare time, but one of my hobbies is collecting minature deer in any form. Others are playing the piano, designing clothes and collecting old and new pennies. I don't live on a farm, but we have plenty of space in five acres to roam around on. — Carol Platts, 18, Connecticut.

Dear Our Pagers: I have read Our Page and enjoy it very much. This is my first letter. I live on a farm with 65 head of cattle, two working horses, one saddle horse, 29 chickens, four cats and one bull. For hobbies I like swimming, drawing, roller skating and ice skating. I am a 4-H'er and have a calf. She has won two ribbons, first and fourth and two dollars in money. I would like to hear from boys and girls. — Jane Sanborn, 13, Maine.

Dear Friends: For many years I have read this paper, but I have never written to Our Page. I like it very much and think by reading the letters we get new ideas as to hobbies and individual interests. My hobby is collecting autographs of governors, presidents and army men. I live on a small farm which keeps me busy outside of school. This year I am a senior. I enjoy basketball games along with my other interests. My mail box will be waiting for your letters. — Evelyn Benedict, 18, New York.

Dear Contributors: I think Our Page is still improving a lot. I just wish there was a way to put one in every issue of the paper. I would like to know if there are any Our Pagers who would like to exchange flower and shrub seeds. I will be waiting for the next Our Page. — Virginia Halberstadt, 18, Pennsylvania.

Dear Friends: I live on a 145 acre farm and really enjoy farm life. We raise all kinds of animals, but I enjoy the horses the best of all. We have five horses now, three of which are saddle horses. We also have five pigs and lots of chickens and cows. My only hobby is horses. — Anne Seely, 16, Pa.

Dear Our Pagers: I am in the eighth grade in school and my favorite subject is geography. My favorite hobbies are sports and music. I play the trumpet in the school band. We have a little watchdog named "Palie." I would like to hear from boys and girls from our country and foreign countries. — Willard Ramsey, 13, Pennsylvania.

Dear Boys and Girls: I think The Rural New-Yorker is an excellent magazine. We have been getting it for several years now and I always take time out to read Our Page. My hobbies are drawing with pen or pencil, playing the piano and collecting coins. I lived on a farm (only for two months) but I certainly got a lot of enjoyment for such a short time. Now I live in a "government development" with some 500 houses, all alike surrounding me. I will enjoy answering letters from all over. — Camille Mazeau, 15, Connecticut.

Dear Our Pagers: I have written once before to Our Page and received numerous letters from all over the United States. I live on a 130 acre farm situated right in town. I don't go to school anymore and help Dad on the farm. My hobbies are collecting original snap shots, which I take myself, and pictures of boys and girls all over the country. My best sport is swimming. The drawings on Our Page are very nice and I admire especially the drawings by Bob Langer. He does wonderful work.— Prisilla Pratt, Vermont.

### SIZE ISN'T EVERYTHING

Laura was 16, she lived on a farm with her two older brothers, Tom and Jerry, and her mother and father. She was a small girl for her age only four feet and nine inches. Her Dad and mother and especially her brothers, always teased her about her size. She wanted to do some of the heavy work, but her brothers told her that she would have to grow some before she would be able to do some of the heavier chores.

One Thursday afternoon, as Laura sat on the fence around the barn, the sky suddenly became black. The boys and her mother and Dad rushed out of the house. The hay was in the fields and had to be hauled in before the storm. Everyone was at work pitching hay except Laura. Suddenly she hit upon an idea and she hustled about carrying it out. Her plan to prove that size isn't everything. Then the storm broke loose. Thunder cracked and lightning flashed against the sky. Discouraged, Laura's mother and father and brothers ran into the house to escape the rain. When the rain stopped everyone was looking for Laura when suddenly she came in dripping wet. Laura's mother brought her upstairs to change into dry clothes. Laura's Dad and brothers were discussing the rain.

"Well, Dad," said Tom, "I guess our chances of having the hay ready to sell before Saturady are gone. At least we saved half of it. The other half will just have to wait until next week to be sold."

As the three stepped out they received the surprise of their lives. Laura's father gasped.

"The hay — it — it's gone from the field!

They ran to the barn and there they saw the remainder of the hay neatly piled, and dry, ready to be sold in a few days. Laura came out of the house and her father suddenly realized what had happened.

"Laura!" called her father

"Yes, Dad?" she answered.

"Did you have anything to do with that hay being in the barn?"

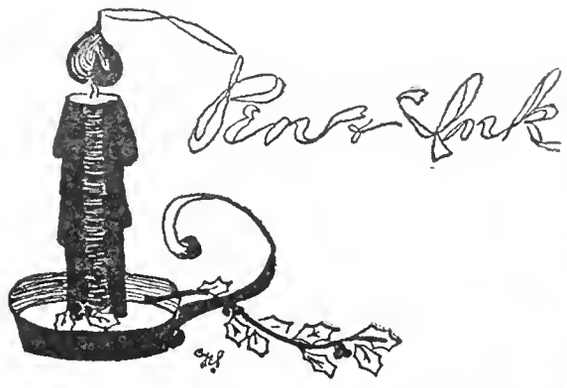
"Well, um, — I —"

"Well, did you?"

"Yes I put it in there, I pitched it in to the old truck from the other side of the field. You were so busy that you didn't notice me. I have watched you drive so many times that I can drive myself now, and drove the big truck into the barn and unloaded the hay. I guess it's all in now and I hope you aren't angry with me now, Dad.

"Of course not," said her father. "Why should I be? You saved the hay and have proved to us that size isn't everything!"—

— By Helen Karg, Massachusetts




Drawn by Eleanore Stupienski, 17, New Jersey

THE MINUET
Drawn by Camille Mazeau, 15, Connecticut

MY DRAWING BOARD
Drawn by Edna Freestone, 16, Pennsylvania

Drawn by Rudge Peterson, 15, Florida

### CHRISTMAS

Once again the time has come
To celebrate the birth of one
Born so humbly long ago
In a lowly manger.
There the "Prince of Peace" was born
In Bethlehem one Christmas morn'.
Today we celebrate his birth
O'er all the earth.
So let us sing the angels song,
Bringing peace and joy along.
And may we follow in his way,
On this Christmas Day.

— By Edna Bowen, 19, New York

### SANTA CLAUS

A snowy white beard we see,
A big fat belly that shakes with glee,
A bright red suit and boots that are black,
And carrying a large overfilled pack,
Who is it — makes our faces bright,
When hanging stockings on Christmas night—
Who lets tiny children sit upon his knee?
Why, it's Santa Claus, who else could it be?

— By Helen Karg, 14, Massachusetts

SANTA
Drawn by Alice Forrest, 18, New York

WINTER FUN
Drawn by Grace Dickinson, New York

WILD LIFE
Drawn by Bob Langer, 17, Connecticut

### SKIPPER

About a year ago we got a little puppy. My father didn't know we were going to get it, and as we already had a dog, he said we couldn't have it. Mother, however insisted that we keep it. I went away about a month after we had the puppy. When I came home three months later Skipper was no longer a puppy. She was as big as she ever will be. My sister had taught her to stand on her hind legs and beg for food. She especially likes dog candy. Skipper is now one of our greatest pets. — Patricia Scribner, Maine.

Drawn by Miriam Roussin, 17, New Jersey

Each letter to persons whose names appear under this heading should be put into an envelope that bears a stamp and the name and State of the person to whom you are writing. This should be put into an outer envelope and adressed to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Your enclosed letter will be forwarded. Unstamped letters will not be mailed.

New York: Evelyn Benedict, 18; Leona Pettit, 13; Jean Johnson, 15; Alma Marr, 15; Keith Ward, 18.

Pennsylvania: Shirley Rohnlough, 12; Lois Reigh, 15; Virginia Halberstadt, 18; Willard Ramsey, 13; Anne Seely, 16; Maxine Reid, 14; Harvey Blue, 16; Shirley Reich, 13.

New Hampshire: Mary White, 7; Jeanne Michle, 14.

Connecticut: Carol Platts, 18; Camille Mazeau, 15.

Virginia: Vivian Morris, 17.

Marvland: Dorothy Kemp, 16.

Maine: Jane Sanborn, 13.

Vermont: Pricilla Pratt.

Drawn by Joyce Fietz, 18, Florida

December! The month of snow, bells, tinsel and gay packages. The time to give with good cheer. Merry Christmas to everyone!

I am glad to see that Helen Karg has given us one of her short stories. Perhaps this will encourage other boys and girls to submit theirs. It is worth a try, isn't it, even if you feel a bit shy about sending them in. Our artists have given Our Page a festive air with their Christmas spirit. Please remember, boys and girls, to do your drawing with black ink on unlined white paper, and send your work in far ahead of its date line.

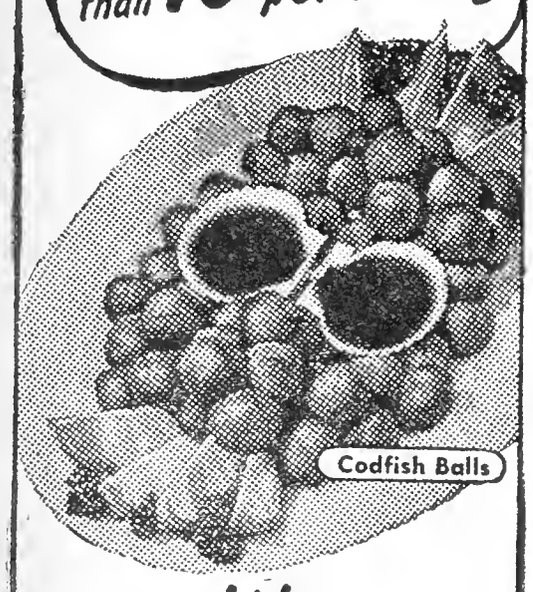
What about book reviews? We haven't had any in a long time. Some of you must have read a good book that you would like to talk about.

Next month is the birthday of Benjamin Franklin. What other great Americans were born in January? It would be nice to have stories about them. January is the time of big snows and snappy Winter nights. Let's make Our Page a mirror for the first month of the New Year.

Send all contributions to Elsie Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., care of The Rural New-Yorker. Don't forget to include your name, State and age. E. U.

My Friend
Drawn by Katherine Rhinehart, 15, New York

It's WHOLESOME
It's TASTY
It SERVES 3
less than 10¢ per serving




It's

Shape into cakes and pan-fry, or shape into small balls and deep-fat fry.

SEND label any Gorton product for more than 100 deep sea recipes. *Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass.*

JUST SHAPE AND FRY

Doesn't it seem more sensible?

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

NATURE'S REMEDY (NR) TABLETS—A purely vegetable laxative to relieve constipation without the usual griping, sickening, perturbing sensations, and does not cause a rash. Try NR—you will see the difference. Uncoated or candy coated—their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25c box and use as directed.

Nature's Remedy
NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

FUSSY STOMACH?
RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION, GAS AND HEARTBURN
EAT LIKE CANDY TUMS 10¢ STOMACH DISTRESS
FOR THE TUMMY!

CHAIR CANE

Superb quality caning in full length unblemished pieces. Learn this useful craft in your home or at your local Home Bureau. Fine Grade $4.00 for 1000 ft. bunch; Medium $5.00; Common $6.00; Binding $4.00 for 500 ft. bunch. Postpaid.

EBELINGS
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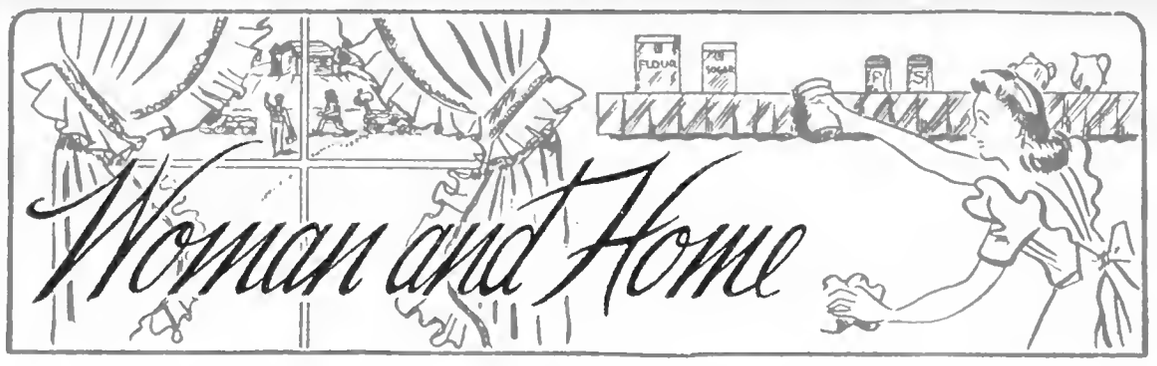
"Dependable for 80 years."

YARNS FREE samples—directions. All wool 2-3-4-ply. Knitting & Rug Yarns. Unexcelled quality. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box 7, Harmony, ME




## Bayberry Candle for Christmas Eve

I've come from Candleberry Hill to give a gentle light
I'd never shown against the dark — until tonight;
For out on Candleberry Hill I grew in globules gray
On bushes there I flourished green — as the bay.

Below my Candleberry Hill there lies the little town
Where streets and lanes from olden days run up and down,
Where wired lamps burn bright and hard in windows as you pass.
And bayberry candles made by hand are gone, alas.

Yet if the modern bulb should fail, and townsfolk could not see
To get about on Christmas Eve — they'd still have me!

Rhode Island — *Lillian K. Greene*

## Fun for All the Family with Yule Greens

Christmas greens to decorate your house give an even warmer meaning if they are made at home with all the family to help. As for Christmas presents, what could extend the season's greetings more aptly than a handsome swag or wreath sent ahead of time to someone far from the country. Festive results are easily achieved with the use of thin wire and a few simple materials. First of all it is good fun if all the household goes out to gather the evergreens.

Materials needed: No. 22 soft wire from your local hardware store; a pair of pruning shears; evergreen branches, boughs of pine, spruce, arborvitae, hemlock, inkberry, laurel and quantities of lovely blue-black juniper. Hemlock is good only for outdoor use as it sheds quickly. With a family demonstration to start with, many a pleasant evening can be spent together on the greens.

As a base for wreaths you may pull a metal coathanger into the shape of a circle, leaving the loop at top to hang it by. Or three to four-foot lengths of pussywillow or forsythia shoots may be bent and secured into a circle with wire. Cut your greenery into short sprays; hold each spray securely with the left hand while you wire it firmly onto your frame. A length of old electric light cord makes a sturdy base for a sweeping swag of evergreen to hang above your fireplace, or to festoon a doorway. To make such a spray simply select two or three of your well proportioned boughs, wire them together, and cover the wire with a large colorful bow. Bright red oilcloth for a bow withstands cold and wet. Now you have the basic work done for wreath or spray.

To trim your Christmas greens, insert bunches of red alderberry, sprigs of mistletoe, juniper berries, pine cones, seed pods or milkweed pods silvered, all secured individually with wire. Little two-inch flower pots may be painted with bright red, silver, or gilt; when tied on to greens and hung upside down, they look like Christmas bells. Here is our method: tie a coarse knot in the center of a length of red ribbon; pull both ends of the ribbon through the hole at the base of the flower pot, leaving the knot inside the pot. For bell clapper, tiny berry sprays of mistletoe tied in are attractive.

For candy cane effect, a length of coat-hanger, cut and curved into the proper shape, may be covered with twisted red and white Christmas tree trimming, bought in a ten-cent store. Mounted upon greenery this combination makes another cheery Christmas greeting to hang upon your door.

A novel Christmas door knocker we make in this way: a child's toy drum is tied to an ample spray of greens with a big red bow. We fasten the drumsticks with streamers long enough for the sticks to be used. Your friends will enjoy announcing their arrival in hearty fashion.

A handsome della Robbia type of wreath (like those in pottery) may be made by tying groups of wired kumquats, mistletoe and juniper berries at intervals around a laurel wreath. Other materials for these sculptured wreaths will occur to you, tiny crabapples, gilded nuts, cranberries, etc., along with mistletoe, holly, ground pine. Used as a centerpiece for the dinner table with a tall, heavy white candle in the round opening of the wreath, it is a lovely thing; or the circle may be filled with colored shining Christmas tree balls.

M. M.

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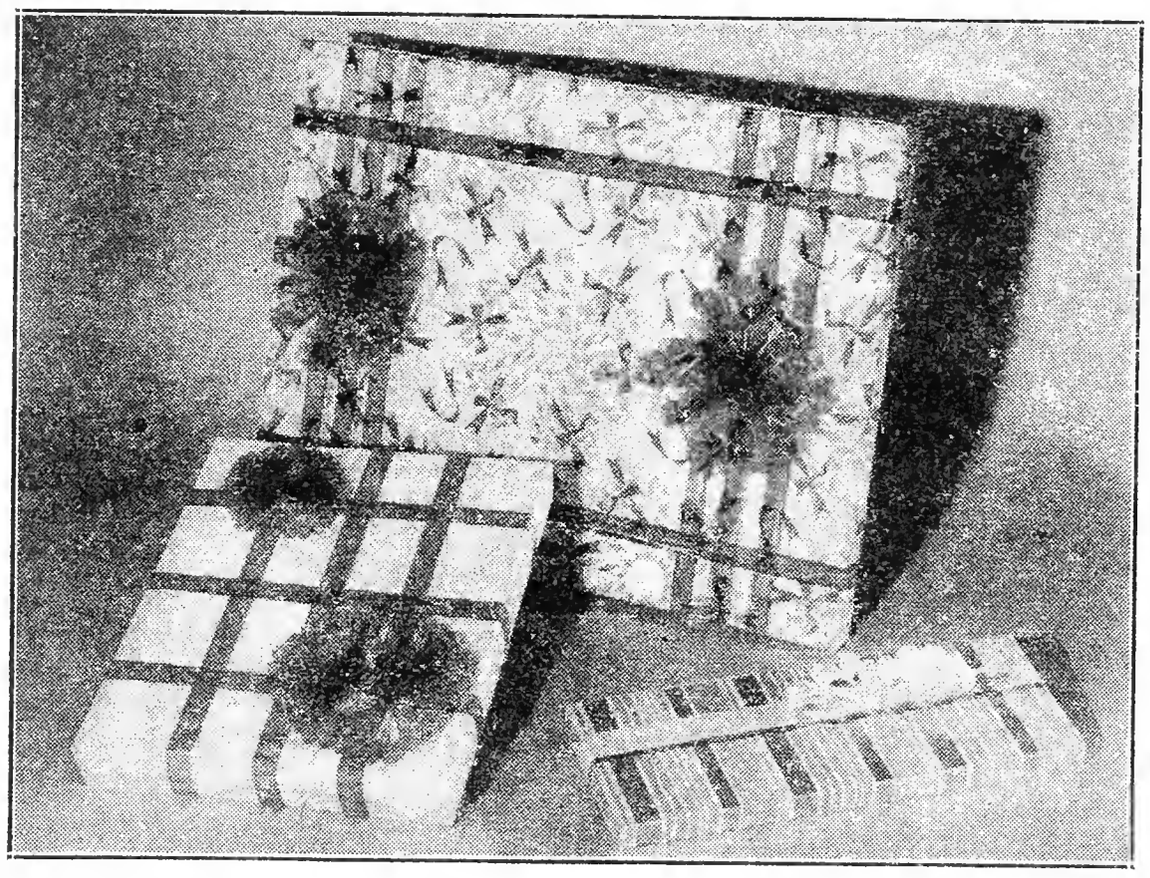
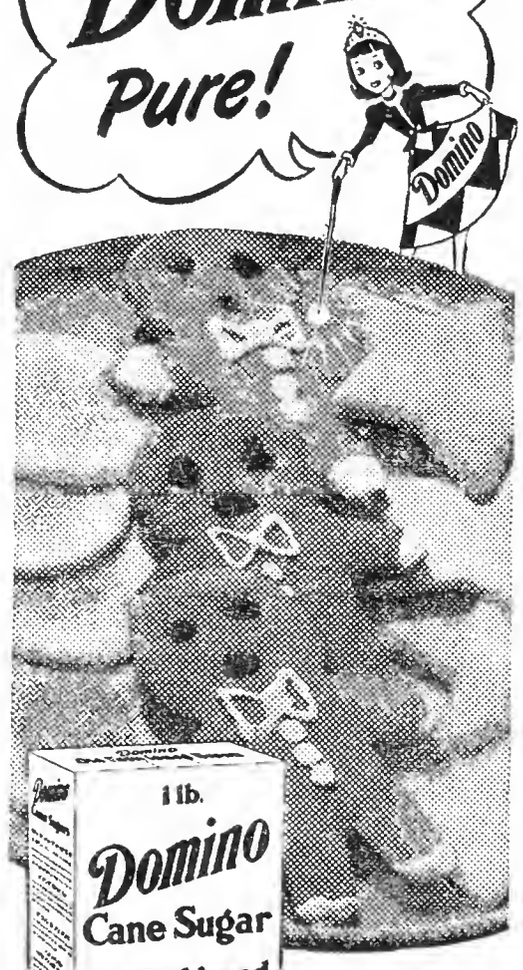
Tea or coffee stains on china cups can be removed by rubbing with a damp cloth dipped in soda.

## Hints on the Wrap and Bow-Tie Knack



*That smooth finished touch to a gay Christmas package is as easy to get as ABC, the minute you know the wrap and bow-tie tricks ("beau-tye" to the young folks). To receive free illustrated instruction sheets for this Yuletide art simply write for CHRISTMAS WRAP AND TIE; enclose a 3c stamp for mailing costs; and address Woman and Home, The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. Endless pleasure in color, materials and design can result in decorating big and little packages, based on these step by step basic lesson sketches.*

Only ONE Sugar is Domino Pure!




*For rich, tasty cookies, use Domino Old Fashioned Brown Sugar. It's Domino-pure.*

Domino-PURE means:
1. Energy
2. Sweetness
3. More Food Flavor
4. Cleanliness
5. Full Value

SO BE SURE YOUR SUGAR IS Domino PURE!
It's 100% Pure CANE Sugar

This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Swiftly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for quick and pleasing results.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

NOVEL XMAS GIFT
Be surprised what $1.00 brings insured postage. Two gold plated clips joined together by gold plated bead chain. Beautiful gift. Many uses. Strongly made.
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Box 196, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

400 COLORFUL QUILT PIECES 400
$1.00 Postpaid: 1,000, $1.98. PRINTS, PERCALES. CUT FROM NEW DRESS GOODS.
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COFFEE Finest Tasting Hotel Blend. 1½ Pounds $1.00 Postpaid. State Silex, Drip or Percolator
AMERICAN FINE FOODS, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

# Toeing Off at the Chimney Piece

There is always room for an extra little gift in the toe of the stocking that hangs by the chimney piece. Such places can hold small but "just right" presents, handmade and full of surprise.

All children have favorite trinkets that are forever getting lost, because there is no place to keep them. Make an attractive container for them by painting a typewriter ribbon box with bright enamel. [Ed.: D. T. made one for us; it's fine to hold stamps.] When that is dry, decorate it with the popular designs available to you in many books in your public library, magazines, or the children's own books. They will take particular delight in a design which they can recognize. Other covered boxes can be decorated for the same treasure chest idea.

While you are dabbling with the paint, make something for the teen-age girls. Buy a few small bottles of inexpensive perfumes (some are quite pleasant) and soak off the labels. In their place paint a posy or two and maybe a few hearts and birds. If there is not room enough for them in the stocking toe, tie red and green ribbons around the bottles and loop them over a twig on the Christmas tree. A cluster of such bottles, tied with ribbons of varying lengths, is very decorative, wherever used.

For schoolgirls there are lapel gadgets to add glamour to a new coat or brighten up the old one. These can be made from odd pieces of felt — scraps of an old hat. If no patterns are on hand, it is easy to draw your own; just trace fruit from tin can labels or from brownies, gremlins, or animals in one of the children's books. Simple outline drawings are best, especially to mark the face, if any. Cut out two pieces of felt from your pattern. Then sew or embroider on the necessary markings. Finally sew the felt pieces together using either whip or blanket stitch, tucking in a pinch of cotton to fatten the creature just before completely closing the seam. There are many gay lapel crocheted flowers you can make too, or if you have very fine yarn and needles, knit a tiny sock or mitten. These gadgets may be pinned directly on to the coat or can be sewed to a crocheted cord.

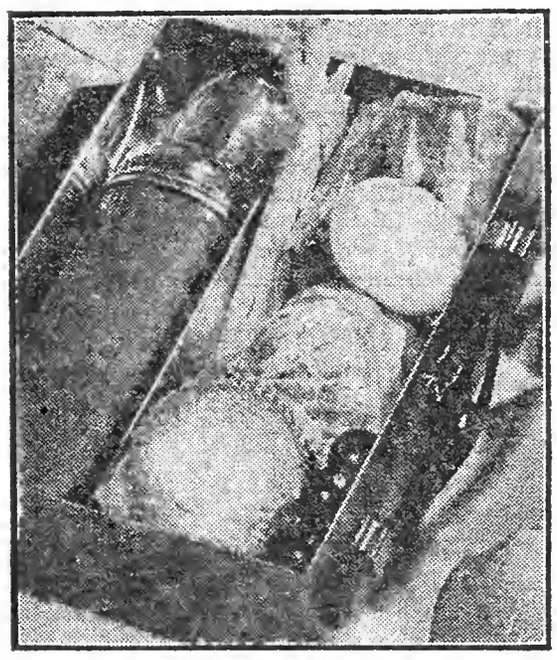
Handkerchiefs with fancy edgings are something every girl, big or little, likes. They make her feel dressed up. If you haven't time to make a full width edging, get a hemstitched hanky and some varigated tatting thread; multicolored is especially good. Using a fine steel crochet hook, single crochet around the edge, pulling the thread thorugh the hemstitching.

Boys who still hang up their stockings can always use a marble bag. Make it of good strong material, such as pillowcase ticking, denim or duck, using two pieces eight by 11 inches. We will leave it to you to make a bag up quickly, only be sure you have a stout strip for a drawstring; shoelaces will also do. Boys do not go in for frills, so sew on big plain initials; or not any, as you think best. Folded into the toe of a stocking, or hung full of marbles on a tree branch, this bag will delight any young man with a mind for Spring.

To fix something very special, carefully separate the shells of several large English walnuts and remove the meats. Place a tiny toy or nicknack inside and stick the shells together again with glue or cement. These give a real bang to the very last present in the stocking. Or, if a few inches of ribbon are glued between the shells when they are rejoined, a gay cluster of nuts can hang on the tree. A coat of gilt paint makes a glittering ornament for yearly use.

What else can be put inside these walnuts? Well, shiny new coins are hard to beat! D. T.

## The School Lunch Shelf



*Vitamins in the school lunch box for healthful hot and cold meal are important in cold weather.*

We often hear of an emergency shelf; why not a School Lunch Shelf? One mother I know begins preparing foods for this shelf, with the start of the canning season. By Fall she has it so full that it is the joy of her children. This year there are many more such shelves in our neighborhood. The younger generation have put the pressure on their Moms!

This enterprising woman cans many specialty foods as well as the usual staples for her Lunch Shelf; including home meats of all sorts: canned fried chicken, roast chicken, chicken salad meat, beef tongue, roast beef, liver, cheese, beef and chicken soup, vegetable beef soup, rabbit, squirrel, wild duck and pheasant. The game is canned during the open season. Her fine sandwich spreads have some very clever combinations from the Shelf. She also puts up pints of home-baked beans which her children are very fond of in sandwiches using brown bread or rye bread as the basic ingredients; especially enjoyed by growing boys.

For lunch flavors and vitamins there are small jars of tiny gherkin pickles, pickled and spiced crabs, peaches, pears and baby beets, and even some baby carrots. There are many small jars of jams, preserves, apricots, grapes, strawberries, and in fact anything that could be sealed up for spreads. Many quarts of fruit and vegetable juices had been prepared. In the warm days of Fall and early Spring, these juices are sent cold via the thermos bottle, but during the Winter months they are always sent hot.

As I write this, my thoughts go back to the years when I taught in rural districts. I recall one child in particular, who often came to school with one soda biscuit in his tin dinner pail. That lone biscuit was so strong with soda that it was a golden hue and very often had bacon grease instead of butter on it. This child's mother often lamented the fact that his report card carried so many low marks. Since I have no school lunches to put up, I am going to prepare a Snack Shelf. Each person will have his own specialities, and by using a little imagination, and the food-stuffs at hand, it will be a simple matter to prepare a delicious and palatable lunch for either youngsters or grown ups. MRS. N. Z. B.

## Thought for Today

GOD REST YE MERRY, BOYS AND GIRLS

Secrets, suspense and preparation —these are half the fun of Christmas! Without them, no child gets the season's true excitement; with them, every boy and girl is made the better. For these delights are wholesome and rich with doing for others.

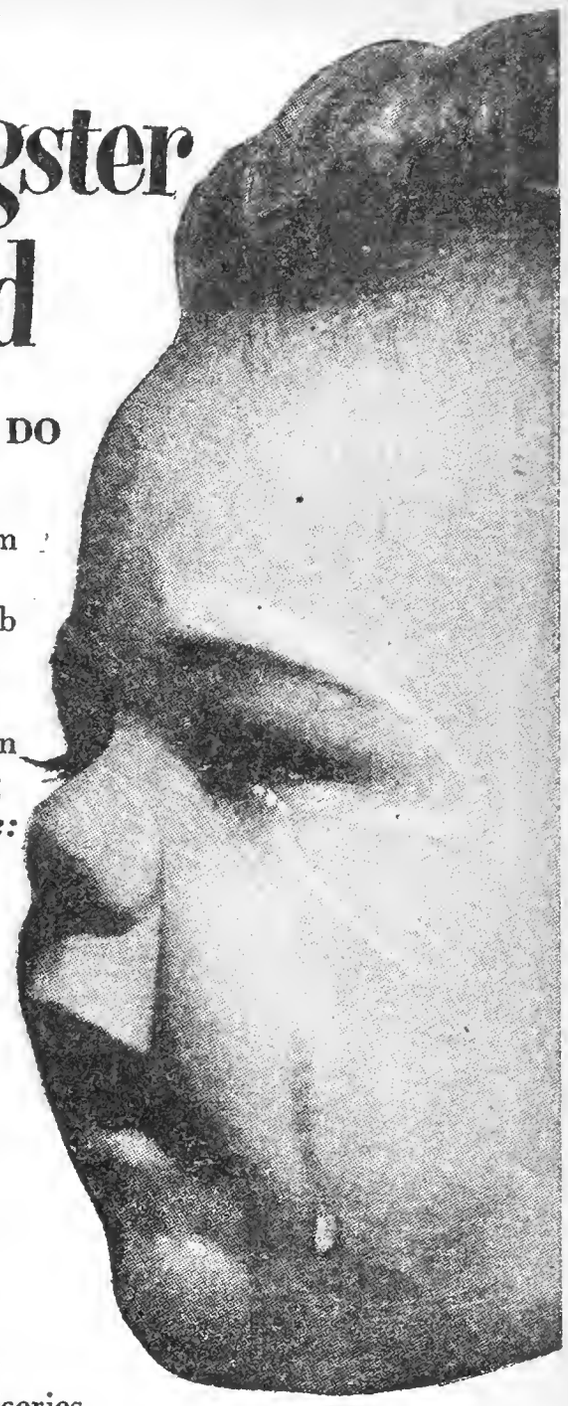
Hiding places for gifts, the suspense of what's afoot all about, and the actual working at Christmas things are events that plunge children into thinking about everyone else as well as themselves. I have always felt, and once again I do, that the approach to December Twenty-fifth brings out more spontaneous, outgoing, generous, downright selflessness in children than any other era on the calendar.

This is the time when every plan or scrap that a youngster makes for another's gaiety splashes right back into his own cup of joy. Children see it filling up; you can see it spilling over day by day. All they need is your own zest in the coming weeks, whether you are the one to lead the way, or some small child. From toddlers up, you may be sure they crave not only gifts but the spirit of Christmas in the home.

Christmas comes but once a year. The rural household is the perfect place for bearing out the yule carol's sentiment, *God rest ye merry, gentlemen,* which today, of course, means countrymen and countrywomen. Let it be merry before, as well as on, the Day. Afterwards indeed the family may take its well earned rest! P. S.

**Several thicknesses of old chenille bedspreads sewed together make a good bathmat.**


# If your youngster catches cold



**DO WHAT MOST MOTHERS DO TO RELIEVE DISTRESS**

For wonderful soothing relief from the miseries of your child's cold, do what millions of mothers do: Rub throat, chest and back with warming, comforting Vicks VapoRub.

*Instantly*—the moment you rub it on —VapoRub's famous relief-bringing action starts working *2 ways at once:*

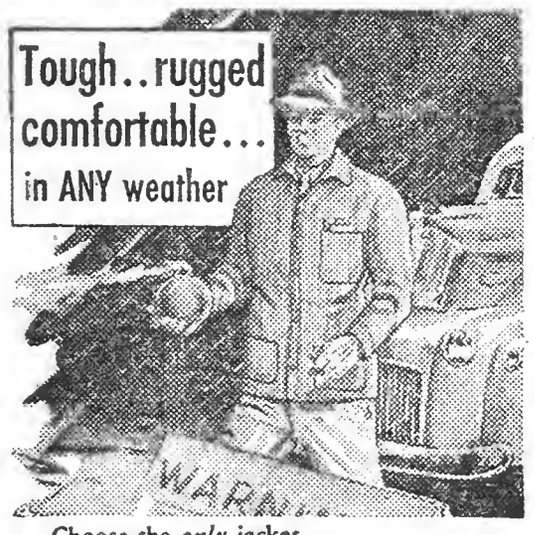
**PENETRATES** to upper bronchial tubes with special medicinal vapors.

**STIMULATES** chest and back surfaces like a good warming poultice.

And . . . this special Penetrating-Stimulating action *keeps working for hours* to soothe distress and ease discomfort *even while your little one sleeps.* Often by morning the worst miseries of the cold are gone!

***Best known home remedy you can use to relieve distress of colds . . .***

**VICKS VAPORUB**




Choose the *only* jacket with *all five* of these famous qualities—

- Cold, wind, rain can't get through this cozy wool fleece lining!
- Sturdy snap-fasteners used throughout (no buttons to catch on brush or to pull off).
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SHANTUNG — GABARDINE
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Shipped Post paid, upon receipt of check or money order—or pay postman C.O.D. plus small postal charge.

*Samples sent upon request.*
*Specify colors desired.*
*This offer good in U.S.A. only.*

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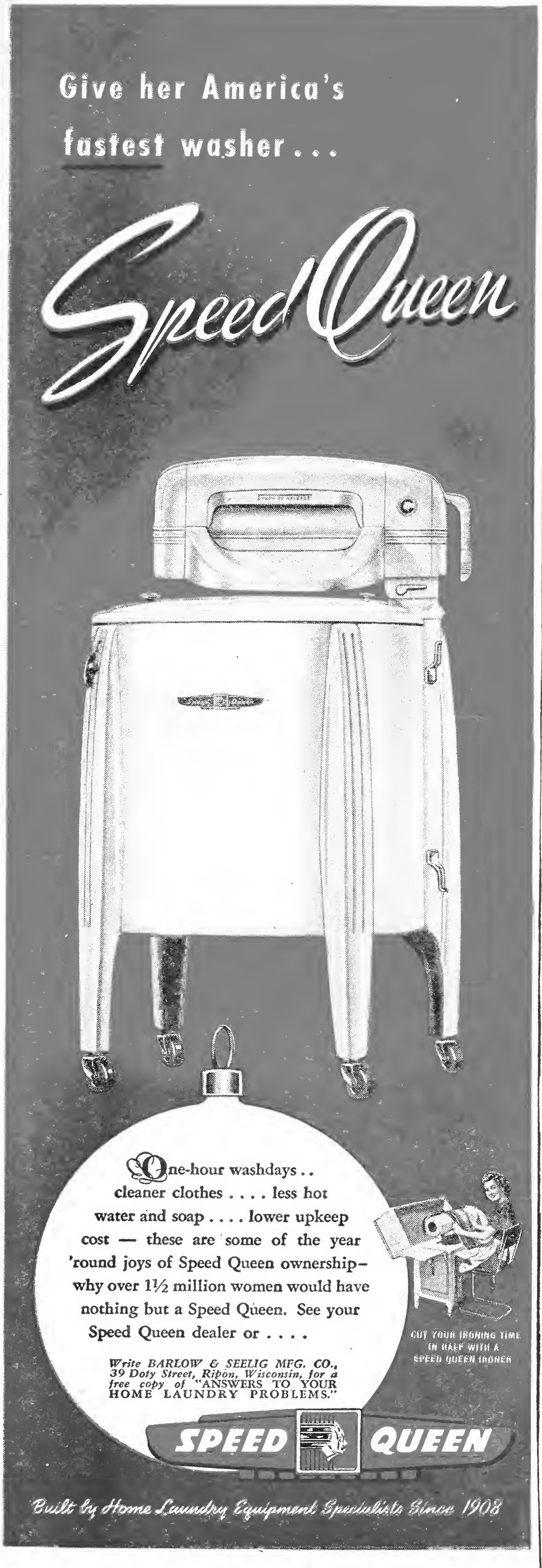




## Four Molasses Cookies With Good Dark Flavor

*There is nothing so good as good molasses cookies.* The fruity smell of their baking fills the kitchen and soaks into the very wood of the house. Perhaps that is why young folks love to come home to a real farmhouse! Here are four molasses cooky recipes — each one different, but all with that good dark flavor. We never tire of them.

ELLIE'S FAVORITE ROLLED COOKY

This is my very best molasses cooky, tender and moist, glazed on top.

Use 1 cup country lard; 1 cup brown sugar; 1 cup dark molasses; 1 cup sour milk; 4 teaspoons soda; 6 cups sifted flour; 2 teaspoons ginger; 2 teaspoons cinnamon; 1 teaspoon nutmeg; ½ teaspoon cloves; 1 teaspoon salt. Combine in order given, sifting the spices with the flour. Roll out thick with a little extra flour as possible. Sprinkle with sugar, and bake in a quick oven. Makes 48 large cookies.

SOFT GINGER COOKIES

These are spongy and light, and best with a thin powdered sugar frosting over them. Take 1 cup molasses; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup sour milk; 2 beaten eggs; 5 cups flour, with 1 teaspoon ginger; ½ teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; ½ teaspoon cloves; 2 teaspoons soda; 1 cup melted shortening (lard). Mix in order given. Let stand for 10 minutes, and drop by tablespoonsful onto greased sheet. Bake in moderate oven.

SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES: SUGARLESS

Use ½ cup melted lard; 1 cup dark molasses; 2 tablespoons warm water; 1 egg; 3 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; ½ teaspoon salt; ¼ teaspoon soda. Mix together shortening, molasses and water. Add 2 cups flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Beat well. Add egg and beat again. Add remaining flour and mix. Let stand 10 minutes. Roll out thick, and bake in moderate oven.

GINGERSNAPS

Take 1 cup molasses; ½ cup sugar; ¾ cup fat; ½ teaspoon soda in ¼ cup hot water; 3 cups flour; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon cloves; ½ teaspoon salt. Roll very thin, and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderate oven.

Any one of these is fine for any occasion that calls for a cooky. Especially good for lunch boxes and that after school snack in the cold months ahead. MRS. R. A. S.

## Pine Cones for Colors in Fireplace Blaze

Each Winter, especially at this season, visitors to our home have seen the beautiful colors which my pine cones send up the chimney as they blaze in the fireplace. Many wonder what I do to them. The method, from an experiment station, is simple and successful.

It is just a matter of soaking dried pine cones in certain chemicals dissolved in water. For green I use copper sulphate; for blue, barium nitrate; for red it is strontium nitrate; for purple, potassium permanganate. Mix one pound of the chemical to one gallon of water. Soak the cones in the solution for about two minutes. Take them out and spread them to dry in a warmish place on thick layers of newspapers. For a more brilliant color as the cones burn, dip them several times. Store the cones until used, where it is dry.

I use a large crock for the solution and put in as many cones as will be fully covered. To remove them I have a slotted spoon; a colander or sieve would do. Wearing gloves protects the hands from stains or other effects.

These cones, with their Christmas colors in the flames also make special inexpensive holiday presents. L.M.W.

## Handicrafters — Gardeners

[Ed. Note: We will gladly forward your stamped letters (*not parcels*) sent here for initials below; or send you their full names and addresses. P. S.]

I would like to get perennials and will send rayon pieces to make patchwork quilts. — MRS. A. R., Maine

I would like to find an oxalis bulb or plant and will exchange crocheted holders for some.
Vermont MRS. W. B. S.

I have some packages of skeins of silk embroidery thread, assorted colors, to exchange for house plants or what have you. MRS. W. S. N., N. Y.

If you have old-fashioned Crown Imperial Lily bulbs, two will bring you a new pair of hose for the first 12 people who write to me. Send your size, length. MRS. F. D., N. Y.

I would like a fern leafed peony, Christmas rose, yellow digitalis, or yellow lupin in exchange for my perennials and shrubs. — Mrs. W. W. J., New Jersey.

## *Fine Patterns in Dress and Needlework*

2572 — BEFITTING JUMPER, to fit in for many uses, has new side closing to make the most of a good figure; deep dip neckline reveals its own beruffled blouse. Sizes 10-20. Size 16 jumper, 2⅞ yds. 54-in.; blouse 2 yds. 39-in. Complete 16c.

2876 — SMOOTH HIPPED dress partial to a sizable figure, has diagonal scalloped closing; side front fan pleats release new low fullness. Sizes 12-20; 36-46. Size 36, 4⅜ yds. 39-in. 16c.

2140 — CHILD'S 3-PIECE SUIT: A jaunty jumper, plus a single breasted collarless jacket, plus a spanking white blouse. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 4 jacket and jumper 1⅞ yds. 35-in.; blouse 1 yd. 35-in. Complete 16c.

1061 — LACY MAIDENS to crochet, seven of them, to make separately for beautiful chair set, and then join; three for the back and two each for the arm rests. Complete instructions 11c.

E-265 — KNIT A SMART WESKIT, smooth, snug and ideal to wear the year round. Complete instructions for sizes 32 to 42. 11c.

NEW FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK 15c — 1948-1949 NEEDLEWORK BOOK 15c.

PLEASE PRINT your name, address and style number plainly; do not forget to include sizes! Send orders to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents add 1c tax on orders over 16c; 2c tax over 67c.)

# Guides to Good Eggs

Knowing where to buy eggs and how to keep them are the only two ways that consumers can be sure of having a quality product at all times. Homemakers see the eggs they buy for the first time in retail stores; large-quantity buyers in wholesale houses. Their first step toward obtaining a quality product should be to buy from those retailers or wholesalers who keep eggs under proper conditions. Their second step is to keep the eggs they buy under constant refrigeration until used—in the house, hotel, restaurant, or institution, as the case may be.

Suitable humidity and temperature and sanitary surroundings are essential for conserving egg quality. Eggs may show a decided drop in quality in three days if held at a temperature around 98 degrees F. Such a temperature is not unusual in many localities during the Summer. Temperatures between 70 and 80 degrees F., or even several degrees higher typical of many heated stores and kitchens in the Winter, cause changes in quality to occur more slowly. However, eggs left at ordinary room temperature for three days may lose as much freshness as eggs kept in the refrigerator for two weeks. To prevent loss of moisture, the relative humidity in the dealer's refrigerator or other storage place should be around 85 degrees or higher.

Applying such facts as these, the homemaker should note the care the retailer gives to eggs, since it is to him she must appeal if the eggs she buys fall short of the quality for which she has paid. Eggs should be stored in a cold, clean refrigerator at a temperature above freezing, but preferably not above 45 degrees F., away from foods having strong odors or flavors. Either in stock or on display, eggs should always be kept cool.

After making sure that eggs are properly handled by the dealer, the consumer should direct her attention to grade labeling. The best guide to the quality of eggs at the time of purchase is the information on the grade label or on the carton itself. Eggs that are officially graded according to U. S. Standards carry information that tells the quality or grade (AA, A, B, or C), the size of the eggs based on weight per dozen, and the date of grading. As the grade refers to the quality on the date the eggs were graded, it is an assurance of quality after that date only if they have been kept under proper conditions.

Size and interior quality are independent of each other, so the grade label information on officially graded eggs may read: U. S. Grade A, Extra large; U. S. Grade A, Medium; U. S. Grade B, Large; U. S. Grade A, Large; U. S. Grade AA, Large; U. S. Grade B, Medium, or another combination of terms that describes quality and defines weight per dozen. Eggs that are not graded officially, under either Federal or Federal-State programs, can not carry the letters "U. S." before the grade designation on the label.

Some States use their own grades and grading programs, which usually are similar to the Federal programs. The homemaker should become familiar with State grades if she is buying eggs carrying State grade labels. She has no assurance of quality when she buys eggs from bulk displays or in cartons carrying only such descriptive terms as "selected" or "best" or "fresh country eggs." Reading the label is important, but checking at home to see how well the eggs agree with their description is just as important. To check on size, the consumer needs these facts: According to U. S. weight classes, a dozen "Extra Large" eggs must weigh at least 27 ounces without the carton; cartons usually weigh about two ounces. "Large" eggs must weigh at least 24 ounces per dozen; "Medium" 21 ounces; "Small" 18 ounces. In the late Summer and early Fall, when pullets begin laying, the abundance of small eggs on the market may make them an especially good buy.

The consumer can check on quality by breaking out an egg into a flat saucer or plate and noting these points: An egg of AA or A quality has a large proportion of firm white, standing up well around the yolk. The yolk itself is round and upstanding. Eggs of lower quality, B and C grades, just as good for many uses, have a smaller proportion of thick white, or no thick white at all. When broken out, the egg white covers a large area; it spreads out thinly. The yolk is somewhat flattened, and it may break easily.

Differences in quality between eggs of the different grades do not affect food value. Differences in quality should affect the price paid for eggs, and they usually determine the uses made of them. For instance, the higher quality, more expensive eggs, with their firm whites and upstanding yolks, are especially desirable for poaching, frying, and cooking in the shell. Eggs of the two lower grades, B and C, are just as satisfactory for baking, for scrambled eggs, and in sauces and salad dressing.

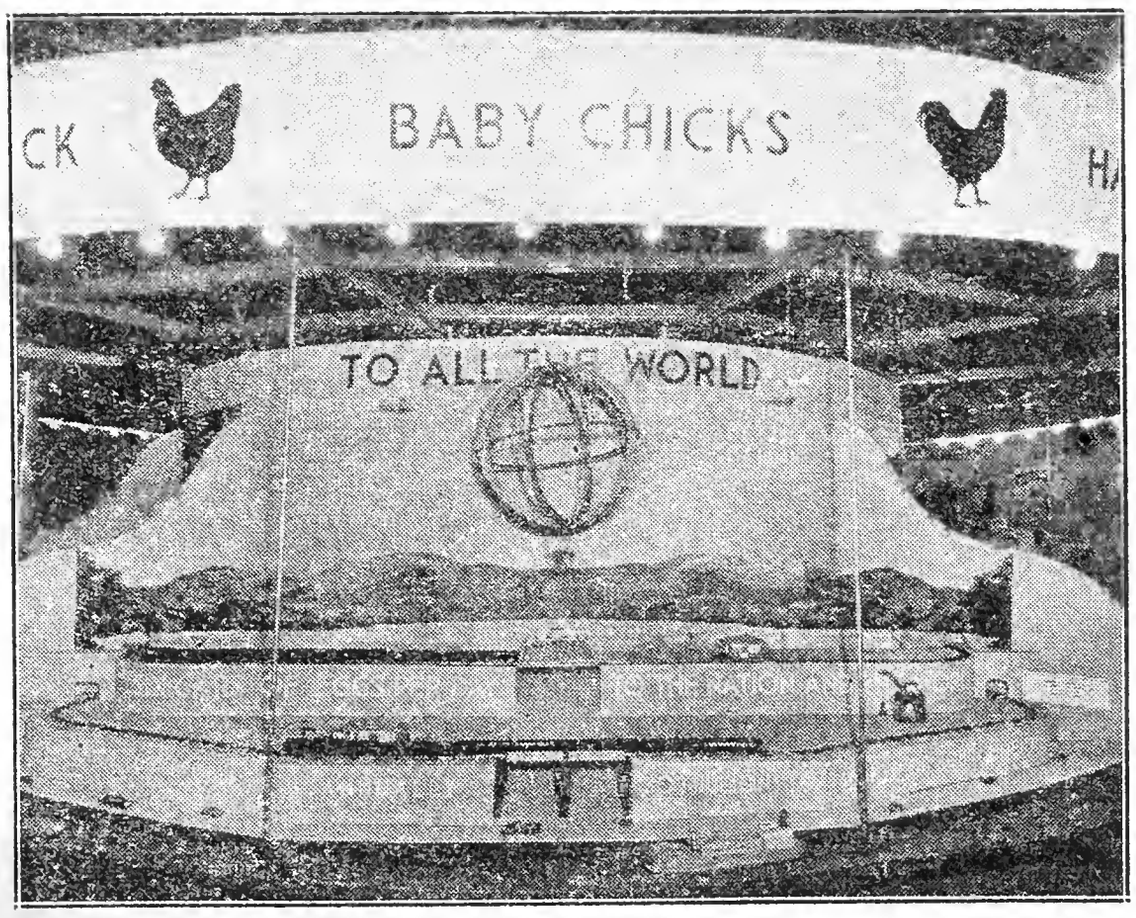
After making sure she buys quality eggs, the consumer should make sure she maintains that quality by placing them in her refrigerator as quickly as possible and keeping them there until used. She does not leave them in a hot car while on a shopping tour, or in a hot kitchen while sorting other groceries. When she begins to prepare a meal or bake a cake, she takes out of the refrigerator only as many eggs as she needs. The refrigerator itself should be clean and cold; preferably around 45 degrees F. in the compartment where eggs are kept. The eggs themselves should be stored in a covered container, to prevent them from losing moisture and absorbing flavors.

## Bloody Vents

Some of my chickens have bloody vents. What does this indicate; what are some of the possible causes?

Delaware County, N. Y. J. S.

Bloody vents would indicate the possibility of pickouts. This could result from prolapse of the oviduct, and subsequent pickouts. It is possible that a blood vessel may have been ruptured due to injury. However, in most cases of this kind, the liver is more liable to be ruptured, thus causing a big blood clot in the body cavity.




*This attractive industry display was staged by New Hampshire poultrymen in their State building at the 1948 Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass.*

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HEALTHY CHICKS
make Great Layers

And No Wonder!
LOOK AT THIS CONTEST RECORD:

★ WINNER — All-time world laying record for ALL breeds—won in 1945
★ WINNER — 1942-High Leghorn Pen in U. S.
★ WINNER — 1947-High Leghorn Pen in U. S.

Highest in the nation 3 times in the last 7 years—that's the Babcock Leghorn Story! At the 1946-47 Western New York Egg Laying Test, Babcock's pen of S. C. White Leghorns finished ahead of all White Leghorn pens in the United States with a record of 3807 eggs and 4113.20 points. In 1942 our White Leghorn pen at the Pennsylvania Test was high with 3839 eggs and 3940 points. In 1945 our pen of White Leghorns at the Western New York Test was high pen for all breeds that year. *This pen set an all-time world record for all breeds by scoring 4057 eggs and 4336.25 points. This world record still stands!*

In addition to winning high leghorn pen in the United States in 1946-47, we had the three high Leghorn hens in the nation with 365.10 points, 364.85 points and 360.15 points respectively.

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*You Can CASH in on these Champion Bloodlines!*

All of our commercial Leghorn chicks for 1948-49 are descendants of the parents of our 1942 and 1945 high Leghorn pens. This means that your layers from us can be just as good as those we breed and raise here. We guarantee to share our best breeding with you at reasonable commercial prices.

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Highest egg-laying record ever made by a New Hampshire pen in any contest was set by Hubbard Farms' pen, at 1948 Western New York Contest just ended. Hubbard's pen produced 3,715 eggs for 3,980 points—averaging 285 eggs and 306 points per bird. High Hubbard hen laid 332 eggs. Among all breeds—Hubbard's New Hampshires ranked second in the United States—*only 5 points* below top pen.

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SIXTH WIN IN LAST 10 YEARS

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## Winter Feeding and Housing

With the pullets safely housed against early Winter storms, the poularyman can now pause and take stock before the cold settles in and brings its attendant problems. This is a good time to check on flock performance and equipment, and to apraise the general poultry outlook in relation to one's own operations: For instance, check the pullets to see that they are up to the rate of production profitable for their age and for the length of time they have been housed. Healthy pullets, in good flesh when housed, will usually be eating normally a few days after they move into permanent quarters, but they do lose some weight, and the clever poultryman will get them to a high mash consumption as soon as possible. Where the scratch-mash feeding system is used, hard grain feeding may be increased somewhat to restore lost body weight, and keep them in good trim. Although their scratch should be increased as production goes up, the poultryman should always keep in mind the 40-60 ratio; that is, the scratch should never go above 60 per cent of the daily feed consumption nor below 40 per cent. However, the nearer to 40 per cent the scratch can be kept, the more eggs the farmer is apt to get. Where the complete mash system is used, it is a good idea to scatter a quart or so of scratch on the litter in the morning to encourage the birds to turn over the litter and thus help to keep it dry. In my own pens, where I use the scratch-mash method, I feed a small portion of scratch early every morning. The hens are always waiting and on chilly mornings it is an excellent way to get them briskly to work.

By now the housed birds should have adjusted themselves to whatever lighting arrangement is being used. Thirteen or 14 hours of natural and artificial light are enough for them. Where lights are kept burning all night, low wattage bulbs should be used, certainly not the bright lights I have seen streaming from some poultry houses late at night. Donald Henderson, extension poultryman at the University of Vermont, reports on the use of lights in three pens at the experiment station last year. All night lights were kept on in pens one and two, using 40 watt bulbs. From October 1 to June 1 egg production was about 70 per cent. In pen three where morning and evening lights were used (the birds had between 12 and 14 hours of light), production was about the same as in the other two pens. Keep the reflectors clean and replace any bulbs that have burned out. I believe it is agreed that electric lights are more beneficial in stepping up production for low producers, and that at a time when egg prices are good, rather than for high producers. The average farm flock, however, will certainly benefit from the use of lights.

Another timely checkup to make is the winter's water supply. Soil cable, which is again available, can be attached to water pipes that may be subject to freezing. Those who have used this cable report excellent results; farmers are pretty glad on biting mornings to have those water pipes functioning. Heavy mash consumption also means heavy water intake; for heavy production the pullets should have access to plenty of water whether the weather is cold or warm. Check too on hopper space, grit and oyster shell containers. Also, provide adequate nesting space to take care of all the early morning layers.

Cannibalism can break out at any season of the year, though it is more likey to appear in the flock toward the end of Winter. Oats are considered helpful in keeping down outbreaks; if the scratch feed seems deficient, it is probably wise to mix more in. However, if cannibalism breaks out at this time of year to any extent, the best thing is to shorten the beaks of all the birds. Electric devices suited for this purpose can often be supplied by the service agent of your feed company; these can cut down enormously on the work involved, as compared to hand trimming. Two people can go through a flock in quick order; and by the time the beaks grow out again the birds will probably not revert to the practice.

Predicting anything in our unsettled world is a pretty risky thing, because we cannot know all the factors that will influence the outcome of our predictions. Having hedged that much, I am willing to go on and say that poultry and egg prices will remain good for the early Winter. Even if prices drop somewhat, grain prices have fallen enough to offset a decline of several cents a dozen in eggs. Dressed poultry prices look as though they would remain fairly firm. Returns should be good, then, for those of us poultrymen who can keep our hens laying well. I am still convinced that we should cull rigorously, particularly those pullets that look as though they would have a hard time getting through the Winter. Only those birds should be kept that can efficiently utilize the grain and respond to good management practices.

T. FOSTER
Vermont

## NEPPCO Industry Conference

Northeastern Poultry Producers Council (NEPPCO) will hold its second annual Allied Industry Outlook Conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, December 16 - 17.

The following interesting program of speakers has been arranged: Dec. 16, 1:00 P. M. — Welcome by John V. B. Rice, NEPPCO President; 1:30-3:00 P. M. — "The World Food Supply and Its Influence on America," Dr. F. A. Harper, Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.; 3:20-5:00 P. M. — "What's Ahead for American Agriculture," Nathan Koenig, Ass't. to U. S. Secy. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; 7:30 P. M. — "Changes to Look for in American Business," Beardsley Ruml, R.H. Macy & Co., New York City. Dec. 17 — 9:00-10:30 A. M. — "Influence of Economic Policy in the United States and What to Expect," Murray Shields, Economic Advisor, Guaranty Trust Co., New York City; 10:45-11:45 A. M. — "The Influence of the American Consumer," C. B. Denman, National Ass'n of Food Chains, Washington, D. C.; 1:30 P. M. — "We Farmers and Your Salesmen," H. W. Voorhees, President, New Jersey Farm Bureau.

## New Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest

Poultrymen throughout the country will have an opportunity to win cash awards while working toward improvement of their own flocks by competing in a new three-year, nationwide program launched at a recent meeting of leaders of the poultry industry at Lexington, Ky. The new Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest is again sponsored by A & P Food Stores, and is designed to bring superior meat-type chickens to American dinner tables by encouraging the breeding and development of plumper, meatier birds which can be more economically produced.

The initial three-year Chicken-of-Tomorrow program, which was concluded last June, proved conclusively that definite improvements in meat-type characteristics can be achieved. Much valuable breeding information has been distributed to growers, while the scientific data compiled by committee officials has proven of the utmost importance to the entire poultry industry. The new program will be inaugurated with a series of State contests in 1949. A second series of State contests, to be followed by regional trials, will be conducted in 1950, and the national committee will select outstanding contestants from these trials to compete in a national finals in 1951. A total of $10,000 in cash awards, in addition to championship trophies, ribbons and certificates, will be at stake in the contests.

Poultrymen in 43 States participated in the initial contest, ending last June in Delaware. Top honors and $5,000 went to the Vantress Hatchery of Marysville, Calif., whose entry of Cornish-New Hampshire crosses scored the most points.

## ROP Show at Boston

Record of Performance (ROP) breeders will be recognized and honored for the first time by the 101st Boston Poultry Show to be held in Mechanics Building, January 19-23, by the inclusion of the ROP National Limited in its list of special features. Each exhibit will consist of four wing-banded pullets, to be judged as a unit; these must be from official ROP flocks. Prizes offered are on first, second, third, fourth and fifth places in each variety and $350 in sweepstakes prizes will be awarded. Every specimen will be scored by each of the judges and the composite score of the four judges will determine the placing of the entries. The class, this year, is limited to 20 entries and application should be made to: Hugh Thompson, Director, ROP National Limited, Box 658, Westfield, N. J.

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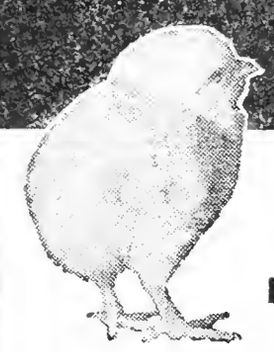
Your Guarantee of Good Chicks



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from cross of two unrelated White Leghorn strains. Excellent livability. Very high egg production. Large white eggs.

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Kerr's famous black pullet chicks. Cross of high production Red-Rocks. High speed layers. High feed efficiency. Hybrid vigor.

FREE CIRCULAR: Kerr's Egg-Bred Chicks
Describes boost in vigor, egg production obtained from proven crosses high egg strains. Tells, also, about Kerr's Dual-Purpose chicks. And Kerr's new Broad-breasted broiler chicks. Circular is free. Every poultry raiser should have it.

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# The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

## Noodle - Fattened Geese

Please tell me the method used in Europe for fattening geese on noodles. Just how are these noodles made, ingredients and amount of each used, and how are they fed to the geese? A. L. M.

Noodling geese is what the European practice is called. The method calls for stuffing large geese for three or four weeks, a process which results in a much better fattened goose than by ordinary procedures, but involves considerably more work.

The feeders usually begin by feeding three to five noodles three times daily, gradually increasing to six or seven noodles, five times daily at four-hour intervals. The noodles are made of scalded corn meal, ground oats, ground barley, and ground wheat or wheat flour, about equal parts of each being used. Add salt as for bread, thoroughly mix the feed, and put it through a sausage stuffer, cutting the product into pieces two and one-half or three inches long. Boil them 10 to 15 minutes, or until they will float in a wash boiler, containing a wire rack which stands one and one-half inches above the bottom of the boiler. Dip the noodles in cold water, and roll in flour to keep them from sticking together. Pour hot water over the noodles, just before they are fed, to make them slippery and keep them warm.

The number of noodles fed depends on the size and condition of the bird and the judgment of the feeder. The noodles are put into the mouth, one at a time, and worked down by using the hands on the outside of the neck. At the next feeding time, if any feed can be felt in the crop, no noodles are given; otherwise, the bird will go off its feed. Plenty of drinking water is kept before the geese. Obviously this method of feeding involves a large amount of work and long hours but will produce food gains.

## N. Y. State Egg Grades

Has New York State set up grades and standards for eggs? If so, what are they? H. L. E.

New York State has grades and standards for eggs, as follows: large eggs, from 24 to 27 ounces per dozen; medium, 20½ to 24 ounces per dozen; pullets, 18 to 20½ ounces per dozen; pee-wee 16 to 18 ounces per dozen. There is usually some tolerance of variation in the dozen, but in the long run it is much better to have all eggs in each carton as near the same weight as possible. If you give a customer more than he pays for in size he always seems to want it in future. Local demand and supply also influence what the consumer demands as to grade and variation within the dozen.

## Cinder Block Construction

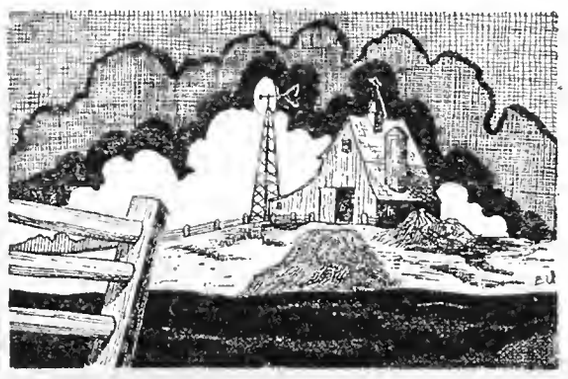
Is cinder block construction for hen houses working out satisfactorily? Would you advise painting the outside if it is used? What is the best kind of floor to use? R. F. D.

Cinder block construction for hen houses is working out satisfactorily. It is desirable to paint the outside so that moisture will not come through the blocks. A concrete floor, if properly constructed, would be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the long run. We do not have any detailed information to send you, but would suggest that you contact the National Cement Association.

## Hens Eat Feathers

My hens are eating every feather they can find, and also pick each others' feathers when they can. What does this indicate, and what should be done? R. D. F.

Your birds' feather eating indicates a lack of adequate protein, especially as they eat every feather. It is also possible that a lack of salt might have some effect in causing feather picking and cannibalism. If possible, I would suggest putting in a hopper full of meat scrap and letting the birds eat all they desire.

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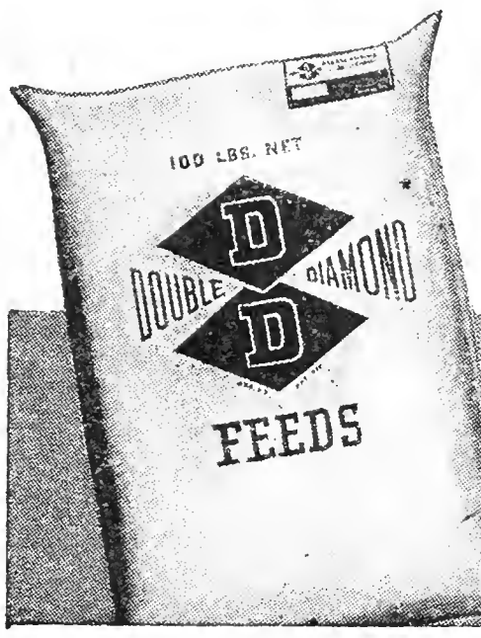


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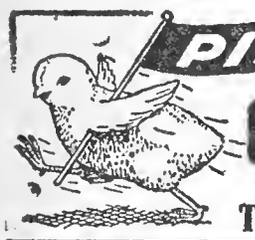

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## Books for Christmas

(Continued from Page 736)

It would be impossible to say which book was liked best. "Cry, My Beloved Country" is beautifully written, as is "The Heart of the Matter" by the well known English writer, Graham Greene; "Bridie Steen" has a homespun ring to it, and a moral; "The Big Fisherman" is built around the life of Simon Peter, the Apostle; and "Life Story" has some fine composition and an interesting story of a family. For lighter but good entertaining there is "Smile Please," "The Professor's Umbrella," "Fair Wind to Java" and "The Running of the Tide." The "back to the land" trend is entertainingly covered in "Green Mountain Farm" and "John Goffe's Mill." Many of the books are handsomely illustrated, particularly the children's books.

For adult reading, we recommend:

Country Living—"Green Mountain Farm," E. Merrick $3.50; "John Goffe's Mill," G. Woodbury $3.00.

Historical — "A Russian Journal," J. Steinbeck $3.75; "Barbed Wire Surgeon," A. A. Weinstein, M. D. $3.00; "Teach Yourself History," A. L. Rowse $2.00; "The Silent People Speak," R. St. John $4.00.

Historical Novels — "Fair Wind to Java," G. Roark $3.00; "Hearth and Eagle," A. Seton $3.50; "Running of the Tide," E. Forbes $4.00; "Reluctant Rebel," F. F. Van de Water $3.50.

Mystery — "She Walks Alone," H. McCloy $2.50; "The Coconut Wireless," R. F. Kauffman $2.50; "View of the Harbor," E. Taylor $3.00.

Novels — "A Candle for St. Jude," R. Godden $2.75; "A Light in the Window," M. R. Rinehart $2.75; "Bread for the Living," M. Lasswell $2.75; "Bridie Steen," A. Crone $3.00; "Cry, the Beloved Country," A. Paton $3.00; "Faithful Company," F. Swinnerton $3.00; "Life Story," P. Bentley $3.00; "Light and the Dark," C. P. Snow $3.00; "No Resting Place," I. Niall $2.75; "Parish and the Hill," M. D. Curran $3.00; "Parris Mitchell of King's Row," H and K. Bellermann $3.00; "Ravenswood," M. F. Doner $2.75; "Singing Waters," A. Bridge $2.75; "The Heart of the Matter," G. Green $3.00; "The House by the Sea," J. Godden $2.75; "The Professor's Umbrella," M. J. Ward $3.00; "The Big Fisherman," L. C. Douglas $3.75.

For those of high school age — "Corn Gold Farm," P. Corey $2.50; "Here's Looking at You," E. Wilkins $2.50; "High Harvest," E. Low $2.50; "King's Man," Edmonston and Hyde $2.50; "Personality Plus," S. Daly $2.50; "The Isle of Que," E. Singmaster $2.25; "The Ring of Danger," A. H. Bill $3.00; "The Long Portage," H. Best $2.50; "The Trail of Courage," V. Watson $2.50.

For Boys and Girls, 8-14 — "Big Tree," M. C. Buff $3.00; "Bitter Sweet," M. B. Harper, $2.50; "Blue Spring Farm," C. H. Bishop $2.00; "Circus of Our Own," F. Swinnerton $2.50; "Dark House on the Moss," C. Savery $2.50; "Daughter of the Mountains," L. Rankin $2.50; "The Beloved Fairy Books" A. Lang: Blue, $2.00; Green, $2.50; Red, $2.00; Rose, $2.50; Violet, $2.50; Yellow, $2.00; "Four Sons of Norway," H. Acker $3.00; "Freddy Goes Camping," D. Marshall $2.50; "Gold Prospector," W. M. Rush $2.50; "In Bible Days," G. Hartman $2.50; "Lost Karin," E. Kyle $2.50; "My Brother Mike," D. Gates $2.50; "My Diary," Margaret O'Brien $1.75; "Once a Cowboy," C. M. Martin $2.00; "Patsy Jefferson of Monticello," N. Walker $2.50; "Pretty Please," S. J. Daly $2.00; "St. Nicholas Anthology," H. Steele $5.00; "Sally Tait," F. C. Sayers $2.00; "Sam and the Superdroop," M. Leaf $1.50; "Susan's Year," S. J. Johnson $2.25; "Storm, Dog of Newfoundland," J. Landau $2.50.

For Children, 4-8 — "A Pony Called Lightning," M. Mason $1.75; "Barnyard Family," D. C. Hogner $2.75; "Blueberries for Sal," R. McCloskey $2.00; "Five Puppies for Sale," E. Braun $1.50; "Flip Flop," H. Garrett $1.50; "Make Way for Ducklings," R. McCloskey $2.50; "Patch," M. Elting and M. Gossett $2.00; "Pelican Here, Pelican There," L. Weisgard $2.00; "Pony Farm," P. Brown $2.00; "Smudge," C. Newberry $1.75; "The Big Snow," B. and E. Hader $2.50; "The Golden Christmas Manger," H. Sewell $1.00; "Three Little Steps," G. Becker $1.00.

For three-year olds — "Around the Town," P. McGinley $2.00; "From Crocus to Snowman," L. Lenski $1.00; "Kate Greenaway's Alphabet," Kate Greenaway 60 cents; "Little Old Automobile," M. H. Ets $1.50.

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P. O. BOX 193, NEW YORK CITY


## Subscribers' Exchange

*Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 759.*

### FRUITS AND FOODS

HONEY: Delicious Florida orange blossom; 5 lbs. postage paid $2.25. Nelson Wheeler, St. Cloud, Florida.

HONEY: 60 lbs. best clover, $9.00; clover and Fall flowers mixed (good flavor), $7.80. Not prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteeed. F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, New York.

FLORIDA tree ripened oranges or grapefruit, $2.00 bushel. Tangerines or mixed fruit $2.50 bushel. Sunset Citrus Grove, Lake Como, Florida.

BLACK walnut meats: Pound $1.60; 2 lbs. $3.15; 5 lbs. $7.75. Prineess pine, 20c per pound prepaid. Clareneo Wolford, Port Byron, N. Y

HONEY: 60 lbs. light clover $9.00; darker clover $8.00; goldenrod $8.00; buckwheat $7.20. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

TREE ripened grapefruit. No color added. From groves direct to you. $1.50 per bushel. You pay express. Carroll Malin, Largo, Florida.

HONEY, clover Fall flowers mixed; good flavor; $9.00 per 60 lb. can. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

CHOICE clover honey: 5 lbs. $1.50; 10-lb. pail $2.90. Buckwheat 5s, $1.25; 10s $2.40. Postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

DELICIOUS sun-ripened oranges or grapefruit or mixed $3.75 bushel prepaid. James Kimber, Orange Grower, Winter Park, Florida.

CLOVER honey: Five pound pail, delivered third zone, $7.50; buckwheat $1.35 pail. John Mosher, Moravia, N. Y.

THE Best for less. High quality tree ripened (no color added) citrus fruit, direct from grower-shipper by prepaid express. Bushel (55 lbs.) grapefruit $3.75; mixed oranges and grapefruit $4.00; oranges $4.25. As good as the best you've had or your money refunded. Robinson Groves, 2069 Gulf-to-Bay Blvd., Clearwater, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges, grapefruit $2.25 bushel, not prepaid. Fancy gift baskets prepaid $5.00. A. Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Florida.

PECANS: 10 lbs. of meaty, tasty quality nuts $3.00 postpaid. Shelled halves 79 cents lb. Also special wholesale prices. Southern butter pralines $1.50 lb. Pine Vista Plantation, Rt. 3, Picayune, Miss.

### MISCELLANEOUS

INCUBATORS for sale: Petersime 20,000 capacity, $800. Buckeye, two setters, one hatcher, 33,000 capacity, $900. Both good hatchers; excellent condition. L. Strickler, Sheridan, Pa.

FOR Sale: Horse and milk delivery wagon, both excellent. Write Holly Hall Dairy, Elkton, Maryland or telephone 583.

FAIRBANKS 600-lb. capacity beam scale, A-1 condition, $65. Cabbage cutter, hand or motor driven. $35. "Does a big job in a short time." Mrs. Margaret Kehrli, 6030 Overbrook Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

IDEAL gifts, Victor 40B sound projector $285. Kodascope, silent $100. Saverese, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: New 5 hp. Ottawa tree, log and limb saw complete. $175. F. W. Carlsen, Fairview Ave., Park Ridge, N. J.

FOR Sale: Excellent quality mixed clover and timothy hay. Field baled. 50 tons available. Inspection invited. No deliveries. Robert L. Jackson, R. D. 2, Altamont, N. Y. Tel. 2896.

PRIME Vermont hay for sale: Direct from farm to you, shown at your convenience and prices quoted. Grades 1, 2, 3, and alfalfa rowen. Prices right, direct delivery from our barns to your's. Write BOX 9014, Rural New-Yorker or telephone GRamercy 7-0378, New York City.

WANTED: Usable steam traction engine, 6-8-10 hp.; prefer Buffalo Pitts, Birdsell, Groton or Case. Want for hobby not work. Price and description. C. T. Oakes, Greenville, Penna.

FOR Sale: 1947 pickup baler, Oliver hydraulic threader; 1947 Oliver 70 tractor; tractor mower; tractor two way gang plow. Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, Franklinville, Route 2, New York.

THREE milk routes, wholesale and retail, including trucks and pasteurizing equipment. BOX 9029, Rural New-Yorker

FOR Sale: Cordwood, oak saw timber, manure. Fred Beck, Stanhope, N. Y.

PEDIGREED SINCE 1915
PARMENTER REDS Inc.
BIG PROFIT YEAR AHEAD WITH PARMENTER REDS
Experts predict a big poultry year. Make this forecast come true with Parmenter Reds — the birds that are famous for their HIGH EGG PRODUCTION. They consistently lay more large, good quality eggs that return the biggest profit. Make this your most profitable year and GET the EXTRA profits that only Parmenter Reds breeding assures. Pullorum Free. Send for Folder.
ORDER NOW
Parmenter Reds' Day-Old Chicks for highest 1949 income. U.S. R.O.P. Sired Males for new flocks and flock improvement work.
Parmenter Reds, Inc.
484 KING ST., FRANKLIN, MASS.

BITTNER'S MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES
11 LB. COCKEREL
TOP NEW HAMPSHIRES at Chicken-of-Tomorrow Finals!
SCORED HIGHEST FOR ALL BREEDS ON THREE POINTS. Also at the Morris test where six Maryland hatcheries tested 12 N. H. strains, Mammoth Hamps scored highest for weight at end of each period, 4.03 lbs. avg. at 12 weeks, and returned a net profit of 52.5 cents per bird, 14.6 cents ABOVE avg. for other contestants. 18 years of improvement. Trapnested and progeny tested 14 years to improve production. 14,000 N. H.-U. S. Pullorum Clean breeders, 14 yrs. without a single reactor. Catalogue.
SPRINGBROOK FARMS BOX R Westmoreland Depot, New Hampshire

PEARL means PERFORMANCE PRODUCTION PROFITS
WHITE LEGHORNS are LARGE EGG CHAMPIONS
Pearl White Leghorns have been developed by 27 years of Trapnest and Progeny Test breeding — proven in many official egg laying tests.
At 1947-48 Contests we had second high Leghorn pen at W. New York, High Leghorn Pen and High Hen at Farmingdale, 3rd highest Leghorn pen at Penna., and highset entry among Leghorn breeders at Storrs. 100% Livability at all these contests!
Be sure of top quality Leghorns, also New Hampshires and Crosses — order this year from Pearl. All breedors bloodtested. Circular.
PEARL POULTRY FARM
BOX R, MONTVALE, NEW JERSEY

CHAMBERLIN BARRED ROCKS

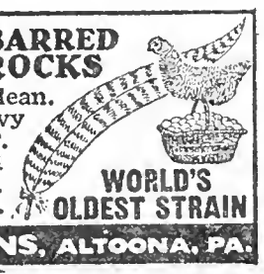
FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS
You can expect all the profitable factors including top meat quality and high egg production in Chamberlin Barred Rocks. 24 years breeding means good performance under average farm conditions.
6,000 VT.-U.S. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN BREEDERS
Chicks available straight run or sexed—Order yours soon.
Write for Booklet.
Chamberlin Poultry Farms R. F. D. 6, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRES Burst Forth FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM
(Trade-Name Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

OUR REPUTATION IS YOUR GUARANTEE. The high livability, heavy production, superior meat qualities found in today's SPIZZERINKTUM chicks are the direct result of a twenty year program of better breeding for better performance. Results: —A world-wide reputation for SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires that is your best guarantee of success. Write for Literature and Prices.
NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS
100% U. S. - N. H. Approved and Pullorum Clean Chicks shipped by Express, Parcel Post, Airfreight
Christie Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 60, Kingston, N. H.

Minorca - Leghorn Cross

Larger White Eggs, Bigger Birds. Very Hardy, Easy to Raise, Better Livability. Excellent Layers. Make More Profits with this Sensational Cross. 97% Sex Guarantee.
S. C. White Leghorns
Famous Wolverine Leghorns; 38 Years Improvement and Breeding for Large Body Size, Heavy Production, and Livability. R.O.P. Sired Stock from High Production Breeding. Send for Free Catalog.
Wolverine Hatchery, Box 104, Zeeland, Mich.

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS

Big Birds. Pullorum Clean. Highest producing heavy breed in Penna. R.O.P. Records to 349. Raised on mountainside ranges. Full of vigor. Catalog.
WORLD'S OLDEST STRAIN
JOE PARKS & SONS, ALTOONA, PA.

Mattern's Reliable Chicks
MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
MATTERN'S HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

## Waste Paper for Litter

A few years ago, when shavings from the local sawmill were hard to get, I hit on the idea of using waste paper as litter for my backyard flock of hens. It worked even better than my expectations. Paper can absorb a lot of moisture and it reflects light, making the corners of the room visible where they are often in darkness. The hens scratch it all into small scraps and finally land it beneath the perches where it mixes with the droppings, keeping them moist but not packed down hard. I find that about twice a year a cleaning out under the perches will suffice to keep the litter renewed, and the droppings from accumulating. This refuse is carried to the compost pile, where it mixes well with other organic matter from the place, and finally returns to the soil to fertilize my garden.

If you stop to figure up how much paper is used in this country per person, I imagine it would be found to average between two and five pounds per day. There is the daily paper, the Sunday paper, weekly and monthly magazines, books, as well as the host of advertising matter that fills our post office boxes. Add to this the pasteboard cartons which come to the local store and to our homes, bearing merchandise. Much of this is burned, representing pure waste of our national forests. Why not at least return this material to the land?

Pasteboard cartons and heavy magazines, instead of going to the henhouse for litter may be put directly under grapevines and raspberry bushes. When covered over with leaves and corn stalks, they soon rot and add to the fertility of the soil, while the mulch keeps the soil damp in Summer and warm in Winter.

Rhode Island P. S. B.

## Egg Laying Contest Winners

### NEW YORK STATE

Rhode Island Reds from the breeding establishment of J. J. Warren, North Brookfield, Mass., took top honors in pen production in the 26th Annual New York State Egg Laying Test. These birds scored 3,306 points with 3,098 eggs. Second highest honors went to White Leghorns from Pearl Poultry Farm, Montvale, N. J. These pullets turned in a total score of 3,250 points and 3,061 eggs. Reds from Parmenter Reds, Inc., were third with 3,017 points, 2,810 eggs.

Winners in the various breeds were: White Leghorn — Pearl Poultry Farm; New Hampshire — Pinehurst Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; Barred Plymouth Rock — Staub Poultry Breeding Farm, Chenango Forks, N. Y.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Top honors in the seventeenth annual Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest went to a pen of Rhode Island Reds entered by G. B. Treadwell, Spencer, Mass.; they produced 3,626 eggs in 357 days. The second place Single Comb Leghorn pen of Foreman Poultry Farms, Lowell, Mich., produced 45 more eggs although they were not as heavy as those of the Treadwell pen. Third place went to a White Leghorn entry of Graybill Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Juniata County, Pa., which turned out 3,665 eggs of lighter weight than those of the first place pen.

A new contest has just recently started with a capacity of 99 pens of 13 birds each, a total of 1,287 pullets.

## Milk Hearings Dec. 8-9

Hearings to determine Class I-A milk prices for the next six months will be held early this month; on December 8 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, on December 9 at the State Office Building in Albany. If no price were fixed, the butter price would then be the governing factor and the January Class I-A price would, in such case, probably not be more than $4.58.

Two proposals have been made — the first, by the Producers Bargaining Agency, Dairymen's League and Eastern Producers, asks that the price of Class I-A milk be fixed at $5.68 a cwt. for January, February and March, and at $5.24 for April, May and June; the second proposal, made by the Milk Dealers Assn., asks for a Class I-A price, for the same six month period, fixed at 19 cents below the Boston Class I price.

The Class I-A price for November and December milk is $6.12 a cwt. From Jaunary through April 1948, the Class I-A price was $5.46; for May $5.02; and for June $5.46.

STARTED LEGHORN PULLETS — Why not buy Partly Feathered, ready to be trained to the Roosts, White Leghorn Pullets for as low as 35¢ for AA Grade, 40¢ for AAA Grade, if ordered by Feb. 1st for anytime during the season. Save all the work, worry, and losses of Baby Chicks. Write for free literature.
WAPAK HATCHERY, WAPAKONETA, OHIO

THE STORY BEHIND GREATER POULTRY PROFITS IS IN THIS BOOK . . .
A common sense booklet that explains why quality and profit factors in chicks don't just happen — why 10,000 customers each year
BUY Hall Brothers' CHICKS
It explains why you are getting much more than just "chicks" when you buy Hall Brothers' Chicks — describes the standard breeds and Hallcrosses that are designed to fit any plant operation — tells why and how Hall Brothers' Chicks come to you with a bred-in-profit. Don't you want to read this book? Send for it, not tomorrow, but *today*.
HALL BROTHERS Baby Chicks HATCHERY, INC.
START CHICKS EARLY IN 1949.
All signs point to profitable egg and poultry meat production in 1949 — *providing you have early hatched chicks*. More eggs every day, from profitable Hall pullets, mean more profit every day. Order your chicks NOW. Start them early. But graduate to Hall Brothers' Chicks. All chicks from Pullorum Clean stock by Official State Test. See your Hall Dealer today, or write us direct for prices and delivery dates.
HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC. Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.
WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS

Baby CHICKS Started
The All-Purpose New Hampshire Red. Blood Tested.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Year-around Service.
KENYON POULTRY FARM
Phone 167 Marcellus, N. Y.

TURKEYS: Genuine Broad Breasted Bronze, Improved Wh. Holland. For Better Poults at Lower Prices, write: KLINE'S TURKEY PLANT, Box R, Middlecreek, Pa.

WOULD YOU CAPONIZE HENS? Yes! Tenderize, fatten, flavorize, caponize both sexes, any age. Valuable information free. SINE, RN-6, Quakertown, Pa.

# HERE IT IS!

## An Ideal Christmas Gift For Your Friends—

### A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE

RURAL NEW-YORKER

*The Business Farmer's Paper*

### AT THE

## *Special Christmas Rate*

## 3 1-Year Subscriptions For $1.

An ideal gift at an ideal price! Your friends will enjoy The Rural New-Yorker. Every issue reflects the true flavor of country life. Every issue serves as a pleasant reminder of your Holiday wishes.

This Special Christmas Rate applies if you order three subscriptions, although one may be your own renewal. If you prefer to send your gift subscriptions for more than a year, then take advantage of our regular rate of 3 years for $1.00 or special rate of 7 years for $2.00.

**WE SEND EACH FRIEND AN ATTRACTIVE CARD —**

An attractive Christmas card bearing your Holiday wishes will be mailed to each new subscriber shortly before Christmas with the first issue of The Rural New-Yorker. As the cards and the subscriptions involve considerable clerical work, we shall appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

**USE THIS HANDY COUPON — MAIL YOUR ORDER EARLY!**

☐ 1 Year Name .....

☐ 2 Years R.F.D. ..... Box..... Street.....

☐ 3 Years Post Office..... State.....

☐ 1 Year Name .....

☐ 2 Years R.F.D. ..... Box..... Street.....

☐ 3 Years Post Office..... State.....

☐ 1 Year Name .....

☐ 2 Years R.F.D. ..... Box..... Street.....

☐ 3 Years Post Office..... State.....

☐ 1 Year YOUR NAME .....

☐ 2 Years R.F.D..... Box..... Street.....

☐ 3 Years Post Office..... State.....

*Remember Your Own Renewal!*

**THE RURAL NEW-YORKER**
**333 West 30th Street**
**New York 1, New York**


# Publisher's Desk

The Disabled American Veterans contest has been concluded and the winners announced. The list we received shows 116 winners. The three top scores were James E. Nickerson, New York, who won $33,000 in cash; Mrs. Madge Howard, Indiana, won $5,000 in cash, and a new Buick convertible for promptness; Robert W. Purdy, New Jersey, won $3,300 in cash. It is not stated how much the other 113 winners received. The original announcement gave the total amount to be awarded as $51,265 to 270 contestants. The winners were selected by the correctness of their solutions and the amount donated to the D. A. V. To compete for the $33,000 a contribution of $17 was required. We congratulate those who won because this was a complicated puzzle. We did not like the sliding contribution condition and we would like to know what it cost to conduct the contest and how much was turned over to the Disabled Veterans. Another contest is starting on the same lines.

In the Fall of 1946 a Post Office money order for $64.95 was sent to the Illinois State Hatchery, Springfield, Ill., for a washing machine. The machine was never received, nor has one penny of the money been returned. We heard that the company was in debt, so did not follow the matter up. However, we are now in receipt of literature from the Big Boy Chick Hatchery at Springfield, Ill. It is evident that they are following up the old customers, but after paying $64.95 and getting nothing for it, we are not interested in any proposition they make. I had a guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. Can you help? A. E. B.
Pennsylvania

We are sorry but we can hold out no hope for adjustment of this old account. The Campbell Industries, Inc. sometimes used the name Illinois State Hatcheries in connection with its business. It went into bankruptcy and there were many complaints in regard to non-receipt of chicks, poultry equipment and other articles. They planned to pay their customers, but their plans did not work out and they went into bankruptcy. The time for filing claims expired March 24, 1948, and it is too late now to file a claim. This $64.95 is a great loss to a customer.

As I desired to dispose of a "lion head" Stainer copy violin I advertised it in a Swapper Paper. I had several answers, and finally arranged a trade with R. E. Cunningham, who advertises under the Cherokee Trading Company, Peggs, Okla. I agreed to trade the violin for a pair of field-glasses without any money payment on either side. He wrote that if I would send the violin by parcel post insured, mailing the insurance receipt to him, he would send the glass before he received the violin. I did so, and have never received the glass or heard from him since. He pays no attention to my inquiries. Is there anything you can do? L. H. P.
Massachusetts

R .E. Cunningham fails to adjust. His wife wrote that the field-glasses would be shipped during August 1947, but this promise was not kept. Other promises were made with definite dates for shipment. None of them were kept and Cunningham has the violin and the glasses. This is not a "swap" but a grab.

A representative of the Sheri Lee Studios, Hancock Field, Syracuse, N. Y., called at my home in July. I had a picture of my two children taken together and one of the baby alone, and ordered three of each. For $10 they would give you six pictures and one free. I paid for them when I ordered them, but have never received the pictures. I telephoned them and found the telephone was disconnected. The representative's name is "Sforza." I would like the pictures or my money back.
New York Mrs. R. T.

We are afraid this is one of the itinerant agents who take pictures but have little or no intention of fulfilling the orders. In this case Mr. Sforza cannot be located, and letters to the Sheri Lee Studios are returned unclaimed, as they left no forwarding address. While we can be of no help in this particular case, if any of our readers hear of the Sheri Lee Studios or Mr. Sforza, we would be very glad to have the information.

I have noticed advertisements of land for sale in Florida and this leads me to write that no one should buy land down here without seeing it first and knowing something about the conditions where it is located. I saw an advertisement of a place for sale that was on a canal, which is in a tropical hurricane path and has never been cultivated. It would cost considerable to put it in shape to farm. Also one must make sure when they buy that they get good titles to their property. A search should be made by a responsible lawyer. There are some nice farms in Florida, but the farming operations here are much different than in other States in the Union and some so-called farmers cannot make a go at the farming down here. My advice would be to be careful what you buy, and certainly see it first, and know that the land you select is satisfactory in every way. Mrs. V. S.
Florida

We print this letter from our Florida reader because it confirms what we have said so many times, and we do not feel that the reiteration is out of place. Many are interested in going to Florida and other sections to purchase property, and the same procedure should be followed wherever one is buying. A few days stay in a neighborhood is worth considerable before putting down any money.

I saw an advertisement and finally wrote for particulars. They replied and asked for $2.00 to show my good faith. I sent $2.00 and they sent the booklet telling me to go to town and buy envelopes and advertise for envelopes to address. It told how to address an envelope and gave the abbreviations of the States. I returned it and asked for my two dollars. They wanted $3.00 more. Instead, I received another booklet and a postcard clipped on and claimed my payment of $2.00 constituted a contract. Is this a racket?
Pennsylvania Mrs M. D.

We agree with our friends' conclusions. The $2.00 for the book is a down payment and this is evidently regarded by the company as a contract. Three dollars is expected later, when $25 has been earned. Some report the $3.00 is demanded before they have any work and they must solicit the work themselves. The company also sends out a circular offering to "give away absolutely free of extra charge" their money-making plan, "The $50 per Thousand Envelope Addressing Plan," to every person sending a subscription to their "Monthly Information Bulletin Service." Sometime back the same or a similar method was used by Glen Powell when operating under the name Powell Products Mailing Department and Powell Service Bureau. There were many complaints at that time and the present inquiries and complaints indicate disappointment with the present plan.

The Rural New-Yorker did it again. For the third time in 10 years they obtained refunds for me which would have been lost otherwise. Count that day lost when your paper does not accomplish something. The present refund is small, but it was due me. Very much success to you in 1949. J. C.
Rhode Island

It is helpful to know that we have been successful in three cases for this friend. While we cannot always hold such a record it encourages us in our work, and we still offer our help to any who are in need of it.

It is reported that a Cleveland concern has been sending out a postal card offer intimating that a $12 permanent wave will be given to representative women in certain areas. On the face of it it looks as if the permanent wave is to be a gift, but investigation shows that it would cost the party $3.70. This is a misrepresentation, and it is to be hoped that if any of our readers receive such a card they will not be misled by the seeming free offer. The concern has promised to correct the wording and make the plan clear to readers. It will be well to read it carefully should it reach you.

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

# Do You Want a Farmhand

or caretaker? A gardener, forester, mechanic or electrician? A seamstress, cook or housekeeper? If so, will you hire and provide housing for an Estonian refugee family, Protestant Displaced Persons at present in Europe, to be admitted to the United States under the D. P. Bill.

***Communicate With The***

## Estonian Relief Committee

INCORPORATED

243 EAST 34th St., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.


## *Subscribers' Exchange*

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worlds largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

WANTED: White couple for country boarding house; no liquor. BOX 7896, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in state institution for mental defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

GIRL for general housework; small family; $30 per week for experienced girl; write details. Mrs. G. W. Cornell, 72 Greenacres Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MAN who likes boys to work with manager and 5-6 teen age boys on 350 acre mechanized farm; 33 Holsteins, some beef and hogs. Salary plus room, board. Start immediately. Give personal details, education, experience, references. George Junior Republic, Freeville, N. Y.

WANTED: Married man to pasteurize and bottle milk in farm plant. No drinking, preferably no smoking. Four room house with electricity, bath, furnace. Also man to milk and operate farm machinery. References. Clearview Farms, Swedesboro, New Jersey.

40-HEAD Guernsey dairy farm near Princeton, N. J. Excellent 6-room house adjoining owner's; oil heat, hot and cold water, private garage, basement; vegetable plot; milk and eggs. School bus. Good pay for man with one or two sons high school age, or single brother. Give experience, references, family and salary required. BOX 8089, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN, 20 years or older, assist with nursing; previous experience unnecessary; also ward and pantry maids; salary $80 per month, full maintenance. Personnel Executive. Montefiore Hospital, Bedford Hills, New York.

HERDSMAN with small family capable of taking charge under manager of registered Holstein herd 120 head with 500 lb. fat average in southern New England. Long experience and highest references required. BOX 9001, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED couple: Caretakers for small country cottage. Man gardener and handyman able to use small tractor, and full-time during Summer. Wife: part-time housework and cooking one meal a day for small family. Separate modern five-room farm house and barn on property. Position open now on year-round basis in pleasant community in Berkshires. State age, references and salary desired. BOX 9002, Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY man, single, dog kennel in country; permanent: experience unnecessary. P. O. BOX 749, Red Bank, N. J.

FIRST class barn man, single, middleaged preferred. Work with purebred Guernseys. Surge machines, twice daily milking. Good home and wages. Reasonable hours. R. Pilcher, R. D. 3, Freehold, New Jersey.

WANTED: Reliable man for poultry breeding farm; also couple, wife helping grading eggs. Steady position. David T. Cohen, Guilford, Conn. Telephone 441.

WANTED: Young woman, white, who feels able to care for six children, no experience necessary. We have young woman for housework and feel able person would enjoy joining our informal household. Own room, bath, board and $100 monthly. Call collect Manhasset 3403. Write Alla, 8 Allston Place, Manhasset, Long Island.

WANTED: Active woman as mother's helper with three girls under 12 in country. Must be interested in children and like country life. Two hours from New York. Personal interview neeessary. Give references, terms, address, telephone number. BOX 9008, Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER: To cook, do general chores; completely modern country home. Own room, bath, living room and three children to brighten your day. State salary desired. Thomas Oakes, Boonton, N. J.

WANTED: Couple or two women as house workers for family of four, two adults, two children. Location 50 miles from New York; one mile out of town on small farm. BOX 9010, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted by Rockland County firm. Wife to do secretarial work; husband to help in business or on estate according to his skills. Good salary. Attractively situated modern cottage provided. Teaberryport, New City, N. Y.

WANTED: Single, experienced, reliable dairy farmer. Capable with high producing Holsteins. Good conditions. State wages, etc. BOX 9011, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: General houseworker for christian family (two middleaged adults )in lovely, quiet suburban home near village, churches. Should be plain cook, clean, congenial. Modern convenient kitchen with complete effort-saving electrical appliances. Pleasant, comfortable private room and bath, second floor. Salary open. Position permanent for right person. References required. N. O. Wynkoop, Bear Ridge Road, Pleasantville, N. Y. Phone: Pleasantville 464-W.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wanted. Must be thoroughly experienced in broiler raising. Modern 4-room bungalow provided. Good wages to the right party. Write or phone Antzis, R. F. D. 1, Northport, L. I., N. Y. Phone 1112.

COUNTRY Doctor's home, 50 miles N. Y. C., seeks good plain cook-houseworker; excellent health, mature (40s-50s); quiet, willing, systematic; all details, salary. Photo returnable. BOX 9015, Rural New-Yorker.

IMMEDIATE opening for experienced, single cow man for Guernsey herd. Twice a day machines. Good wages. Excellent board and room. Permanent. Write Box 43, Harlingen, New Jersey or phone 12 noon or after 6:00 p. m. Belle Meade, New Jersey 29-R-1. Reverse charges.

WANTED: Housekeeper-companion, Protestant; prefer one with boy over 10, on farm near Freehold, N. J. Write BOX 9009, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman for modern poultry farm; must be sober, reliable, have reference. Will provide three room modern, heated apartment; 6-day week, top pay. Larry's Poultry Farm, Ferndale, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, all around farmer on large irrigated L. I. machine operated farm. Must be an expert tractor man. New home, all conveniences, good pay, must be hard worker and have excellent references. BOX 9016, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, married. Gentleman's farm, not a dairy, Bucks County, Pa. Excellent opportunity for veteran with year's agricultural training and ready for advancement. Attractive opportunity, especially if wife wishes part-time employment. Weefarm, Newtown, Pa.

WANTED: Elderly man to work around country home; garden and a few chickens; good home in preference to large salary. William Brown, 131½ East 27th St., New York City.

DAIRY farmer, with grown sons, to operate 70 cow farm on wage share basis. BOX 9019, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE citizens, experienced swineherd $1,560. Farmhands, $1,320, including board, room, laundry. Vacations with pay, sick time allowance, pay raises. Head Farmer, Box 288, Westborough, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER under 50, for father and son on farm in Central New York. All conveniences. One or two children no objection. BOX 9023, Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man with son. Full charge of 35 cows; De Laval machine. Sober. Reliable. On Long Island. Modern house and high wages. BOX 9024, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Country boy, 16-20, to work on 40-acre estate. Good home for right boy. Can learn two or three good trades. Good tips in Summer. Hidden Brook Milk Farm, Nanuet, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED married farmer, agricultural school training, for Long Island grassland farm. Younger type, probably now employed, but ready to assume additional responsibility. Small herd and commercial flock of hens. Excellent opportunity for energetic, honest individual. Modern house, fuel, light, privileges, salary. Give full details about yourself, first letter. BOX 9025, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, in March, experienced gardener, handyman; able to milk occasionally. Not over 45. House, fuel, milk, $150 per month. L. B. Dick, Chester Springs, Pa.

COUPLE: Situation available January 1; good salary. Wife to do plain cooking, housework. Husband to help with housework and outside chores. One must be willing to serve on table. Live 3-room apartment and bath, main house. This is an excellent permanent position for a cheerful, willing couple. Location, modern farm one quarter mile from movies, stores. Family of two adults, two children. State qualifications, ages and wages expected in first letter. Mrs. E. Irving Eldredge, Salisbury, Conn.

TWO women, working together, care household, young children, doctor's home, Long Island, Character, adaptability, love of children; good plain cooking essential. Pleasant surroundings, own apartment, every modern convenience, liberal time off; salary open. BOX B-1, Roslyn Heights, N. Y.

POULTRY farmer (not over one child). $150 per month, apartment four rooms and bath, privileges. Wife take care of eggs and records. 60 cents per hour. BOX 9031, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Intelligent middleaged woman as cook in country home. Good home. Good salary. Pleasant working conditions. BOX 9037, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER: Married, Children's camp lower Massachusetts. Knowledge of plumbing and maintenance. Permanent all year position. State age, experience and salary desired. BOX 9039, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED couple, excellent health, children married wanted for caretakers, city property. Handyman, painting, etc. Wife neat housekeeper, no cooking. Moderate salary. Save rent. BOX 9040, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Ellinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

A Responsible elderly man would care for estate while owner away or do light work of any kind. Watchman, some experience in care of poultry, dogs, small animals. Will go anywhere. References. Used to living alone. Wages optional. Wants steady job. BOX 9003, Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLEAGED, competent German couple. Complete charge adults' home. $250 plus maintenance. Go anywhere. References. Please write all details. No telephone. BOX 9004, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED position as housekeeper to professional or business women or couple by refined intelligent widow. Respectful consideration important; go anywhere. BOX 9012, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE. Swiss-American, 47, christian, no tobacco or alcoholics. Farm or other work. Reliable. Gnegy, Broad St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, now employed, wants change to hatchery or large poultry farm. BOX 9013, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, farmer, gardener; married, four children. References. Cottage. BOX 9017, Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, upper grades, or housemother. M. A. degree. Middleaged, Protestant. Other suitable work considered. BOX 9020, Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, gardener, handyman. 12 years' experience. American. Married, three daughters. Permanent. Reliable. Best references. Separate cottage. No liquor. BOX 9021, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Housekeeping job for elderly couple or elderly gentleman; one who appreciates a good worker. Write Box 148, Stillwater, N. Y.

CARETAKER, gardener, single; private estate, small institution. Experienced building maintenance, repairs. Al Linck, Rt. 2, Box 401A, Hales Corners, Wisconsin.

AMBITIOUS young man offers 10 years of unusually fine experience in cattle, sheep and horse trading; thorough knowledge of farm machinery and farm management. Desires position in live stock trading. Highest references. BOX 9026, Rural New-Yorker.

REALTY business contacts; settling estates; anything offering security. Small salary. McKay, 22 Sarsfield St., Boston 20, Mass.

FARM manager: Lifetime, practical, scientific experience, all branches; specialty Guernseys, hogs, poultry. BOX 9027, Rural New-Yorker.

ACTIVE, elderly man, would serve as plain cook and houseman for city bachelor or farmer during Winter. Salary secondary consideration. State wages and particulars first letter. BOX 9032, Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY American unmarried man, wants job in dairy; all work; strictly temperate. BOX 9033, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Position as caretaker of a small stable of horses. Lewis Tietze, Mendham, N. J.

YOUNG married man, lifetime experience on dairy wishes position requiring responsibility. BOX 114, Howells, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED cook, nurse, caretaker. No habits. References. BOX 9034, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager and herdsman. Experienced in proper handling of purebred dairy cattle, feeding, breeding and raising young stock. Capable of deciding and executing farm operations most efficiently. Highest of references concerning capabilities and character. BOX 9038, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware. New bulletin free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia 2.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man, R. D. 1 Clinton. N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

WANTED: Dairy or fruit farm, two houses preferred. Must border on good lake or large stream fed by springs. May retain good farmer on good terms. Give complete information. Will pay all cash. BOX 9018, Rural New-Yorker.

500 ACRE dairy farm, southern New York State, five modern houses, modern air conditioned barn for 85 cows. Barn is full of hay, three silos full of ensilage. Ideal for family of boys. Borders river on main highway. Price $40,000. BOX 7848, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL farm plots: Half acres or more, near lakes, fishing, bathing, boating. Two acre woodland plots $250. Larger ones also; easy terms. Safranek, Vineland, New Jersey.

FOR Sale: 300 acres vacant, wooded, hunting or development; near Netcong, New Jersey. $50 per acre, cash or terms. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

NEW catalog. 300 listings. Farms, estates, homes. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchester, Vermont.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, New York.

RETAIL milk route, 1,000 units per day. Sole distributor thriving village. Complete cooling system, latest type bottle filler, bottle washer. Separator, cheese vat, large supply bottles, caps, cases, syrups. Two delivery trucks. 20 cow river farm with 21 head, tractor, tools. Adequate barn, other buildings. 7-room house, all conveniences. $75,000 annual gross. Price and other details on request. Poultry farm, 7 acres, 3-story poultry house for 3,000 layers. Equipped. Excellent house, 7 rooms, bath, oil heat, fireplaces. Garage, $10,800. 250 acre river farm, 40 cow capacity. Excellent modern barn, 36x140, 50 ties, buckets. Other buildings. Good house, 9 rooms, bath, furnace. Ten acre farm, 1 mile industrial village on macadam. Level, fertile soil for fruit, truck crops, etc. Barn, poultry house, garage. Attractive house, 7 rooms, bath. $7,950. Many others, 5 acres to 450 acres. Seth Wheat, Bainbridge, N. Y.

WANTED: Reasonably priced retirement farm for cash. BOX 8087, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Farm Eastern Pennsylvania or Western New Jersey. Not over $20,000. BOX 8090, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Farm, 135 acres, 9-room house, all conveniences. Large barn, water bowls, silo. Hard road. School bus, milk truck, mail by door. $7,000. John Diehl, Tyler Hill, Pa.

FOR Sale: Two farms, 175 acres and 140 acres. Fair buildings. Timber and wood. $1,000 each; cash. Maude Jennings, 3 Vandewalker Ave., Camden, N. Y.

275 ACRE dairy farm, 8-room house, large barn, up-to-date tieup for 32 cows, 2 silos, garages, other good outbuildings, 65 acres tillable. 100 pasture, balance white oak cord wood and timber, on hard road, fine location, 1 mile from city; price only $13,000, stock and equipment extra. Pomfret poultry farm capacity 1,200 layers, 4-room house, garage, electric lights, water, a fine home on good road, only $5,000. Racine Farm Agency, 25 Main St., Dayville (Killingly) Conn. Tel. Danielson 606-4.

YATES County, 105 acres, fenced, large house, tenant house, sheds, barns. $7,500. Harold J. Steele, Dundee, N. Y.

FARM for sale: 68 acres, ¾ mile from hard road. Good 8-room house, good barn, part new. Farm leased for gas. 100 peach trees; large strawberry patch. Electricity and telephone. Price $4,500. M. H. Vanderhoof, owner, Wellsboro, Pa.

STOCKED and equipped: First class dairy farm, near Dundee; includes 18 cows, J. D. tractor, fine line equipment; 185 acres, 120 tillable, balance pasture-woods; fruit orchard; attractive home, 7 rooms, nicely shaded lawn; 23 stanchions; silo; garage; poultry house, other buildings; stock and equipment; worth $8,000. Buildings insured $13,000; for quick sale only $12,500. D-5657. West's Farm Agency, J. M. & C. D. Winch, Box 11, 3093 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.

190 ACRES, 2 lakes $7,000. Excellent potato and crop farm, west of Warsaw, macadam highway; 190 acres, 125 top-dark loam, 35 pasture, 20 woods; 100 sugar maples; 2 spring-fed lakes on farm; fruit; Colonial home, 14 rooms, electricity, telephone; barn 30x115, 30 stanchions; silo; 2-car garage, overhead poultry house 1,000 capacity; brooder house; real bargain. B-8438. West's Farm Agency, John Kelso, South Lake St., Pavilion, N. Y. On Route 19.

LAKE front poultry farm, 82 acres. ¼ mile town; beautiful 8-room home, would cost $20,000 to build. 34 ft. sunporch; oak floors; bath; electricity; gas; steam heat; dial telephone; venetian blinds; storm sash. Large, equipped hennery, would cost $15,000 to build; capacity 2,000. Automatic founts and lights; feed elevated to all floors; 1,250 layers in 80 per cent production. Present monthly income $1,400. Brooder house capacity 3,000 chicks. Carpenter shop, tractor and equipment; hay, straw, grain, tools; two head stock; 45 acres woods, 100,000 ft. timber; completely equipped. In family 22 years. Direct from owner. Sacrifice, $24,000; one-half down, balance when possession is given. BOX 9005, Rural New-Yorker.

SALE: 115 acre dairy farm very productive soil, in the world's greatest milk producing section. Four miles from Hamilton, N. Y., home of Colgate University. Eight rooms and bath, electricity, basement barn, 58 by 38, 26 stanchions, silo, chicken house, new milk house, grainery, spring water. Price $7,500, half cash, balance mortgage. Telephone Earlville 84Y4 or write F. Bauer, Realtor, Poolville, N. Y.

WANTED: Old Colonial home, land for garden. Reasonable. BOX 9006, Rural New-Yorker.

EUROPEAN farmer wants to rent poultry farm on shares. Security, references. BOX 9007, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale, complete equipment for 6,000 layer poultry farm. Good condition. Will sell with or without 17-acre farm. Gas, electricity, four buildings, two 1-family houses. A. Scuderi, 1059 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY for nurse or doctor. Nursing home, 14 patients. Fifteen room house, modern conveniences, good location. Weekly income $540. Fully equipped $17,000. Property $15,000. BOX 296, Northfield, New Jersey.

DAIRY farm, 164 acres, good buildings, all conveniences, productive land, school bus, mail, telephone; $8,000; $3,500 down, balance $25 per month. W. G. Giles, Greene, N. Y. Telephone 244.

BAKERY, exclusive business in large village, no limit on sales, pays good dividends, business block and furnished living quarters, complete $18,500. W. G. Giles, Greene, N. Y. Telephone 244.

RARE bargain, feed and flour mill, 14 acre farm, two dwellings. Mill fully equipped doing over $50,000 yearly. Electric and water power, 4-story mill buildings, large barn, storage house, drive on scales, other buildings. Incapacitated owner will sell for only $13,000 on terms of $7,000 cash balance easy. Write, phone or see Charles A. Stell, Calaway Realty, 511 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa. Phone 308-J for this and other farm bargains.

WANTED: Small acreage on macadam road in New Jersey. Kastler, 209-06 39th Ave., Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

VILLAGE farm, 108 acres, good set of painted buildings; machinery; stock; productive land; big crops. Price $9,000 for quick sale. Other large farms. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, N. Y.

WANTED: Tourist, boarding, or cabins on N. Y. bus route; within 100 miles city. Acreage, view; price, terms. BOX 9022, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL fruit farm: Apple orchard, stand, 3-room cabin, 18 acres, 75 miles N. Y. C., on hard road, 500 apple trees yielding 6,000 bushels yearly; other buildings, completely equipped, 2 tractors, sprayer, etc., $7,500. Terms. A. J. Dibenio, Realtor, Maybrook, N. Y. Phone: 5691.

FOR Sale: Farm, 37 acres, good 9-room house, electricity, furnace, bath; barn; ½ mile to village. $8,000. F. W. Green, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 20-acre poultry farm, modern 6-room house. Ideal for country home or commercial poultry plant. Price $9,500. F. H. Stiles, East Wolfeboro, N. H.

WANTED: Modern equipped poultry farm, capacity 2,000 up, preferably stocked, modern house near village on main highway. BOX 9030, Rural New-Yorker.

CHENANGO County, N. Y.: 100 acre stocked and equipped farm; $5,200. BOX 9036, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED on through highway, acreage or small farm, suitable tourist cabins. BOX 9035, Rural New-Yorker.

76 ACRE tractor-worked farm on good route. Well built 8-room dwelling with electric and fine water. Cement basement barn, 21 stanchions with water cups, 4 stalls, silo. Modern set of tools, tractor, milking machine, electric milk cooler, most every tool to operate with ease. 15 extra fine milking cows. Milk check average $600 per month. Two young farm horses. Owner has priced to sell. $14,000 takes everything. If you have $5,500 to pay down, we can finance balance one-third of milk check. 202 acre tractor-worked farm not far from Norwich, on good route. Well built 9-room dwelling, fine water, electricity, furnace. 40x110 cement basement barn, 50 stanchions with water cups, 2 stalls, silo and other buildings. Tools are modern, tractor with plows and cultivator, electric milking machine and cooler; most every tool to operate with ease. 25 fine milking cows, 7 bred heifers, 5 young stock, bull, 2 horses. Milk check will average between $700 and $800 per month. Priced very low $16,000 takes everything. If you have $8,000 to pay down we can finance the balance one-third of milk check. 230 acre tractor-worked farm, all limestone soil. Located close to thrifty village. Well built 10-room dwelling, electricity, fine water. 32x100 cement basement barn, 45 stanchions, water cups, silo, 4 stalls, other buildings. Very complete set of tools, tractor with plows, mower, cultivator, combine, hay baler, this farm has every tool to operate with ease. Five milking cows, 25 heifers to freshen very soon, 2 horses, bull. Sickness forces sale. Everything goes for $24,000. If you have $6,000 to pay down we can finance the balance one-third of milk check. For more information call, write, wire J. D. Gallagher, Real Estate Agency, 150 North Broad St., Norwich, N. Y. Phone 586-J. Ask for new winter farm catalogue.

WANTED: Farm, reasonably priced. Send full description to BOX 9028, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Beautiful farm home, cement walks and porches and cellar, hot water heat, oil fired Winter and Summer hookup; six rooms and bath and laundry, light modern kitchen, storm sash and screens, old shade, 2-car garage, new barn, machine house, chicken house, plenty water, all nicely set on 20 acres of level land along hard road near schools and churches. Contact owner on premises. George D. Horrocks, R. D. 1, Schwenksville, Pa.

ON paved road 40 miles to Buffalo. Excellent 165-acre farm; large drive through barn, good 8-room bath-home, furnace. 40 Holstoins, 24 milking. Implements practically all new; tractor; horses. Illness forces sale. $21,000. Many other farms to choose from our list. Includes farms from $3,500 to $100,000. See Ernest Le Mieux, Broker. Office opened every day including Sundays at 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

WANTED: $1.00 room in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. Eva Hammond, Saco, Maine.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERY'S golden wildflower honey; 5 lbs. $1.65; 10 lbs. $3.00 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

HONEY-Clover, wildflower or buckwheat. Five pound pails delivered $1.50. E. G. Cornwell, Manafield, Penna.

HONEY: 10 lbs. white clover postpaid third zone $3.17. Light amber $3.07. Dark buckwheat $2.81. Send for new low prices on five gallon cans and glass honey. Wixon's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY: Delicious new crop buckwheat, 5 lb. pail $1.35. Case of 6 5-lb. pails $7.20. 60 lb. cans $9.50. Also white mixed flowers $1.45, $7.50 and $10.80. All postpaid third zone. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

WHOLESALE Oranges, 275 pounds (5 bushels) for $10. We can mix with tangerines, grapefruit, navels, Triumphs, other varieties in season. Will ship one bushel monthly if wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pomona Citrus Packers, Pomona Park, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges and grapefruit. No color added. Shipped express prepaid as follows: 1 bu. oranges $4.25, ½ bu. $2.75; 1 bu. grapefruit $3.75, ½ bu. $2.50; 1 bu. mixed $4.00, ½ bu. $2.60. Send your Christmas orders early. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Cortland, Rome, Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Red Delicious, Winesap, Golden Delicious. One or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1½ bushel crate $4.50. Sunny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

ORANGES and grapefruit, tree-ripened, direct from Grove. Express prepaid, delivery unconditionally guaranteed. Bushel special pack mixed fruit or all oranges trimmed with kumquats, leaves and cellophane $4.95. Home-economy pack untrimmed $4.50, west of Mississippi and to Canada 10 per cent higher. Send money order or check to Burkhart Groves "The Home of Personalized Gifts of Fruit" and ask for color folder and price list of super deluxe baskets and boxes. Post Office Box 126, Dept. R, Clearwater, Florida. Bonded shippers and licensed by Florida Citrus Commission.

ORANGES $3.00 per bushel express collect or $4.75 prepaid. All fruit is tree-ripened sweet and juicy, satisfaction guaranteed. Solve your Christmas shopping problem by sending fruit to friends and relatives. Send list of names now to insure early delivery. Check or money order. D. U. Duncan, Post Office Box 435, Lakeland, Florida.

INDIAN River citrus fruits. Per bushel, express prepaid: Seed grapefruit, $3.95; seedless grapefruit, $4.25; ½ seed grapefruit, ½ oranges, $4.30; ½ seedless grapefruit, ½ oranges, $4.45; oranges, $4.65. Holiday assortment (grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, kumquats), $4.95; red or pink grapefruit, $5.45; navel oranges, $5.65. Pure tupelo-blend Florida honey (shipped with fruit only), 5 pounds, $1.45. Schuyler Jackson, Wabasso, Florida.

TREE ripened fruit. Shipping date about November 25th. Express collect. No colors added. Oranges $2.00 per bushel; tangerines $2.50 per bushel; grapefruit $1.50 per bushel. W. C. Van Alstyne, Pomona Park, Florida.

PECANS: New crop extra large Stuarts, 10 lbs. $4.50. Shelled halves, 2 lbs. $2.75; 5 lbs. $6.00. Delivered. Insured, guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Grower, Dillon, South Carolina.

HONEY: A-1 clover, 6 5-lb. glass $6.00; amber, no buckwheat, $5.00 F. O. B. Francis Lamica, Whitter Road, Malone, N. Y.

CREAMY butternut and chocolate fudge $1.25 lb. delivered. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, Depoalt, N. Y.

CLOVER honey: 60 lb. can at $9.60 light amber 60 lbs. can $8.60, not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. George Hand, R. 2, Cazenovia, N. Y.

OUR DeLuxe Indian River gift fruit packages contain choicest oranges, tangerines and grapefruit with one pound each of pure guava jelly, orange marmalade, tropical honey and paper shell pecans, decorated with kumquats and holiday wrappings. May we send them to your friends with your gift card? Bushel 55 lbs. $8.50; ½ box, 45 lbs. $7.50; large 90-lb. crate $12. A remembrance always in good taste. Enjoy our lovely fruit throughout the season. One bushel mixed oranges and grapefruit or as specified, $5.50; ½ box $5.00; large crate $8.50. Terms arranged for interval shipments throughout season as desired. Send check for first order to Ingram Groves, Box 15 RN, Rockledge, Florida.

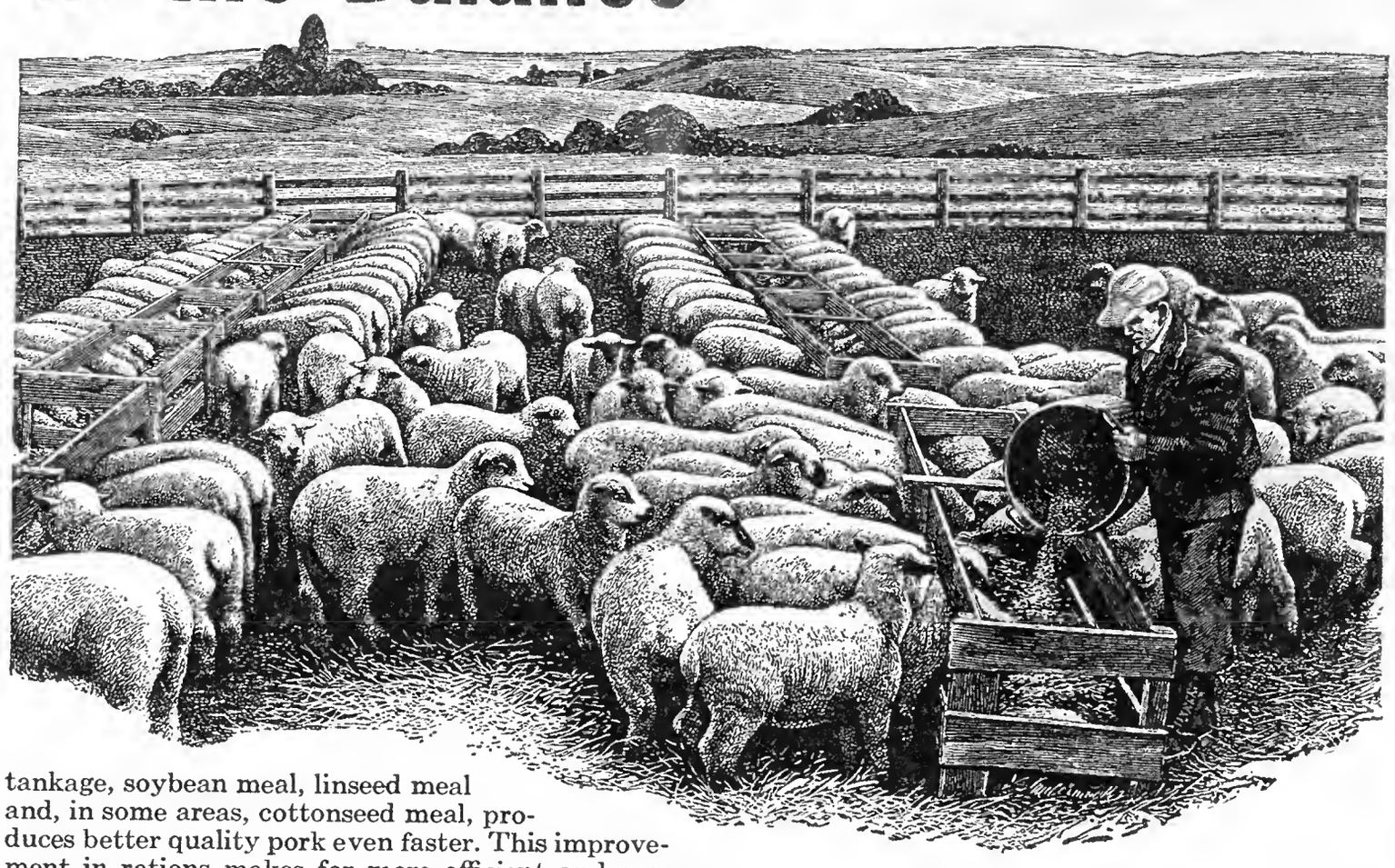
DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River citrus fruit shipped from our own groves. Express prepaid. Oranges or mixed as you direct. 90-lb. box $7.50; 55-lb. bushel $4.60. All grapefruit box $7.00; bushel $4.25. Gift packs for Christmas, selected fruit, guava jelly, marmalade, spiced pecans, box $9.50; bushel $6.25. F. M. Cooper, Box 103, Merritt Island, Florida.

FALL Honey: Medium 5 lbs. $1.25 postpaid third zone. In new 60 lb. cans granulated $8.00 not postpaid. Edward Hogan, 210 Gibson St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

HONEY-Clover, little basswood; excellent flavor; 60 lbs. $10. L. M. Mitchell, Marletta, N. Y.

***Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 756.***

# Their Future is in the Balance



Meat animals are what they eat! It takes a balanced ration to keep them healthy, growing and gaining. Successful livestock men know this. Hundreds of controlled feeding experiments prove it. Morrison, the great feeding authority, states—"Lambs on unbalanced rations require 46% more corn and 15% more hay for each 100 pounds of gain!"

Balanced rations for hogs show spectacular results. Anyone can make a lot of fat and a little lean with corn and water. But that's the slow, expensive way. It takes a pile of corn to do it. But with corn *balanced with proteins and minerals and vitamins* hogs can be fed to market weights in six months or less. Think of the corn you can save—11 bushels of corn alone will make 100 pounds of pork, but only 6½ bushels of corn plus 35 pounds of protein supplement will do the same job faster.

Scores of feeding trials prove that a *balanced ration* pays with steers and lambs, whether on the range or in the feedlot. In fact, the same basic principle applies to all livestock and poultry. Forage and other homegrown feeds, properly balanced with proteins and minerals, make more and better meat pounds at less cost.

Continuous research affords new and exciting means of using available materials in improved rations for livestock. At first, tankage alone was used to add protein to hog rations. It did a good job. Then research proved that a combination of proteins is better than one kind alone. A mixture of tankage, soybean meal, linseed meal and, in some areas, cottonseed meal, produces better quality pork even faster. This improvement in rations makes for more efficient and economical use of proteins. But what about vitamins and minerals? Here, too, many advancements in techniques of supplying these nutrients have been made. Dehydrated alfalfa, milk solids, vitamin oils, and some synthetic sources provide essential vitamins and other factors. Mineral balance is necessary, too. Salt, the universal need, supplies sodium and chlorine. Steamed bone meal supplies calcium and phosphorus, and other major minerals. With these, alert research men now are combining other known essential elements, such as cobalt, manganese, iron, iodine, copper, and magnesium, to turn slow gainers into fast gainers.

**How good are you kids at knowing the names of the animals used to help you play games?**

In baseball, what part of a *steer* do you wear? Why, the *glove* has a padding that's made from its hair!

In what game would you say the *pig* best fits in? Yes, football, that's right—the ball's called a "pigskin"!

And the last time you walloped a tennis ball—wham! Did you know that the racket strings came from a—*lamb?*

By-products that meat packers save every day increase livestock values, make stockmen more pay.

**Soda Bill Sez:**

*You can't make money* last *unless you make it* first!
*What America needs is less soiled conversation and more soil conservation.*

## Quotes of the Month

It's cheaper to warm water with fuel in the tank heater than with corn in a steer.
E. T. Robbins, *University of Illinois*

For proper nutrition of brood sows, feed good quality alfalfa hay liberally, ground or otherwise. Use at least 15% in mixed rations for sow, or self-feed the hay in a rack.
*Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station*

A flock of 300 hens will consume 17 tons of water annually. If possible to install, running water in a laying house will save a lot of walking, carrying and plain hard work.
M. A. Seaton, *Kansas State College*

A phosphorus supplement fed to ewes in amounts to satisfy their requirements would increase their vitality, help maintain their weight during the winter, and increase the percentage lamb crop.
*Farm and Home Science, Utah*

## First Calves Forecast Production

*Marvin Koger*

by Marvin Koger, Animal Husbandman
New Mexico A. & M. Experiment Station

Want to estimate efficiency of calf production in your cow herd? The cow's *first calf* tells more than her good looks. In a New Mexico study, we took the weaning weights of first calves weaned by three-year-old cows. These weights were compared with the weaning weights of calves raised by these same cows in the next four years. Cows and calves were placed in five groups (according to the weaning weight of first calves). Here's the 5-year record:

| Groups | Average First Calf Weight From 3-Year-Old Cows | Average Calf Weights From Same Cows for Next 4 Years |
|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | 321 pounds | 404 pounds |
| Group 2 | 349 pounds | 417 pounds |
| Group 3 | 383 pounds | 430 pounds |
| Group 4 | 409 pounds | 443 pounds |
| Group 5 | 441 pounds | 456 pounds |

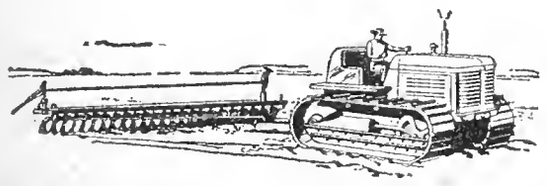
Considering only the two extremes, Group One and Group Five, it was shown that breeding stock picked from Group One could be expected to produce, for the next four years, calves that had a yearly average weaning weight of only 404 pounds. But those picked from Group Five should produce calves with a yearly average weaning weight of 456 pounds; 52 pounds more than Group One.

These figures show that later calves are apt to be a repeat performance of the cow's first calf. Cows doing poorly their first calving year continued to produce the lightest group of calves. They were poor risks. Culling cows with light, scrubby first calves would be well repaid in greater profit through more efficient production. If you would like a full report on this experiment, write to New Mexico A. & M. Experiment Station, State College, N. M.

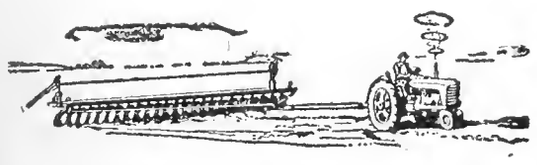
## *Martha Logan's Recipe for* BAKED HAM SLICE

Cover a 2-inch-thick slice of ham with honey or orange marmalade. Add 1 cup water or fruit juice. Bake in a covered pan in a slow oven (325° F.) about 25 to 30 minutes per pound (about 2 hours).

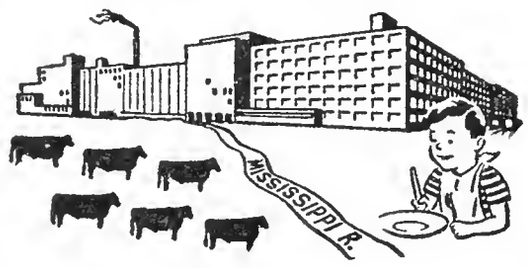

## "It takes a *big* tractor to pull a heavy-duty plow"



This large tractor is especially designed to handle the big and heavy jobs—easily, efficiently, economically.



This little tractor is good when used for its proper purposes. But it is not built to pull such a heavy plow.




It's the same way with business, including the meat-packing business. There's need for all kinds and sizes of packing plants—large ones as well as small ones. Two-thirds of the livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River. Two-thirds of the meat is eaten east of it. Bringing meat and meat-eaters together is a *big job!*

That's where the "big tractor" proves its worth. The country needs nation-wide meat packers like Swift & Company. For with processing plants located where most of the livestock is raised, *we can help bridge the gap between western range and feedlots and the kitchen range.* It is an important job, filling the vital needs of producers and consumers. As we have served them over the years, we have grown. And as we have grown, so also our *ability to serve* has grown.

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# THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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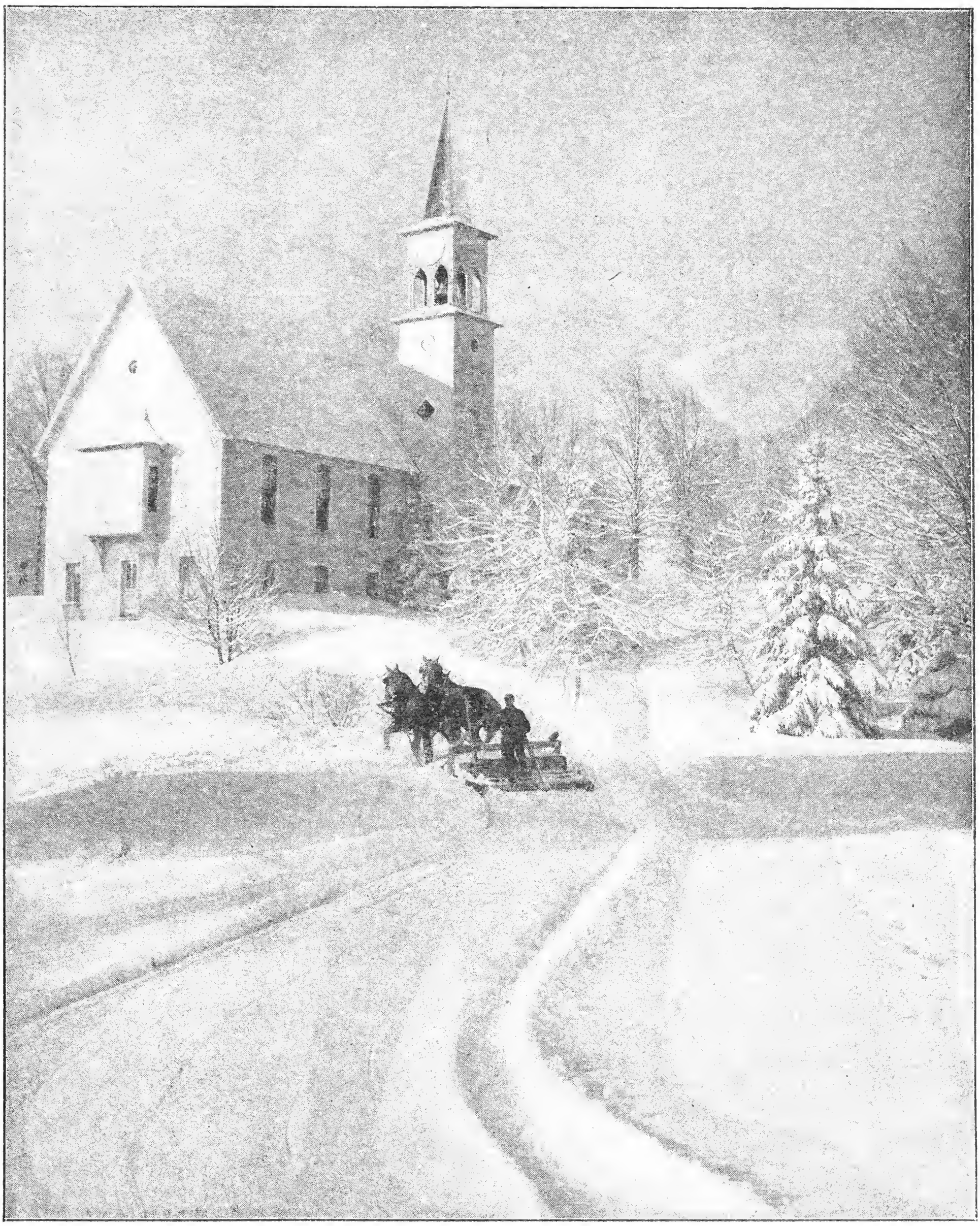


Photo — H. Armstrong Roberts, Phila., Pa.

## Clearing the Path on Christmas Morning

# We've Streamlined Our Water Supply

## By William Gilman

MY Vermont neighbor, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, has written many noted novels and other books but no manual for rural home owners. That is unfortunate because she could remind us of her pioneering great-great-grandmother who knew in her down-to-earth way that a farmhouse is no better than its water supply. Too many present day "settlers" remember this after they have begun fighting all the troubles that a running water line can develop — the well or spring that goes dry, house or barn pipes that freeze, and water that isn't safe to drink without boiling.

The water story is a tradition in Mrs. Fisher's family. It goes back to the year 1764 and the Connecticut Yankees who were coming over Indian trails to build new homes in Vermont's wilderness. Among them was great-great-grandmother Hawley riding horseback behind her strapping young husband. Whenever he stopped at a likely spot, his young wife had her test handkerchief and dab of homemade soap ready. She would wash the hanky in the nearby spring or brook, shake her head, and they'd ride farther across the Green Mountains. Not until they had nearly reached the Vermont-New York line at the foot of Red Mountain, three miles from the present village of Arlington, did this searching woman nod and agree that tree cutting for a cabin could commence. Because it was here, in a busy little brook fed by springs, located up the mountainside, that her handkerchief produced a nice lather. This meant soft water and here she was content to dwell.

Without electric pumps, copper piping and water softeners to help her, Mrs. Hawley had to be a practical person. As a pioneer, she followed a rule that too many of us moderns ignore. A farm home should be built on a firm foundation of good water. She did just that. Those springs up the mountain are as faithful today as they were 184 years ago. When John and Dorothy Fisher came to Vermont to live 43 years ago, it was beside that same brook at the old homestead that they began the remodelling which produced the comfortable, tucked-away farmhouse in which they still live. Of course, they have modern plumbing; and they had a state chemist who could approve the water as being very fit to drink.

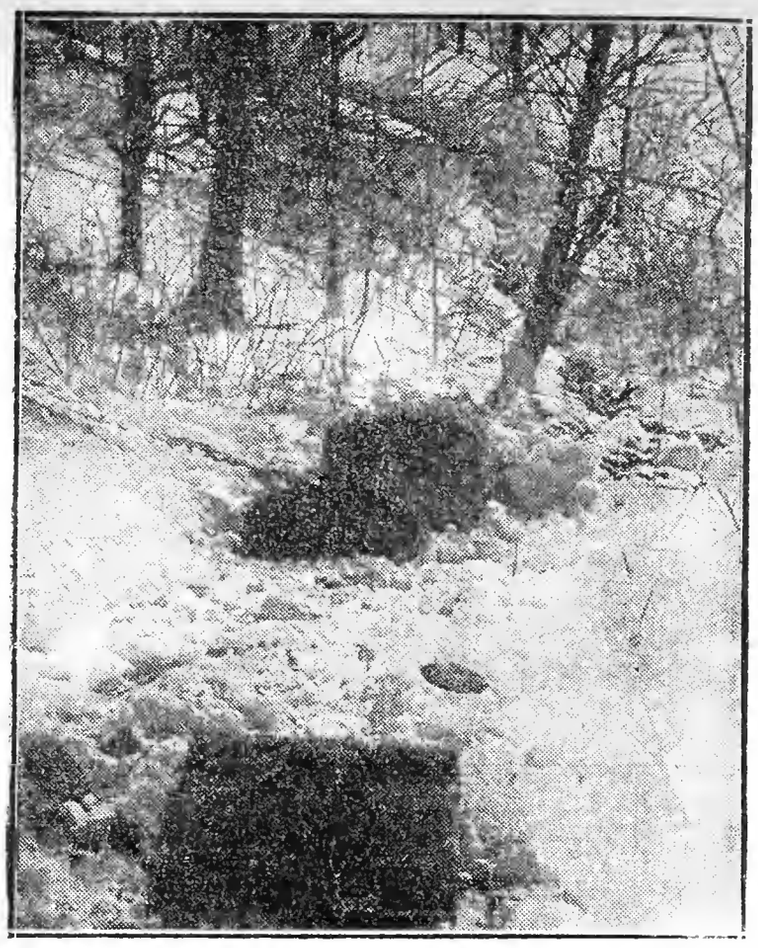
Thus times have changed for one of the modern rural builder's first problems is to make sure of no pollution. Even hard water is better than dirty water, or water that will produce typhoid and intestinal ailments. As for water that won't flow when you need it, because the pipes have frozen or simply gone dry from drought, that is when real headaches begin. Nor is the rural dweller with private water supply the only sufferer. During the drought in 1947, from Maine to California, municipal water systems felt it too. They had to ration the supply; on top of this came a Winter of homes with frozen pipes. The reason for this was plain in a village like Arlington: with the drought lingering on into Winter, its people were ordered not to keep water flowing through their pipes at night. Water was conserved, but pipes froze.

It is not easy, but there's little excuse for the rural dweller with his own water system to keep on complaining without doing something about it. The builder or remodeller of a home should take its water supply as seriously as did Mrs. Canfield. Bill Grant did just this when he fixed up the log cabin in Fairbanks, Alaska, where we lived comfortably through a Winter and blessed Grant while we took hot showers inside when the mercury outdoors was going past 50 degrees below zero. Meanwhile, other cabins and houses were depending upon precious water they bought in large jugs from a passing truck. If Grant could lick the freezing problem up in Alaska, any homeowner in the United States, with sufficient foresight, can do the same.

Except for thawing a few feet down during the Summer, the land around Fairbanks is perpetually frozen to a depth of 30 feet and more. Into this permafrost, Grant dug his cellar. From an oil drum he made himself a furnace, complete with hot water coils. From the floor of the cellar, he drove a well down through the permafrost, hitched an electric motor to its pipe, and the water supply never failed. With the furnace keeping the cellar pipes warm, the cabin itself was in effect a sort of roof over the anti-freeze unit. There was only one trouble — too much hot water — for we were somewhat dumbfounded when a geyser of it shot up through the toilet bowl. Bill explained that this was due to hot water pressure backing up the cold water line. The cure was simple: we'd let the kitchen sink's hot water spigot run a little. That, in turn, kept our sewer pipe open all Winter while those of neighbors were frozen tight.

I have mentioned Bill's quaint apparatus simply to show how problems can be solved if there is a will and a bit of know-how. Although in more temperate climates, there is less need for such originality, the water supply just cannot be allowed to blunder through by itself.

There can be no greater blessing to a farmstead than a good spring of pure and faithful water, located on a hill for gravity flow. With a doubtful spring, however, it is much cheaper in the long run to depend on a drilled well. In either case, similar problems must be considered. For instance, if water gets cold enough, it freezes, no matter what its origin. Our supply happens to be a spring because it met requirements that greatly outweighed its two drawbacks, namely, its position on another man's land, and a length of 500 feet from the house we were remodelling. The first could be overcome by securing an iron-clad right to use the spring; the second involved spending more money for piping. This spring won out over two others we could have chosen. One was on our own land but in a swamp, hardly the kind of water anyone



*The author's covered spring is in foreground. Lids have been removed from the pair of reservoirs beyond, showing them brimming full at 10 degrees below zero. Beyond is the little brook which runs over the buried pipeline to the house and keeps it from freezing.*

would relish even if it tested pure. Another was across the road only 50 feet away, but it was in a place where it would catch surface waters draining down a hillside, and its water would have to be pumped.

The chosen spring, ten times farther away, fulfilled two "musts" and one "desirable": 1. Its water tested pure. It is surprising how often water which should be pure by all external evidence, just isn't. A spring or well can be above a barnyard or other pollution source; it can be 150 feet away, yet be polluted. That is why guesswork is not safe. To have a sample tested by the local health officer or state chemist is simple routine. 2. It was both adequate and faithful. A person may use 30 gallons for a bath; each flushing of the toilet uses from four to six gallons. It is estimated that a maximum of 100 gallons are used daily by one person in a modern home. This, of course, is an average and even includes lawn sprinkler consumption. But one should be safe and estimate maximums; too often, a home depends upon a spring or well that is lush in Spring but low in Summer. Our spring had a splendid reputation and has never failed us. The lawn sprinkler turns merrily while we read of droughts in the newspaper. 3. The desirable element was that the spring be high enough above the house to give us a natural running water. It happens to be 70 feet above the kitchen sink. Using the old rule, two feet to one pound of pressure, this provides 35 pounds of pressure, which is just about right.

With the choice made, the rest was a matter of converting this natural resource into the best possible supply system. Just below the spring itself we installed a pair of two-foot tiles, cemented and standing on their ends. They became reservoirs of approximately 50 gallons capacity each, to take care of any abnormal need such as dishwashing, lawn sprinkling and a shower all going on at the same time. The rest was a matter of insuring against freezing, and here was where the spring's abundant flow came in handy. It saved a lot of deep digging when it came to laying the pipe to our house. Naturally, we couldn't use all the water produced by the spring. The surplus dropped out through an overflow pipe at the top of the second reservoir; this we ran along a shallow trench through the pasture, a man-made brook in which we laid the pipeline. With water flowing over it, the pipe couldn't freeze. But we still hadn't thought of everything carefully enough.

(Continued on Page 768)

Photos — Eleanor Gilman, Arlington, Vt.

*Proof of the "running-water-dosen't-freeze" principle. Spring water, constantly flowing into these two reservoirs, keeps them unfrozen in the midst of a bitter Vermont Winter.*

## A Walk on Christmas Morning

LAST Christmas morning I started out on snowshoes. At the bridge over Terry Brook I paused, as always, to peer down into the deep pool. There were a dozen or more big brown trout and scores of small ones, darting to cover under the ice-crusted stones of the supporting wall. A little farther on I turned off toward the horse pasture. I had some difficulty in crossing the little stream which flows into Terry Brook, because it was running bank-full, and I didn't want to injure the snowshoes by stepping on a submerged rock. Safely over, I looked across the pasture and uphill. Dark pines stood out in silhouette against a blue sky and the drifted snow. Underneath the nearest tree, two bare branches hung down to the ground. They looked almost exactly like a deer's legs, I thought idly, starting up the steep ascent. When I paused to catch my breath, I looked again. Yes, they did look like legs at that. Quiet I stood for a full five minutes, shading my eyes against the glare of the sun on the snowfield. The branches, or whatever they were, looked less like legs now, and I went on. Within 50 feet of the tree I stopped once more. It was then that the "branches" came to life. A deer backed out of the overhanging boughs and stepped into full view. It looked at me without fear or surprise, lifted its tail and loped off in easy bounds.

There were a few ash among the pines, and these, I decided, should come out to give the pines a chance to grow and develop. We didn't have too many pines; a couple of hundred, perhaps, but all through the clearings were thousands of little pine seedlings, from six inches to three feet high. If given a chance, they would in time grow into a new pine forest and could be marketed as Christmas trees. Looking at some of them closely, I found that the deer had eaten off many of the tops. There wasn't anything we could do about it. Some of the seedlings would be killed in that way but, as soon as the rest were tall enough so the deer couldn't reach the tops, they would be safe.

Over in the horse pasture something moved. I froze into immobility, my back against a tree. The object came into my view — a big red fox, trotting along, sniffing here and there in search of mice or other small game. He worked his way toward me. There, I thought, was half of the fur neckpiece I had promised Helen. I pulled out my .45 very slowly (I never carry it cocked, even with the safety on; it has never seemed safe to do so while scrambling up steep hillsides). When I cocked it now, the fox stopped and looked around. For a second he stood motionless, then he darted off. I took a quick shot, but I am not that good; it went over his head. Now out of range, he stopped suddenly and looked all around. Apparently he was making up his mind about where that shot had came from. He started back toward me, then turned off to the right uphill. He stopped again. Finally he turned and made off downhill at top speed and vanished in the underbrush down by the brook. I mentally substracted one-half of a fox scarf from my score and went on.

I counted about 200 ash trees around the horse pasture. That seemed to be all, but I had never been above the pines; there might be more up there. It was a steep climb. Pines gave way to birches and rock oak. One or two spruces could be seen occasionally. Then suddenly I walked right into a granite obelisk about six feet high, standing on a wide concrete base. It startled me to see that sculptured piece of stone in the very heart of the woods. On one side of the base was the word Vermont, on the other New York. This must be "the monument" I had heard about, marking our boundary line. Harry Peck had told us that he had helped the surveyors set up the stone years ago. I looked at the base again. "Renewed in 1904," it read, and on the other side, half obliterated by moss and lichen, I could make out the words, "Statute of 1812." The mountain continued to rise above me, but that was someone else's land; whose, I didn't know. I followed the side of the slope towards the West, diverging now and then from a straight path to examine trees which looked interesting. There seemed to be a lot of white birch there, and young white and red oak, but no ash. Occasional maples; thousands of tiny beech seedlings, although not a full-grown beech was in sight; shagbark hickories, which people around here call "walnuts," by the dozen.

Down the hillside stood an enormous white oak; straight, without a branch for 30 feet from the ground. Why hadn't someone cut that tree down years ago, when they were cutting oaks for barn beams? I went down to investigate and found the answer. The tree was hollow. A little hole, perhaps eight inches in diameter, pierced the base, a foot above ground. And in front of that hole was a huge pile of what appeared to be deer droppings. Why should deer come to that particular tree for such a purpose? As I pondered, more deer droppings rolled down from inside the tree, adding to the pile. That decided it. There couldn't be a deer inside the tree, and no animal that I had ever heard of would collect deer droppings just for the fun of piling them on his doorstep. Something was in that tree. What was it? I tapped with my hand. There was a scrambling sound, then silence. I pounded harder; again that scrambling noise. It seemed to me that here was a perfect Winter home for a raccoon, but this place smelled bad, and raccoons are notoriously clean animals. Again I scrutinized the ground. This time I saw what I had missed before, porcupine quills.

Nearby were dozens of nice little oak saplings, their bark completely stripped off by the sharp teeth of this hedgehog. I remembered now that the State of Vermont pays a bounty of 50 cents for each porcupine killed, since they do enormous damage to young trees. Other States protect these strange animals, on the theory that a hunter lost in the woods can easily catch one and keep alive on its flesh. I wonder how many lost hunters have actually done that. Now, however, it wasn't a question of eating the porcupine. I wanted to get him out of that tree. He had been destroying my young saplings, and I was going to put a stop to it.

Cutting a long switch, I poked it up the hole and twisted it. Nothing happened. I tried several times, with no more success. Then I found a few dry twigs, lit them and pushed them into the hole. Looking up, I saw smoke rising from the end of a dead branch 50 feet above me, so the draft was working well. I waited five minutes. Then there was a sneeze, a cough or two, and the sticks were pushed roughly aside by a black snout. Brother porcupine, looking very much annoyed, squeezed out of the hole and started away. One shot killed him instantly. I was surprised to see how thick and soft his fur was, with the quills half-concealed in its depths. On the belly there were no quills at all. The feet were enormous in comparison with the rest of the body. I had a piece of string along, which I tied to one of the feet and picked the thing up. It was heavy, close to 30 pounds. I dragged it home across the snow at the end of the string. Al skinned it and gave the meat to the dogs, who ate it, although they didn't seem very enthusiastic. I didn't blame them, for hedgehog smells rather like skunk.

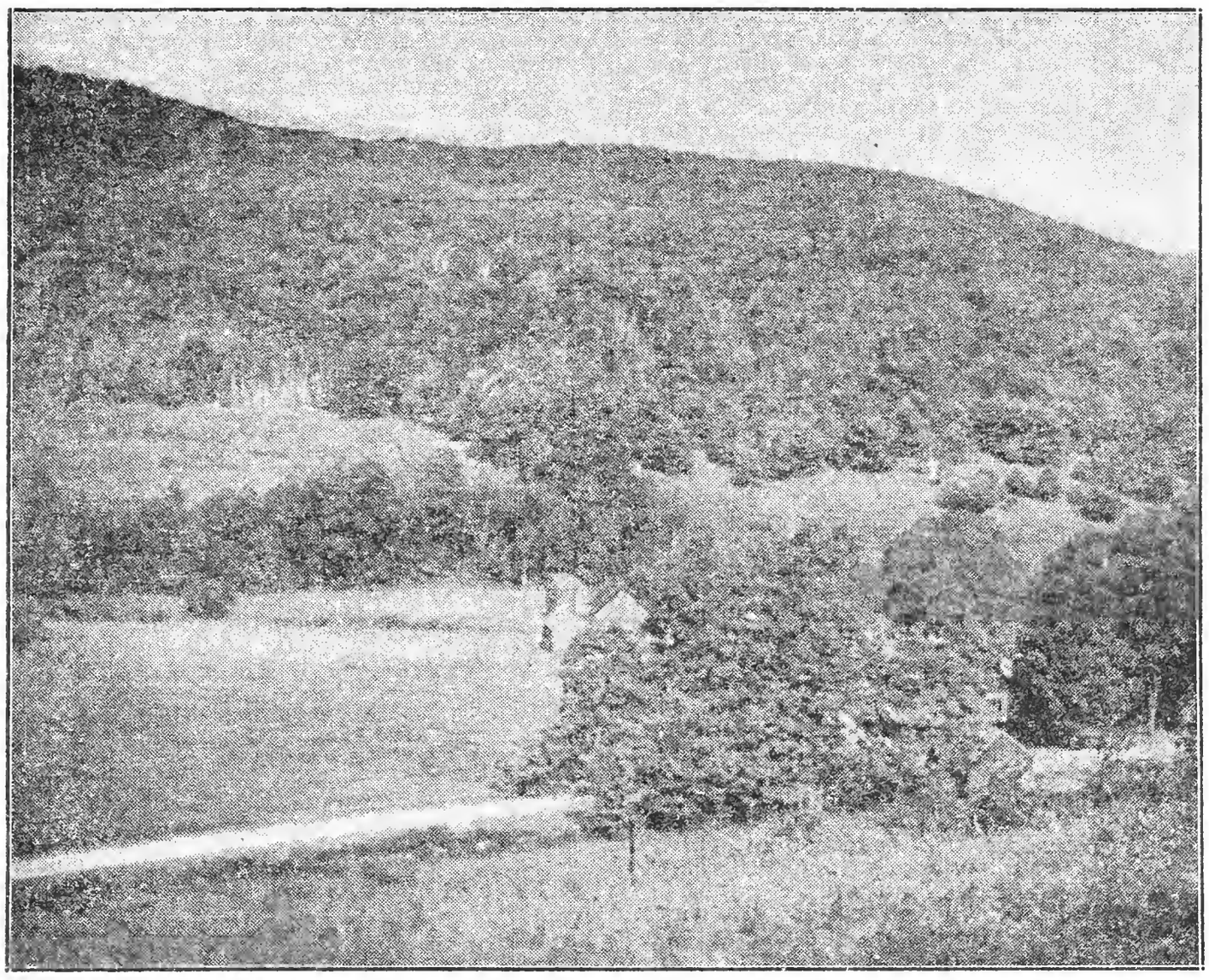
We kept the ears to take over to Charlie Bentley, the Town Clerk, so we could collect our bounty. The skin we put aside to show to any visitors who might drop in and express skepticism about the alleged size of our quarry.

On the way home, the long winding road seemed endless. In the sheep pasture I stopped for a while. For miles in every direction stretched snow covered mountains, glistening in the sun. It was surprising to see how many of the mountains within a radius of 20 miles had practically no timber left on them. If this continues, I thought, they won't be able to call Vermont "The Green Mountain State" much longer. Obviously, conservation of timber and reforestation are badly needed.

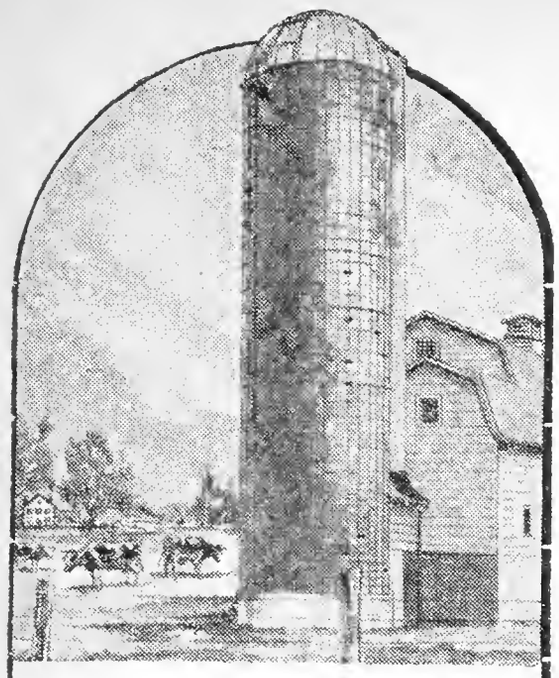
And so we called it a morning—a fine Christmas one, at that.

A. S. CAMPBELL
Vermont

*Christmas trees make a profitable sideline on the 900 acre Abraczinskas farm, Catawissa, Columbia County, Pa. Duke Abraczinskas (left) is getting paid for a clump of spruce and Scotch pine, fresh cut and loaded.*



*On the summit of the elevation shown is a marker placed there over 100 years ago to designate the boundary line between New York State and what is known locally as Vermont State. This view shows part of the timber on the 225 acre farm owned by A. S. Campbell in Bennington County, Vermont.*



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# The 1948 Garden Season in Review

As the year 1948 draws to a close, it should be worthwhile to review the season to see what mistakes were made and how the garden program might be simplified or improved another year.

Here in southern Connecticut the season started out about normal. The last week in March and the first 10 days in April were reasonably dry and the soil, which is light and sandy, was in good condition for working in preparation for early planting of the hardy vegetables and small fruits, which is so essential for best results. Forsythia and strawberries were in bloom April 10. A few of the strawberry blossoms had black eyes showing that the nights were frosty, but injury from this source was not great. Peaches were in bloom May 1, crab apples on May 7.

At my Mulberry Hill garden peas were planted April 3, and spinach, lettuce, carrots, beets, radishes and onion sets were sown one week later. Plants of an early variety of sweet corn, started in ice cream cartons March 20, were set in the open ground April 10 and seeds of the same variety along with a few Valentine beans were planted at the same time. These frost tender plants may not survive the cold weather every year, but this time they did. They grew very slowly at first. The first ears were ready to eat July 16, and the plants grown from seed sown in the open ground ripened only a few day later.

Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain potatoes were planted on April 17 in an old asparagus and rhubarb patch that had been mulched continuously for over 20 years. The seed pieces were placed nine inches apart in furrows about four inches deep, and fertilized with about a tablespoonful of an 8-16-16 fertilizer placed in a smal pile half way between each seed piece. Seed and fertilizer were covered about one inch deep. They wer planted just in time because the weather turned cool and it rained almost continuously from then to the middle of August. These potatoes made a beauitiful growth. The vines were hoed twice and dusted twice with DDT and received no further treatment. The vines began to die when the weather turned hot and dry during the latter part of August. In spite of this early maturity and the presence of late blight on the foliage and some tuber rotting, the crop turned out at the rate of over 400 bushels per acre of smooth, medium sized potatoes of excellent quality. The seed planted was northern grown certified seed, and showed no signs of scab; no potatoes had been grown on this spot in over 50 years. Nevertheless, there was considerable scab on many tubers of the crop harvested. This soil had been well limed in order to grow good asparagus and apparently the soil was too alkaline to produce scab-free potatoes.

The month of June was cool and rainy and peas made an excellent growth. A top dressing of poultry house litter, plus a liberal application of an 8-16-8 fertilizer in bands about three inches from the seed, pushed the plants along rapidly. World's Record was the first variety to be picked on June 20, and the last of the Alderman and Miracle peas on July 15. The first vegetable to be used from the gaden was MacDonald rhubarb about the middle of April, followed by asparagus about May 1. Rhubarb is at its best when it first comes up in the Spring; at that time it has a delightful flavor. Several pickings were made and put in the freezing locker. Only about one fourth of the stalks were pulled at one time. After the third pulling, the plants were left to grow and store up reserve food for another year. It is important to have enough plants of rhubarb so that they will not be cut too severely. Heavy cutting will soon result in small stalks and stunted growth. The same is true for asparagus. This past year the asparagus was cut for just a month, from the middle of May to the middle of June. Asparagus, fresh from the garden, is so good that there is a temptation to prolong the cutting season, thereby injuring the plants and reducing the yield another season. Never cut stalks smaller than one half inch in diameter.

The Bloomsdale Savoy spinach was ready for the freezer June 5. The first strawberries were picked on June 7 and the last on July 15. Midland, Fairpeake, Robinson and Redstar produced the nicest berries. The yield was low due to the cold wet weather at full bloom, and not enough sunshine when the berries were ripening. Many berries were lost by mildew. It probably would have paid to give the plants a dusting with sulfur or copper. Before the strawberries had finished, the currants and red raspberries began to ripen. They lasted from July 4 until the blueberries were ready to pick the last of July.

When the early plantings of peas, spinach, lettuce and radishes were harvested by the middle of July, the ground was raked clean and planted, without being turned over, to sweet corn, celery (seed sown in open ground April 10) rutabagas and late plantings of spinach, beets, carrots and acorn squash on July 22. All of these late plantings came through except the squash. It was necessary to water well during August and early September. Later plantings of corn were made July 10 and 22. These last two plantings were risky but good ears of excellent quality were harvested from September 24 to October 16.

The squash was so heavily infected with mosaic that the plants failed to make a satisfactory crop. The Summer Pascal celery made an excellent growth. The plants are small but are now covered with boards on each side of the row with corn stalks and leaves on top. When the ground freezes these plants are put in a deep trench.

Burpee Hybrid cucumbers planted June 1 made an excellent crop but tomatoes and peppers were the poorest in many years. The plants grew slowly and the first tomatoes were just ripening when the hot, dry weather began about the middle of August. Nearly all of the fruits were scalded badly. Peppers were late in setting fruit and these did not develop well.

Considering everything, 1948 was one of the most satisfactory seasons we have had here for many years, and the country as a whole is better supplied with food and feeding materials for livestock than ever before in its history. D. F. JONES


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# Mulching Strawberries—Why and How

Human nature being what it is, perhaps many of us must know why we do a thing before we are willing to go to the trouble of doing it. Consider, for example, the mulching of strawberries. Dad said that he mulched to prevent the berries from getting dirty. Some claim they mulch to conserve moisture at harvest time, others to keep down the weeds.

Before we started to grow strawberries on our own, we had moved to the Hudson Valley. In this section early Summer rain is fairly abundant so that conservation of moisture is usually not a serious problem. We do not cultivate in the Spring before harvest, so we are little troubled with dirty berries, and early weeds do not cause much trouble. In the absence of these problems we did not know any very specific reason for mulching. As a result we became a bit careless and mulched indifferently or not at all. Then came a Winter with little snow and much bright, sunny weather after the turn of the year, followed by severe cold. We had grown an especially fine patch of berries and expected a bumper crop. But we had mulched lightly with leaves and we had not fastened them down. Most of them blew away. When Spring came, growth was disappointing. It started slowly and lacked vigor. We examined numberless plants and found that the stele, or crown, showed a brownish tinge and lacked the fresh appearance of a vigorous plant. We had winter injury. The result was a light crop of rather small berries. We now know that we mulch primarily to avoid this condition.

What shall we use for mulch? Almost any low cost organic material that is available will do. A light application of stable manure supplemented with other material may be used if some additional fertility is needed. If enough manure is used to answer the purpose of a mulch, it may carry too much nitrogen and prove to be unsatisfactory. Wheat straw is excellent and any kind of straw may be used if it is not too expensive. With us straw would cost about $20 a ton. Marsh hay is good but rather expensive where it must be baled and shipped. Corn stalks or potato tops can be used but are rather coarse. Spoiled hay or stack bottoms may contain too many live seeds.

We use leaves, not because they are best, but because with us they are cheaply and abundantly available. We are near a village which has the usual quota of shade trees. We procured a large number of used lettuce crates from a man who has a waste collection contract with several food stores. We take crates to people who have leaves which they wish removed. They fill the crates and stack them at the curb.

Two precautions must be observed when leaves are used as mulch. They must be fastened down to prevent blowing away. If evergreen boughs are available, they are ideal and supply a part of the needed protection; if not, any kind of brush will do. It is imperative that leaves be watched and stirred in early Spring to avoid smothering. If this is neglected, the entire crop may be lost. We loosen and stir the leaves with a fork as soon as it is time for growth to start, tossing the brush back onto the stirred leaves, otherwise they would blow away. And we watch carefully to be sure the young berry leaves are getting through. It may be necessary to remove a part of the mulch. We often draw a part of it back and leave it between the rows. It holds moisture and is nice to work on at picking time.

When should mulch be applied? Usually not until the ground is solid from freezing. There are two reasons for this. The plants do not become fully dormant until freezing and if the mulch is applied early and open weather follows, there may be some smothering. Also, we will get mechanical injury if we drive a team or a truck over the plants before the ground is frozen. We even avoid walking on them. There seems to be little danger in deferring the work as November or early December seldom brings the weather conditions which cause injury.

Suppose the snow comes before the mulch is on? Perhaps this offers an ideal condition because snow is the perfect mulch while it stays. We can mulch on top of a few inches of snow. The mulch will hold the snow and when it melts it will melt from below rather than from above, allowing the water to soak into the ground. Snow is too uncertain in the Hudson Valley but in any area which is pretty sure to have continuous snow from December to April, the chief reason for mulching is removed. Snow does the job.

Winter protection seems to be particularly important if the plants are to be used for propagation purposes. Injured plants may make a feeble start, put out a few undersized leaves and a few new roots; even a runner or two. But they will never make a profitable planting and may die during the Summer. Possibly winter injury accounts for more poor stands of plants in the new beds than we have ever realized in the past. F. H. LACY

## *In Tune With the Times*

The Ganungs of Moreland, Schuyler County, N. Y., operate their 353-acre farm as a family enterprise. Walter, the father, owns the farm; the sons, Frank and Roger, now own a third each of all the stock, machinery and annual production of the farm. It is a livestock farm and includes most of the conventional kinds of livestock for New York State. There are 27 Holstein dairy cattle, 21 Angus beef cattle, 70 Dorset sheep, 500 Red-Rock laying hens, 20 work and saddle horses, and a kennel of collie dogs. The only cash crop raised for sale is 15 acres of red kidney beans. Feed crops produced this past year included 20 acres each of corn and wheat, 40 acres of oats and barley mixed, 100 acres of alfalfa-clover-timothy hay, and 100 acres of permanent pasture.

The three partners do all the work on this farm with the help of Carl, a younger Ganung, who is still in school. The wide diversity of their enterprises helps to distribute the labor load. Each of them has the management responsibility for two of the livestock projects. "The way we look at it," they say, "one thing balances another. We are trying to make improvements as we can, and if an operation doesn't show a profit, we plan either to change it or drop it."

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The production of eggs and of baby chicks is the primary business on Hickory Grove Farm. This farm located near Rushville, Yates County, N. Y., also produces apples, cash crops, turkeys and mutton. It is operated as a farm partnership by Oliver S. Williams, senior and junior. From a small beginning in 1915 of 150 hens, a few cows and ewes, it has now grown to 3,500 hens, 100,000 chicks hatched and sold, 11 acres of canning factory peas, 10 acres of apples, 113 ewes raising 167 lambs, 1,200 turkeys. About 100 acres of grain crops are produced and fed on the farm.

The practice at Hickory Grove is to grow poultry under just as natural conditions as possible. "We believe," Mr. Williams says "that natural growth means stronger, more disease-resistant, mature birds. We run them on range and try to keep them hungry; that is, we would rather underfeed them slightly than to overfeed them. We keep cost accounts and at the end of the year we know exactly what it is costing us to produce a pound of wool, a chick, a bushel of apples or a pound of turkey. If we show a loss in one operation, we take steps to make it show a profit or we cut it out of our business entirely."

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Beans are profitable to grow only if you can get high yields, according to William Caple of Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y. High yields combined with labor saving machinery and good prices have helped bring back the bean growing business of Western New York.

When no manure is available for the bean fields, Bill Caple uses 400 pounds per acre of 4-12-4 commercial fertilizer on his bean ground. Red kidney and pea beans have averaged to yield 30 bushels per acre. They are grown in a rotation of beans, oats, wheat and clover. He has found that one of the big secrets of the bean growing business is to keep the bean field free from weeds. Caple gets into the fields as soon as the beans are two or three inches high; cultivates close and rolls some dirt toward the row so as to cover the weeds in the row. As a consequence, he doesn't know what a weed in a bean field looks like.

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Here are the results of increased milk production in a herd that has been bred artificially for nine years. William Summerville and Son of Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y., started breeding their herd artificially in 1940. Now they have a second generation of artificial offspring in production. Their results have been exceedingly satisfactory. They have 12 dam and daughter production records for comparison. The average yearly production of these 12 dams is 12,039 pounds of milk, test 3.36 per cent, butterfat 405 pounds. To compare with this record is the average yearly production of the 12 daughters, 13,070 pounds of milk, test 3.53 per cent, and 462 pounds of butterfat. The daughters show an average increased production over their dams of 1,031 pounds of milk, 1.7 points in test, and 57 pounds of butterfat.

L. H. WOODWARD

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## Mass. Fruit Growers to Meet January 4 - 6

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Assn. will be held in the Worcester Auditorium, Worcester, Mass., January 4-6. There will be a panel of six specialists, each of whom will discuss one specific topic, followed in each case by an informal discussion by all six, and concluding with the period of audience participation.

At the supper meeting on Tuesday evening, January 4, the main speaker will be Howard A. Rollins, Head of the Department of Horticulture, University of Connecticut. He will discuss "What is Ahead for New England Apples." Topics for discussion on Wednesday, January 5, include "Chemical Thinning" by Frank Southwick; "Pollination" by Wilbur H. Thies; "Storage Management" also by Mr. Southwick. There will also be a report by W. M. Morse, President of the N. Y. and N. E. Institute; and a symposium "After Harvest, What," with Fred E. Cole acting as chairman. Commissioner of Agriculture John Chandler will talk on "New Market Facilities;" Walter E. Piper on "Market Prospects;" and O. C. Roberts on "Grading Discussion."

Thursday, January 6, will be Small Fruits Day, with a program on production problems for strawberries, cane fruits and grapes. These topics will be handled by staff members from the University of Massachusetts, with other local and out of state speakers. Arthur P. French, Department of Pomology, University of Massachusetts, will act as chairman of this program.

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## Our Cover Page

The Grace Universalist Church at Kingsfield, Maine, is pictured on our front cover in full winter finery. Rearing its simple spire above the snow covered ground and trees, with the church bell ringing out over Winter's stillness, this country church beckons everyone to turn, for a few minutes on Christmas morning, to God.

*There was some good, tall corn this Fall on the Reuben Blake farm in Delevan, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. It was cut by Kenneth Jones who is shown here with his wife and small daughter. Mrs. Blake is at the right.*

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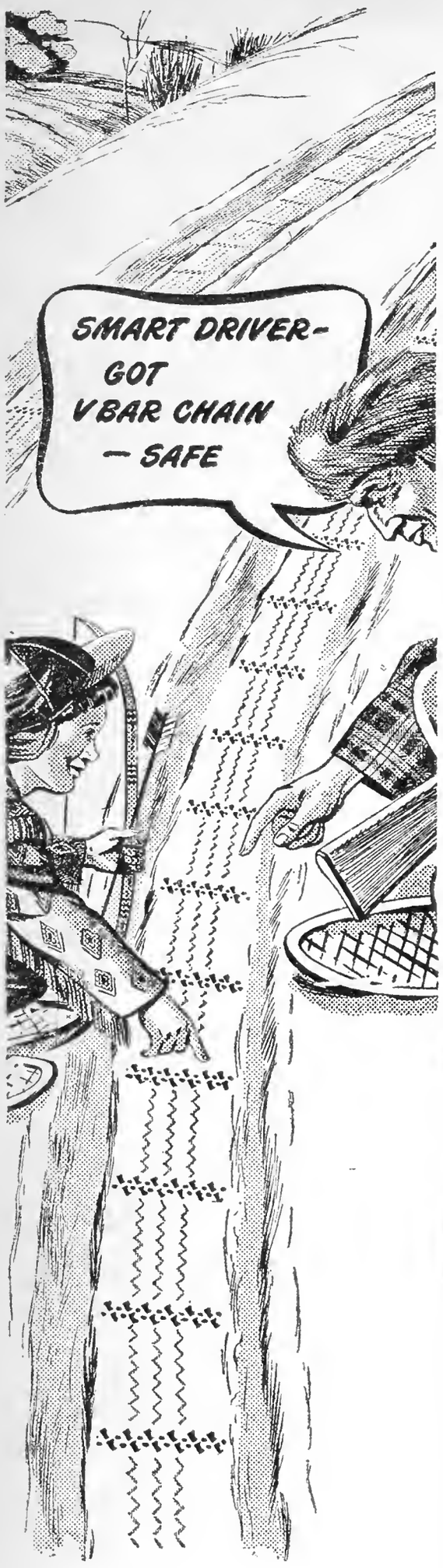


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# Grange News

The National Grange, as part of its legislative program at Washington, is supporting that portion of the U. S. Public Health Service budget that provides for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to help the States expedite the sodium fluoride treatment for the teeth of school children. Although ordinarily opposed to mixing Federal and State appropriations, the Grange believes that the benefits to be derived from widespread adoption of this treatment amply justify the attitude taken. The Grange representative before the Congressional committee pointed out the serious difficulties in the teeth of average school children, as recently surveyed, and expressed the belief that the situation is even more threatening in rural areas than in the cities. Recent investigations, showing to what extent such treatment can prove beneficial to children's teeth, have convinced the Grange officials and members of the necessity of such action as proposed in the health service budget.

Many Granges throughout the country are taking action condemning the so-called comic books which are now widely in circulation, and which are declared by many students of youth tendencies to be crime producers. Most of the resolutions passed by Granges demand strict censorship of such publications and Grange discussions of the question are practically unanimous in the stand taken. This Grange step coincides with the attitude, long held by the organization, that while the movies are in considerable measure responsible for youthful crime trends, the spread of comic books seems fast becoming even more far-reaching than the films.

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The 74th annual Grange Encampment which was recently held at Centre Hall, Pennsylvania, was unique among all the Grange affairs of the country, its continuous history dating back nearly as far as the Grange organization itself. At this central point in the State a large acreage, owned by the Grange, is annually devoted to a week's encampment, to which farm people by the thousands come from all sections. Not only are products of the farm and household featured in wide array, but a great showing of farm machinery and household equipment also. Hundreds of Grange families come to this event every year, camp on the grounds and stay for a week or more, while inspiring Grange and rural programs are in constant presentation. The founder of the Centre Hall Encampment was a former Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Leonard Rhone, who was among the towering figures in the early group of Grange pioneers and for some time served the organization as High Priest of Demeter.

As the result of recent approval by the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, the National Grange Insurance Companies are going forward with the development of plans for an expanded insurance service which will make Grange insurance protection available to all farm families in Pennsylvania. Under this new program, which is dedicated to service to the Grange and to agriculture, the insurance companies are planning extended features so that active agency coverage will be assured for all of the Pennsylvania Grange patrons, as well as others who are now engaged in agricultural activities. A strong, sound, low cost insurance service sponsored by the Grange companies will provide valuable insurance protection as another Grange service to those identified with agriculture.

A most enjoyable celebration was recently held at Central Grange No. 1216, in its Grange Hall at Sweden Valley, Pa., in honor of the 31 members who had belonged to the order for 25 years. A baked ham dinner was served to 175 guests, consisting of members and friends, by the Home Economics Committee, with Mrs. Elsie Sarginger in charge. Following the dinner, Worthy Master Richard Sarginger extended a hearty welcome to all present and greetings for the occasion from State Master Sharp Fullerton and State Lecturer Beatty Dimit were read by the lecturer, Mrs. Lavana Neefe. The history of Central Grange was read by Past Master Everett Blass, who stated that when the Grange began, there were 22 members; now it has a membership of 314. Grange pins and 25-year certificates were presented by Pomona Master Bert McElroy to: Harry Lent, Walter Sarginger, Mrs. Elsie Sarginger, Foster Blough, Mike Kerilak, William Jacobs, Mrs. Lottie Jacobs, Clifford White, J. W. Wells, Robert R. Lewis, Bert Holcomb, Mrs. Bertha Holcomb, Rosell Leete, Mrs. Kathryn Leete, Everett Blass, A. P. Akeley, Mrs. Mildred Neefe, Homer Predmore, Milo Freeman, Lynn Neefe, Bert Reed, Paris Watson, Evan Watson, Mrs. Kathryn Selleck, H. A. Toles, Frank Schadenberger, Walter Lehman, Berger Gustafson and E. D. Conable.

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Members of Justin Morrill Pomona No. 23, Vermont, agree with Shapespeare that "The play's the thing." It all started when Pomona Lecturer Olive Williams wondered whether the great poet and playwright of yesteryear really was right. So she started a one-act play contest. The first competition was held in the Grange hall at Sharon, with White River, Strafford, Vail and Middle Branch Granges presenting one-act skits. Middle Branch took top honors. Three evenings later came the second play-off, in the Grange hall at South Royalton, with Sharon, Chelsea and Tunbridge participating. It was a difficult decision for the judges to make, but they finally decided that Middle Branch's "Monkeyshines in the Doctor's Office" was the best. Lecturer Williams awarded the winners a cash prize of $10 and the proceeds from the three nights of play was divided up among the Pomona and the seven competing subordinates.

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Exceeding in import all previous like gatherings, the conference of New England Grange lecturers held recently at the State University in Orono, Maine, will rank as one of the top events in this year's Grange history. Nearly 1,200 Grange workers, with a large representation from each New England State, and with numerous visitors from as far away as 1,000 miles, attended the three-day get-together; they crowded full every minute of that time in a discussion of Grange problems, and in planning an aggressive year's work ahead. National and State Grange officials were present in large numbers; on the speaking program were rural leaders, college faculty members and several well known figures in New England public life. National Master Albert S. Goss gave the main address of the session.

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One hundred and fifty members and guests were present when Hartford Grange, N. Y, celebrated its 40th anniversary recently. Among the guests of honor were Harold M. Stanley, secretary of the New York State Grange; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Borden, deputy state master and juvenile deputy master, and Deputies Sidney Potter, W. J. Rich, Fayette Dean, Wilbur McDougall and Mrs. McDougall. Members were present from Metowee, Argyle, Hebron, Easton, Whitehall, Battle Hill and Salem Granges. After the lecture program, Mr. Stanley talked on "The Grange of the Future." A candlelight service was put on by the officers of the Grange, and the program ended with greetings in verse from Sidney Potter, who organized Hartford Grange 40 years ago.

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In Michigan a very successful Grange youth conference has recently been held at the State College, with a comprehensive program which brought young people of the organization together from many different sections. Included in the instruction schedule were numerous recreational features; degree work was also demonstrated. A fine banquet and entertainment program provided much enjoyment, and the conference came to a close with all the young people attending a specially arranged church service on Sunday. The event was sponsored by the youth committee of the Michigan State Grange and all attendants were required to take at least two of the prescribed courses, the latter covering a wide informational range, with parliamentary procedure and public speaking emphasized. D.

# Pastoral Parson

The bees have been flying during the few warmer sunny hours. It is well that they could, for a cleansing flight is essential every so often throughout the Winter season. With the shortest day of the year at hand, no one knows how soon another opportunity for such a flight may come, especially if the old proverb holds true — "As the daylight lengthens, the cold strengthens."

No one has been thinking much of cold January days just now, however, because Christmas is very near. The little tots' talk is big with dreams, so big, in fact, that fulfillment seems almost impossible. It is amusing to listen to them as they whisper their hopes to one another during rehearsals for the Christmas exercises. For the adults though, dreams must be made of sterner stuff. The church committee has long since unearthed the tree ornaments. Those who have rummaged through the average church closet will understand the use of the word "unearthed." Light strings must be checked against the possibility of poor insulation, for we dare not risk a fire. There were a few new bulbs that had to be bought before the usual last minute shortage. And, last but not at all least from the children's point of view, candy has been ordered for the occasion.

Some day the Parson hopes to have an automatic music system in the church belfry. There have been so many more essential needs to date, however, that we have called upon our good neighbor, Mr. Charles Seeburger, Jr., to bring over his portable set once again on Christmas Eve. With the interior lights dimly lit, and the floodlight to illumine the front of the church, we hope again to give the passerby as pretty a Christmas picture as he may see in many a mile of travel. Meanwhile, the Parson has been making the most of the first Sunday evening of the month Hymn Sings, by experimenting with a tape recorder. Usually he has recorded about 15 minutes of congregational singing, and played it back at the end of the evening in order to determine proper technique in handling the machine. By changing the location of the microphone and the dial settings on the machine, he finally arrived at a point where he dared to make a recording for actual serious use. One of the greatest difficulties was in avoiding the echoes which rebound from the hard walls of the average large room. If you are faced by that problem, try draping a blanket behind the microphone and bringing it around to the sides a bit. The pianist also had to learn to avoid using the sustaining pedal on the piano, as this has a tendency to carry the notes over too much. With these points settled, the Parson set out to make a recording of Christmas carols. These could be used in conjunction with the tower music, though the purpose for which they were really made was that of giving shut-ins beyond the range of the tower music the joy of sharing the actual congregational singing.

How different all of this is from Christmas years ago! There was always a deep secrecy, a feverish activity about our house, just before Christmas, in the years when the Parson's son was small. The lad is grown now and has a family of his own. Because of the distance, there is little likelihood that they can be here at Christmas. So the day will most probably be a quiet one at the parsonage.

As we get a bit older, Christmas has a way of becoming quieter. For children, it is the excitement of anticipation and of receiving gifts. Then, as they become a bit more grown up and catch the spirit, Christmas becomes a time of sharing. As years pass by, it becomes more and more an experience of giving, out of which comes a deeper and more satisfying happiness. And so it should be, for is that not what the first Christmas was all about?

REV. ANDREW A. BURKHARDT
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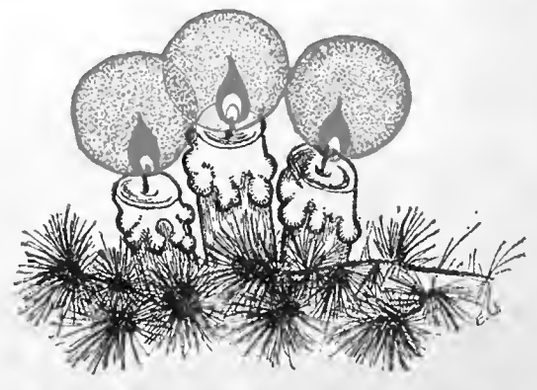

# Have You Enough Fire Insurance

Old Shaker houses always presented two doors roadside. Modern insurance companies, likewise, present two faces to the public; one, the door through which their premium dollars flow, to be invested in the best assets the country affords; the other, the door one enters to present a claim. Only policies, carefully chosen with a comprehension of one's specific needs, will reap adequate benefits at the insurance company claim department window.

Buyers of farm properties seem to think they are worth the asking price. An insurance company claim agent wants to know how you arrive at the amount demanded in settlement of a loss. He hopes that your policies were properly written to cover your loss.

John Smith was a good natured farmer. He wanted to please everybody, so he divided his insurance among four local agents. His barn was worth $10,000. Each of the four agents was "given" a $2,500 fire policy. One $2,500 policy was a little different than the others; the premium was $3.75 more, over the three year period, or 15 cents per hundred. Smith scarcely noticed the difference. One day a howling windstorm came along and demolished the barn roof. The agent who had written the policy containing the "Extended Coverage Endorsement No. 4," advised him that he could collect. As the damage amounted to over $1,000, Smith had high hopes until the fire adjuster explained that only one company could pay $250 because the four policies were not "concurrent." That is all Smith collected, but it still wasn't a bad return for a $3.75 premium.

"Extended Coverage Endorsement No. 4" may be attached to any fire policy. It insures against windstorm, tornado, falling aircraft, vehicles, explosion, smoke and other hazards, but it must be included on all policies which together cover the same risk. After the damage was done John Smith discovered that he had involuntarily been a co-insuror, but he promptly took the necessary steps to bring all policies up to date.

Now, let's drive over to Bill Smith's place to extend our sympathy. We catch the horrible odor of burnt up Holsteins, and see the bright red paint dripping from a twisted frame tractor. Smoldering hay stifles our nostrils. On the way home we realize that our sympathies will not help Bill Smith one bit financially. We make a mental note to check up on our own barn contents' policy. Here's what we find out.

Smith had $5,000 worth of cattle in this barn, $2,000 worth of hay, and $3,000 worth of farm machinery. He hadn't paid much attention when his insurance agent explained the "pro-rata distribution clause" to him. He had invested in only $1,000 of fire insurance each, on cattle, feed, and machinery; a total of $3,000. His risk, in the event of a total loss, had amounted to $10,000, but he suffered only a partial loss. He lost five cows value $1,000; half of his hay, and two tractors valued at $1,000. Naturally, because he was a co-insuror, he recovered from his insurance company only $200 for his cattle, $500 for his hay, and $333 for his ruined tractors —a total claim settlement of $1,033 on a $3,000 loss. Had Smith understood the "pro-rata distribution" clause in his policy, he would have been glad to double his base premium. Had he done so, he would have been reimbursed the full amount of his loss, or $3,000. But good business judgment would seem to indicate that any compromise with unknown factors is a hazardous undertaking. Had he been willing to pay the premium for the full amount at risk, then in the event of a total loss, he would have been fully reimbursed to the tune of $10,000 rather than only $3,000 which was the face amount of his policy.

Now, let us consider the case of Bill Smith's two brothers. Frank, the elder, lived in a town apartment over his hardware store. Realizing that because of better fire protection in town (hydrants, etc.), he could secure the advantage of a lower rate and an 80 per cent co-insurance clause, he made complete inventory of his household effects, clothing, furniture, floor coverings, kitchen utensils, pictures, window drapes, etc. — room by room. It added up to a total of $5,000; not the price he paid, but the current replacement value. He kept this inventory in his safety deposit box. He invested in $4,000 of household effects fire insurance (80 per cent of $5,000). A subsequent fire, while confined to his living room, still did $1,000 worth of damage. Frank Smith collected the full $1,000 because he had bought his full insurance requirements. Had he carried less insurance, he would have been penalized for his partial loss.

Bill Smith's younger brother, Oakleigh, lived on an adjacent farm. Fire insurance covering household effects in farm dwellings located outside the village protected zones is written at a flat rate; there is no co-insurance clause. When Oakleigh Smith's living room got ablaze due to a defective fireplace, the damage amounted to $1,000. He collected in full, even though he carried only $3,000 insurance. But again, good business judgment would indicate that he should have insurance equal to the replacement value of his household effects. Suppose his loss had been a total one? Because he does not enjoy equally as good fire protection as his brother Frank in town, the insurance company figures his risk is greater.

To sum up, it is good business to know your fire policies and keep an inventory of your worldy goods in a safe place. Then you won't be caught out in the rain with only half an umbrella. P. T. CAMPBELL

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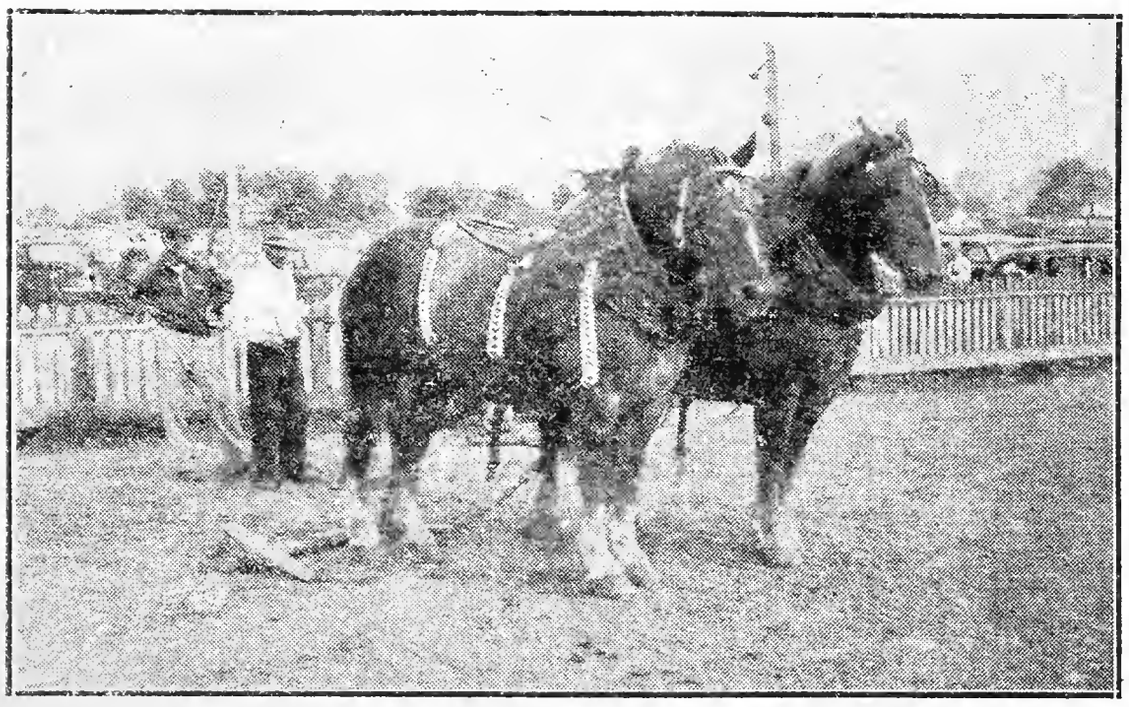

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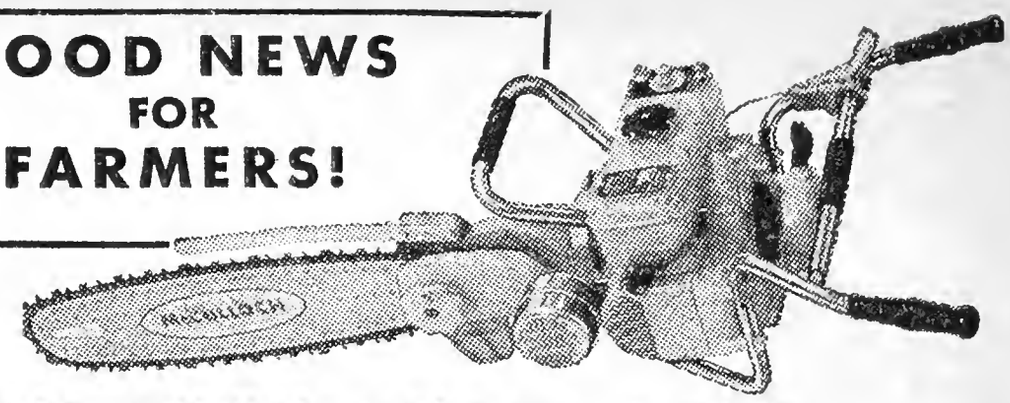

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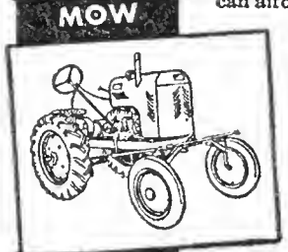

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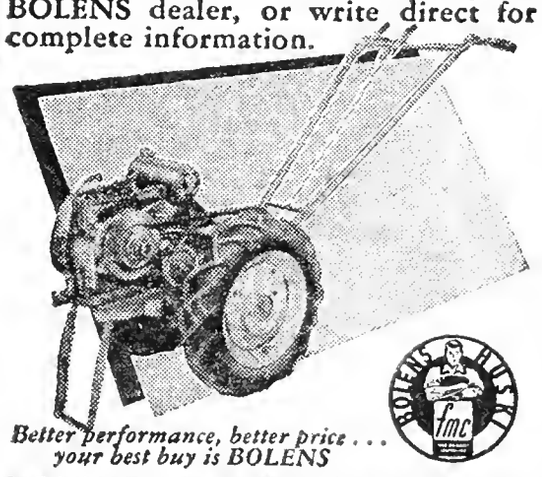

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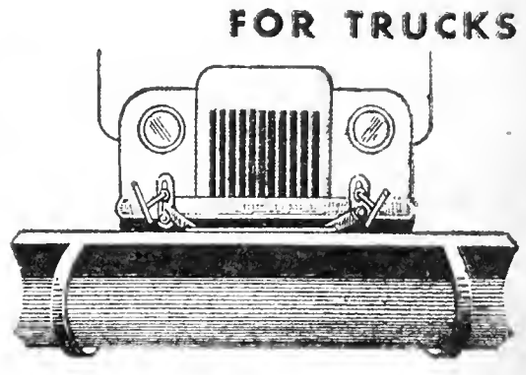

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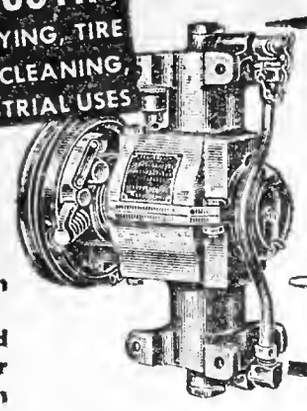

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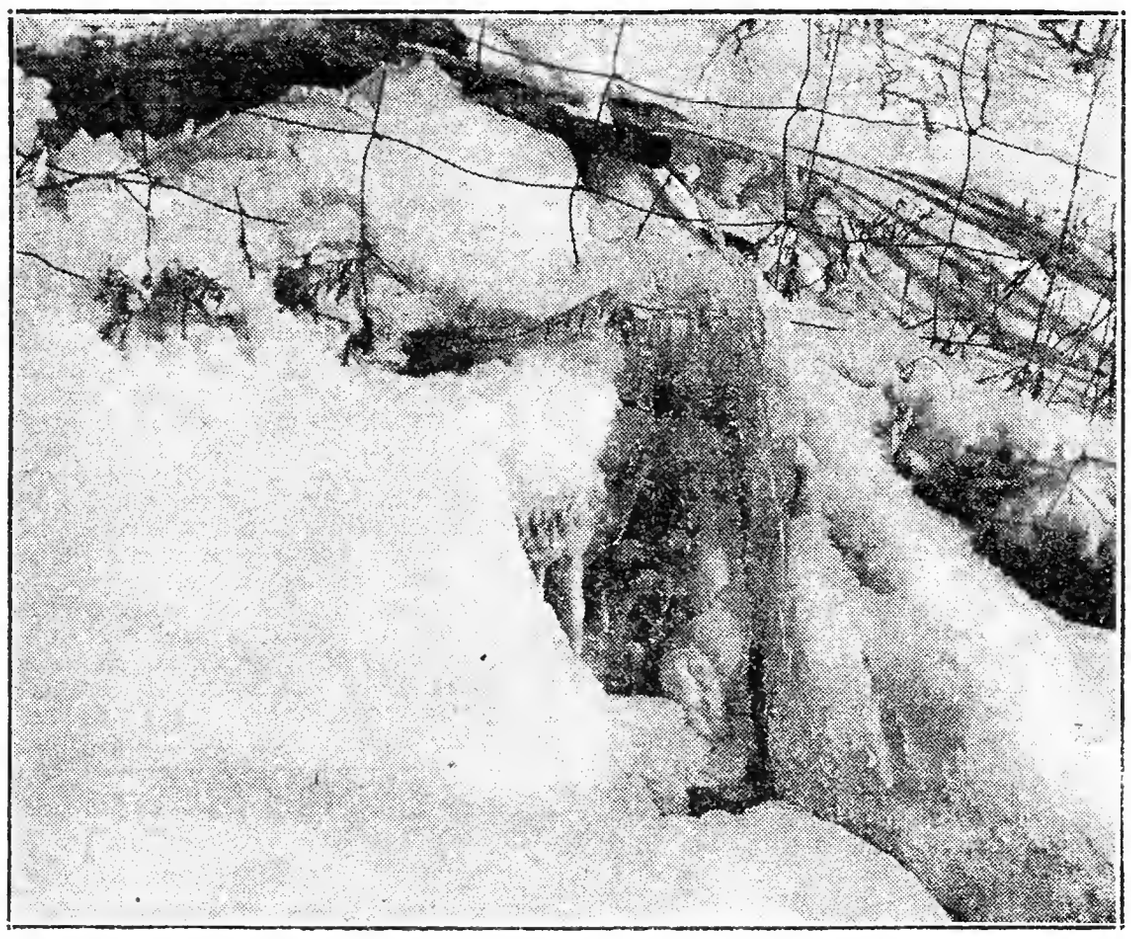
## We've Streamlined Our Water Supply

(Continued from Page 762)

When I returned from Alaska two years later, the brook had decided to do some wandering on its own. I didn't discover this until Winter came suddenly one night and caught me without my cellar's bypass line running. The next morning, the lavatory faucet merely gave a helpless gurgle. A quick reconnoitering trip revealed that the pipeline from the spring was entirely exposed in some places and I had to perform some plain and fancy thawing with a flame thrower.

Changes were made the following Spring. The brook was brought back where it belonged and made to stay there with plank walls at spots where it wanted to veer off. The pipeline itself was lowered a foot, so that it would be buried well below the bed of the brook. Now, in April and October, when I drain the line and give the reservoirs a cleaning, I also straighten any tendency the brook may develop to sidle around little dams formed by fallen leaves. Such precautions have paid; there has never been any more freezing nonsense.

The brook, of course, doesn't come all the way to the house. Forty feet away, it has to turn off toward a creek. From that point, the pipe is on its own. I helped do some of the digging because a plumber's helper sometimes relies on what seems to be deep enough. But government tables told me that the safety depth for Vermont winters was between four and six feet. To be safe, I chose six feet, grateful that I wasn't in some parts of the country where I would have had to go down nine feet. The winters come and go and each year I marvel at the way the ice-encrusted spring and reservoirs keep on producing, brimming just as full at 30-below as at 90-above. As far as I can see, it is physically impossible for my line to freeze. If anything should go wrong, there is always our second line of defense. This is the bypass, connected to the main line in the cellar, having its own little valve which is kept partly open all through the Winter. Thus, water is always flowing through the entire pipeline. Instead of going into the sewer line and septic tank, it crosses the cellar by way of the bypass and emerges through an underground drain on to the lawn below the house. When mice and other wanderers showed a desire to hole up in the drain, a strip of hardware cloth placed over its exit quickly put an end to that. Thus with a warming brook running over it and water flowing through it, the pipeline is immune to the worst that Old Man Winter can offer. It is undeniably restful to sink into pleasant slumber at night without worrying about waking in the morning to frozen pipes.



*Old Man Winter freezes every drop of water he can, but no temperature, however low, can stop this overflow from the reservoirs. It becomes a little brook which runs above the buried pipeline to the house, and insures it against freezing.*

## Old-Fashioned House Plants

As I travel through remote rural sections, where gaily blooming house plants flourish in farmhouse kitchen windows, I am often filled with a deep nostalgia; for so often I see the same kinds of plants that Mother used to have. Some of these I had not seen for so many years that I thought they had long since disappeared into the limbo of forgotten things. Imagine my joy at finding them again! In the deep country they have been kept from extinction largely because farm wives still follow the good old-fashioned practice of exchanging "slips" with their friends and neighbors.

Many of these old-time plants possess a definite charm which many modern plants lack. Mother's window garden was housed in a sunny bay window in the cozy sitting-room and, year after year, certain plants were always to be found there. One of these was the Abutilon; she called it "flowering maple." It was a lovely plant, reaching a height of 20 inches or more, with tree-like branches. Glistening among the maple-like foliage were drooping bell-shaped flowers of enchanting hues, bright crimson, clear yellow, soft rose or white, all with a center of gold. This plant is easily grown from seed, and up to a few years ago was listed by the seedsmen, but evidently they have discarded it for some reason.

Of course, geraniums are always the mainstay of any collection of house plants but, in addition to the usual kinds, Mother had others. There was the Lady Washington geranium for instance; did you have one of those? It didn't look like a geranium at all, either in foliage or flower. Indeed the latter resembled somewhat a half-opened mallow blossom, with deep purple throat and pink ruffled edges. Another geranium seldom seen, except in rural homes, is the Mme. Salleroi, or "snow around the mountain" as it is colloquially known. This is definitely a foliage plant but occasionally bears a spike of dainty pink flowers.

In Mother's winter garden there was always a white calla lily, seldom seen today outside of greenhouses; and its blossoming was always an event. There was a Christmas cactus, too, and Mother knew how to make it bloom in December, as it should but so often doesn't! Knowing that the roots needed to be cramped, she grew it in a pot seemingly too small for it and withheld water during October. From then on it was watered sparingly. Brightly variegated coleus in many colors we always had; like oxalis, it still holds its own as a house plant.

We would never have considered her window garden complete without a fuschia or two, quaintly called "ear-drops"; for they furnished both color and interest as house plants. The fragrant heliotrope, a special favorite, belonged in the same category. The lovely Achimenes could always be counted present, along with Gloxinias which they somewhat resemble when in blossom. Both of these plants are grown from bulbs.

And there were vines, some of which seem to have dropped out of sight completely today. Kenilworth ivy is one, and the two varieties of asparagus fern are others; one of the latter resembled asparagus foliage, while the other was much coarser in texture. These were grown out of direct sunlight, at the sides of the windows, on top of a bookcase, etc., and were most ornamental.

Massachusetts E. M. EATON

# Trespass Laws Are Not Enforced

In Publisher's Desk column of Sept. 4 R. N.-Y. there was a complaint from L. W. N. about trespassers climbing his fence, shaking his nut trees, and gathering his nuts. He asked THE RURAL NEW-YORKER what he could do about it. The answer was that he could call the troopers and have the trespassers arrested. The advice was good as far as it went, but it did not go quite far enough. Getting the trespassers arrested does not follow as a matter of course.

With L. W. N. and his very real grievance in mind, I wrote a letter to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER which was published in the October 2 issue. Its purpose, as stated in the first sentence, was to warn whomsoever it might concern that there is no provision in the Penal Law of the State of New York that makes trespassing on private lands a criminal offense and that therefore the complainant might have some difficulty in getting the trespasser arrested and punished. In a later paragraph, however, I hinted at a roundabout way of getting some measure of satisfaction, if he cared to take the trouble, and, I may add, the responsibility.

A warrant for arrest is not issued for the mere asking. For instance, if E. P. W. of Maine (Publisher's Desk Oct. 16) lived in New York State and came to me as a justice of the peace and asked for a warrant for her delinquent boarders, the chances are, according to my experience, she would be refused; about two to one. A warrant entails an arrest. An arrest might lead to a criminal record for the defendant or a civil action for damages for some one else. The law on delinquent boarders is tricky.

If L. W. N. mistakes my hint for authoritative advice and considers proceeding against his trespasser on a charge of malicious mischief, he should first read that section of the Penal Law very carefully. "Malicious mischief" is a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Section 1425, paragraph 5, of the Penal Law has to do with trespass. But here is the paragraph in its entirety:

> "A person who wilfully enters without the consent of the owner or occupant of any orchard, fruit garden, vineyard or ground whereon is cultivated any fruit, with intent to take, injure or destroy anything there growing or grown, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

If L. W. N. believes that he cultivates his nut trees, then he may logically conclude that the trespasser is liable to arrest. But he should not be surprised if the trooper or the justice of the peace fails to agree with him.

To emphasize the limitations embodied in Penal Law in this matter of trespass, let us glance at several sections of the law that deal directly with the topic. Here is one that takes up trespass, simon pure trespass. Section 1990, para. 4, reads as follows:

> "(A person who) not being connected with or employed upon the railroad, shall walk upon or along any railroad track or tracks, or right of way, except where and when necessary to cross the track or tracks or right of way where they shall be laid across or along the streets or highways, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five."

There is an undiluted and unqualified trespass. The trespasser does not have to shoot off any insulators, or put ties on the track or tracks, or thumb his nose at the engineer. All he has to do to commit a crime is to be there and walking. When I was a boy, I used to walk along the track or tracks in order to catch on and steal a ride between Cherry Creek and Conewango Valley. That is how I began my criminal career.

Section 1425, para. 14, of the Penal Law is equally explicit:

> "A person who *wilfully* trespasses upon any rifle range, *lawfully used by the national guard of the state*, OR *injures any target or other property situate thereon* . . . ." (italics mine).

There is more of the same. One is not liable to arrest if he trespasses inadvertently, or if the rifle range is maintained just for fun. The "or" is capitalized to indicate that he is guilty even if he does not injure any target. If "and" were substituted for "or", an injury to the target would be necessary in order to establish guilt. I may want to make use of the "or-and" quirk later.

It is against the law to trespass on canal lands if you cut a tree and carry it away, or if your purpose is to build a shack thereon. It is against the law to trespass on Indian lands as included in the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, or Onondaga reservations; but only in case you cut or remove "any wood, trees, timber, bark, or poles." (Inferentially, one could cut and slash to his heart's content on the Shinnecock and St. Regis reservations.)

Whether or not any act is a crime, depends not on its character but the wording of the law. Those only are crimes which are so classified in a statute. The Penal Law defines a crime as "an act or omission forbidden by law, and punishable upon conviction. . . . " No individual can amend that law or twist its phrases to make it fit a situation that it is not designed to fit. Neither can any justice of the peace twist it, nor any police officer, nor the fellow who wants to sell you trespass signs to be posted according to the rules of the Conservation Department. It must stand as written until such time as the legislature sees fit to change it. Let us illustrate that statement.

The Vehicle and Traffic Law says that driving an automobile at a speed in excess of 50 miles an hour is a punishable offense. So, driving it at 49 is not a punishable offense; but in 1945 it was. A neighbor of mine gets drunk, goes home, and breaks a few dishes. His wife wants him arrested and jailed until he sobers up. She is denied a warrant. The law says that intoxication is punishable only if in a public place. You can listen at your neighbor's open windows without fear of punishment if you do it strictly for your own amusement or edification. As the law is written, so must it be administered.

Now for trespass under Section 177 of the Conservation Law. The American Legion Magazine for November carries a cover featuring a dumbfounded hunter, carrying a gun and being razzed by a family of deer. He is confronted by a strand of barbed wire and a notice nailed to a tree. The notice says: "No Hunting $100 Fine (something unintelligible): C. M. E. Rod and Gun Club." If the hunter is law-abiding, he will, no doubt, immediately withdraw. But if he is a New Yorker and not law-abiding, he is likely to take a quick look over each shoulder, snip the wire, and lose himself amid the Autumn foliage. In that case, he may be arrested and brought before a magistrate; where, in all probability, he will be found guilty and fined. He may be arrested or he may not; that will depend on how zealously the posted area is patrolled. But if he is arrested, since the Penal Law is silent on this point, it will be in accordance with the Conservation Law. Section 177 is quite definite on what is necessary to justify an arrest and conviction. It says in part:

> "Any person who, for the purpose of or while hunting, trapping, or fishing, shall, without the permission of the owner, lessee, or lawful occupant, enter upon the land of another and . . . . kill or injure any dog, livestock or domestic fowl, or damage any bars, gate, or fence . . . (or leave the gate open,) . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. . . . and in addition thereto be liable to a fine of fifty dollars . . . ."

In plain language then, he must (a) be a hunter, fisherman, or trapper; (b) lack lawful permission to enter; and (c) injure or kill some domestic animal or damage property or leave the bars down. For so reads the law.

It is therefore necessary for the person arresting the trespasser to be able to swear, first of all, that the trespasser is a bonafide hunter, fisher, or trapper; he cannot stretch the law to include Mrs. Rosa Antonesco, who is walking through the field carrying a basket large enough to hold a gallon of blackberries: or to include the High School Teachers' Archery Association, coming over to test their skills: or to include the Young Businessman's Social Club, bringing along a few bottles of beer and a pack of cards. Nor to include a mere stranger, shaking a nut tree. If the law had been intended to include these trespassers, everything would have been omitted from the above text from "Any person who" to "shall without."

It is equally plain that something more than "entering upon land" (for example, killing, injuring, or damaging) must be included in the charge to make it hold. Again, if that was non-essential, it would not be there. Or, if it were an alternative, the law would say "or", not "and."

This is as good a place as any to say that I am not writing a treatise on the Conservation Law, nor do I have any intention of writing one. Some one suggested, quite properly, that it might be well for me to read Section 177. So I read it, and I have now given my impression of it. It is a good law and ought to be enforced, but I do not think it can be construed as protecting farmers against the kind of lawless trespassing that L. W. N. suffers from. I doubt if it protects anyone who has not gone to the trouble and expense of posting his land. How much it protects those who have posted their land is a matter of personal opinion based on personal experience.

I have not gone into this subject of trespassing as an attorney because I am not an attorney; nor as a schoolmaster though some of what I have written may have that flavor. I hope I have not left the impression of butting in merely for the sake of butting in. I have written as a justice of the peace who has had considerable experience under one penalizing law or another; not only with people who want somebody arrested, but also with people who have been arrested; and with attorneys and policemen; and friends and neighbors who come to me with very real troubles, bringing problems that I cannot solve. My primary purpose is to point out some omissions in the Penal Law, a law with which I am in some degree familiar, and in the interpretation of which I cannot afford to be slovenly. I went beyond that purpose to discuss Section 177 of the Conservation Law because I had been challenged to do so. If my views of that section are erroneous, I shall not be offended by having the error pointed out to me, and, if called upon, will issue a warrant for arrest accordingly.

But meanwhile I shall continue to use such left-handed substitutes for a trespass law as are available. One of my neighbors complains that somebody is raiding his cabbage patch. If he can catch the rascal and will sign the requisite information, I will issue a warrant for petit larceny as authorized by Section 1299 of the Penal Law. We shall not need a trespass statute. L. E. BOUTWELL.
Monroe County, N. Y.

## Plea for Our Wildlife

The deer hunting season just closed has brought to many of us the realization that something must be done to protect our wild life and our property from the many vandals who, in the name of sport, roam at will over our farms and through our woods blazing away at anything that moves, be it deer, cow, or the owner.

It seems to me that the burden of posting and patrolling our lands to prevent damage to standing crop or new seeding by anyone who cares to purchase a license should be done away with and only those to whom we give written permission should be allowed the privilege of hunting on our lands. How this could be enforced I do not know, but it should be the duty of the Conservation Department to work out a solution.

This year 15,000 licenses were issued in Monroe County alone and on the first day of the hunting (or slaughtering) season I personally counted over 100 cars in a five mile stretch of one road leading to the Bristol Valley where my farm is located. Of all the license plates I saw, only two or three were from my County (Ontario); the remainder were from Monroe County or from other States. I am told by others that the proportion was about the same on other highways.

During the days I was at home, I ejected several parties of hunters from my property, which is posted, and noted the license plates of several cars that had been driven into one of my fields and left within a few feet of a "Posted" sign. Several of the sportsmen (?) expressed great surprise at my objecting to their presence and one party challenged me to "come and make them get out."

The slaughter for this year is now over and wounded and crippled deer are slowly starving and dying in the woods. Nothing can be done about this nor will anyone but myself repair fences that were broken down and replant seedings which were trampled.

What are we farmers going to do about next year? Personally, I do not care to kill for sport and I enjoy seeing the deer and pheasants around my farm, but if I needed food, I would not hesitate to kill any game that I could use.

Possibly some of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER'S many readers feel as I do—that game on our farms belongs to us and that we should have the privilege of deciding whether or not we want it killed. W. H. G.
Ontario County, N. Y.

*Lieut. J. A. Ballard, U. S. N., pets a tame yearling doe on his father's farm in Delaware County, New York.*

# The Rural New-Yorker

*THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER*

*Established 1850*

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## *A Christmas Wish*

IT is far too long since the nations of the world have known real peace. The press and radio keep us so well reminded of the problems that stand in the way that the uncertainty seems to have touched the lives of all of us. One day, however, even in this year of trouble and unrest, shall be different. It cannot help be different, for it is Christmas.

In many lands, Christmas of 1948 can bring nothing more than a warm coat or the really first good meal in months. But there will be carols, and hope always goes with carols. Men have never lost hope that the promise of that first Christmas carol will some day become a reality.

For children, especially, Christmas is a day of dreams come true. And who is there who would stop a child from dreaming long before the day arrives? Are not all things possible in a child's faith at Christmas? Many a child has laid aside every penny for a long time, just to help those dreams come true. If all that was hoped for, is not there on Christmas morning, there will still be enough to have made the dreams worthwhile because a child has the faculty of being happy, if only a part comes true. A shiny new sled may need to be tried out down the hill in order to prove what the lad knew all the while — that it could go much farther than "just any old sled." A new pair of boots will need to be worn to show that they do not leak even in the deepest snow. A bicycle may need polishing again and again in anticipation of a day when the weather is just right for a ride. Christmas is a day made of the mixture of fulfillment and anticipation. Every child feels that.

Why cannot men and nations have a little of the same faith and hope that children have? Most men were born with them and if they sincerely tried to recapture them (for they are not lost), they might find that at least some of their dreams would be realized.

Herein is written our sincere Christmas wish to every member of The R. N.-Y. Family. May the wonder of Christmas stay with you all through the year. And may you dare to dream that your plans and hopes will come true; if not all, that you may have a child's ability to find happiness in that part which does come true. May all of us thus find faith and hope in every task, and place our confidence in the Prince of Peace whose birthday we celebrate on this hallowed day.

## *New R. N.-Y. Feature*

WITH this issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, we begin a new service for our readers and friends. "Washington Outlook," appearing on the opposite page, will henceforth be published regularly so as to give the most up-to-the-minute news and trends in agriculture.

During the next few years, Washington will be the focal news center in the nation, and agriculture looms large in the news picture. With Congress convening in January, "Washington Outlook" makes its initial bow to R. N.-Y. readers in this issue.

Harry Lando will prepare each issue's "Washington Outlook." Mr. Lando is well qualified for this work. He lives and works in Washington and, although young, has already had considerable experience in the newspaper field. He is farm raised, a product of Illinois, and, except for the period of his war service, has been constantly engaged in farm news reporting and analysis. His "Washington Outlook," exclusive to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, will be directed especially to farm news as it affects the Northeast.

We believe that this type of news column should be of interest and help to farmers generally. It is with that thought in mind that we have engaged Mr. Lando's services. Reader comment and criticism will be appreciated.

## *December Milk Price Reduced*

SECRETARY Brannan's action, without notice or warning, by which the December price premiums were suspended on milk going into Class III (evaporated), IV-A (butter), and IV-B (cheddar cheese), was unfair to New York dairy farmers. This action means that producers will receive seven cents a cwt. less for that part of their December milk used in Class III, about 30 cents on IV-A milk, and about 50 cents on IV-B milk.

Apparently, the Secretary issued this suspension order on the request of the big dealers. While there is yet no official explanation, it is reasonable to assume that the dealers asked for these lower prices because at the time the December demand for fluid milk was anticipated as being below normal, while production in this period of ordinarily short supply would probably be above normal. So, the dealers argued, there was no need to place a seasonally higher price on these three lower classes, since there was plenty of milk available for fluid consumption.

It is quite true that these premiums are a device to restrict marketing channels when milk is in short supply, thus discouraging manufacturing handlers from making inroads on a tight fluid market. But the fact that these dealers need not be discouraged as effectively this December as in prior years, does not mean that they should also be given price handouts at farmers' expense. The price margin, without premiums, in previous Decembers (difference between Class I and Classes III, IV-A and IV-B) was far less than the December 1948 price margin will be even if there had been premiums. This means, of course, that the elimination of the premiums makes the margin even greater and deliberately encourages manufacturing handlers to buy more milk just that much more cheaply.

The Secretary knows, or should know, that no milk would have gone begging if the premiums had not been suspended. When a dealer cooperative like the Dairymen's League acquiesces in the suspension on the lame excuse that it could not otherwise "advantageously market" its members' milk, the Secretary must realize that the only result of the suspension will be that League members' milk will go into just the same classes (perhaps more of it) as it would have without the suspension, but at a lower price. The Secretary must know also that the dealers' spread on evaporated milk sales is still equal to the full farm price for milk going into Class III; and that the cheese milk price under the Order is still far below the price paid for unapproved milk at New York cheese factories. Now, with the December price premium eliminated, the evaporated milk spread will be even greater, and the cheese milk price even lower.

The obvious reason for the contrary situation that exists this month is the abnormally high Class I-A price. But the simple fact is that there is a price of $6.12 on that milk, fixed by the Secretary himself, and to permit the lower class prices to go as far below the I-A price as $3.50 and better, when the normal differential has never been any higher than $2.00, is to encourage petty thieves to become highway robbers. Whoever heard, for example, of the November cheese price being lower than the April-June cheese price? Yet that was just the situation last month and, while production is estimated as somewhat higher than last year, it will not be more than 65 per cent of production in the flush months. And, with the December premium on IV-B milk eliminated, the price contrast will be even more ridiculous.

The Secretary should not have suspended these price premiums on December milk. If there were any doubts in his mind, he should have at least given notice to producers so as to afford them an opportunity to give their reasons why the premiums should not be suspended.

While we are on this subject of increased milk production and decreased fluid consumption, why doesn't the New York City Board of Health reconsider its new regulation on out-of-State milk and cream, and reinstate the ban? The original reasons for last June's ruling were decreased production and increased fluid consumption; hence less milk for the ice cream manufacturers. This, according to the dealers themselves, is now completely changed. The situation is unexpectedly reversed. Why, then, should not the Board of Health reverse its original ruling?

## *That Ideal Christmas Tree*

IN selecting a Christmas tree from the farm woodlot or in buying one, most of us are influenced by our child-formed image of the ideal tree. It is always a beautiful tree, much too large for the room we have to put it in, and completely perfect in form and shape. We like to picture it standing in the center of the parlor with a clear view on all sides, brightly decorated with lights and tinsel, and topped with a gleaming star of Bethlehem.

Unfortunately, there is rarely ever such a tree. Even if there may be, the ideal image is usually destroyed, or sadly mutilated. Its top has to be trimmed to fit the height of the room and its sides pruned off so that it can be placed in the usual corner close to the wall.

Facts being what they are, it is therefore well to keep in mind, when cutting or buying our holiday tree, that the proper selection is the one that will fit the existing space and conditions. Often this will mean that a good purchase can be made by obtaining a tree that is not so perfect in symmetry, perhaps even flat on one side, and not as deep a green as we would have liked.

On farms where various kinds of evergreens are available, the demand for Christmas trees offers a good opportunity to do some needed thinning of the smaller trees. The home fireside can be properly decorated, and there may be some trees for the neighbors and the folks in town. It will help the woodlot, and will add a little to the farm pocketbook, and it will bring satisfaction and enjoyment to the buyer or friend.

## *Good for Kiantone!*

BECAUSE we have been proud of the stout fight that the farm men and women of Kiantone Township have been putting up against the school centralization octopus, the details of this Chautauqua County controversy have been reported regularly in these columns for the past three months.

Besides challenging the central school district's right to close their local schools and refusing to send their children to the central school, the Kiantone School Committee has actually canvassed Granges and other interested groups throughout the State so as to gain support for the legislation which they believe to be necessary. Bills are now being drafted for submission to the Legislature.

One bill seeks to divest the Commissioner of Education of his power to act as final judge and jury in any school disputes. A second would permit individual rural school districts to vote on centralization as separate units and not in conjunction with towns and villages. The third bill prescribes a method of procedure by which a district could become decentralized if its taxpayers desired to do so.

This is a sample of constructive rural action. The courage and foresight of the Kiantone group must be admired and applauded. If determination to run their own affairs is any indication of the ultimate result, complete success can be the only outcome.

CHICKENS drink about 25 per cent more water, and egg production increases approximately 10 per cent, when their water is kept slightly warm.

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him." — Matt. 2: 1-2.

# WASHINGTON OUTLOOK

The fourth annual conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations resulted in approval of the idea of international marketing agreements covering all food products moving in world trade. Only in the case of wheat, however, was there any sign of definite action.

The National Grange, National Farmers' Union, and American Farm Bureau Federation prevailed on the U. S. delegation to propose a special committee to take concrete steps towards securing international agreements of this nature. The proposal was lost when it was pointed out that the FAO council has the power and responsibility to make investigations and proposals along these lines. The argument advanced was — Why set up still another international organization to go over the very same ground? Conveniently overlooked was the basic reason that the U. S. farm groups had advanced the proposal. There is a special committee to push a wheat agreement, even though the council has the same power in wheat as in other crops, and consequently a wheat agreement is the only one being pushed.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Charles Wilson of Canada, chairman of the nine-nation preparatory committee on wheat, has called a conference of all interested nations and set a tentative date of January 25. There are high hopes for another wheat agreement, though the reasons for all the optimism are somewhat difficult to follow. Part of the reason for hope might be found in improved chances for participation by Argentina. That major wheat producer last year remained outside the agreement, preferring to buy wheat cheaply from its own farmers and to profiteer with it in the desperate international market. This year, with an improved wheat situation, Argentina might find that such an agreement would represent its only chance of securing a market.

Chief stumbling block in the way of a new international wheat agreement will be price, and the key to the whole question will be the attitude of Great Britian, the largest importer, which is finding it easier to get the wheat she needs. There is no chance that terms under any new agreement will be as favorable to U. S. farmers as those negotiated under the treaty which failed of ratification. There is much danger that the highest price the importing nations will be willing to pay may fall short of the lowest price the United States and other exporting nations will be willing to accept.

* * * *

Lending urgency to the matter is the prospect of huge U. S. grain surpluses next year. When extension men were in Washington a few months ago for the annual agricultural outlook meeting, they revealed that farmers from the 48 States were planning to increase their wheat acreage. The USDA, fearing a surplus, had called for a cut in acreage in 1949 to 71.5 million acres from 1948's 77.7 million acres. But the extension men revealed that farmers might plant as much as 80 million acres. With only fairly favorable weather, this would result in an all-time record wheat crop on top of the near-record '48 crop and the record '47 crop.

On December 20, USDA will release its first official Winter wheat acreage estimates and this will definitely bear out these prospects. Further, although there have been dry spots and flood areas, most of the winter wheat will be found to be in good shape.

Farmers a few months ago were also planning to maintain the corn acreage which resulted in a record crop this year. There is plenty of time for a change of mind in the case of corn, but it seems improbable that there will be any significant acreage reduction, even at worst.

1949 is the last year of mandatory 90 per cent support levels, and this is the reason the extension men gave for farmers' planned emphasis on grain crops next year.

The prospects for large grain surpluses next year lie behind USDA efforts to conclude another wheat agreement and their frantic attempts to convince farmers acreages should be cut. But a surplus would be far from entirely bad at this stage of the game. For instance, dairy, livestock and poultry farmers can definitely plan on plenty of feed, well into 1950. During the past few years these farmers had suffered from feed shortages and attending high prices. Although prices on their own products went up, feed ratios worsened; and so dairy cattle, livestock and poultry numbers declined.

It had been hoped that, with the 1948 record corn crop and the 1948 near-record wheat crop, these farmers would begin building up their numbers. This hope has not materialized. Poultry production was still running seven per cent behind last year, as of the end of October. There was evidence that the Spring pig crop, though larger, might be disappointing. Cattle of all kinds, including dairy cattle, continued their decline.

It appeared that farmers were not going to be unduly swayed by one good grain year. Coupled with this attitude was doubt that the high price levels on meat-animals and dairy products could be maintained. But more near-record grain crops next year, resulting in stored surpluses, would almost certainly convince these farmers that the time to build up is at hand. The December 20 acreage report will reveal that only the weather can now stop these surpluses.

With the largest per-head feed supplies in history, dairy farmers in particular will be in an extremely good position. The demand situation in that field is most favorable. Even a slight price drop would result in a flood of demand all along the line so great that dairy farmers with their present cattle population could not possibly fill it. And prospects for continued high levels of national income make substantial decreases in present price levels extremely unlikely.

* * * *

The half-month long FAO conference resulted in agreement that the most urgent problem before it was increasing agricultural production. At the same time, there was also agreement on the fact that henceforth there will be surpluses in some nations even while populations in others will be starving.

Suggested answers for this riddle included the guaranteeing by surplus-producing nations of prices to their own farmers; assuming by these nations of part of the cost of shipping their surpluses to other parts of the world. Both suggestions look to the buying by these governments from their farmers at prices higher than they would receive from importing governments. This would amount to a taxpayer subsidy in the countries concerned. Neither suggestion was given any attention.

The United States is committed to the idea of international marketing agreements and is, in fact, quite anxious to conclude many such treaties. But where a nation has contracted to deliver a certain amount of any farm product for years ahead at a stated price, there is always the likelihood that the government might have to pay part of the cost of shipping out of the taxpayers' pockets. USDA, however, feels that in this event the cost would be less than the cost of supporting prices on those crops.

U. S. food experts believe that this country is heading into a period of surpluses all along the line, with the exception of such farm commodities as dairy products and meat animals. They would rather do anything than repeat the mistake of restricting production. Said Undersecretary of Agriculture Loveland at the FAO conference: "The question is whether there is a market for the abundance which American farmers can produce. . . ."

* * * *

It appears that rural housing will be a part of the administration housing program during the next session of Congress. Raymond M. Foley, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, after consulting with President Truman, announced as a part of "a comprehensive housing program" to be submitted to Congress: "Authorization of financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture to farmers for construction of adequate farm dwellings. . . (and) . . . also . . . for minimum repairs to presently substandard farm housing."

* * * *

The much-publicized likelihood that droughts could be ended through dropping dry ice pellets into clouds is without any real foundation, according to the U. S. Air Force and the U. S. Weather Bureau. These agencies conducted tests which convinced them that no significant amount of rain can be induced by this method. HARRY LANDO

## Share Farming Problem

I intend to operate a large dairy farm on a 50-50 share basis plan. I am to furnish one-half the cattle, seed, and fertilizer, and all of the labor. The owner of the farm is to furnish the other half of the cattle, seed, and fertilizer, and all of the machinery. Is this, in your opinion, a fair arrangement for both parties? How should we divide the returns?

Chautauqua County, N. Y. R. H.

It has been my observation that on a share-rented dairy farm, it is best to start with a 50-50 share of all income, then to adjust the contributions of each party to make them equal. In the case mentioned, contributions to the business should be divided as follows: The landlord—real estate (including taxes), repairs, insurance and machinery; the tenant—labor; everything else to be 50-50.

It is assumed that operating costs of the machinery will be shared equally. The parties then set values on the contributions to be made by each and see how they compare, on the following basis:

Landlord: Interest on investment in real estate $.....; real estate taxes $.....; fire insurance on buildings $.....; annual maintenance charge for buildings $.....; interest on investment in machinery $.....; annual depreciation of machinery $.....

Tenant: Value of tenant's labor $.....; value of labor of tenant's family $.....; cost of hired labor $.....

Since all other expenses are to be shared equally, they can be ignored in checking the arrangement. If the total values of contributions as calculated are not approximately equal, there can be an adjustment to make them equal. For example, if the tenant's contribution appears to be larger than the landlord's, the landlord could pay part of the cost of hired labor. If the landlord's contribution is higher than the tenant's, the tenant might share in the taxes. S. W. WARREN

## Book Note

LIVING ON A LITTLE LAND — By George P. Deyoe. While it is true that the trend of farming is toward larger units where a living is made from the land, it is equally apparent that more and more urban families are moving to relatively small land areas and that they desire to develope these to some extent as a partial subsistance measure.

This recently published 743-page book, containing 317 illustrations, is designed not only for the urban type farmer but also for those who would like to own a small place and obtain maximum returns from it. It contains individual chapters covering such matters as getting started, planning and managing the small scale farm, buildings and equipment, record keeping, landscaping and improvements, soils, raising vegetables, small fruits and tree fruits, controling weeds, raising chickens, pork production and milk production.

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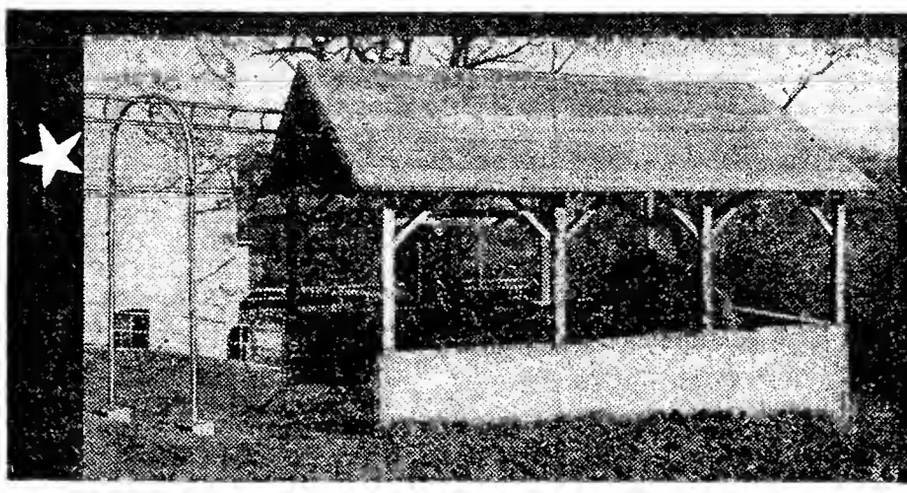

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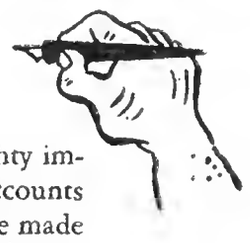

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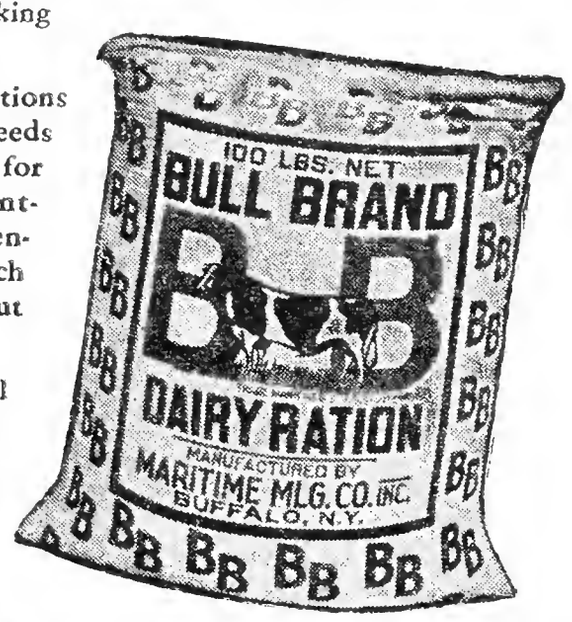


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# There's a Place for the Farm Horse

**By R. W. Duck**

If the present downward trend in horse numbers continues in proportion for another decade, it will mean that not more than approximately one-third of the farms in the United States will be using any horses for their farm motive power. In 1938 there were about 11,000,000 head of horses and 4,000,000 head of mules being used for farm work. At the present time these numbers have declined to approximately 7,000,000 for horses, and 2,000,000 for mules, an average of less than one team for each of the six million or so farms in the United States. The most serious aspect of this situation is that the decrease in the total number of colts raised during the past 10 years has also been large. While horse numbers have been reduced by about 36 per cent and mules 50 per cent, the number of horse colts annually raised to one year of age has dropped from 706,000 head in 1938 to approximately 200,000 head at the present time, or around 70 per cent, and mule colts from 100,000 to 70,000, a 30 per cent reduction in numbers.

### Horses and Colts

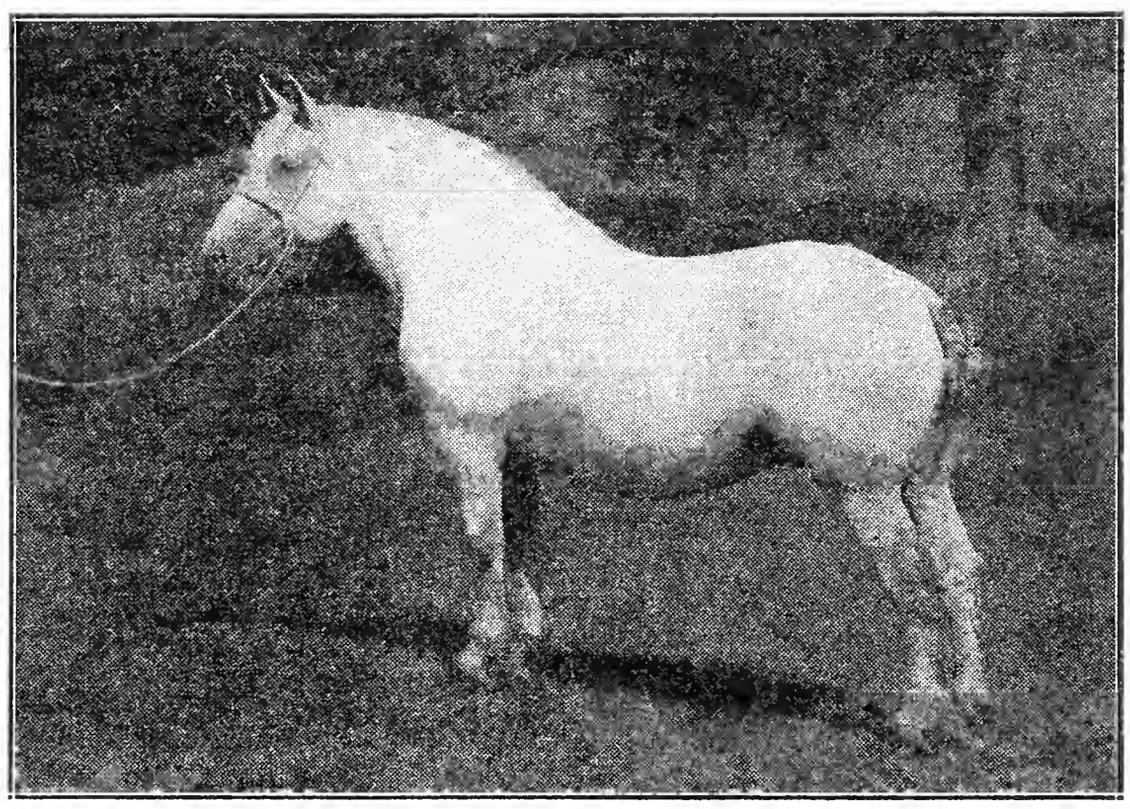
The significance of these alarming figures, as related to future farm work horses and mules is that, as the present equine population dies, and many of them are now comparatively old, there will be very few colts available for replacements. It is possible that they may not be needed, that horses and mules are doomed practically to disappear from the American farming picture. There are several factors, though, that should be carefully considered before we totally abandon living horse power and almost cease to raise draft colts. One of the most important considerations is that of general farm utility, where a good team is kept for the thousand and one chores which are constantly needing attention, like hauling wood in the Winter under conditions not always suited for the tractor. Other things, such as hauling out manure, plowing either the garden or an odd field, using horses on a pulley to haul hay into the mow, dragging away rocks, brush and debris on either stoneboat or wagon, and numerous other farm activities, often unsuited to, or not economical for, using a tractor. These odd jobs need constant attention and speed is not an essential part of their operation. Therefore, to tie up the tractor or truck in their performance is comparatively expensive; it may also delay more important farm work. There is likewise the possibility of a breakdown in mechanical motive power. In such a case, if no horses or mules are available to pinch-hit in the emergency, it may mean a serious financial loss in some essential farm job.

Even now, in some sections, gasoline is in short supply. Unless oil production can be correspondingly increased in proportion to mechanical motive power manufacture, an entirely mechanized farm may suddenly find things greatly retarded for lack of sufficient gasoline. In the event of another war, it is certainly reasonable to assume that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to supply our greatly expanded motor units with all the gasoline they will need, and have enough to plant and harvest our crops. Estimates of passenger car output for 1948 are now placed above five million. With this number, plus those now operating, in addition to the rising tide of farm tractors and trucks, it will be wise to think twice before all or nearly all of our farm horses and mules are eliminated.

### Possible Horse Shortage

Living horse power can neither be created nor its production increased by hiring more men or suddenly expanding operations. It takes time. Once gone it will require years before any needed horse numbers can be reestablished. In order just to maintain horse and mule numbers, it means that approximately one-tenth of the existing numbers be annually reproduced as colts. Looking at the figures just mentioned, it is easy to see that even 10 years ago there were not enough colts being then raised each year to meet needed replacements. Today the situation has become still more aggravated, with colt numbers being further decreased in proportion to the total number of horses and mules on hand. The real weakness is that it takes such a long time for the economic importance of colt numbers to become apparent that it may then be too late to remedy it readily. For instance, in the Northeast, farmers have for many years depended almost entirely on buying their needed horse replacements through dealers who in turn obtain these horses in the Central West. Very few colts have been raised, for the past several years, in any section. As a result, it seems probable that before long many farmers may begin looking around to purchase a horse or two to take the place of their old horses, and suddenly discover that there are none for sale except at an exorbitant price. Even then, good young horses will be hard to find.

The only answer to the existing condition, for the individual farmer is that, if it is possible, he may have his mares bred to a good, registered draft stallion and raise his own needed horse replacements. Then if one has an extra span of older horses to sell, they will usually bring enough to pay for the cost of raising, feeding and breaking the colts. Such a program means that the only charge against the working horses is the cost of their feed. While it is a good policy to keep enough horses for needed work or to use in an emergency, it is, on the contrary a costly system to have more horses on hand than are actually needed. While idle horses can be maintained principally on either hay or pasture, they are expensive to have around unless they are regularly paying their way with work.



*A good brood mare, that raises a draft colt every year, continues to be a valuable asset on many farms. This great Percheron brood mare, Carnona IV's Hope, is owned by Mrs. Max Dreyfus, Madrey Farm, Brewster, Putnam County, New York.*

### Conditioning the Brood Mare

After the mare has been bred and is safely settled in foal, she can be

(Continued on Page 774)

## Pennsylvania Farm News

At this writing, December 3, we still have had no snow; the ground has been really frozen hard only a few times. All in all, we have had good weather out here in Western Pennsylvania this Fall. There has been plenty of rain the past two weeks, so the ground is pretty well soaked. Many fields are too wet to haul manure on.

Farm work goes on about as usual. Corn picking is finished, perhaps the largest corn crop we have ever had. All the cribs are full and most farmers have had to build temporary cribs to hold their corn or store it in other buildings. With so much corn on hand, the price naturally is down; right now ear corn is selling for around 60 cents to 65 cents per bushel, compared to about twice that price the same time last year. Other feeds are down some too, but not in the same proportion.

Very little butchering has been done yet. In fact, I have not heard of any, whereas most years the average farmer kills at least one hog before Thanksgiving. I doubt if the average farm family uses as much meat as they used to, especially pork. Perhaps more beef is used, and poultry too, but farm families used to butcher four or five hogs a season. Today more of them use but half of that, and then not so much is cured by the old methods. Quick freezers no doubt have contributed to this change.

Deer hunting is still on in full swing and every day we see quite a number going past tied onto cars. Coon and fox hunting is also indulged in by many sportsmen and these animals are real pests to poultry raisers. Foxes are especially plentiful; 25 years or more ago you never heard of one in this community. They have killed many chickens, with coons and possums also doing their share this past season in raiding chicken coops and range shelters.

At the Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show held recently, a local boy, John Tait, won Grand Champion on his 4-H Club Angus steer, which weighed 1,085 pounds and sold for $5.00 a pound. Young Tait won the Grand Champion on his steer four years ago; it sold for $4.00 a pound at that time. Another local boy won Grand Champion pen of lambs and also Grand Champion individual lamb on his Southdowns. His Grand Champion lamb sold for $3.00 a pound.

Not much oats are being sold but egg mash is down to $4.25 - 4.60 per cwt. Wheat $1.80 per bushel; 20 per cent dairy feed $3.75; scratch feed $4.25 to $4.50. Chickens of all kinds are rather plentiful with heavy hens bringing 35 cents, heavy springers 40 cents; Leghorn hens 25 cents; ducks and geese 30 cents to 35 cents.

There have been quite a few public sales and everything is going at a good price with few exceptions. Good dairy cows are still in demand, with some of the best grades bringing $200 or more. Veal calves are still high, now around 25 cents to 28 cents a pound. Fat cattle are not bringing as much as formerly but there is still a good demand for them. Lumber and all building material are still very high; rough lumber is selling for $75 a thousand at the mill. Most of it is so high that farmers can afford to build only what they have to have.

P. McCULLOUGH

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The Pennsylvania State College team of student judges defeated eight other college and university teams in the recent Eastern National Livestock Show at Timonium, Md., to win the trophy and $100 in cash, and also won the Berkshire award by leading in judging Berkshire barrows. They placed first in beef cattle, first in swine, and second in sheep. On the team were Robert Loughry, Marion Center, Indiana County, third high individual for the whole show; Thomas B. King, Glen Campbell, Indiana County; Don Peck, Lemont, Centre County, first in swine; Francis L. Kirk, Peach Bottom, Lancaster County, second in swine, and James E. Work, Upper Middletown, Fayette County, first in sheep.

Pennsylvania farmers this year will have a much larger supply of red clover seed than was grown on the farms of the State last year. Federal-State surveys forecast production of 30,000 bushels thresher-run or 22,000 bushels of clean seed. A larger acreage and a greater yield per acre are reported for red clover seed this year. The acreage harvested is 30,000 compared with 23,000 in 1947. Yield per acre is indicated to be one bushel against three-fourths of a bushel last year.

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The Butler Cooperative Egg Auction, which grossed $1,971,924 in eggs and live poultry for the fiscal year ending October 1, has exercised its option on a five-acre industrial tract in Butler occupied since last May. This auction, established 17 years ago, serves 2,632 members in 26 Western Pennsylvania counties. E. Frank Newell, Beaver Falls, is secretary and Raymond Franks of Butler is the manager.

At the recent annual meeting 700 producer members were present in contrast to the 17 who attended the initial meeting in 1931.

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Dr. Henry S. Brunner, head of the department of agricultural education at the Pennsylvania State College, was the only Pennsylvanian awarded the honorary American Farmer degree at the recent 20th National Future Farmers of America Convention in Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Brunner organized and directed the Pennsylvania State FFA Band of over 100 pieces in 1937, and last year was chosen director of a National FFA Band of 120 pieces recruited from 44 states for the 1947 National FFA convention.

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Ten thousand agricultural exhibits are expected for the 1949 Pennsylvania State Farm Show next January 10-14 at Harrisburg, 2,000 more than in 1947. All, except a few classes of poultry, must be produced and shown by Pennsylvanians. All exhibits must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

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This year Pennsylvania farmers grew 2,055 acres of hybrid seed corn, compared to 1,366 acres in 1947. It is an all-time high mark for the State. Of the State's 65,320,000 bushel bumper corn crop, 84 per cent was grown from hybrid seed. This year's hybrid seed crop was produced by 17 growers in 10 counties.

N. M. EBERLY

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## Good Livestock Books

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovine Mastitis, Little & Plastridge | $7.00 |
| Feeds and Feeding, F. B. Morrison | 7.00 |
| Beef Cattle, Roscoe Snapp | 5.00 |
| Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, Eckles, Anthony and Palmer | 5.00 |
| Rabbit Raising for Profit, M. W. Meek | 4.00 |
| Fur Farming for Profit, F. G. Ashbrook | 4.00 |
| Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals, E. J. Perry | 4.00 |
| Farm Animals, Dorothy Hogner | 3.50 |
| Management and Feeding of Sheep, E. T. Baker | 3.50 |
| Modern Milk Goats, Irmagarde Richards | 3.50 |
| The Meat We Eat, P. T. Ziegler | 3.40 |
| Feeding Dairy Cattle, T. W. Gullickson | 2.50 |

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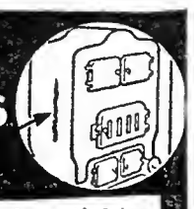

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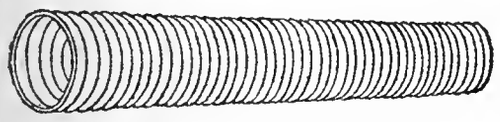

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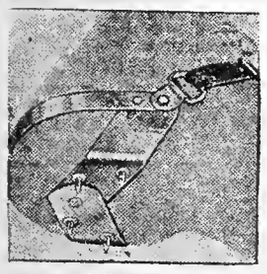

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## There's a Place for the Farm Horse

(Continued from Page 772)

worked up to within two or three weeks of foaling time; for light work, she may be used until two or three days before she is due. The most important thing to guard against when working pregnant mares is that they do not slip with their hind feet. If they slip to an appreciable extent, it causes a strain on the loin muscles and the supporting tissues of the womb, which frequently results in an abortion. By keeping them well shod all around, using sharp cleats, these accidents can be largely prevented, especially if the mares are not worked on icy or slippery roads. They can do their share of the work under suitable conditions, but it pays to favor them some and put them on jobs that will not be too strenuous.

If a mare has not been with foal for some time, it is always a wise precaution to have her examined by a veterinarian before she is bred. Unless mares have a foal every year they are inclined to become difficult to get settled. It is good practice, therefore, to put the prospective brood mare in good physical condition so that she will conceive more readily. If about one pound of linseed oil meal is added daily to her grain feed, it will prove beneficial. Coarse ground wheat is a good feed for mares that do not come in heat, as it is high in vitamin E which is helpful for this condition. A suitable grain mixture for putting mares in desirable breeding condition can be made by using ground corn 40 pounds; ground oats 30 pounds; coarse ground wheat 20 pounds; and linseed oil meal 10 pounds. Feed enough of this mixture, plus best quality hay, to keep the mare in good flesh, but not excessively fat. At medium work this will amount to about one and one-half pounds of hay and one quart of the grain mixture for each 100 pounds of bodyweight, daily. Salt should be kept available, in a separate compartment, also a good mineral mixture, so that the mares can help themselves as desired. There are many mineral mixtures sold which are well suited to use, as most of them contain small amounts of often needed elements, such as manganese, iodine, copper, iron and cobalt; in addition they have larger amounts of the minerals which are more commonly needed, including calcium and phosphorus.

### When the Colt Arrives

The average period of gestation for the mare is about 11 months. However, some mares will carry a foal for as long as 370 days, while others may foal normally in 315 days or even a little less time. In the Spring, weather permitting, there is no better place for a mare to foal than in the pasture; otherwise a box stall should be provided, first scrubbed and disinfected, then heavily bedded with straw after scattering some air slaked lime on the floor. If the mare is not on grass, give her four or five quarts of wheat bran that has been dampened with warm water and to which a couple of tablespoonfuls of salt have been added; feed this about 12 hours before she is due to foal. For a few days before foaling time, she should be fed mostly oats. When her time arrives, she will become uneasy, her teats will wax over on the ends, she may bite her sides and will switch her tail excessively. Normal parturition for the mare is rather quickly accomplished, varying from about 10 to 30 minutes. The usual presentation is for the forelegs to be extended with the head resting between them; sometimes the hind legs come first. The mare should not be molested or even watched during parturition, as it makes her nervous and slows up the delivery. If the colt is not born within a reasonable time, a veterinarian should be called, especially if it is a posterior presentation. It is a wise precaution to have a veterinarian on hand or else quickly available.

After the colt has been born, make sure it is breathing. There will be a membranous film over its mouth and nostrils which should be removed. In case the colt is not breathing normally, artificial respiration, properly applied, may save its life. Breathe into the colt's nostrils, using a normal breath; as you inhale, press smartly on the colt's ribs and when you exhale, release this pressure. Persistence in this matter will often bring an apparently dead colt back to life, provided it is started within a few minutes after being born. Work quietly around the mare and speak to her, give her a drink of water. The afterbirth should be folded or rolled and tied with a strong cord, so that it hangs above her hocks. This will prevent it from being stepped on, and thus perhaps injure the generative organs of the mare. When this occurs, it usually means that the mare will later become stiff in her joints, with consequent lowered efficiency as a work horse. This ailment is commonly known as foal founder, and it is easily prevented by tying up the afterbirth as suggested. After the mare has cleaned, the foetal membranes should be removed and either burned or covered with quick lime and buried deeply. Keep the stall clean and freshly bedded.

The navel cord of the newborn colt should be painted with tincture of iodine; immerse it entirely up to the belly where the cord attaches. If the cord is later dusted daily with a sulfa powder, it will help it to dry up quickly and also greatly lower any possibility of an infection. Let the colt nurse as desired. Most mares will come in heat about nine days after foaling and each three weeks thereafter until they are again settled with foal. They may be rebred, as desired, to best conform with the farm conditions. However, the quicker they are bred back, the better; it is a mistake to let mares stay open too long with the idea of giving them a rest. Such a practice often makes them increasingly difficult to get pregnant again. Weather permitting, let the mare and foal have the run of a paddock or pasture. Start working her by easy stages. Let the colt run with her at first, and then bring her back in the middle of the morning and afternoon to allow the colt to nurse. Do not let the colt nurse when she is hot and sweaty.

Wean the colt at about six months of age, having previously let it have grain and hay so that it is eating to a considerable extent. A mixture of three parts oats and two parts corn, with a little wheat bran, about one part, is a good grain feed for colts. It is best to make the weaning abrupt and permanent, preferably in the morning. Milk the mare out a few times and then stop completely, reduce her grain feed by about two-thirds and also cut down some on the hay. Good quality timothy is best to use during this period, rather than clover or alfaifa.

A span of good draft colts growing up in the paddock is the best insurance against a lack of farm horse power at a time when it may be badly needed.

## Potatoes for Hogs

What per cent of the regular ration of hogs can I supplant with cull potatoes? How should I feed them and is it better to cook them or feed them raw? C. Z.

Cull potatoes can be fed satisfactorily to hogs to the extent of four pounds of potatoes to each pound of grain. It is best that potatoes be cooked for feeding to hogs (cooking is not necessary when they are fed to other kinds of livestock such as cattle and sheep). If a handful of salt is added to the water for one bushel of potatoes as they are cooked, they are more palatable for hogs. They should be cooked thoroughly and boiled down so that there is not much water left to drain off; this increases their feeding value as well as rendering them more appetizing. Swine do not like raw potatoes to any great extent.

In terms of feed value potatoes are about on a par with corn silage but not quite as high in total digestible nutrients, containing only 17 per cent t. d. n. as contrasted with 20 per cent for corn silage. Potatoes are lacking in both vitamins A and D which are necessary for the health and well being of swine. It is important, therefore, that these vitamins be supplied when potatoes are fed in any appreciable amounts. The most economical way to supply these vitamins is to provide good quality leafly alfalfa hay in slatted racks. Remove the stemmy parts each day; these parts can be fed to other livestock. In feed value as compared to grain, potatoes are only worth about one-fourth as much in nutrients as corn or barley. The mineral content of potatoes is also low, and this deficiency needs to be provided for. A good commercial mineral mixture should be kept before the hogs at all times or, if preferred, a homemade mixture may be used. This should consist of equal parts of iodized stock salt, ground limestone and either steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate.

## Barley for Steers

For quite a number of years we have had a feeding program on Hereford steers. In addition to corn silage and mixed hay, we have been using a dry feed composed of ground corn-and-cob meal with oats and linseed oil meal. This year we have a large quantity of barley available. Inasmuch as we have never had barley, we should like to have you suggest a proper mixture for using barley. In other words, if we use 70 per cent corn-and-cob meal with about 30 per cent ground barley, plus linseed oil meal, do you think that would be a satisfactory mixture, or would you increase the barley content more by decreasing the proportion of corn-and-cob meal?

Butler County, Pa. C. E. S.

Barley as a feed for beef cattle is good to use, either as part or all of the grain fattening ration. It is not as palatable as corn and, when fed as the sole grain, it has a tendency to cause bloat more frequently than corn. However, you do have corn-and-cob meal, and this would make a good combination if fed with barley.

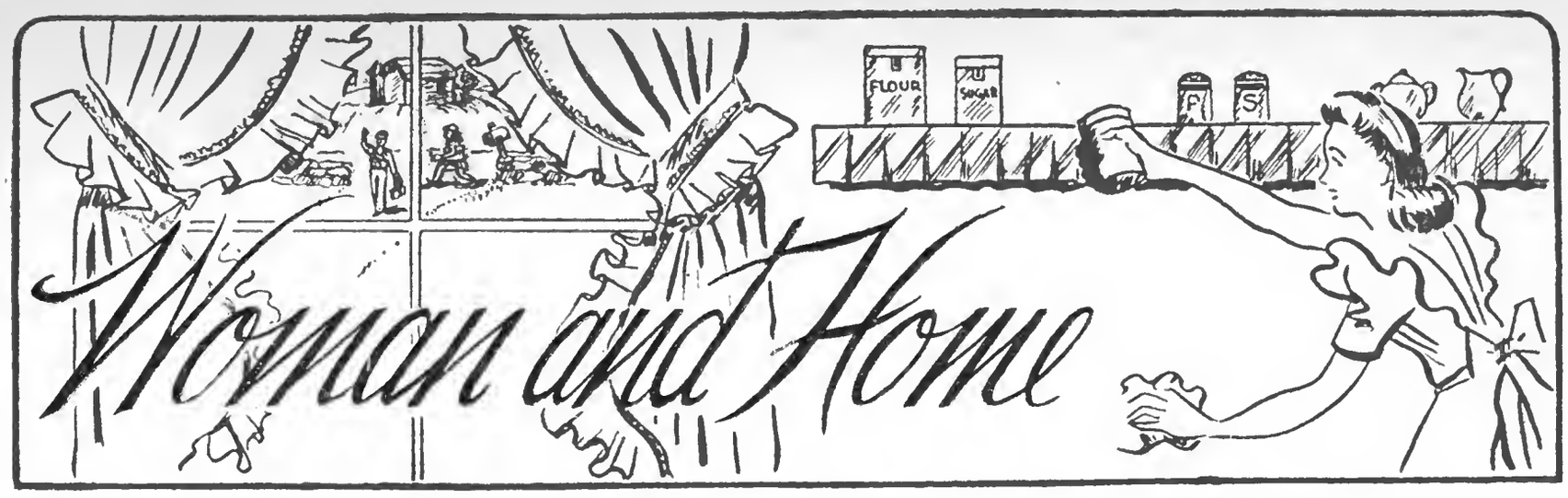
Barley should be ground to a medium degree of fineness. The mixture you suggest, 70 per cent corn-and-cob meal and 30 per cent ground barley, is excellent. Using the roughages mentioned, it would be advisable to feed, in addition, one pound of linseed oil meal for each nine pounds of the corn-and-cob meal and ground barley mixture.

## Ewes Need Wheat Bran

My breeding ewes are constipated. I feed them mixed hay and grain, either corn or barley. What would you suggest? H. G.

When ewes become constipated, they often have a condition known as prolapse of the uterus which may result in an infection and death. This condition is difficult to treat after it develops because generally it has been of long standing. It is best to prevent it by proper feeding; in all cases the cause must be removed. Dosing the affected animals with a purgative, and continuing to allow the basic cause to exist, is of temporary avail at best. If the ewes are fed good quality legume hay, such as alfalfa, and some silage—either grass silage or corn silage, it will be better for them than mixed hay. Part of their grain ration, about one-third, should consist of wheat bran. A good combination is whole oats two parts and wheat bran one part. If it is not possible to feed them legume hay, as suggested, the following grain mixture would be best: whole oats 200 pounds, wheat bran 100 pounds, and either linseed or soybean oil meal 50 pounds. Allow them enough so that their backs keep well covered with flesh, but do not get them excessively fat.

*Pen stabling has been used with this milking herd of Holstein cows with satisfactory results on the Wolcott and Farr farm in Chemung County, N. Y.*




# The Story of the Christmas Crib

It was a cold night and the little stable was draughty. Cows and sheep, the ox and the ass crowded together for warmth. Only soft animal noises stirred the quiet — a contented sigh, the movement of a clumsy body in the straw, the bleat of a wooly lamb. And then a small cry broke the stillness, the voice of a newborn Babe. At such unaccustomed sound, and as if aware of the wonder to which they were witness, the lowly farm animals turned to gaze in the direction of a manger. There in the hay upon the stable floor, gently hushing her Child, was a girlish mother and, close beside watching over both, a bearded man whose eyes were filled with adoration and new joy.

Twelve centuries after the Nativity, in the Italian village of Greccio, a living replica of that scene amazed the wondering peasants who went to midnight Mass on Christmas Eve. For Saint Francis of Assisi, seeking to strengthen and renew the faith of the people, had constructed at the hermitage there a likeness of the manger. Around it were grouped monks dressed to represent Mary, Joseph, and the shepherds; real animals stood about sleepily chewing their cuds. We are not told whether the manger held a real baby or a statuette, but it is said that a holy light shone around the crib that night — a light that was clearly visible through the myriad candle flames. Once more rapt peasants heard the holy story as they looked upon its simple reenactment. Even then it went back deep into the past.

As far as we know, this Christmas crib was the first representation ever made. Thus, with the gentle Saint, was originated a beautiful custom which has since spread through seven centuries and all of Christendom. Strange as it may seem, the Christmas crib, the creche, is our only Yuletide celebration coming direct from Christ. Much as we enjoy the jollity of Santa Claus, the Christmas tree, the ringing or sleigh bells, and the like, these have their beginnings in pagan beliefs. It is in front of the candle lit crib that we are stopped short and reminded of why we have Christmas at all.

The use of Christmas cribs in early days was limited to churches, but later in Europe peasants began making their own, most of them small, often crudely done. At first they consisted only of the bare essentials — a stable with a manger, and figures of the Holy Family. Later more scenery and figures were added. Materials for the figures varied in different countries; Provence became famous for its small clay figures, called santons. Molds for these brittle and delicate figures were passed on as household treasures from mother to daughter. Certain families made them all through the year for others to buy for their homes at Christmas.

It was in southern Italy that the Christmas crib (the presepe, there) reached its height during the Renaissance when great artists made presepe figures as works of simple and reverent art. One of those whose work in wood and terracotta has endured to our own time was Antonio Rossellino. In his Florentine workshop during the late 15th or early 16th century was created the quiet moving Nativity group shown in the picture here, and now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

All over Europe there are individual Christmas cribs that have been handed down from one generation to the next. The German Weihnachtskrippe, the French creche, the Bohemian "Bethlehem," the Spanish figures. Some are set up outdoors and carefully tended by brushing off the snowflakes while children sing carols.

In our own country many lovely Christmas cribs are in annual use. The Pennsylvania Dutch transform an entire room into a "Putz" where, in the midst of a great snow blanketed landscape, the Holy Family is represented in the stable. The Moravians of Pennsylvania's Bethlehem, are especialy noted for their Putzes. There it is a Yuletide ceremony for whole families to go calling to admire their neighbors' scenes and discuss plans for even more painstaking displays for next year. In many American homes where the figures are collected, it is customary to set these scenes up a week or more before Christmas, with the three kings far to the back. Then, as Christmas approaches, these figures are moved a bit nearer each day. Likewise the shepherds remain on the hillsides with their flocks until Christmas Eve when the Babe is at last placed in the manger and they are moved down to worship in the stable.

One of the most outstanding Christmas projects is the community Nativity Scene that is yearly erected in Hartford, Connecticut. The huge scene, 100 feet long, has a stable 20 feet high and is complete with 22 life sized, painted plaster figures. Effectively floodlighted, and made even more beautiful with a background of carol music, it is truly a fitting expresion of the Christmas Spirit of an entire city.

But no matter how large or small, each of us can have a Christmas crib somewhere in his home — in a cozy corner, on a mantlepiece, or nestled close under the branches of the Christmas tree. Then all through this most joyous of seasons we will constantly be reminded of the little Child who was born in a stable and cradled "away in a manger."

DOROTHY TOOKER

— Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

*This simple and reverent Christmas crib grouping is composed of figures made in a Florentine workshop by the sculptor in wood and terracotta, Antonio Rossellino, between the 15th and 16th centuries. Here the Holy Family of the manger scene is reproduced, an example of this branch of religious art at its height during the Renaissance.*

## *Unto the City Which Is Called Bethlehem*

Once upon a Winter's day, a baby in a manger lay —
There had been no other space about the Inn but that rude place —
Yet upon the fodder hay, Jesus slept the hours away
While the light of hallowed grace shone upon his mother's face.

Strange, and all unknown of men, what was Mary's pondering then?
Did she think a better bed should have pillowed that small head?
Surely, in the vision, when she thought upon it once again,
Nothing had the angel said of where, for this, she should be led.

Had there ever been a child, possibly asked Mary mild,
Swaddled thus on stable straw? Still, the lowly things she saw
Round about her roughly piled, held no harm. Perhaps she smiled:
This her baby bore no flaw, wrought and blessed of Heaven's law.

Centuries have passed away since that early Christmas Day;
Yet His word is given space, and His works take mighty place
In the hearts of all who pray for guidance now. And who shall say
That a Childlike utter grace cannot light this world's dark face?

Glad the tidings? Sing them then:
Peace on earth, good will to men!

— *Persis Smith*

## From the Far East

Years ago in the Middle Ages and up to the 15th Century spices were far more important and costly than they are today. Many of those ancient housewives who had only the crudest methods of preserving food had to depend on the lavish use of spices to cover up the taste of the meat they served. Spices were the chief article of trade between Europe and the Far East.

Cinnamon, the bark of an evergreen of the laurel family, comes from Ceylon. Cloves are the dried, unripe buds of a tree of the myrtle family from Zanzibar. Ginger is the dried, ground root of a plant from Jamaica and China. Mace is the red fibrous coating of the nutmeg, while the nutmeg itself is the seed of a tree from the West Indies. Allspice is the dried, unripe fruit of a tropical evergreen tree. It is called allspice because it tastes and smells like a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg.

Among the known pepper spices, are black, white and paprika. Black pepper is the unripe dried berry of a climbing plant from India and the West Indies. White pepper is the same berry but ripe and with an outer coating removed. M. H.

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Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

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*Albany, New York, holds the honor of producing what is thought to be the first American Christmas card, shown here. After long search the noted collector, E. S. Chase of Boston, finds no other card made earlier in the United States. Although no date appears on this fanciful greeting, its lithographer, R. H. Pease, is listed as having been an engraver in Albany from 1834 to 1856. [Note to Readers: If anyone has a Yuletide card dated before this era, we should be happy to know. P. S.]*

## Children Are the Heart of Christmas

We simply could not imagine Christmas without the children! If there were none in our household, we would certainly gather a few whose parents perhaps have little time, for an afternoon or evening during these December days. Together we would do some of the things all children love.

For instance, it is a tradition at our house that on the Sunday afternoon before Christmas we make cookies. I make the batter for a sugar cookie recipe; then Dad and the three girls (13, 10 and seven) cut them out. They use cookie cutters of various shapes and have excitement trying new free-hand figures which are classed as interesting, if not artistic. The cookies are decorated with colored sugar, chocolate shot, raisins or gum drops.

The afternoon of Christmas Eve all five of us go to the place where we cut an evergreen, bring it home and trim it. Along with purchased decorations are some which the children make: paper chains, spool Santa Clauses, and snowballs of paper napkins sparkling with artificial snow. Before bedtime the children put on their own Christmas Eve program. To their parents and Grandma they recite "The Night Before Christmas," read the Christmas story from the Bible, give Christmas recitations learned in school, and then the family unite in singing carols. Each year we have already practiced a new carol from our favorite book, Opal Wheeler's "Songs for Christmas."

One of the most appealing ideas for keeping up the daily suspense of Christmas coming was thought up by our youngest daughter. It had to do with a camel which was last year's newcomer to the collection of litle Bethlehem figures to set beneath the tree. What did she do but count the steps of the stairway from bedroom floor down (14 of them); then 14 days before Christmas she placed the camel carefully on the top step. Day by day thereafter, down came the camel, one step at a time, until on Christmas morning he was walked in stately tread from the stair bottom to the lowly manger scene. Christmas had come at last!

J. M. G.

## Gather Up the Fragments

Twenty-five years ago when I was the minister's assistant in a large Connecticut church, I formed friendships which have grown with the passing years. Recently two of these friends, Harriet and Helen, sisters, entertained me on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of this church. Part of the celebration was a turkey supper, and the membership being large, about a dozen turkeys were called for. The thing that impressed me was the old fashioned Yankee thrift of the kitchen committee. The turkey carcasses, after the meat had been sliced off, were taken home to be carefully stripped.

When I started back to New Hampshire by automobile next day, Helen slipped a cardboard carton containing a turkey carcass into the back seat. At home, I spread the bones out on a platter on the kitchen table to estimate possibilities. Bits of tasty meat were clinging to the bones here and there. I arranged them on a plate to serve cold for supper, under the name of Turkey Tidbits. With these, I served mashed, buttered winter squash, cranberry sauce from our own swamp, and a loaf of dressing made from bread scraps Helen had given me, left overs from fancy open face sandwiches served at an afternoon tea.

Next day, I took the less appetizing scraps of turkey, skin, dried pieces and the like, and stirred them into a gravy made by taking a first extraction from the bones. Covering the casserole containing this with a rich biscuit dough, I had a turkey pie to serve with mashed potatoes and pickles for dinner. The bones were boiled a second time and enough broth obtained to prepare turkey soup for supper. Having a package of celery on hand, I served the better of the stalks with the soup, and cooked the poorer stalks in the soup, along with potatoes, carrots, onions and egg noodles. (The celery tops were dried to be powdered and used as herb seasoning.)

I told a neighbor about the incident and she laughed heartily, saying she was going to write to Connecticut relatives about the turkey bones that crossed two State lines and helped to make three good meals.

It was Jesus who said: "Gather up the fragments; let nothing be lost." He knew there were hungry people in His world, and no one had any right to waste. That is still true in this year of our Lord, 1948. N.K.W.

I have single and double daffodils, Chinese lilies, jonquils or red amaryllis to exchange for old-fashioned bluebells, those that bloom two weeks ahead of hyacinths. — Mrs. L. B., W. Va.

## Pretty Matched Pairs

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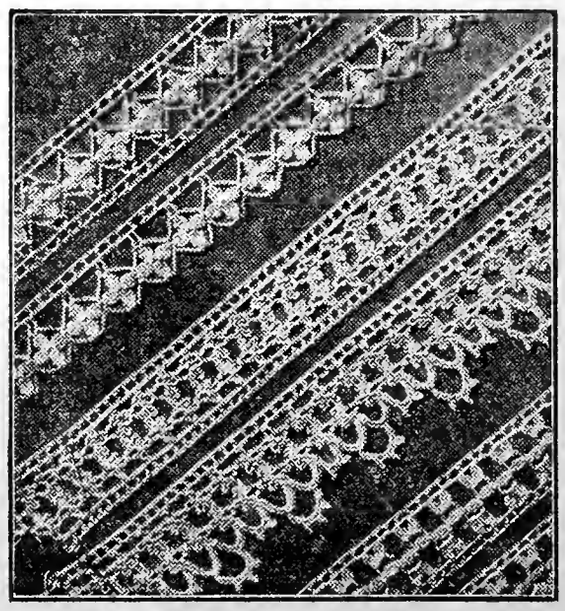


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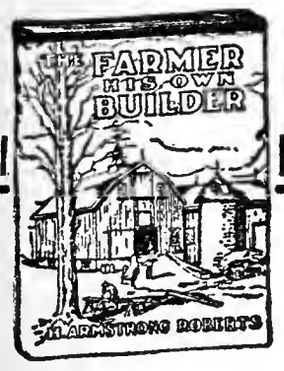


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## Squantersquash, the Pumpkin

Though today the pumpkin comes into its own at all feasts, from harvest into deep Winter, it did not always hold high place. Squantersquash is what the lowly pumpkin was called by earliest New England settlers who ridiculed, by that name, this food which the Indians enjoyed, stewed or baked.

The Colonists were slow in taking to the pumpkin, or pompion as it was first known to our forefathers. Our foremothers, however, gradually learned to stew their squantersquash with a little butter, spice and vinegar. Small ripe pumpkins with the seed and stringy substance removed were fed to children. Milk was poured in and the pumpkin baked for six or seven hours; refilled with milk, it was quite a tasty treat for the hungry youngsters.

As for the pumpkin head, this nickname was given during a certain era by the New Haven colonists, because under the Blue Laws every male was supposed to have his hair cut round by a cap. When caps were not to be had, the hard shell of the pumpkin was substituted. Certainly the pumpkin heads must have been anything but glamour boys. Another lowly aspect of this vine fruit goes back to any person who was over-sentimental: the old time Yankees referred to him as being "softer than a stewed pumpkin." On the other hand, many of the thrifty Pilgrim women used the dried, hard shell of the pumpkin as a work-basket. Today I have found that it makes a very attractive vase for a Winter bouquet. B. C. D.

## Tenderloin with Honey

For a tasty pork tenderloin, about one and one-half hours in the oven, try honey in this recipe used in our family with relish and success. Ingredients are: ½ cup of honey; 2 cups of water; ½ cup of vinegar; 1 tablespoon dry mustard; and one lean tenderloin.

Wash the tenderloin well and place it in a baking dish. Then make a sauce with the four ingredients above and blend them well. Pour the sauce over the tenderloin and cover the baking dish. Bake in an oven of 400 degrees F. for approximately one and one-half hours. Baste the meat every 20 minutes. Remove the cover the last half hour. Serve hot. Mrs.w.s.c.

## Fine Hot Raised Rolls

One thing any special dinner needs to be letter perfect in is hot raised rolls. Our favorites are good plain ones, but delicious.

Here is my recipe: ¾ cup lard dissolved in 2 cups hot water. When cool add 1 teaspon salt; ½ cup sugar; 2 eggs beaten lightly. Mix well and add enough flour to make a stiff dough. Then add one yeast cake dissolved in a cup of cold water. Let this mixture rise 2 hours; then add more flour and work it until the dough is the right consistency: it should be soft, but should not cling to the sides of bowl when there is no coating of flour over dough. (About 5 cups of flour is used altogether up to this point.) Now let this rise approximately 2 more hours, then fashion dough into size rolls you like, and let these rise in pans for another 2 hours. Bake. They are grand to look at and to taste. This dough may be kept for days in a covered bowl in the refrigerator for unexpected and ready use.

Note: These rolls should be allowed to rise away from the heat; that is why three risings are recommended. This method, combined with the eggs make a roll that my friends call just about perfect. For above proportions, about 5 cups of flour in all are used. Mrs. M. C. T.

## About Your R. N.-Y.

If you will let us please, we should like to pass an idea on to you. It is about your Rural New-Yorker.

Each year it is the custom, a perfectly natural one, for thousands of readers to renew their R. N.-Y. subscriptions during the month of January. As a result our girls are practically snowed under, the first weeks of the new year, with these great white paper drifts! We are happy, of course, to see them come at any time. But it will be a big help here if any of you, in your own busy days, can snatch a few moments to send your renewals during December.

And now, a word to the wise: To save you the trouble of renewing each year, The Rural New-Yorker makes a special offer: 7 years for $2.00. For a convenient order form, just turn to page 768. Thanks again. P. S.

I will give coleus, spider plants, four kinds of jade plants, cactus, red geraniums, pink African violets, or wax plants for your calla begonia, rex begonia, watermelon begonia, and ivy, rose, or Christmas geraniums. — Mrs. M. P., Penna.


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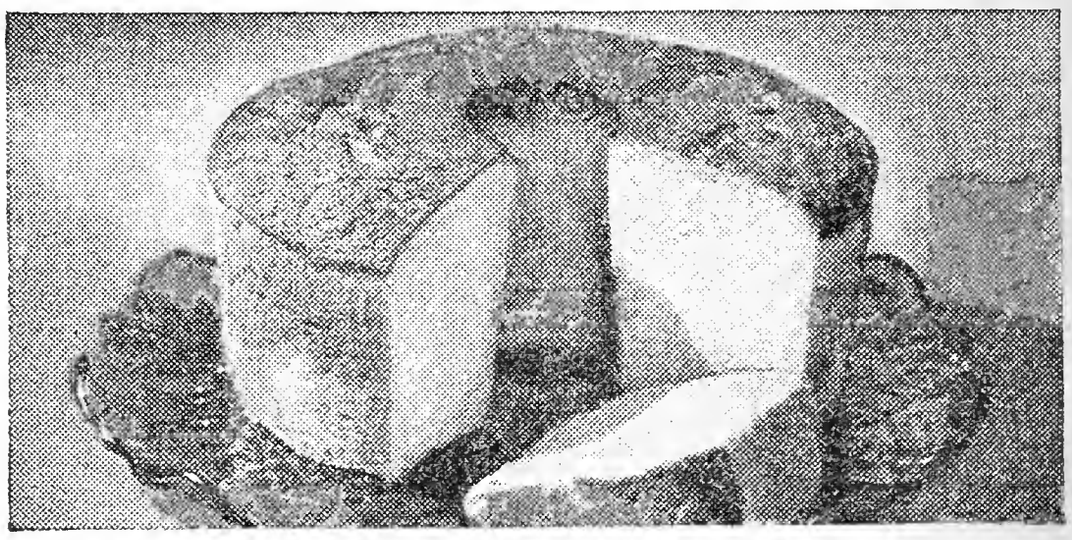

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- 1½ cups sugar
- 3 tsps. Davis Double-Acting Baking Powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ cup salad oil, such as Wesson or Mazola
- 7 unbeaten egg yolks
- ¾ cup water
- 2 tsps. grated lemon rind
- 2 tsps. vanilla
- 1 cup egg whites (7 or 8)
- ½ tsp. cream of tartar

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. (Important—don't risk failure...be sure to use Davis *Double-Acting* Baking Powder.) Make a well and add in order salad oil, egg yolks, water, lemon rind and vanilla. Beat with spoon until *smooth.* Place egg whites and cream of tartar in large mixing bowl. Whip until whites form *extra-stiff peaks. Do not underbeat!* Pour egg yolk mixture gradually over egg whites, *gently* folding with rubber scraper *just* until blended. *Do not stir* Pour into ungreased pan (use 10 inch tube pan, 4 inches deep). Bake 55 minutes in slow moderate oven preheated to 325 degrees F. Then increase heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) for 10 to 15 minutes or until top springs back when lightly touched. Turn pan upside down, placing tube part over neck of funnel or bottle and let hang until cold. Loosen with spatula and remove from pan.

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## Drinkers for Small Poultry Flocks

Poultrymen with small flocks can stop envying their big brothers, the commercial poultrymen, who have automatic watering systems for use in the Winter. The New York State Farm Electrification Council with headquarters at Cornell University, Ithaca, has tested and found several "freeze-proof" automatic systems adapted to the small poultryman's pocket-book, selling from $5.00 to $15. Agricultural engineers at Cornell University point out that most eggs in the East are produced from small flocks of less than 300 hens, and most of the growers still belong to the old bucket brigade and water their flocks by hand. This system is not only long on labor but it runs the risk of cutting drastically into egg production. Leave a hen without water for a few hours and egg production drops immediately. Combine this with the fact that hens drink water frequently in small amounts, and the need for a continuous water supply is obvious.

The research council, directed by Prof. C. N. Turner, tested seven different systems last Winter and decided on three as having the best long-time prospects. The most satisfactory system, considering expense, installation, care in operation, and adaptability to small poultry houses, was the cone type drinker. The drinker itself is a simple device with a minimum of movable parts. Its base, in the shape of a cone, screws into the end of the water supply pipe. A second floating cone sits inside the first. When this floating cone fills up with water, it sinks down until its base closes off the flow of water coming from the pipe. No other working parts are required. However, to make this drinker a real success, the engineers recommend installing it over a frost-proof pit, which is a two-foot square cement pit built so that it extends below the frost line. This makes it easy to get water to and from the laying house. It eliminates digging up the floor if the shut-off valve or water pipes develop trouble, as they invariably do sooner or later.

Jerry Stiles of Cortland is one of the first farmers in the Central New York area to try the cone-type drinker. He installed it last Summer and already has found that it is easier to keep clean, keeps spillage to a minimum, and slashes labor time. He discovered, however, that water pressure must be kept up or the birds will empty the drinker too quickly.

Another Cortland County farmer, Marshall Schultis of Homer, is equally enthusiastic with his results. He watered 2,500 hens on range with six cone-type drinkers during the past Summer, where before he hauled water around in drums. "The time we have saved with these drinkers," he claims "has more than paid for their initial expense."

The Council points out that every farmer can make savings all along the line with this system. For those who are short on time, this drinker saves 25 to 30 per cent labor. Running expense and initial cost are both kept down because little heat is required and thus there is no need for a thermostat. Also, say the research men, the brass cone parts and the vitrified tile are durable, and best of all the amount of wet litter was less with the cone-type drinker than with any of the other types used.

The engineers also recommend the box type watering system, costing around $10, which proved satisfactory. Although the materials are not as durable as in the cone type, some farmers may prefer it since the cost is still relatively low and parts, available at most farm stores, are easily assembled.

Farmers are also going to hear and see more of the third system that uses plastic heating cables when further research is completed. Some present models are adequate but improvements are coming out almost daily. Unlike the commercial poultrymen's lead-covered cable which has to be used in 60 foot lengths, the plastic cables come in 20-and 40-foot lengths. The all-important difference is this: the lead covered cable can be wrapped around the water pipes in most any fashion, but the plastic heating cable must be put on with care. The cable must not be crossed at any point, otherwise the insulation will soften if the heat cannot escape, and that means a short circuit.

If you pick the system that appeals and is best suited to your needs, both farmers and research men agree it will save you time and money and take some of the "chore" out of your chores. C. DALRYMPLE

## Frozen Poultry

Most farm families with plenty of poultry have a freezer locker or a home freezing unit that will preserve at least a few roasters and friers by freezing. It is a very good method of holding on to the home raised farm food. We have a freezing unit, and we freeze peas, strawberries and other farm produce. We freeze only the best poultry, for freezing does not improve the quality of any product, and that is the reason we only freeze the best of our berries and peas. When we prepare our birds for freezing, it is just like preparation for immediate cooking. But proper killing and bleeding are the bests points. The birds should be dry picked, or immersed 25 to 35 seconds in water not over 130 degrees F. to remove the feathers; the temperature of the water can be checked with a cooking thermometer. In picking the birds, the skin should be kept intact. After picking, the bird should be drawn, washed and cooled. They may be frozen whole or cut into the pieces the wife or family likes, placed in cellophane lined boxes or wrapped in moisture - vaperproof paper and frozen. The giblets should be wrapped separately; then they may be placed in the same box with the rest of the chicken. Some prefer freezing only the meaty pieces of the chicken to save locker space, the bony pieces being used immediately or put into jars for later uses.

Care should be taken in wrapping poultry. Enough paper should be used to permit a wide overlapping of the edges to make the box as airtight as possible. But for those using rented lockers, the boxes should be made as small as possible to save locker space, and these either sealed or tied. The poultry should be frozen immediately after wrapping to prevent the juices from soaking the boxes. Only prime birds go into our freezer. A. S.

New Jersey

*Jerry Stiles is shown cleaning his cone-type drinker, which has proven to be efficient and a labor saver in his laying house near Cortland, N. Y.*

## The Henyard

T. B. CHARLES

### Symptoms of Newcastle Disease

What are the symptoms of Newcastle disease and what should I do to help combat it? My chickens are breathing with difficulty; is this a sign? G. E. H.

Chenango County, N. Y.

Chickens with Newcastle disease show respiratory symptoms, but so also do hens with infectious bronchitis. However, if your birds have Newcastle, their production will drop to practically nothing in a few days, but they will come back to normal production in about three to four weeks, unless something else is wrong. Do everything possible to encourage feed consumption. It is quite possible that your flock may not have Newcastle disease, and I would suggest that through your County Agent you secure a poultry extension specialist to visit your place and check this matter for you.

### Handling Coccidiosis Recoveries

Some of my chickens have recovered from an attack of acute coccidiosis. Will it be all right to put them in with the others that did not have the disease? J. H.

Crawford County, Pa.

Inasmuch as your chickens have recovered from acute coccidiosis, it will be all right to put them in with the others. However, unless these birds are in good condition, it may not pay to keep them. This must be decided on the basis of just how good the birds are now, and just how much of a chance they have of making you some money.

### Moldy Bread for Chickens

Is it all right to feed moldy bread to chickens? R. A. H.

Bucks County, Pa.

It has been demonstrated that certain types of molds do provide chickens with some nutritive material. In general, however, it is better to feed only clean, sweet, wholesome feed. The proof of the pudding, of course, is as to whether or not you have trouble when feeding heavily molded bread.

### Tool to Pick Up Eggs

A handy thing for picking up eggs under the roosts is a broom handle with a loop of stiff wire on the end, shaped to hold an egg. We also use this to pick up eggs under the range shelters as it is small enough to go through inch and a half wire. Some days we get as many as a dozen eggs from the pits. In a year's time, you can see this is quite a saving.

Vermont H. H.

### Guinea Egg Incubation Time

What is the normal time required for the incubation of guinea eggs?

Erie County, N. Y. V. B.

The normal time required for the incubation of guinea eggs is from 26 to 28 days. This time may be influenced some by length of time the eggs are held after laying; older eggs may hatch somewhat earlier.

### Useful Poultry Books

Turkey Management, Marsden and Martin..... $4.50
Commercial Poultry Farming, Prof. T. B. Charles and H. D. Stuart..... 4.00
Poultry Production, Lippincott and Card..... 4.00
Hatchery Management, Hartman and Vickers..... 4.00
Diseases and Parasites of Poultry, Barger and Card..... 3.75
Raising Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Game Birds, Morley A. Jull.. 3.75
Roberts' Commercial Poultry Raising, Clarence S. Platt..... 3.50
Successful Poultry Management, Morley A. Jull..... 3.50
The American Standard of Perfection, American Poultry Association..... 3.50
Domestic Geese and Ducks, Paul Ives..... 3.50
Successful Broiler Growing, Hoffman and Johnson..... 3.00
Starting Right with Turkeys, G. T. Klein..... 2.75
Egg Farming, Willard C. Thompson..... 2.50
A-B-C of Poultry Raising, J. H. Florea..... 2.50
Making Pigeons Pay,

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)

# A Simple Brooder House

It is not too early to think about and plan for the next brooding season. Many will try their luck next Spring at brooding day-old chicks, and numerous hands will wield the saw and hammer in providing shelter on the range for these ventures. My experiences along this line might help to some degree those who contemplate building.

Brooder houses should not be so large that it becomes impracticable to move them from place to place; yet they must be large enough to run a brooder economically. My brooder houses measure 10 by 10 feet, and are seven feet at the upper side, having a slope of one foot in 10. One 30-inch door and two 30-inch window openings give sufficient light for the interior, and supplement the eave ventilation which extends the width of the coop. This ventilation at the eaves is provided by simply leaving open the space between the rafters and the plate. In extremely cold weather, these openings can be closed, either entirely or partially, by inserting bags or burlap; or a hinged board can be fastened between each pair of rafters.

### Laying the Foundation

For the foundation I used two by sixes, although an eight-inch width, I now believe, would be better. Dividing the width into five equal parts, I used six two-by-fours for the floor joists, butting them solidly by spiking them to two end or cross pieces of the same material. In building, it is good practice to lay joists and rafters with the convex side upward, allowing the weight to straighten them. It is also a good policy to trim all ends before using, as the material direct from the mill usually is checked and uneven. Trimming off an inch or two gives a better nailing foundation and anchorage. Although a building of this size might bring a smile of disparagement to the prospective builder, nevertheless, the same care and technique in its construction should be utilized as in larger units.

### Keep the House Windproof

To make these houses windproof, I covered them with two-ply asphalt roofing. The elimination of the orthodox-type eaves simplifies the application, as no projections extend to catch the wind. Of course, if wood siding or clapboard is preferred, eaves will be necessary. In covering the sides and roof, it is more practical to cut individual strips for the sides and roof; as the use of too long strips will result in wrinkles. First the side and back strips are applied, then lastly the roof strips, which should be cut long enough to overlap the others. Although the floor can be made out of rough lumber, it is better to use tongue and grooved stuff. Because I used rough boards, I found it necessary to cover it with roofing also. Only sound material should be used for the floors.

All the framing is on two-foot centers, using two-by-fours throughout. The corner posts are two two-by-fours nailed together to form a V; giving the proper foundation for the upper plates. Making the corners the same height simplifies the construction. This is done by making the front halves of the front corners extend the full height of the eaves. In this way the boards for the sides can be nailed directly to the rafters and top plates, the few inches in between requiring no short studding. The front overhang is two feet. This overhang is probably the main feature in this type house, as it not only provides shade on hot days, but protects the chicks in sudden storms when it is almost impossible for all of them to enter immediately. This overhang can be made longer if desired; it all depends on the operator's needs. In my case, two feet is sufficient for the purpose. Once the chicks become aware of this protection during a storm, they seek its shelter immediately, often not even bothering with entering the houses.

### Doors and Windows

The doors should be made sound and reasonably tight to prevent entrance of rodents. Old, used house doors serve this purpose very well. I used a glass substitute for covering the window sashes, which I made from one-by-two-inch strips of wood. A close mesh wire netting should be fastened to all window openings, not only to prevent the chicks from ruining the sashes, but also as a further precaution against rodents and thieves. I made small openings at each side of the doors. These are used in the early stages of the chicks' growth, and whenever it is necessary to conserve the warmth of the interiors. The doors for these small openings slide upward. A board six inches in width completes the project, placing it across the threshhold, to hold in the litter. Once the chicks are out on range, this can be removed.

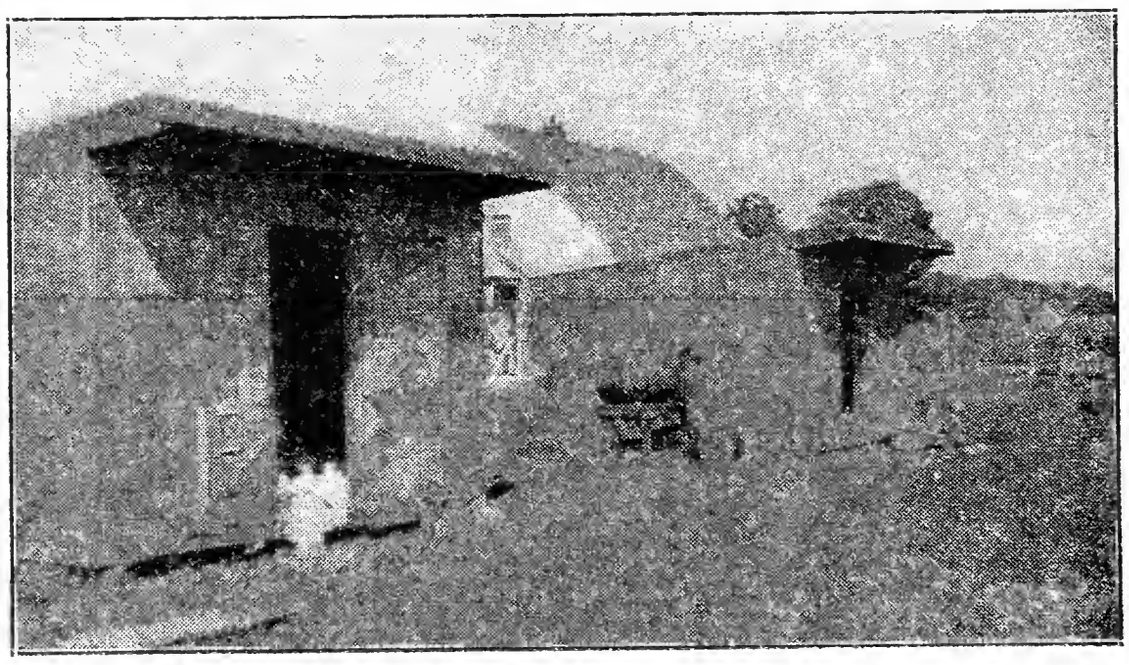
### Cost — 30 Cents Per Chick

If care is taken in the proper selection of material, the total cost, not including the labor of construction, should not exceed $60 for this type of brooder house. Figuring to shelter about 200 day-olds, it comes to exactly 30 cents per chick —not bad for first cost of a brooder house which, if properly constructed, should last for many years. By utilizing used material, such as doors and window sash, the cost can be still further reduced. Where several such houses are required, it is sometimes practical to search the local advertisements for used windows and doors. An investment even of 50 cents per chick would not be too expensive. I have successfully brooded 300 chicks in one of these houses. This is a good amount to put under a moderate sized hover, but in doing so I had to provide outside shelters later to accommodate the excess chicks. Even with 200 some sort of provision should be planned for their growth and expansion. The regular practice is to supplement a brooder house with a shelter or colony house. The roosts must be planned wisely to accommodate even as few as 100 10-week-olds in a house this size; it can be done, if the entire interior is used for roosting space. One of these houses will take care of about 175 full-grown pullets; at least it will in my case. When the birds become almost full grown, ventilation becomes a vital problem. As I usually brood my replacements during the Summer months, and as there is small danger of predators around and inside my well-fenced range, this can be done by removing all sash and keeping the doors wide open.

Once the houses are built, they should be checked for levelness, especially when oil brooder stoves are contemplated. Spread about one-half inch of clean, sharp sand over the floor, and you are ready for that shipment of future egg machines.

STANLEY M. KENNEY

New York



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## Feed Prices in the Northeast

The following is a list of average quoted feed prices reported to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as of December 7, 1948:

| | Buffalo | New York | Boston | Philadelphia |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bran | $57.50 | $62.25 | $62.00 | $61.25 |
| Middlings or Brown Shorts | 58.50 | 63.00 | 62.90 | 61.75 |
| Flour Middlings or Gray Shorts | 60.50 | —— | —— | 64.25 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41% protein | —— | 80.15 | 81.75 | 80.75 |
| Linseed meal, 34% protein | 84.50 | —— | 93.75 | 82.50 |
| Soybean meal, 41% protein | 86.20 | 89.43 | 92.00 | —— |
| Gluten feed, 23% protein | 64.33 | 66.48 | —— | —— |
| White Hominy feed | 58.50 | 61.10 | 62.50 | 60.75 |
| No. 1 Fine Alfalfa meal | 50.50 | —— | —— | —— |
| Distillers' dried grains | 81.50 | 80.55 | 80.50 | —— |
| Brewers' dried grains | 75.00 | 76.00 | 76.90 | 77.00 |

## News From New Jersey

Warren H. Petty of Cranbury, a Director of the Tri-County Cooperative Auction Market Assn. in Hightstown, was reelected president of the Cooperative Marketing Association in New Jersey, Inc., at the annual meeting at Swedesboro recently. Joseph Moiso, Vineland, was reelected vice-president and will represent fruit and vegetable marketing. Thomas B. Kirby, Glassboro, continues as treasurer and Warren W. Oley as secretary. The State organization represents 16 cooperative markets which during the past year handled $27,500,000 worth of produce for the 1,200 farmer members. The products consist of fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and livestock. On the Board of Directors Raymond Adams, Burlington, represents poultry and egg interests and William J. Lauderdale, Lambertville, livestock.

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Jack Fielden, Sussex, and Franklin Wainwright of Bordentown each won a $200 college scholarship at the recent National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, together with expenses to the Congress. Fielden has a herd of 21 purebred Holsteins and Wainwright 21 purebred Guernseys. Fielden has been a 4-H Club member for nine years. His father and mother are both club leaders and were instrumental in organizing the club of which their son is a charter member. Jack has now taken over as Junior Leader. Wainwright was named the outstanding dairyman by the New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Assn.; he has also won numerous State and county showmanship awards. His bull "F. P. F. Highland Buccaneer," has won six grand championships in six attempts. He is a charter member of his local club and served as its president several times.

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J. Ellis Croshaw, Jr., of Wrightstown, Burlington County, was awarded a purebred Guernsey calf by the N. J. Guernsey Breeders Assn. at its annual meeting at Somerville recently as a 4-H achievement award. He started in 4-H Club work 12 years ago and now has a herd of 21. He received his first calf from his grandfather as a birthday present. In 1946 he took home a purebred animal offered as first prize in the Burlington County Guernsey Field Day judging contest. This enterprising, 18 year old 4-H Club member is an outstanding member in the senior class at Rutgers.

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A study of 40 specialized commercial poultry farms in New Jersey by the Department of Agricultural Economics of Rutgers University revealed that four factors are most important in determining net returns. They are: (1) size of flock, (2) eggs produced per layer, (3) efficiency in use of man labor, and (4) rate of mortality. These four factors averaged as follows for the 40 flocks: (1) size — average of 2,456 layers for the year; (2) egg production — 183 eggs per bird; (3) labor efficiency — 17,552 dozen eggs produced for each man in a year's time; and (4) average mortality — 18 per cent. The average farm brought a net return of $1,910 for the year. Eight farms which ranked above the average averaged (1) 3,623 layers, (2) 201 eggs per bird, (3) 23,072 dozen eggs per man and (4) 13 per cent mortality. The average net returns of the eight above-average was $4,807 for the year. Farms which were below average in all four factors gave no return to the operator and actually lost money.

D. M. Babbitt

## Farmingdale Farm Courses

A series of evening courses in gardening, poultry keeping and other country life activities will begin at the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale, N. Y., the week of January 3. The announcement from the office of Halsey B. Knapp, Director, lists 14 courses, including such subjects as Vegetable Growing, Small Grounds Landscaping, Lawn Construction and Maintenance and Marketing Poultry Products. The courses will offer practical and fundamental knowledge, designed to help those who have but limited time to devote to them.

Classes in each subject will be scheduled from 8:00 to 10:00 o'clock one evening a week for 12 weeks, according to the following schedule: Mondays — Modern Methods of Soil Conservation, Sheep Management, Insects and Diseases of Ornamentals, Small Grounds Landscaping. Tuesdays — Dairy Bacteriology, Lawn Construction and Maintenance, Insects and Diseases of Fruits and Vegetables. Wednesdays — Dairy Testing, Marketing Poultry Products. Thursdays — Dairy Cattle Management, Beekeeping, Vegetable Growing. Fridays — Poultry Keeping, Farm Management.

Students should register by mail in advance of the opening of the course. Enrollment will be limited to numbers that can be accommodated satisfactorily, and places reserved in the order in which applications are received. A descriptive circular with application form may be obtained on request to H. B. Knapp, Director, Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

## Books Worth Having

Farm Management,
J. D. Black, etc. ..... $5.50
Fundamentals of Soil Science,
Millar and Turk ..... 4.00
Land for the Family,
A. F. Gustafson, etc. ..... 4.00
Practical Field Crop Production,
Ahlgren, Snell, etc ..... 4.00
Soils and Fertilizers,
Firman E. Bear ..... 3.75

For sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. (New York City residents, add 2% Sales Tax.)

The annual meeting of the Rural Savings and Loan Ass'n will be held at the office, 333 W. 30th St., New York 1, N. Y., on January 11, 1949. The purpose of the meeting is the election of officers and one class of directors.

F. P. de Groof
*Secretary*


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**PULLETS**
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SOMETHING SPECIAL
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LEAD IN EGG SIZE

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RICHQUALITY LEGHORNS R. I. REDS
- Hatched only from our own stock.
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- Bred for heavy production, superior egg size and livability.

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RICH POULTRY FARMS

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ORDER CHICKS NOW — Get top profits from this championship strain. We are now hatching W. Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Air shipments anywhere in U. S.
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36 pages beautifully illustrated. Describes breeding program on our Leghorns, Dryden B. Rocks, Harco R. I. Reds and Cross breds

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A strong, form fitting, washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. For men or women. Mail orders give measure around the lowest part of the abdomen. Specify right or left side or double.

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High production R. I. Red sires crossed with Barred Rocks of fine New England strain —
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- Exceptional for livability.
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## A New Type Nest

In the poultry department at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, there has been installed a new type of hen's nest which largely eliminates the necessity of washing the eggs for market. Since we have been aware that complaints occasionally come in on eggs that spoiled because they had been washed, we were very much interested. Finding that the man who holds a patent pending on the nests was Otto Hill of Margaretville, N. Y. we decided to pay him a call.

It seems that eight years ago Mr. Hill, who conducts a mail service for the marketing of his deluxe trade eggs, became weary of constantly washing eggs. Having been a brass layout man on doorways and staircases in the construction of large buildings, he found experimentation very much to his liking. After two years of conscientious work based on the actual results of nests in his own henhouses, a successful model was finally developed. As to the success of his invention in operation, he now averages 94 per cent clean delivery. In fact, the eggs may be put directly into the crate from the nest; this saves handling them a number of times.

*Otto Hill is shown gathering the eggs from his new type laying nest on his poultry farm in Delaware County, N. Y. As soon as the eggs are laid, they drop into wire baskets and roll gently downward to the outer edge. Breakage is prevented by setting the baskets at the proper pitch and using only a specific type of crimped wire in their construction.*

Clean eggs, however, were not the only advantage to the nest, as was later shown. Eggs from this nest stay fresh from three to four weeks longer than usual, because they are taken from the hen on the instant of delivery, thereby cooling off as quickly as possible. Another favorable factor proved to be that the hen cannot reach the egg to peck at it, thus making a considerable saving in breakage from egg eating. Another advantage was found in that it was unnecessary to gather eggs as frequently as before. since they were safely tucked away in wire trays underneath the nest, with a free circulation of air. This single saving in labor would be a boon to the poultryman who gathers every hour or two for fear of breakage. Another feature of the nest is that since hens have nothing to sit on, broodiness is discouraged.

There were many details to iron out before the nests could be marketed. Mr. Hill finally decided on a tray that fits any standard size nest, requiring nothing to change or discard in the old nests already installed. He also found that the greatest objection to wire nests, hens were discouraged about laying in them, was removed when all the nests in a battery were of the same new type. The hens are not as nervous inside them as they are on slippery straw within the nest. Since there is no straw in Mr. Hill's nests, there is no Winter-Summer change in his percentage of clean egg delivery. Many who came to see the Hill nests in operation went away with the idea of trying homemade ones, but they failed to master the breakage angle in their construction. Mr. Hill has designed a special wire to do this job so that a cracked shell in the tray just doesn't happen. In fact, even a soft shelled egg will not break once it is in the tray. This wire is made in a special run at the factory according to Mr. Hill's specifications.

J. PETERSON

## Early Hatched Chicks Are Money Makers

A poultryman's year round income depends on wise plans and good execution. Plans for next year's operations should be well developed by the end of December. In laying out your schedule of production for next year, there are many factors to consider.

For the man who makes a year round living from poultry, much of the success of his plans is based on the personal factor, himself in relation to (1) adequate housing and equipment, (2) well bred chickens for the job planned, (3) good feeding, (4) careful management, and (5) good marketing methods. All have an important bearing on the net income for 1949.

The outlook for poultry next year is good. Feed supplies are abundant. The available corn supply for the 1948-49 feeding season will be about 36 per cent higher than last year; and the four major feed grains — corn, oats, barley and sorghum — will be about 29 per cent higher. Livestock production has declined steadily during the past few years; even with the large feed supply, total livestock production is estimated to increase not more than three to four per cent in 1949. The biggest gains no doubt will be made by fast growing producers — hogs, and chickens. Red meat production takes a longer time to build up and increases will be slow in 1949. Although the future is difficult to predict, it seems that we are due for good demands and satisfactory prices for eggs and poultry meat for 1949.

There are many ways a henman can increase his income without expanding his building capacity. Our farm records show that the nearer to capacity a house is filled the year around, the better the chance of a good profit. Statistics show that egg prices the last six months of the year greatly exceed those of the first six months. This surely is proof that we need good production all year, especially in the latter half. To accomplish this, we must have early hatched chicks to produce heavily during the Summer and Fall; also to keep our houses full and utilize our buildings to capacity. We also need a later hatch to carry on over Winter and give us the year round production for best results. January or early February chicks will produce layers for the Summer and Fall when egg prices are most favorable. Regardless of whether you are in market egg or hatching egg production, these early hatched chicks will be profitable.

If you are planning those early hatched chicks, now is the time to place your order so that you may secure them when you need them. Don't have your best laid plans thrown out of gear by waiting too late to place your order for early chicks. Remember, it takes from five to six months to grow these pullets, so if you want eggs in June or July, you must have January or early February hatched chicks. Early hatched pullets mature earlier, and generally have less trouble from coccidiosis than those hatched in the normal Spring season. Usually, as the season progresses, more trouble is accumulated with each batch of chicks. With less disease trouble the birds grow better and thus mature earlier. Because early hatched chicks in our northern climate must be raised mostly in confinement, they stay near the feed hoppers most of the time, and so develop faster. Early hatched chicks also should be provided more floor space per bird after 12 weeks, unless it is possible to put them on range early in April.

If you have a good market for broilers, you should start straight-run chicks; otherwise it would be preferable to buy sexed pullet chicks. These sexed pullets would help to solve the floor space requirement and relieve congestion if floor space is short. Your usual quantity of April and May chicks can be brooded in the same houses after the early chicks are moved to range.

Your gain by having these early hatched pullets is threefold: First, you make extra use of your brooder houses; second, you keep your laying houses filled to nearly full capacity the year around, and in the third place you increase your income from an extra lot of broilers, as well as from high egg production in the second half of the year.

T. B. CHARLES

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WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTATED CATALOG AND LOW PRICES.
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**CONTEST MATINGS AT REGULAR PRICES**
Highest White Leghorn Hen for Eggs R. I. Contest — 317 Eggs. Third Highest Pen of White Leghorns in 1947-48 Maine Contest. Highest Production Pen of White Leghorns in Western N. Y. Contest out of 68 Pens all breeds, April and July. Contest birds taken from Farm flocks. Nearly 50,000 birds of this contest stock insures you delivery of Baby Pullets Jan. 5, 1949 and after. 100% live delivery. Prepaid Parcel Post and Express. Collect Air Express. 98% and 100% Sexing Guarantee. 14 Day Livability Guarantee per Catalog. Started Stock, all ages. Also heavy breeds. Order early. Postcard brings 36 Page Catalog.
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N. H., U. S. Approved — Pullorum Clean
**Proved Producers of EGGS and MEAT**
Birds dressed off at 4¾ lbs. in 3 months, as reported by customers, indicate the meat profits possible. Report after report of high production of big premium quality eggs point to their ability as layers.
26 Years' Breeding the Reason
Back of their ability lies 26 years of breeding and selection to establish all the factors essential to profits. That's why Moul's New Hampshires are noted for vigor, livability, fast growth, even feathering and good type and color.
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It will pay you to order Moul's chicks early this year.
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My 28 years' poultry experience backs every chick you buy from us. As one of the new owners of Rosemont Poultry Farms, I'll guarantee our chicks' high livability and performance. Hatched from carefully selected stock. No Pullorum reactors, vaccinated for Newcastle. Limited supply — order early.
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The chicken supreme beautiful useful ornamental bred from best American and imported stock, beautiful early hatched stock for sale. Write:
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BIG RUGGED **WHITE LEGHORNS**
Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 23rd year breeding Leghorns. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Straight run Chicks, Pullets & Ckls. Send for free Cat. Low Prices. C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, BOX 34, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

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Backed by years of sound breeding are recognized as profitable layers. Big and meaty, fast growth, even feathering give them added value as a fine dual purpose strain. Let Homestead Chicks start you right for big 1949 profits. Write for full information.
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(Successor to Smith's Elec. Hatchery).Large Type White Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Cross Breeds & Mixed. Catalog Free, Write:
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MY TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR PROVEN QUALITY
New Hampshires, Barred and White Rocks, Rock-Red and Red-Rock crosses. Guaranteed. Circular.
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WOULD YOU CAPONIZE HENS? Yes! Tenderize, fatten, flavorize, caponize both sexes, any age. Valuable information free. SINE, RN-6, Quakertown, Pa.

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New Baby Chick CATALOG FREE
Send for your copy today. It will help you make money with poultry.
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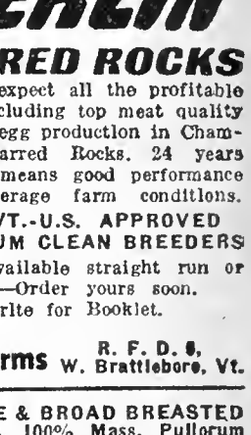


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Chicks available straight run or sexed—Order yours soon.
Write for Booklet.
FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS
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BROAD BREASTED BRONZE & BROAD BREASTED WHITE HOLLAND POULTS. 100% Mass. Pullorum Clean. Write for price list and open dates. ANDERSON TURKEY FARM, BELCHERTOWN, MASS. Tel. 2771

TURKEYS: Genuine Broad Breasted Bronze, Improved Wh. Holland. For Better Poults at Lower Prices, write: KLINE'S TURKEY PLANT, Box R, Middlecreek, Pa.

"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings — $8.00. 100 - $30.00.
MEADOWBROOK :-: RICHFIELD 22, PA.

— DUCKLINGS — MAMMOTH PEKINS —
HARRY BURNHAM :-: NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.

RINGNECK PHEASANTS, sport or table, any quantity. T. H. KROUT, CHALFONT, PA.

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BY A HOUSE IN BUSINESS 121 YEARS. WE PAY GOOD PRICES AND MAKE RETURNS PROMPTLY.
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164 Chambers St., New York City 7, N. Y.
Mail Postal for Egg Tags Free.
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KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY, Inc.
Live Poultry Dealers Since 1883.
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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS $18.00 PER 100
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from Our Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglutination. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.
JOSEPH TOLMAN & SONS, INC.
WE SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE. THE BEST at ONE PRICE
DEPT. F ROCKLAND MASS.

GOVE BARRED ROCKS

The strain that makes profits two ways—from Meat or Eggs. Developed by our selective breeding program that emphasizes a balanced combination of all the desirable traits.
N. H.-U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN
Gove Barred Rocks have proven profitable for Commercial production of eggs or meat, for foundation or flock improvement, for cross matings. Order yours early! Write today for catalog with full details of Gove breeding.
GEORGE C. GOVE, Box R, Raymond, N. H.

BITTNER'S MAMMOTH NEW HAMPSHIRES

11 LB. COCKEREL
TOP NEW HAMPSHIRES at Chicken-of-Tomorrow Finals!
SCORED HIGHEST FOR ALL BREEDS ON THREE POINTS. Also at the Morris test where six Maryland hatcheries tested 12 N. H. strains, Mammoth Hamps scored highest for weight at end of each period, 4.03 lbs. avg. at 12 weeks, and returned a net profit of 52.5 cents per bird, 14.6 cents ABOVE avg. for other contestants. 18 years of improvement. Trapnested and progeny tested 14 years to improve production. 14,000 N. H.-U. S. Pullorum Clean breeders, 14 yrs. without a single reactor. Catalogue.
SPRINGBROOK FARMS BOX R Westmoreland Depot, New Hampshire

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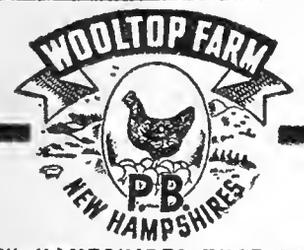

THE NEW HAMPSHIRES THAT LAY EGGS
Wooltop P. B. New Hampshires are a non-broody, excellent laying strain. Write today for free catalog that describes our Breeding that has established the Quality that makes them Profit Builders. Wooltop P. B. New Hampshires are what you want to cash in on the bright prospects ahead. Write now for prices on chicks from our Mass., U. S. Approved-Pullorum Clean stock.
WOOLTOP FARM
MR. & MRS. K. W. MARRINER
BOX 7, EAST PEPPERELL, MASS.

LEGHORNS BACKED BY YEARS OF Contest Proof!
At 1948 N.J. Flock Mating Test—Cedarhurst Leghorns averaged 226.2 eggs—returned a profit over feed costs of $5.85 per bird. These were a random sample of our flock. For assurance of profits next year, plan now to get Cedarhurst Chicks. Write for Catalog.
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm Box R, Rahway, N. J.

FOR BETTER LIVABILITY

And Plenty of large White Eggs at less cost per dozen. Investigate our BIG — New IMPORTED ANCONAS
Write for dandy free colored booklet, telling about these amazingly improved Anconas.
R. S. THOMAS
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Yours without extra CHARGE!
2 Weeks' Supply Feed with COLONIAL CHICKS!
Your choice of feed for ordering early! Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Wyandottes, as hatched or sexed. Also hybrids and started. For 19 straight years MORE people have bought Colonial Chicks than any other kind! Big 4-color catalog FREE. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, DEPT. 905, MARION, OHIO

SECIAL LOW PRICES!
Ohls Big-Value Baby Chicks
White Leghorns; New Hampshires; Hybrids; Sex-Links; Barred Rocks. Pullets; Cockerels; St. Chicks
We are now booking orders for Winter and Spring delivery.
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Baby CHICKS Started
The All-Purpose New Hampshire Red. Blood Tested.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Year-around Service.
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*When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.*

# Publisher's Desk

Merry Christmas to all the good friends of Publisher's Desk. Christmas is approaching. Do you want to give me a present? Here is how. Our mails are so heavy in January that if we could get some of the subscriptions and renewals before the end of December it would ease up the situation. Why not give THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to a friend and why not send in your renewal now — today. Many of our readers are planning to renew their own subscriptions, but put it off until the first of the year. Subscriptions and renewals are acceptable and appreciated any time, but on our side, and in this department, the mail simply snows us under during January. So if our good friends will look up their records and send on that remittance this month, if it is convenient, it will be a favor to us, and one that will be of great help. Your inquiries and difficulties can be given more prompt attention. If you have planned to give THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to a friend, December is a very good time to send it. Our thanks in advance. We are printing for your convenience an order form on page 768.

Some little time back we answered an inquiry in regard to the silk worm industry. A letter from an authority on the subject commends the information we gave on the profit possibilities in raising silkworms in this country. They emphasize the actual contrast in fact to articles and advertisements, which have appeared through the years, indicating the wonderful profits to be made in becoming a silkworm farmer. When Japanese silkworm supplies were cut off these glowing advertisements became very prominent. The former silk industry records go back to 1872 There is little if any raw silk being produced in this country, except for experiments in local areas. It is said that the United States military authorities in Japan are having a difficult time selling even the best of Japan's crop to American manufacturers. The manufacture of silk is an expensive process, compared to processing of synthetic yarns and there is little hope at the present time of restoring the demand for raw silk to its previous level. We give this information because there are still many alluring advertisements claiming fortunes can be made in the silkworm industry.

The Coronet Sales Company advertised through the mails that they were selling three pair of nylons for $1.35. All you had to do was to get three people besides yourself to give $1.35. In turn they would each have to get three names and each of their three friends send $1.35 also. As soon as you sent in all the money and names you were supposed to get the nylons. A few came through promptly until the good news spread around and half the people had sent in their money. The company then advised they could only send one pair of nylons as the Government was getting after them. We asked for the return of our money but we have not received it. MRS. G. W. E.

This is an endless chain scheme and one variety or another pops up every so often. However the company writes they are liquidating the business and sending each customer one pair of $1.35 nylons, because the government advised them they were in violation of Postal laws and regulations. Endless chain schemes of any kind or on any basis are contrary to the Postal regulations. Hence for the $1.35 sent, each person will get a pair of nylons. It is a better adjustment than is usually accorded those who go into an endless chain scheme.

A salesman induced me to take a correspondence course, costing $147.25. I gave a check and got 12 lessons. I then secured employment with a company and my hours were so long I could not complete the lessons as fast as required and they stopped sending them. I asked for a refund of money for the lessons not received. They wrote that I better complete the lessons already sent as my contract would expire in a few days. I didn't know there was a contract. What is your opinion of this deal? READER

When the agreement was signed to take the course, the signature to same constituted a contract, which was non-cancellable. The cost must be paid whether or not the course was completed. That is why we warn time and time again to give utmost consideration to all angles of a situation before signing a paper for any correspondence course.

I read an advertisement of The Farmer's Outlet Poultry Distributors, Huntington, New York. I sent them $5.00, as they asked, but they requested me to send the balance, $34.50, which made $39.50 for 100 capons. I sent a money order for the amount February 24, 1948. I have not heard from them since. I sent a registered letter, which they received, but still no capons or refund. I have written many letters. Can you check them for me and let me know if there is any chance of my getting my money back or the capons? I need my cash to keep up my own expense.

Delaware MRS. M. S.

There are still many unadjusted complaints against Mr. Fred Hoffman and The Farmer's Outlet of Huntington Station, Long Island. Many are more than a year old. They have been presented to the Post Office Department, at Huntington and New York, and to the District Attorney. They have been on file with them for over a year, and while the Post Office officials have forced Mr. Hoffman to pay some claims, nothing has been done for many others, and no action, to our knowledge, has been taken against Mr. Hoffman. Actual proof has been presented showing the customers paid for capons which they never received and others got capons that were sick and dying and lost practically all. These conditions were duplicated in almost every shipment, and we are surprised that the Federal Grand Jury has not taken action, but a year and a half has passed and still nothing has been done. We are now assured that it is contemplated to present the cases to the Federal Grand Jury and we think it is high time. Mr. Hoffman was said to be in financial difficulties. We cannot understand why this should be so when he has had the use of farmers' money for so long. Remember this name and record. We cannot recommend The Farmer's Outlet of Huntington Station, Long Island.

I bought Water Begonia bulbs at the Trenton Fair from the Dutch Bulb Company, Long Island City, New York. They looked like dried up acorns and did not sprout.

New Jersey MRS. E. T. S.

I would like to know if there is a Dutch Bulb Company, Long Island City, New York, and if you know anything about them? I bought five bulbs from them at a show. They looked as if they had decayed in water. I followed directions carefully, but they never showed a sign of growing. Other people had the same experience. Their exhibit showed beautiful blooming plants in water, but these bulbs seldom grew.

Maryland R. S. I.

"Here are some so-called Water Begonia bulbs bought at an Orange County Fair from Dutch Bulb Company. The bulbs were all dried up, and did not even sprout. If you, as the 'Farmer's Helper,' could eliminate such stuff being sold at our Fairs it would save considerable money. It is evident they follow fairs all over the U. S. A." B. G. W.

Thus far we have not found out anything about this company. Eight years ago we had the same complaints and were unsuccessful in locating the concern. They give various addresses: L. I. City; Farmingdale, N. Y.; and Burbank, Calif. Letters to these addresses are returned. Houses that deal exclusively in bulbs do not know them. It is reported that hundreds of the bulbs were sold at fairs and we have not heard of any that grew. It appears to be a scheme to get money on false pretenses .We shall endeavor to warn the various fairs next year and possibly the operators can be apprehended, but so far they have been canny and elusive.

A fraud order has been issued against Ruanova Friendship Club, and Miss Elmira Ruanova, at Mexico City, Mexico. It savors of a matrimonial bureau scheme and caution in such ventures is necessary. We are lead to advise our readers that the Mexican Prisoner fraud is again being promoted, and also a Mexican lottery is being offered. All are lures to catch the unwary — so watch your step. Mail to Ruanova is being returned by the Post Office Department marked "Fraudulent."

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

ONE-MAN SAWMILL LESS THAN $225.00
Easy To Turn Trees Into Money

Makes Lumber, ties, shingles, crates, lath, studding. Belsaw Models in 10 to 24 foot sawing lengths. MECHANICAL FEED, accurate set works and positive dogs. Use tractor or old auto engine for low cost power. Thousands used for commercial sawing. Pays for itself quickly. Send post card today for FREE booklet, "How To Make Lumber" and Catalog of Woodworking Equipment.
BELSAW MACHINERY COMPANY
829P Field Bldg., 315 Westport Rd., Kansas City 2, Mo.

UNADILLA SILOS
CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN
UNADILLA SILO CO. UNADILLA, N.Y.

STEEL AND ALUMINUM GARAGES

LOOK LIKE WOOD
Shipped Anywhere Easily Erected
Steel Buildings for All Purposes
Write for Folder
JOHN COOPER CO. 301 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW

350 Cuts Per Minute--cuts them down, saws them up, one man operates. Thousands in use, stiff heavy blade, built to last a lifetime, safety clutch control, uses power take-off of any tractor. Low price.
OTTAWA MFG. CO. 2-877 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kan.

CANVAS COVERS
WATERPROOFED AND FIREPROOFED
All Sizes from Stock at Half Price. For Farmers, Truckers, etc. Write for Prices and Samples. Direct from Manufacturer. Serving Farmers for 52 Years.
PORCH DECK CANVAS
Canvas Belting and Conveyor Canvas. Canvas by the Yard. Write for samples and Prices.
BARNETT CANVAS COMPANY
130 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

FARM IRRIGATION
SEVERAL TYPES OF PIPE AVAILABLE
ARTHUR E. HALLOCK
PATCHOGUE, L. I. PAT. 779
Irrigated 5,000 Acres On Long Island

FENCES
Steel posts, gates, chicken wire, turkey wire, chain link, wood post and rail, hurdle fence, rustic wood fence, portable wire enclosures, fence fittings, window guards. Request Circular R. Y.
FRANK E. NASH FENCE CO., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEW HIGH SPEED CHAIN SAW
New high speed teeth cut faster, last 6 to 10 times longer without resharpening. Double chain life! Immediate delivery on new lightweight 2 man model.
LOMBARD GOVERNOR CORP., ASHLAND, MASS.

— NEW FUEL STORAGE TANKS —
2,800 gallon capacity. Made of rubber encased in plywood. Easy to assemble and transport. Can be used for any fuel. Army surplus.
Paul Tavetian, 62 East Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.

ATTENTION FORAGE HARVESTER OWNERS
Get our prices and particulars on the BOOMS WAGON UNLOADER.
BOOMS SILO CO., HARBOR BEACH, MICHIGAN

NEW FORDSON MOTORS — CARBURETORS
Complete stock repairs — high tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Write for parts list.
Fisk, Alden Co., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge, Mass.

-CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY-
Write for Price List and Samples. ATWOODS
92 WASHINGTON ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

WANTED — ALL MAKES NEW TRACTORS, COMBINES, PLOWS, DRILLS, PLANTERS.
BOB STONE, PHONE 838. CHARITON, IOWA

BEES Good side line, pleasure, profit, pollenation. Send $1.00 for book "First Lessons in Beekeeping" (new Edition) & 5 seasonal instruction bulletins. American Bee Journal, Box R-1, Hamilton, Ill.

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*For Sale By*
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

# Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 15c per word, including name and address, each insertion, payable in advance. When box number is used, figure five words for the box number.

**Copy must reach us Tuesday, 10 A. M. 11 days in advance of date of issue.**

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature (seeds, plants, livestock, etc.) is admitted.

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted: We can use a few good hand milkers, single or married. Average pay $8.00 per day. Also a few outside men. Apply Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, New Jersey. The worida largest herd of Pure Bred Guernseys.

HELP Wanted: Milkers, De Laval machines, 60 cows, three times daily, stripping afterwards, six day week, wages $160 and up per month, plus room and board. Write full particulars to Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

MACHINE and hand milkers wanted. Married men, $180 per month and house. Single men, $160 per month, room and board. Apply: Johanna Farms Inc., Flemington, N. J.

WANTED: White couple for country boarding house; no liquor. BOX 7896, Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN attendants, in state institution for mental defectives, good physical condition. Must be U. S. citizens or have first papers, but need not be residents of New York State. Age 18-60. $141 per month and room, board and laundry, 48 hour week, 4 weeks vacation with pay. Write Director, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

40-HEAD Guernsey dairy farm near Princeton, N. J. Excellent 6-room house adjoining owner's; oil heat, hot and cold water, private garage, basement; vegetable plot; milk and eggs, School bus. Good pay for man with one or two sons high school age, or single brother. Give experience, references, family and salary required. BOX 8089, Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wanted. Must be thoroughly experienced in broiler raising. No liquor. Modern 4-room bungalow provided. Good wages to the right party. Write or phone Antzis, R. F. D. 1, Northport, L. I., N. Y. Phone 1112.

EXPERIENCED, all around farmer on large irrigated L. I. machine operated farm. Must be an expert tractor man. New home, all conveniences, good pay, must he hard worker and have excellent references. BOX 9016, Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE citizens, experienced swineherd $1,560. Farmhands, $1,320, Including board, room, laundry. Vacations with pay, sick time allowance, pay raises. Head Farmer, Box 288, Westborough, Mass.

WANTED: Intelligent middleaged woman as cook in country home. Good home. Good salary. Pleasant working conditions. BOX 9037, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN with some experience for broiler farm in Central Jersey. Must be interested in poultry growing and willing to apply himself to the job. Married man preferred; 4-room apartment for living quarters. Write experience and references in detail to BOX 9105, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING superintendent, 200 acre apple orchards, Diesel tractor, sprayers, duster. Knowledge machinery essential. Daniel Cook, 229 South Manning Boulevard, Albany 3, N. Y.

MANAGER turkey farm: Capable of starting and supervising turkey enterprise. Salary or profit basis. Greenport, Long Island. BOX 9101, Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted between 40 and 50 years of age. Woman as housekeeper, man to take care of grounds and assist with poultry. Steady position. New modern cottage. State experience and salary expected. BOX 9102, Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager with vast experience in saddle horses, poultry, orchard, landscaping, vegetable raising; year round; four acre resort. Great South Bay, Long Island. Guaranteed $5,000 yearly income; contract. BOX 9103, Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER: Experienced, hand and machine. Married. Four room bungalow and water, electricity and fuel provided. Good salary for right man. Plainview Dairy, Central Park Road, Hicksville, L. I. Telephone Hicksville 3-2249-W.

POULTRY farm manager, working assistant for New Jersey farm, experienced in handling help, maintenance and repairs. Write giving experience and reference to BOX 9104, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Man and wife. Wife to do plain cooking and housekeeping. Man garden work, take care of horses and chickens. Location Long Island, 60 miles from New York. Quarters in separate wing of house, three rooms, bath, all conveniences. Must have reliable couple, good habits. Salary $200 per month. Include reference and experience first letter to "Woods," Setauket Post Office, Long Island.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Married, experienced. $175 month, 3-room modern apartment, refrigerator, gas range, bath room, oil heat. Six day week. Want references. Max Brender, Ferndale, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced farm worker; single man who is interested in progress and advancement, who likes good cattle and is steady and dependable. For this man we will pay a good salary and increase it as he becomes valuable to us. We furnish good room and board and pleasant home. Dawnwood Farms, Amenia, New York.

MILKERS and milking machine operators wanted. Highest wages paid. Ideal working conditions and vacation with pay. Furnished apartment available on farm. Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. Telephone Franklin 419, if no answer call Franklin 1122.

POSITION, general housework available immediately for couple or two women in Long Island household. Contact, or call collect, Mrs. Henry G. Hay, Cedar Swamp Road, Glen Head, L. I. Glen Cove 4-0464-W.

WANTED: Young woman for responsible housekeeping position in well equipped farm home. Adults. Protestant. Miss Dorothy Meredith, Wallkill, N. Y.

COUPLE: Good hand milker for 10-12 Guernseys with general farming experience; wife to cook, general housework. Congenial family on small dairy in Northern New Jersey. Permanent position for right couple, private quarters; $175; board. BOX 9108, Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, handyman, single. On farm near Poughkeepsie. References. BOX 9109, Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER for raw milk receiving station. Salary $75 per week. Write stating qualifications, age, references, etc. BOX 9110, Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE girl or lady under 35 for general housework, family of five; Protestants. Good home environment. Only person good character need apply with references stating salary required. Write Mrs. Eugenia Wilson, Old Roaring Brook Road, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED: Single man on small dairy farm. Good room and board. State qualifications also salary and privileges expected. Write R. Zeliey, Wrightstown, New Jersey.

COUPLE for general work in country home. We want people willing to do all work required, and able to run house and care for two teen-age children during our absence. Job offers permanent security, with good salary, for the right people. Write to Robinwood Farm, Pennington, N. J.

COOKS: Homes and small inns, cook-generals, waitresses, couples. Barton Employment Bureau, Great Barrington, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL woman, widow without children, desires employee for general housework and companion. Attractive living quarters with private bath; modern kitchen; gas range; washing machine; electric ironer; beautiful location Northern Westchester County hills, about 40 miles from New York. Anyone desiring permanent home, please write giving references, experience and desired compensation. BOX 9117, Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOWED mother would like to engage an elderly lady who is seeking a good home, to take care of children in return for room and board plus small salary; near Paterson, New Jersey. BOX 9122, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN wanted to take charge of purebred Holstein herd. Excellent living quarters. Apply Anderson Fowler, Peapack, N. J.

HAND milker wanted by top purebred Jersey farm. Nice living quarters. Can accommodate married man, wife and not over two children, in nice house. Also have room for single man. Best of surroundings. Excellent opportunity. Apply only if steady, dependable and top references. Give telephone number. Gus Nilson, Manager, Marlu Farm, Lincroft, N. J.

MOTHER and daughter or two sisters wanted to act as cook and nurse for family living in Westchester County. Good salary, fine pleasant environment, extremely happy family life; private rooms and bath. Write, giving complete information. BOX 9118, Rural New-Yorker.

**NOTICE !**

When you answer advertisements under a box number, write the number of the advertiser on the envelope.

WANTED: First class dairyman with knowledge of making butter, cottage cheese. Strictly dairy work, milking. R. H. Allen, Florham Farm, Madison, N. J.

COUPLE for modern poultry farm. Man to take care of chickens. Woman to assist with housework and packing eggs. Write stating age, experience, if any, salary expected. P. O. BOX 45, Matawan, N. J.

EXPERIENCED man as foreman on large fruit farm. Must understand use and care of modern machinery. Good wages for the right man. Living conditions with automatic heat, hot and cold water, electric stove, refrigerator, etc. Apply at once. BOX 9123, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: High school student to help with chores on Sullivan County farm. Good home and small remuneration. No smoking or liquor. BOX 9124, Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER Wanted: Someone to operate beef farm in central Pennsylvania. Good salary plus bonus. Good proposition for right man. Write E. E. Schmick, Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED: Gardener-handyman. Single room, bath in garage, no meals. All year job, three acres, near Oyster Bay, N. Y. Write experience. BOX 9125, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, preferably married. Salary, house, garden. Gurden Ludlow, Bridgehampton, L. I.

GIRL or woman wanted: To help with cooking and housekeeping. Own room and bath. References. Write Mrs. H. B. Britton, Farmington, Conn.

FARMHAND, single, middleaged. Dairy, all around work. Driver's license. Catskills. Good home. $100 a month. BOX 9132, Rural New-Yorker.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WE are suppliers for dairy farms, first class milkers, tractor men, general farm workers. Eilinger's Employment Agency, 127 Park Row, New York City.

FARM manager: Lifetime, practical, scientific experience, all branches; specialty Guernseys, hogs, poultry. BOX 9027, Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED Protestant housekeeper wishes light duties in modern home. BOX 9106, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 30, about one year experience with layers and broilers wants position in Florida; 8-hour day; $35 week. BOX 9107, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate superintendent. Energetic, reliable, college graduate, experienced in all phases of dairy farming, crop management, handling of labor, use of modern machinery and upkeep of estates. Will assure profitable results. BOX 9111, Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG, experienced farm couple; one child; wish to operate dairy farm for absentee owner. BOX 9114, Rural New-Yorker.

RETIRED lieutenant N. Y. Police, seeks position, caretaker, private estate. Excellent horseman. Go anywhere. BOX 9119, Rural New-Yorker.

MAN 40, single, agricultural graduate, former owner; experienced dairy, poultry. Start $150 month, full board. BOX 9126, Rural New-Yorker.

IRISHMAN, 59, wants job; understands cows, chickens, garden. BOX 9127, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farmer who wants to retire wanted by poultryman who wants to manage running farm on share or other basis. Suggestions wanted. BOX 9131, Rural New-Yorker.

## FARMS FOR SALE, TO RENT, ETC.

FARMS: Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Delaware. New bulletin free. Calaway Realty, 1505 Race, Philadelphia 2.

JAMES WILLIAMS, the farm man. R. D. 1 Clinton, N. Y. If you want to sell, buy or exchange, farms, businesses, homes, country real estate, just write me.

SUNNY Southern Jersey: New list, all types farms and country homes mailed free. Few waterfront. Le Gore, Realtor, Vineland, N. J.

ORANGE County farms, dwellings, acreage, Summer resorts, business properties for sale. Contact Starbuck and Ferrante, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y. Phone 5-1513.

WANTED: Dairy or fruit farm, two houses preferred. Must border on good lake or large stream fed by springs. May retain good farmer on good terms. Give complete information. Will pay all cash. BOX 9018, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: 300 acres vacant, wooded, hunting or development; near Neteong, New Jersey. $50 per acre, cash or terms. Harry Vail, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 172 acre dairy farm, 15-room boarding house. Write for price. Anthony Zabett, Greenville, New York.

RETAIL milk route. 1,000 units per day. Sole distributor thriving village. Complete cooling system, latest type bottle filler, bottle washer. Separator, cheese vat, large supply bottles, caps, cases, syrups. Two delivery trucks. 20 cow river farm with 21 head, tractor, tools. Adequate barn, other buildings. 7-room house, all conveniences. $75,000 annual gross. Price and other details on request. Poultry farm, 7 acres, 3-story poultry house for 3,000 layers. Equipped. Excellent house, 7 rooms, bath, oil heat, fireplaces. Garage. $10,800. 250 acre river farm, 40 cow capacity. Excellent modern barn, 36x140, 50 ties, buckets. Other buildings. Good house, 9 rooms, bath, furnace. Ten acre farm, 1 mile industrial village on macadam. Level, fertile soil for fruit, truck crops, etc. Barn, poultry house, garage. Attractive house, 7 rooms, bath. $7,950. Many others. 5 acres to 450 acres. Seth Wheat, Bainbridge, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm Eastern Pennsylvania or Western New Jersey. Not over $20,000. BOX 8090, Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY: Nursing home, 14 patients. Fifteen room house, modern conveniences, good location. Weekly income $540. Fully equipped, $17,000. Property $15,000 BOX 296, Northfield, New Jersey.

WANTED: Small acreage on macadam road in New Jersey. Kastler, 209-06 39th Ave., Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

SMALL fruit farm: Apple orchard, stand, 3-room cabin, 18 acres, 75 miles N. Y. C., on hard road, 500 apple trees yielding 6,000 bushels yearly; other buildings, completely equipped, 2 tractors, sprayer, etc., $7,500. Terms. A. J. Dibenio, Realtor, Maybrook, N. Y. Phone: 5691.

WANTED: Ten or more acres with or without house needing repairs, on state highway, near summer resort in New York; within 100 miles N. Y. C. Low priced property only. Write details to: Vincent Marco, 204 East 17th St., N. Y. C.

FOR Sale: 7-room house, large rooms. Barn, sheds, two wells; 75 acres wooded, 75 acres tillable. Electricity, telephone; high elevation. Very reasonable. Mrs. Lillie Moore, R. D. 1, Binghamton, N. Y.

BARGAIN list, fertile Champlain Valley farms. L. J. Morhouse, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

VETERAN just returned from overseas desires worthwhile farm, honest price. BOX 420, 50 East Fordham Road, New York.

ON account age, ill health, selling 196-acre dairy farm, considered one of best between city of Olean and Cuba. Barn and house with running water, bath room, electricity, mail, school bus, milk trucks. One best milk markets in State. Concrete highway. Never been rented. Write for particulars. Arby Rowley, Cuba, N. Y.

CABIN colony, tourist home in Saratoga Springs. Modern, full furnished eight cabins, 15-room house. Hot water heat. Good clientele. Established over 30 years. One mile from race track. Year round income. 22 acres, 750 foot front on main road, private lake. $40,000; terms. Write John, General Delivery, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CHICKEN farm; 1,000 layers; seven rooms, bath, outbuildings; fully equipped; $9,800; take mortgage $5,200. Excellent condition. Immediate possession. C. Thomas, Jeffers Landing Road, Scullville, N. J.

NEW catalog: 300 listings. Farms, estates, homes. P. J. Cummings, Realtor, Manchester, Vermont.

FOR Sale: 129-acre Virginia farm, Shenandoah Valley. Excellent land, nice 8-room house, bank barn, good fencing, village edge, fine roads; $20,000. J. H. Jones, White Post, Virginia.

FOR Sale: General country store, gas station, 8-room house. BOX 9112, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM: 225 acres, 10-room house (improvements needed), two large barns, steel roofs, other buildings; $8,000. Write offers, all cash. Hildur Kankaanpaa, Route 1, Rummerfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

POULTRY farm for sale. 14½ acres, clear. House 7 rooms, capacity for 4,000, present time 1,800 layers, all equipment. Address. M. Moiseneo, P. O. Box 38, Milmay, N. J.

MODERN house, insulated, white shingles, new furnace; near Mt. Hermon and Seminary; $8,500. Poultry business extra. Cella Tedford, Route 63, Northfield, Mass.

205-ACRE attractive home. Productive dairy farm near Utica; 205 acres, 80 tillable, balance watered pasture, woods. Variety of fruit; beautiful residence. Nine rooms, tile bath, water and electricity, hot air heat, lovely lawn; barn 34x120, 36 stanchions; silo; 4-car garage; other buildings; must be seen. $9,200. C-5523. West's Farm Agency, W. M. Kaiser, Madison, N. Y. On U. S. 20, east of Madison.

WANTED to rent: Farm or house and acreage easy commutation N. Y. C. State rental, description. BOX 9113, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent in country, town, or village; 5 or 6 room house or apartment; New York or New Jersey. State rent. BOX 9115, Rural New-Yorker.

BUSINESS block with living quarters; also modern home next door. Near State Hospital, Ordnance, Sampson College, Box 321, Lodi, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S farms for sale: 50 acres and 20 acres. Macadam road. Buildings, A-1 condition. 6,000 laying hen capacity. Have 5,000 White Leghorn layers. 6-car garage. Electric incubators. 60 acres bearing peach and apple orchards. Modern fruit packing house. Ample cold storage for fruit. Modern equipment for fruit and poultry. Will sell with or without poultry and equipment. BOX 9116, Rural New-Yorker.

## *Have You a Farm For Sale?*

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 300,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at 15 cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order.

WANTED farm, 50 or more acres, with wood, direct from owner. Roy E. Russell, Thurman, N. Y.

FOR Sale: 350 acre dairy farm. Good 7-room and bath home. Big drive-through barn. Land excellent for mechanized farming. Price $8,500. BOX 4, Ararat, Pa.

VINELAND, N. J.: 150 acres good land, part wooded (no buildings) $15,000 complete price. Also fine greenhouse property and florists business adjoining. For details write: Horticultural Realty Co., 135-13 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

50 ACRES Vermont poultry farm and hatchery. 3,000 breeders, 26,000 incubator capacity on U. S. highway. A well established baby chick business one-half mile from village. Ideal for tourist, cabins, diner. House newly decorated, insulated. All modern improvements. $36,000 complete, part furniture worth $50,000. No agents. BOX 9120, Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL farm plots: $25 down, $10 month, Safranek, Vineland, N. J.

70 FLAT acres, 20 tieup barn, silo, garage, brick house; $5,000. Another 200 acre, fully equipped 3,200 bucket syrup orchard, grossed $4,800, without cows. House, barns, 70 tieups, garage; timber value $10,000. Price $18,000. F. Ayres Shaftsbury, Vt.

WANTED: General store, or small farm within 100 miles N. Y. C. on highway. BOX 9128, Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED: Stocked and equipped dairy farm; Eastern New York. Not over $20,000. BOX 9129, Rural New-Yorker.

EIGHT acres of nice level garden land, very nice house, five rooms up and bathroom with five down and shower; cellar under whole house, furnace, electric, telephone, school bus and mail at door; on improved road; 3-car garage; three hen houses, large spacious lawns. Only two miles from State's nicest village. Good convalescent home, boarding house, chicken farm or as one wished. Yours for $7,700 with good terms. Buildings good, couldn't be built for $20,000. Sickness reason. Stocked and equipped farms all sizes and reasonably priced. Catalogues for 1949 yours for the asking. Parker's Farm Agency, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED to rent with option to buy, by experienced veteran, stocked and equipped dairy farm. BOX 9130, Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE offer: 6-acre central New Jersey farm, 8-room furnished dwelling, all improvements, two other dwellings, three chicken houses, 1,000 capacity. Now renting $2,000 annually. Going South. $10,000; terms. Rosloff, 1211 Simpson St., Bronx.

WANTED: Small farm, should be level, have water and electricity. Send full description to BOX 9133, Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm for sale: 5½ acres on state highway on Long Island. 2,000 layer or 5,000 broiler capacity. Borders on beautiful lake. 8-room house, all modern improvements, hot water heat, oil burner, domestic hot water combined. Price $20,000. BOX 7984, Rural New-Yorker.

## COUNTRY BOARD

SPRINGER Private Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y., offers good maternity care; unwed mothers cases kept confidential.

WANTED: Elderly folks to board; good home; excellent care. Rate $20 a week. Mrs. John A. Finin, R. D. 2, Fort Edward, N. Y.

## FRUITS AND FOODS

AVERY'S golden wildflower honey; 5 lbs. $1.65; 10 lbs. $3.00 prepaid. H. J. Avery, Katonah, N. Y.

MAPLE syrup: No. 1 grade $5.00 a gallon F. O. B. 5 lb. can clover honey, $1.50 F. O. B. P. A. Reynolds, 50 Maple St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup $5.50 gallon; 5-lb. can maple sugar, $4.50. Bert Prescott, Essex Junction, Vermont.

HONEY: 10 lbs. white clover postpaid third zone $3.17. Light amber $3.07. Dark buckwheat $2.81. Send for new low prices on five gallon cans and glass honey. Wixon's Honey, Dundee, N. Y.

WHOLESALE Oranges, 275 pounds (5 bushels) for $10. We can mix with tangerines, grapefruit, navels, Trlumphs, other varieties in season. Will ship one bushel monthly if wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pomona Citrus Packers, Pomona Park, Florida.

TREE ripened oranges and grapefruit. No color added. Shipped express prepaid as follows: 1 bu. oranges $4.25, ½ bu. $2.75; 1 bu. grapefruit $3.75, ½ bu. $2.50; 1 bu. mixed $4.00. ½ bu. $2.60. Send your Christmas orders early. Dillingham Groves, Largo, Florida.

TREE ripened fruit. Shipping date about November 25th. Express collect. No colors added. Oranges $2.00 per bushel; tangerines $2.50 per bushel; grapefruit $1.50 per bushel. W. C. Van Alstyne, Pomona Park, Florida.

HONEY: A-1 clover. 6 5-lb. glass $6.00; amber, no buckwheat, $5.00 F. O. B. Francis Lamica, Whitter Road, Malone, N. Y.

DELICIOUS tree ripened Indian River citrus fruit shipped from our own groves. Express prepaid. Oranges or mixed as you direct. 90-lb. box $7.50; 55-lb. bushel $4.60. All grapefruit box $7.00; bushel $4.25. Gift packs for Christmas, selected fruit, guava jelly, marmalade, spiced pecans, box $9.50; bushel $6.25. F. M. Cooper, Box 103, Merritt Island, Florida.

HONEY: Delicious Florida orange blossom; 5 lbs. postage paid $2.25. Nelson Wheeler, St. Cloud, Florida.

FLORIDA tree ripened oranges or grapefruit, $2.00 bushel. Tangerines or mixed fruit $2.50 bushel. Sunset Citrus Grove, Lake Como, Florida.

HONEY: 60 lbs. light clover $9.00; darker clover $8.00; goldenrod $8.00; buckwheat $7.20. Lavern Depew, Auburn, N. Y.

TREE ripened grapefruit. No color added. From groves direct to you. $1.50 per bushel. You pay express. Carroll Malin, Largo, Florida.

PURE honey: Clover, wildflower or buckwheat, 5 lbs. $1.60; 10 lbs. $3.00; 30 lbs. $8.00. Old fashioned buckwheat, 10 lbs. $1.60. Postage paid third zone. Bill Sossel, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PURE Vermont soft maple cream $1.25 per pound. Also a few gallons maple syrup made from the last runs of sap, dark in color and with a buddy flavor but the pure article, $4.25 per gallon. Prepaid third zone. Deane B. Hatch, Woodstock, Vermont.

"NORTH Country" clover honey, the same unsurpassed quality for your breakfast toast. One case of 6, 5-lb. pails $7.50 postpaid into third zone. St. Lawrence River Valley Apiaries, Lisbon, N. Y.

PEANUTS: Fancy hand picked. Buy direct, roast them yourself. Five pounds $2.25; 10 pounds $3.95 delivered prepaid. Large lots less. J. P. Councill Co., Franklin, Virginia.

HONEY: White clover, little basswood, excellent flavor 60 pounds $10. L. M. Mitchell, Marietta, New York.

PECANS: 10 lbs. of meaty, tasty quality nuts $3.00 postpaid. Shelled halves 79 cents lb. Also, special wholesale prices. Southern butter pralines $1.50 lb. Pine Vista Plantation, Rt. 3, Picayune, Miss.

LARGO, Florida: Walsingham Groves. Tree ripened fruits. Delivery guaranteed. Oranges, bushel $2.75; grapefruits, bushel $2.50; mixed, bushel $2.60; tangerines, when in season, bushel $3.25. F. O. B. Largo.

HONEY-Clover, widflower or buckwheat. Five pound pails delivered $1.50. E. G. Cornwell, Mansfield, Penna.

FALL Honey: Medium, 5 lbs. $1.25 postpaid third zone. In new 60 lb. cans granulated $8.00 not postpaid. Edward Hogan, 210 Gibson St., Canandaigua, N. Y.

BETTER fruit, lower prices. Oranges, grapefruit $2.00 bushel, not prepaid. A. Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton 2, Florida.

BUTTERNUT fudge and Christmas candy in Christmas boxes, $1.25 delivered. Mrs. H. R. Stoodley, Deposit, N. Y.

HUDSON Valley apples: McIntosh, Cortland, Rome, Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Red Delicious, Winesap, Golden Delicious. One or any combination of two varieties. Prepaid to 150 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed. One-half bushel $2.50; 1⅛ bushel crate $4.50. Sonny Ridge Farm, Highland, N. Y.

DELICIOUS Florida tree ripened oranges, tangerines, grapefruit. Gift boxes for the Holiday Season, $3.75 bushel prepaid. Jerome Fagan, Dade City, Florida.

FLORIDA tree ripened oranges $3.00 per bushel delivered. M. Marden, Apopka, Florida.

CHOICE clover honey: 5 lbs. $1.50; 10-lb. pail $2.90. Buckwheat 5s, $1.25; 10s, $2.40. Postpaid third zone. Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

PECANS: New crop extra large Stuarts, graded-hand selected, 10 lbs. $4.50. Shelled Jumbo halves 2 lbs. $2.75; 5 lbs. $6.00. Choice broken halves and pieces 5 pounds $5.00. Mammoth salted 2 pounds $2.90. Delivered, insured, satisfaction guaranteed unconditionally. J. Trus Hayes, Dillon, S. C.

SUN ripened delicious oranges or grapefruit or mixed $3.75 bushel prepaid. 1949 crop best yet. James Kimber. Winter Park, Florida.

CHOICE clover honey: 5 lb. pail $1.35 prepaid. 6 pails $5.45 express collect. G. Vasco, R. D. 2, Catskill, N. Y.

HONEY for overseas packages in sealed cans. Six, 2½ lb. cans, $3.95; 12, $7.50 postpaid third zone. Arp's Apiaries, Catskill, N. Y.

CLOVER honey: 60 lb. can at $9.00; light amber, 60 lb. can $7.60; not prepaid. Guaranteed satisfaction. George Hand, R. 2, Cazenovia, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PRIME Vermont hay for sale: Direct from farm to you, shown at your convenience and prices quoted. Grades 1, 2, 3, and alfalfa rowen. Prices right, direct delivery from our barns to your's. Write BOX 9014, Rural New-Yorker or telephone GRamercy 7-0378, New York City.

WANTED: Usable steam traction engine, 6-8-10 hp.; prefer Buffalo Pitts, Birdsell, Groton or Case. Want for hobby not work. Price and description. C. T. Oakes, Greenville, Penna.

LINEN hankies with crocheted hearts, pansies, butterflies or fans. For Christmas gifts. $1.75. Amanda Byler, Mesopotamia, Ohio.

WANTED: Shotgun, deer rifle, binoculars; reasonable. Howard Tate, North Wales, Pa.

FOR Sale: Four American incubators, model 3500; 1 model 2400 hatcher. Perfect condition, nearly new; reasonable. Ross Coddington, Accord, N. Y.

WANTED: Cow manure drying equipment, preferably rotary drum, hot-air type. Paul J. Leach, Mineola, New York.

NEAT aprons: Dimities, organdy, percale; your size. Ethel E. Pitman, Downers Grove, Illinois.

WANTED: About 50 cow stanchions. BOX 9121, Rural New-Yorker.

FOR Sale: Cedar fence posts, all sizes, and telephone poles. Erwin Ackerman, Harrisville, N. Y.

WANTED: Recent model New Holland baler and double row corn picker. Give complete details: model, year and price. No dealers. Reply: C. P. Kipp, 48 Arlington Ave., Caldwell, N. J.

LIKE new Humidaire electric 300-egg incubator. Electric brooder and two cultivators. Parkhurst, 500 North Central Ave., Valley Stream, N. Y. V. S. 5-1175.

FOR Sale: At less than dealer's cost, one mowing machine attachment and one 14-inch plow for model C. or C. H. Earthmaster tractor. Never used and not for sale because of any fault. Wm. L. Stoltzfus, Westover, Md.

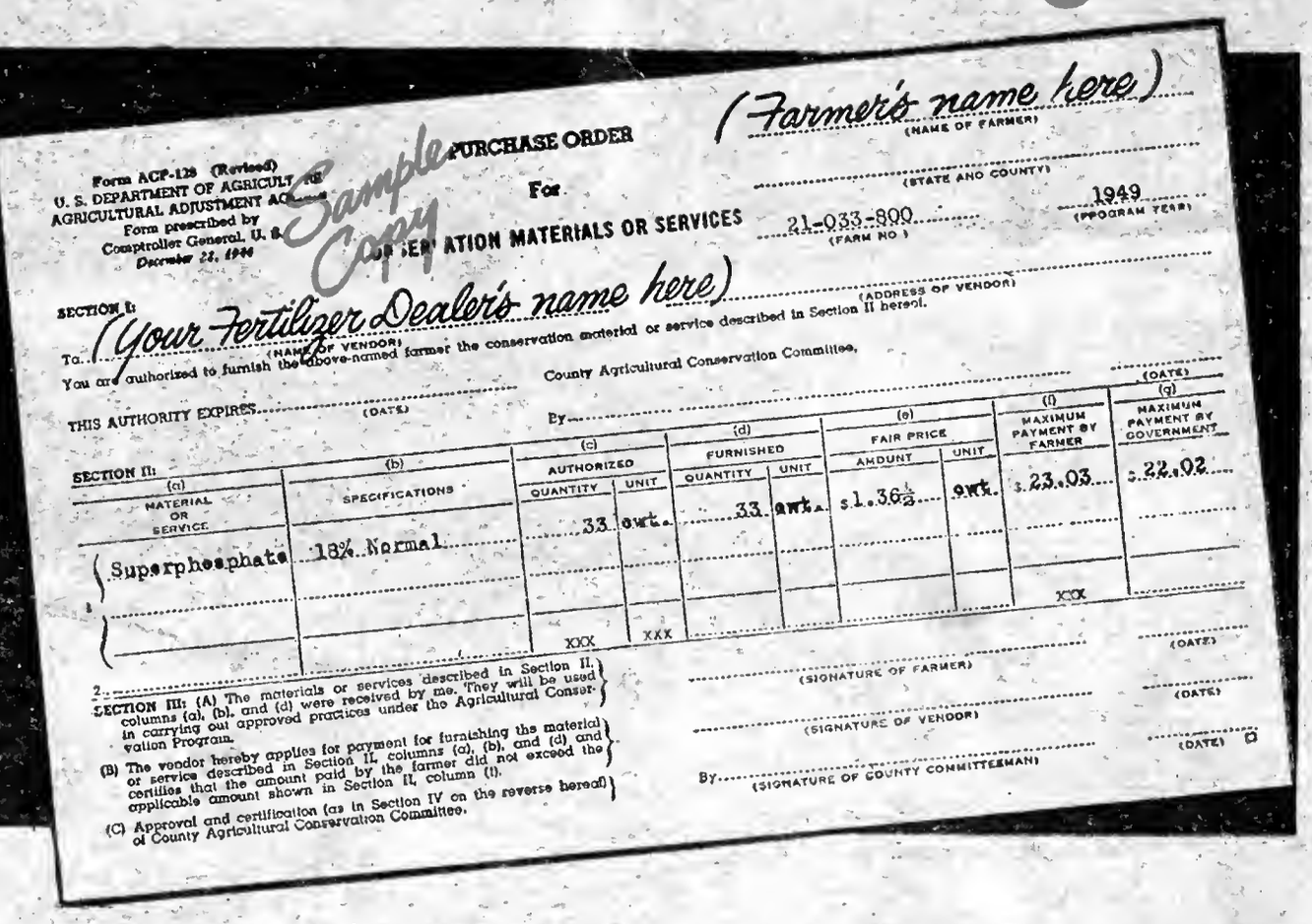
*When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :*

# *Take advantage of the*
# 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program

Find out what practices will earn payments in 1949

Decide which practices are most needed on your farm

Start your program — NOW



Form ACP-128 (Revised)
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Form prescribed by Comptroller General, U. S.
December 28, 1944

Sample Copy

PURCHASE ORDER For (Farmer's name here) (NAME OF FARMER)
.....(STATE AND COUNTY)
CONSERVATION MATERIALS OR SERVICES 21-033-800 (FARM NO.) 1949 (PROGRAM YEAR)

SECTION I:
To (Your Fertilizer Dealer's name here) (NAME OF VENDOR) (ADDRESS OF VENDOR)
You are authorized to furnish the above-named farmer the conservation material or service described in Section II hereof.
THIS AUTHORITY EXPIRES (DATE) By ..... County Agricultural Conservation Committee. (DATE)

SECTION II:

| (a) MATERIAL OR SERVICE | (b) SPECIFICATIONS | (c) AUTHORIZED QUANTITY | (c) AUTHORIZED UNIT | (d) FURNISHED QUANTITY | (d) FURNISHED UNIT | (e) FAIR PRICE AMOUNT | (e) FAIR PRICE UNIT | (f) MAXIMUM PAYMENT BY FARMER | (g) MAXIMUM PAYMENT BY GOVERNMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Superphosphate | 18% Normal | 33 | cwt. | 33 | cwt. | $1.36⅔ | cwt. | $ 23.03 | $ 22.02 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | XXX | |
| | | XXX | XXX | | | | | | |

SECTION III: (A) The materials or services described in Section II, columns (a), (b), and (d) were received by me. They will be used in carrying out approved practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program. (SIGNATURE OF FARMER) (DATE)

(B) The vendor hereby applies for payment for furnishing the material or service described in Section II, columns (a), (b), and (d), and certifies that the amount paid by the farmer did not exceed the applicable amount shown in Section II, column (f). (SIGNATURE OF VENDOR) (DATE)

(C) Approval and certification (as in Section IV on the reverse hereof) of County Agricultural Conservation Committee. By (SIGNATURE OF COUNTY COMMITTEEMAN) (DATE)

THE Agricultural Conservation Program promotes sound soil improvement practices which can only result in better farm production and better farm income for you. Soil conservation is simply another name for sound soil management.

It certainly will be well worth your while to take full advantage of the benefits offered under this program. One of the outstanding features of the 1949 program is the assistance offered to you in obtaining lime and superphosphate for approved conservation practices. Superphosphate provides phosphorus, the element so generally deficient in most soils, and the plant food so essential in producing better pastures and bigger yields of legume-grass forage and cover crops.

There is hardly a farmer who cannot profitably use more Superphosphate in his farming program. It has been shown, time and again, on farm after farm that every $1 invested in adequate applications of Superphosphate returns as much as $3 to $5.

If the farm program you work out with your County or Community Committeeman includes Superphosphate, make sure that your Purchase Order specifies 18% NORMAL Superphosphate — because it provides available phosphoric acid in the most desirable form and at a low cost per unit.

18% NORMAL Superphosphate is pulverized, to assure more uniform distribution, quicker penetration into the soil and ready assimilation by the plant roots. Because it is pulverized, it is also ideal for use in dairy barn gutters and on dropping boards. 18% NORMAL absorbs the valuable liquid portions of manure quickly, because its fine particles present greater absorptive surface.

18% NORMAL is Superphosphate produced the "normal" way, without the addition of fillers or any reduction in the valuable calcium and sulphur content. You get more for your money when you get 18% NORMAL Superphosphate.

Remember you can save money and make money by taking full advantage of the benefits offered under the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program. Note below five approved practices in which you can use Superphosphate to real advantage.

## WHERE TO USE SUPERPHOSPHATE UNDER THE 1949 PROGRAM

### FOR TOPDRESSING ESTABLISHED PASTURES OR PERENNIAL LEGUMES . . .

Legumes are heavy feeders of phosphorus and calcium. Feed the legumes, and the legumes in turn feed the grasses. This is the economical way to produce high-protein feed, rich in minerals and vitamins.

### IN RENOVATING PERMANENT PASTURES . . .

Payment is made for cleaning up old pastures, and for seed, lime and superphosphate used in building a new permanent pasture. High-protein grass-legume pastures produce the best and cheapest feed . . . carry an animal per acre . . . pay returns equal to many row crops.

### IN ESTABLISHING STANDS OF LEGUMES . . .

and mixtures of Legumes and Grasses, for forage crops. Prevent soil erosion . . . increase soil fertility . . . increase the yield and feeding value of the forage.

### IN IMPROVING PERMANENT PASTURES BY SEEDING LADINO CLOVER,

Birds-foot Trefoil or other Perennial Legumes. Most native pastures have been drained of fertility . . . To assure a good stand of legumes and improve the yield and feeding quality, apply plenty of Superphosphate.

### ADDING SUPERPHOSPHATE IN THE GUTTERS . . . AND ON THE DROPPING BOARDS

It is here that valuable nitrogen is absorbed. Manure is low in phosphorus . . . adding Superphosphate makes it a better balanced plant food . . . doubles its fertilizing value.

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

*Makers of AGRICO® Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL© Superphosphate*

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